MISSION OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH TO WESTERN AFRICA.-No. II.

(From the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder).

We continue in our present number the interesting statement of the Rev. Mr. Payne.

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mission's care; and one which cannot but be regarded regularly than heretofore. as having been signally prospered and blessed of God. The missionaries were instructed from the beginning to Cavalla, (native name Bwedi,) twelve miles to the have in view the raising this school as fast as possible leeward of Cape Palmas. A school was opened here to the rank of a High School, in order to prepare in it as much as four years ago, by the mission of the teachers, and candidates for the ministry. They were American Board; but it was carried on very irreguto take a few promising Colonist children and as many larly until the transfer of the station to our mission, natives as could be conveniently accommodated.— two years ago. A Teacher was then located here for Eight of the former, four of each sex, were readily ob- a time; but little was effected before one of the Mistained; and, notwithstanding the difficulty of procur- sionaries took charge of it, six months after. It is a ing the latter, there were in the school when I left 25 | very important position, having a population of 3500, native boys, (as many as it was thought desirable to and constant intercourse being carried on between it have) and eleven girls; making the whole number of and the numerous tribes on the banks of the Cavalla pupils, colonists and natives, 44. The requisite num- river. It soon proved, in itself, a deeply-interesting ber of native boys was obtained as long as 2 years ago, field of labour. As soon as suitable preparations though the school is still subject to change, owing to could be made, as many children as could be instructed the running away of some of the boys. This, however, is becoming more and more unfrequent. The girls are all betrothed to boys in the school, being purchased, all, with one exception, being natives. Four of these according to native custom, by the parents of the boys, this being found the only way in the present state of society to get and retain them. All the members of the school are clothed and fed at the from Mount Vaughan, are communicants, and one expense of the mission. This is rendered necessary by the distance of the station from any native settlement, as well as expedient, in order that the pupils, by being kept from the influence of their parents, may have all the advantages of preparation for the stations for which they are designed.

"Three Colonists have been qualified in this school to act as assistant teachers, and as many as six natives, render important services, as monitors here and at the out stations. A large Sabbath School for Colonists is taught exclusively by members of this school under the supervision of the Missionary to the Colony.

"Two or three classes had made some preficiency in grammar, as many were quite advanced in geography, and arithmetic, and quite a number were studying the

or heartily made than in our little Mission Chapel. this school is to the Missionaries, it is not upon this ware of him, as one who would take every advantage that their thoughts delight most to dwell. The salvation of immortal souls was 'the joy set before them,' which led them to the dreaded shores of Africa .-And until they could feel this joy, however much they were prospered externally, their souls ceased not to be in 'travail before God.' The merciful hearer of prayer was pleased to give them the desire of their hearts. Little more than a year ago, without any of those exciting measures which are too much the order Spirit' in a most remarkable manner upon this school and station, inasmuch that for a week or ten days, 'what must I do to be saved,' was the all-absorbing question amongst the pupils and domestics of every age. Late at night, when all but anxious souls were stillness of the night, always occurs to me when thinklations and friends, bring them to bow to Christ Jesus, and wash in his blood, which cleanseth from all sin.'

up, and worshipping God in the beauty of holiness! congregations attending religious services on the Sab-Surely the most sceptical can no longer question the bath, numbered averaging 100, and sometimes numberpropriety or feasibility of the mission, and its ultimate | ing 200 including the scholars; some it is hoped feel and prays and labours for the salvation of Africa, who feels that the salvation of one immortal soul is worth more than a million natural lives, the conversion of

that after the primary station was firmly established, chased, and had removed to the spot selected for the the attention of the Missionaries should be at once station when the necessary absence of the Missionary This, as you have been informed, is three miles from directed to the interior; it being reasonably supposed at Half Cavally rendered it necessary that he should that more healthy points might be found here than on assume the charge of his station. There is every of the colony, is now nearly in the centre of its popu- the coast. Difficulties between the Colony and na- prospect of a very large school at this place, as the lation. It has ever come within the design of the tives, however, having prevented the immediate exemission to extend its benefits to the people thus located all around it, and accordingly services have been Grahway (native Blegeh), a town containing about held for them on every Sabbath, and during the week 3000 people, on the leeward coast, nine or ten miles have been established by the West African mission, as the missionaries were able, and during the last year from Cape Palmas. It being sufficiently near to each having a school with as many pupils as there are the services of one of their number have been given Mount Vaughan to receive the pastoral supervision the means of instructing, and these pupils having made wholly to them. Though they are for the most part of the Missionaries there, it was thought the services progress in knowledge which would compare with admembers of other Christian bodies, their attendance of a Teacher would be all that would be required, at vantage with that made in most of the common schools at our Chapel has been tolerably good; on Sabbath least for some time. Accordingly one was located of our own country—and that many of these have evenings very much so. The number of communihere about two years ago. He at first encountered been translated from the kingdom of darkness unto the here about two years ago. He at first encountered been translated from the kingdom of darkness unto the cants, from the Colony, including two scholars and considerable opposition from the people, who thought three teach three teachers in the mission schools at the above date, that they ought to have an ordained Missionary, or, standing the obstacles presented by the known debilities the mission schools at the above date, that they ought to have an ordained Missionary, or, standing the obstacles presented by the known debilities and the considerable opposition of the climate the new and untried was fourteen. One or two other as can stes. - as they would say, a proper God-many but by per-With a view of extending the continuous section to section more Colonists' children, a school has been lately great extent, and was able to retain in his school from stition of the heathen, and though the Missionaries opened in the mission Chapel, exclusively for their ten to fifteen boys. He thought too, latterly, that a all feel that they have come far short of their duty. enefit. It is taught by a youth educated at Mount few manifested some interest in the concerns of their souls. Much more good may be anticipated at this "But the school at Mount Vaughan is invested with station, now that the circumstances of the primary greatest interest, as being the earliest object of the station allow one of the Missionaries to visit it more

"The third station of the mission is located at were collected; and when the Missionary left, there were in the school twenty-five boys and eight girls, were studying geography, arithmetic, and philosophy, and nearly all could read in the English, and several in the Grebo language. Two of them, transferred (a native) renders some assistance in teaching.-Nearly all the scholars are able to use, in some measure, the short liturgy prepared for their daily devotions, and join with much earnestness in its responses; and though none give evidence of a change of heart, except the two just named from Mount Vaughan, there is much reason to be encouraged by the serious conduct and interest of all in the things of God.

"In addition to the school, the Missionary had under his care, a class of fifteen young men, composed of trading vessels, had acquired some knowledge of the English language. These compose a large and stores, imported goods directly from England, in one the English language. These compose a large and very influential class of the community at Cavalla, and some of the most prominent of these were members elements of philosophy and astronomy. Several wrote of the class just named. They met every evening good letters and compositions, and all who had re- except that of the Sabbath, at the house of the Mismained for any length of time were well acquainted sionary, to learn to read and to receive religious in-Twelve or fourteen of the more advanced boys and girls met every week to practise music scientifically, and constituted on Sabbaths and other seasons of worship quite a good choir, and seldom have I heard the responses of our delightful service more generally on the special service more generally of the school. So notoriously bad was this man's character, and singing, in Grebo, concluded the exercises prayer and singing, in Grebo, concluded the exercises own, from the historical fact that before the light of own, from the historical fact that before the light of own, from the historical fact that before the light of the gospel dawned upon them, our ancestors were worthen and constituted on Sabbaths and other seasons of the school. One of the most intelligent and influence in the intention of the singular control of the school of the same God who authorized the language of the same God who authorized the light of the school. One of the most intelligent and influence in the state of the gospel dawned upon them, our ancestors were worthen and this interesting Church, this remarkable relic of Christianity, seemed fast verging into moral darkness, when the American Christian Missionaries, with the same God who authorized the language of the same God who authorized the la the responses of our delightful service more generally grace. So notoriously bad was this man's character, that when the Missionary went to Cavalla, he received brethren,' hath also said, 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth "But, however gratifying the external prosperity of many warnings from those who preceded him, to beseldom seen at the mission house, until after the funeral of a cousin who had been in the mission seminary of the American Board. On this occasion, the Missionary, as he often did, preached to the large concourse of people assembled, 'through Jesus the resurrection of the dead.' A doctrine so startling aroused the attention of the numerous relatives of 'the only son;'-and almost every eye seemed rivetted on of the present day, God was pleased 'to pour out his the speaker, when, pointing to the lifeless body before him, he said- 'Those eyes shall see again, those hands shall move again, those legs shall walk again, that mouth shall speak again. And if Ibadi loved God, he shall live forever where sickness, and sorrow, and death shall be no more.' These words, it afterwards wrapt in sleep, sweet hymns of praise were heard appeared, sank deep into Gnabwi's heart. He apfrom groups of heathen children, or the accents of peared evidently serious on returning from burying his humble prayer with the most perfect distinctness upon cousin; and at once became regular in his attendance the ear. A sentence in the petition of one of the on religious services. He frequented much more than most advanced boys, whose thoughts were carried usual the mission house, bringing with him a little priaway from himself to his poor heathen relations in the mer, in which he had learned to spell a little when in England, and appeared desirous of increasing his knowing of that season, 'Bless, oh Lord! our parents, re- ledge. His anxiety and interest appeared to increase until after religious services on one Sabbath about three weeks after, when he followed the Missionary into the Never can I forget the solemn, heavenly aspect of house, and declared his determination to renounce Mount Vaughan at this time. It seemed indeed to heathenism, and try to prepare for the place of blesshave become Grue-pialuh, the 'man-healing hill.'— edness of which he had heard at the funeral. He at Not indeed the scene where greegrees and charms once commenced attending with the greatest regularity were applied to heal the flesh, but where the precious upon every religious service in his reach, and applied blood of Jesus Christ, applied by faith to the sinner's himself, even to a hurtful excess, to the acquisition of heart, cleansed him from all unrighteousness. Oh! knowledge; and so rapid was his progress, that when may this interesting mount, ever thus correspond with the Missionary left the station, not twelve months afits early name; and may countless numbers of Africa's ter the time referred to, he could read with comparadegraded children, for all time to come, resort hither tive ease the Testament both in English and his native and be washed in the fountain here opened for sin tongue, could write a very intelligible letter, and had and uncleanness and every pollution!! Between fif- engaged in instructing a class of youths at his house teen and twenty Mission scholars and domestics, it at night. He threw his influence too in the scale of was hoped, were the subjects of this gracious influ- Christianity, and in conversation with young men and ence, of these one (domestic) united himself with old, argued against their superstitions, and in favour another body of Christians, eleven had been admitted of our holy religion. On one occasion when visiting to the communion of the Church, and others were the Wehbo tribe at the falls of the Cavally river, he candidates. The whole number of communicants formed a little school of those who accompanied him, belonging to the Church at Mount Vaughan, inclu- had family worship morning and evening, and preachding Missionaries, Teachers, and Scholars and Colo- ed to the wondering Webbos 'Jesus and him crucified.' Much was expected from the influence of this man. "Thus, in the short space of little more than four and from the influential class of which he was a memyears, we see in what was so lately one of the most ber. The young men, and not the old, exert the condegraded portions of Africa, a Christian Church risen trolling influence in society in the Grebo tribe. The

such a number of heathen, will more than ten thou- presented as the most influential chieftain in the Grebo sand times compensate for all the paltry sacrifices of tribe. The population here is not so great as that at money, health and life, which have been made to the station last named, but it is important on account of its being on the high road to the interior. The "But the operations of the mission have not been Rev. Mr. Smith had gathered, or rather received about confined to one station. It was originally designed 12 native boys, in a native house which he had pur-

"Thus it appears that in as many years four stations

"Shall it be said or though any longer then by his white brethren, that the African, like the ourang-outang or monkey which sport through his forests, is incapable of moral culture, and of elevation in the scale of civilized living? The short history of the West African Mission itself, furnishes abundant refutation of such charge. For here are to be seen youths who, in in the brief space of four years, have been weaned from heathenism-learned to read the Scriptures intelligibly and understandingly, and are humble followers of Jesus. Here is the case too, of one young man who after spending 28 years in all the sensuality, superstition and degradation of heathenism, has become so devoted a student, as in one year to learn to read the Scriptures, and been induced to try to regulate his life by their holy precepts!

"If more striking proofs were required I might refer you to the Christian Institution of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone, where I saw 26 youths-those taken from the holds of slave-ships, or their children, who read the Scriptures with perfect propriety, and instructed some hundreds of children in day and Sabbath schools, -were good grammarians, arithmeticians,-wrote exegetical essays on the Scriptures, and were some of them studying Latin and Greek preparatory to their entering the ministry. I ancient tongue. might read to you the journal of some of these liberated Africans appointed to visit some of their more ignorant brethren, and to administer to them the consolation of the gospel. I might tell you too of the crowded congregations of these people with whom I worshipped, and from whom I heard our beautiful Liturgy uttered with a distinctness, and pathos, not surpassed in this highly favoured land.

"In proof of the African's capacity of improvement in his temporal condition, I might enumerate cases of those who were taken from slave-ships naked as they came into the world, who, by their own indusinstance purchased and manued a ling of 100 tons, and are many of them worth \$15,000.

"Away then, with the idea of the incapacity of the native African. Because in fulfilment of prophecy, we can no more infer their inferiority than we can our her hands unto God."

> THE NESTORIAN BISHOP. (From the Boston Witness and Advocate).

On Sunday morning, February 27th, Mar Yohanna, the Nestorian Bishop, attended divine service at Grace Church, in this city, [Boston] and received the Holy Communion at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Snow, and at the close of the ante-communion service, the Rev. Mr. Clark, Rector of the Church, made the following address:

dress:

"The present is an occasion of deep interest to us, both as Christians and as Churchmen. The stranger who worships with us to-day, has travelled many thousands of miles, for the purpose of seeing a people where the Bible is in every one's hands, and in the vernacular language of the country. He wishes to trace the influence f our high privileges, as developed in the character and astitutions of this nation.

"His residence is in the fareast, where American mis-

sionaries had never penetrated, until the year 1830, when the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Dwight, under the direction of the American board, in a tour of observation, travelled about 700 miles from the Black Sea to the interior of Asia, where they discovered the Nestorian Christians, surrounded by Persian and Turkish Mohammedans.

Until this time, this secluded people had lived in profound ignorance of even the existence of our western churches. They had indeed seen Romish ecclesiastics, and had witnessed their religious ceremonies; but regarding some of their doctrines as unscriptural, and certain of their services as ideletions the services as ideal the services a vices as idolatrous, they could not sympathize with them

The district of country inhabited by the Nestorians, lies partly in Persia on the east, and partly in Mesopotamia on the west. It contains a population of about 140,000, of whom 30,000 reside in the beautiful plain of Ooroomiah. The village of Galivan, situated in this plain, and within two miles of the lake of Ooroomiah, is the residence of our beloved friend, Mar Yohanna, bishop of the Nestorian Church, who visits our Church, to-day, that

the Nestorian Church, who visits our Church, to-day, that he may partake with us, and with our own respected bishop, of the Holy Sacrament of the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Most gladly and cordially do we welcome a Christian bishop, from the midst of venerable and benighted Asia, to the table of our common Lord. In the long continued existence of the church which he represents, shut out from all community with other Christians, and continued the community with other Christians, and continued the community with other Christians, and continued the community with other Christians. from all communion with other Christians, and environed by influences altogether hostile to the Christian faith, we detect a most interesting proof of the divine origin and

detect a most interesting proof of the divine origin and divine power of our holy religion.

"And our interest in the Nestorian Church is greatly heightened, when we perceive in its constitution, its forms, and its doctrines, so striking a similarity to those of our own communion. Its constitution is Episcopal; there have always existed in this church these three orders of the printing which we printed and dearons.

in all important particulars, with those of the reformed evangelical churches. The doctrine of the Trinity, of repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ as the substance of Christian duty, and of the holy sacra-ments, baptism and the Lord's supper, are recognized in the formularies of this church in a manner similar to that which they are held amongst us. Picture and image worship, invocation of saints and angels, and prayers to the Virgin Mary, so prevalent in the Romish and Greek Churches, are abhorred by the Nestorians as unscriptural

The plain of the Ooroomiah, 40 miles long by 20 in width, contains about 330 villages, of which 15 are under the spiritual supervision of Bishop Yohanna, comprising 20 priests and 40 deacons. The more ancient churches are built of stone. The records of one of these go back about 1200 years; and another, in the town of Ooroomiah, is said, by tradition, to have been founded by the wise men who went from the East to Jerusalem, when the Saviour was born, and were led by the star to Bethlehem.
"It is also a current tradition that Christianity was

"It is also a current tradition that Christianity was established in this part of Asia by St. Thomas the Apostle; and this is by no means improbable, as the Church ritual of the Nestorians frequently refers to this disciple, and many of their Churches are called by his name. For many centuries, the Nestorians were a powerful and zealous Christian people. In the middle ages they were especially renowned for their Missionary enterprise; between the years 636 and 781, no less than 70 Missionaries from this Church, whose names are still preserved, laboured in the Empire of China; the Gospel was promulgated in ten provinces, and all the cities were supplied gated in the Empire of China; the closer was pointing gated in ten provinces, and all the cities were supplied with Churches. Ecclesiastical historians say there is conclusive evidence that as early as the seventh century, China contained numerous Christians, over whom presided, during several subsequent centuries, a Metropolitan sent out by the patriarch of the Nestorians. The Nestoare said to have been the best any where in the Christian Church at that period, as they, and they alone, searched for the true sense of the inspired words. 'The missions of this Church, in Central and Eastern Asia, continued from about the third century to the sixteenth. The mora from about the third century to the sixteenth.

from about the third century to the sixteenth. The more active periods of their missions were from the seventh to the middle of the thirteenth centuries; a long period of time, evincing great perseverance, and showing, one would think, that the true spirit of Christ must have been at least one of the grand actuating motives.*

"But, during the last 1000 years, they have suffered persecution, oppression, and ever martyrdom itself, in propagating and defending the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ. During this long period of distress and trials, trodden down and impoverished, both by the Persian and Turkish Mohammedan, they have been gradually reduced to their present condition of poverty and comparative ignorance. Copies of the Scriptures were scarce, and the art of printing being unknown, they could be multiplied only by the laborious process of writing with the pen.—Besides which, what few copies of the Bible were in use among this people were written in their ancient language, among this people were written in their ancient language, and not in their spoken tongue; the vernacular language not having been reduced to a written form till since the visit of the American Missionaries. All the prayers and offices of the Church were therefore, of necessity, in the

"The old Churches, erected when this people were strong and flourishing, which still remain standing, are built of stone, and are of considerable size; but, during built of stone, and are of considerable size; but, during the 1000 years of their sufferings and oppression, they were driven from one mode of erecting Churches to another, till they finally built them of mud and clay, without floors, and with little or no furniture, or outward emblems of religion, except a simple cross laid upon the Scriptures, a stone font for the baptism of their infant children, and an altar for the communion. These buildings are small, with a single door but three feet high, and two feet wide, so that the only entrance is about the size of the doors of so that the only entrance is about the size of the doors of our pews. This was a matter of necessity, as, had the doors been larger, the Mohammedans would have used the Churches to shelter their horses and cattle. In the

too narrow for thieves and enemies to enter.

"When it is remembered that very few of this people possess any postion of the Word of God, that even their Churches are supplied only with parts of the sacred Scriptures, and that the means of education have been exceedingly limited, it is not surprising that many of the priests are very ignorant, and a large portion of the people unmindful of the holy law of God. Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, falsehood, and other vices, prevail amongst them; and this interesting Church, this remarkable relie of

"In 1833, the Rev. Mr. Perkins and his wife were sent by the American Board of Commissioners as Missionaries to the Nestorians in Persia. Having crossed the Atlantic, and passed through the Mediterranean and Black seas, after stopping a while at Constantinople, on their way to Trebizond, about 600 miles east of that city, they left the sea, and took up their perilous journey of 7 or 800 miles by land. The details of this journey, as given by the Missionary, furnish a striking picture of the perils often encountered by those devoted servants of Christ who take their lives in their hands, and go forth to carry the Gospel to souls ready to perish.

take their lives in their hands, and go forth to carry the Gospel to souls ready to perish.

"It was between midnight and morning when Mr. Perkins reached the village of Galivan, where Bishop Yohanna resided. The inhabitants were asleep, but the bishop, immediately, on being informed of the arrival of a Christian Missionary from America, an event he had been led to anticipate after the visit of Messrs. Smith and Dwight, ran out into the yard, while it was yet dark, to meet him. From that time to the present, he has conmeet him. From that time to the present, he has continued to be a firm and devoted friend to the Missionaries.

"During seven years, the zealous Missionaries of the American Board have been labouring among this people;

and we learn, with pleasure, that they have not interfered, in any way, with the religious practices of the Nestorian Church, and those under their immediate charge are left from to. free to attend the stated worship of their sanctuaries, and to observe the fasts and festivals of their Church.— Their aim is, simply, to impart religious knowledge from the pure Word of God; to revive the slumbering piety of the Church, and impart useful secular learning. They do not wish to impair the liturgy of the Church, nor to disturb its ecclesiastical organization; but they intend to give them their Prayer-books in a language which they understand and to infrae into the bishops and which they understand, and to infuse into the bishops and

"Among the first steps taken by the Missionaries, was "Among the first steps taken by the Missionaries, was the reduction of the common language of the people to written characters. In this work, Mr. Perkins was greatly aided by Bishop Yohanna and Priest Abraham. When they had accomplished this important object, a printing press had reached them, and we are told nothing could exceed the delight of the Nestorians when they saw the first page of the Gospel of Jesus Christ come out from the press, printed in a language familiar to all. The from the press, printed in a language familiar to all. The New Testament was soon struck off, and an abundant supply will now be furnished to those who never before possessed this invaluable treasure, the merchandize of which is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof then pure gold. And though all this reasons gain thereof than pure gold. And though all this was accomplished by Christians of another name, and who accomplished by Christians of another name, and who are worshippers under other forms than ours, we trust that we are not incapable of honouring their pious zeal and liberal sacrifices, and of rejoicing over their eminent

"It gives us pleasure to add, that our own Church has "It gives us pleasure to add, that our own Church has not been altogether unmindful of the spiritual necessities of the decayed and decrepid Christian Churches of the East. In the year 1836, the Foreign Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the American Episcopal Church, despatched the Rev. Mr. Southgate on a Missionary exploring to the American Paris of the Church of t have always existed in this church these three orders of the ministry,—bishops, priests, and deacons; and the peculiar powers and duties of each of these orders are essentially the same as with us.

"They have a liturgy, which, so far as we can learn, is not unlike our own in its general features; in the arrangement of their ecclesiastical year, their fasts and festivals, in the responsive use of the Psalter, in the introduction of stated lessons of Scripture, in the repitition of the cred and the Lord's prayer in every service, and in the form of administering the communion, as well as in the usual dress of the officiating minister, we see a remarkable

"The doctrines of the Nestorian Church harmonize, If our people would be at more pains to inform themselves

"In reviewing what has been done in behalf of the Nestorians, a writer asks, 'Is it not most remarkable, in the course of Divine Providence, that a Church, in the interior regions of Asia, which, for so many centuries, was one of the most distinguished spiritual lights of the world, should now be in the process of re-illumination, by world, should now be in the process of re-munimation, by means of a mission from a continent, of the existence of which no one of the long succession of Nestorian Missionaries had a thought? The light of the Gospel having visited the ends of the earth, is travelling back to the centre, where it had been extinguished. The object of the mission to the Nestorians, however, is not merely the extension of the Gospel to that people. It is expected. the mission to the Nestorians, however, is not merely the restoration of the Gospel to that people. It is expected, through the divine blessing, to renew their missions to the countries in Central Asia. What is needed among them is a pious, well-educated priesthood. Let there be such a priesthood, and let Mar Elias, the present patriarch, and his successors, feel as did the patriarch Timotheus a thousand years are and let his bishops feel as did those

fitted than men from this western world to win their way to the hearts of an orient proble.

"We have abundant teal way of the impressive and pungent manner in which Bist p Yohanna preaches the Gospel in his native language to the people of his charge, and urges upon them, with power and cloquence, the performance of every Christian duty. It would be extremely gratifying, if the bishop would venture, with his limited knowledge of the English tongue, to address a few words to his fellow-Christians here assembled, in whose behalf, as well as in behalf of our own right reverend bishop. I again greet him with a cordial welcome to

that God has given you so many blessings. We live among Mohammedans in Persia. God permits them to among Mohammedans in Persia. God permits them to oppress us and bear us down on account of our sins, as he permitted the heathen to carry the Jews into captivity in Babylon. God heard their prayers and delivered them. May God hear the prayers of the poor Nestorians, and give us more and more light for our souls.

"Ten years ago we knew nothing of your country. Missionaries came and told us that American Christians would send us missionaries to come and live among us.

would send us missionaries to come and live among us, and make books for us, and keep schools for our children. We waited two or three years, when Mr. Perkins and his

We waited two or three years, when Mr. Perkins and ms wife came to our country.

"We are poor, and our people are ignorant. We have only few Bibles, and our Bibles are in the old language in our churches. Our people have no Bibles in their houses. Our Bibles are not printed, but written with the hand, and one whole year to write one Bible. In your happy country, one Bible printed in one or two hours. Our Prayer-Books are written with pens like our Bibles, and they are few. Our people have no Prayer-Books, only the ministers of our churches.

"Mr. Perkins come and live in our country seven years."
He made Bibles for us in our spoken language, and soon our people will have Bibles in their houses. God be praised for the kindness of American Christians. When Mr. Perkins come home to America, I wish to come with

Mr. Perkins come home to America, I wish to come with

praised for the kindness of American Christians. When Mr. Perkins come home to America, I wish to come with him and see such good Christians as live in this country. I am well pleased with this happy land. God has blessed you with plenty of Bibles and good churches. Our churches are small, and built with mud. Some old churches are built with stone, and thirteen hundred years old, one hundred years before Mohammed. Our church is from the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I am happy to find it like your church. We have bishops, priests and deacons. Our Prayer-Books are like your Prayer-Books. We have the communion of bread and wine as you do. We have baptism in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. We keep the Sabbath on the first day of the week. We keep the Sabbath on the same day as vy (post value). Forty days of Lent. We keep the day when he rose from the dead; the day of his ascension to heaven, and the day when the Holy Ghost came down from heaven. We believe in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons and one God, as your church. We teach repentance, and forgiveness of sins, by Jesus Christ, who takes away the forgiveness of sins, by Jesus Christ, who takes away the sins of the world.

"I am glad to meet you, my dear friends and brethren, at this holy communion. Let us all remember the dying love of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. In him we are all one. O! let Christians love each other as Christ loved us, and died

for us. Let Christians do good to each other when they can.
"I have many things to say, if I could speak more plain
your language, but I cannot yet speak plain. I am happy
to meet a brother Christian bishop at this holy communion
of the body and blood of Christ. May be long live among
his happy churches and may we at last went forgether in his happy churches, and may we at last meet together in heaven. May God bless him. May God bless my young brother in Christ, who is your minister. May God bless you all, my dear friends and brethren, for Christ's sake.

Amen."

The communion was then administered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, when several of our clergy, and a large number of communicants, united in receiving the sacrament in company with this interesting representative of the Nestorian Church.

The question has been asked, whether, in addition to the many points of similarity between the Nestorian and the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is any ordinance existing among the Nestorians, corresponding to our rite of confirmation. We learn, from Bishop Yohanna, that all their children, without any exception, are baptized in all their children, without any exception, are baptized in infancy, and that, upon their reaching "years of discretion," those whose religious character is such as to qualify

tion, those whose religious character is such as to qualify them to receive the communion, are brought to the bishop, to be blessed with "the laying on of hands."

The question has also been asked, whether the belief of the Nestorian Church, as to the leading and fundamental doctrines of the Bible, especially the Trinity, were the same previous to the residence of the Missionaries. mental doctrines of the Bible, especially the Trinity, were the same previous to the residence of the Missionaries among them, as they are now. "Yes," says Bishop Yohanna, "our religion always the same. American Missionaries find us weak and poor, and they help us. They make plenty Bibles for our people. They speak good to us. But they no bring our religion from America. No, never, never. Our religion, old religion." The Missionaries found the Nestorian Christians with Churches, and Bibles, and a liturgy in their Churches, but their Bibles and Prayer-books being in the old Syriac language, not spoken or understood by the people, but only used Bibles and Prayer-books being in the old Syriac language, not spoken or understood by the people, but only used and explained by the bishops and priests, they first reduced the spoken language to writing, using the Syriac characters for this purpose, and then commenced printing the Bible for general and extended use. The next work which the Missionaries intend to do, is to print the liturgy of this Church, so that the people may have it in their modern tongue; and, in the mean time, they are establishing schools for the instruction of their children in the various useful branches of knowledge. Like the good blishing schools for the instruction of their children in the various useful branches of knowledge. Like the good Samaritan, they are administering to the distressing necessities of this interesting people. Their object seems to be to build up und strengthen the Nestorian Church, and not to disturb a single stone in this venerable fabric. Therefore, notwithstanding the Nestorians adhere with great strictness to their peculiarities of worship and Church government, still, most gladly did they welcome the Missionaries from the American Board to their aid, when they found the object they had in view was such as

that described.

For seven years have they proved the honest sincerity of their American Christian friends, and the untiring faithfulness of their labours. Words cannot express the feelings of gratitude which Bishop Yohanna entertains towards the Missionaries, with whom he has been in daily intercourse during their residence in his country.

We find it is matter of great astonishment to him that there are so many to be found in this land who deny the doctrine of the Trinity, "I am amazed," he says, "that, with the Bible in their hands, any should doubt the divinity of Christ." The Nestorian people are employed in agriculture, and as shepherds; and the clergy, including the bishops themselves, all cultivate the soil, working (like Paul), with their own hands, and are therefore but little or no expense to their Churches.

little or no expense to their Churches.

Bishop Yohanna is evidently a man of quick perception, of a lively mind, and is remarkable for great simplicity

of manner. His heart seems to be warmly enlisted in the cause of his divine Master; his knowledge of the Scriptures is accurate, and he is always ready with "a word in season," adapted to benefit those with whom he comes in

We have been highly gratified with his conversation, and trust that his visit to this country may be the means of awakening a wider and deeper interest in the spiritual welfare of the oppressed and decayed Churches of the

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 8th of May. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 4th May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL has long laboured under painful indisposition; but, according to accounts received from Quebec under date of the 28th Feb'y, his Lordship was much better. We fervently trust that our next announcement will be still more satisfactory.

We trace the growth of the American Church with a watchful and affectionate eye, and have frequently to regret that our limits forbid us from affording to our readers little more than a glance at this interesting branch of the Christian Vine. The literary resources of our sister communion have lately done us good service, and the account of The Nestorian Bishop, to be found on the first page of this impression, lays us under additional obligations to the American Episcopal Press. It is a narrative full of deep but quiet interest: as we read it, we felt drawn nearer, by centuries, to the Apostolic age; and our belief in the divine institution of Episcopacy struck deeper root as we dwelt on each detail, and almost heard Bishop Yohanna proclaim, "Our Church is from the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I am happy to find it like your Church. We have Bishops, Priests and Deacons. Our Prayer-books are like your Prayer-books. Our religion, old religion.

But turning from the literature to the actual occurrences of our sister Church, we find that at the Eleventh Diocesan Council of the Church in ALABAMA, the REV. MARTIN P. PARKS, Chaplain to the U.S. Military Academy, at West Point, has been unanimously elected the first Bishop of the diocese of Alabama. "It is cause," says The Banner of the Cross, "for devout gratitude, that such a judicious and happy selection has been made, and we trust our excellent brother may be induced to accept the high and holy office which he is so well qualified by piety and talents to adorn."

As another proof of the growing prevalence of held on the 8th instant, Mr. Charles H. Williamson, an ordained minister of the Methodist denomination, was recommended to the Bishop to be received as a Jesus Christ. Amen." Candidate for Holy Orders.

We are also glad to perceive in the New York Churchman, a strong appeal on the subject of endowing the Collegiate Institutions of the Church with land, and of making, at a now comparatively trifling expense, a provision for which future generations shall rise up and call their torefathers blessor! The present recommendation, contained in a letter from an as these, we shall value the solemn beauty of our Li-American Clergyman, and written by him from Oxford, turgy the more, and find fresh cause for thankfulness has reference exclusively to the endowment of Uni- in those blessed Forms of Prayer which the Church versities, but is equally practicable with regard to all the other wants of the Church :-

"I promised to write you from this ancient and venerable seat of the learning and glory of England and the Church. I shall not attempt to describe the impression made on the mind grandeur, antiquity, and literary wealth of this noble old University. Would that Heaven would incline the hearts of some wealthy and generous patrons in America to begin, in our Western States, such glorious foundations as the immortal Alfred began here! O! that some patriots would perceive that the greatness and glory of Old England have chiefly sprung from her two 'famous Universities!' How can my country-men, in indolence and apathy, suffer the seed-time to pass away unimproved! What Alfred was to Oxford and England, might they easily be to Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wiskonsan, and their country, to say nothing of the fostering care that should be extended to the infant institutions of Illinois and Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky. Land at 1 dollar and 25 cents the acre, and this opportunity, that can never return, (as surely as the simple days of the good Alfred cannot come back), allowed to pass away for ever! O my countrymen! O my fellow-Christians, and especially ye who reverence the deeds of the good men of the old time, rouse you, I pray you, to this noble work! Pardon me in my devotion and hope for my home, and pray God that my words may not fall upon idle ears, nor be rejected by unfruitful hands and barren hearts! Let some Oxford or some Cambridge rise for the Church forever in each of those distant wilds, which shall one day nourish more people than now tread the soil of England.

Our General Diocesan Church Association, which in a very few weeks, we believe, will be duly organized, will probably embrace the objects so strenuously enforced by this American Clergyman. Certain we are, that now is the time to obtain lands for the support of a Theological Institution; and to commence an endowment of the same permanent and improving nature, for the maintenance of a body of Clergy to be attached to the Cathedral, and to be employed in the work of religious education, or in the other literary departments of the Church. As a general rule, we should also think that there would be no difficulty at present in procuring, for every Church that may hereafter be built, an endowment in land from private individuals. Indeed, it strikes us that many persons, who really have not money to give, would readily devote a few acres to the service of God, and the future sustenance of His Holy Church.

A few months ago we made a statement to the effect that a great majority of the Scottish aristocracy acrimoniously assailed by a few of our Presbyterian pondents, we triumphantly maintained our ground, and irrefutably silenced all gainsayers.

last in which our antagonists would have expected to | Tracts. find it. The Witness, a Scottish Presbyterian paper, -in an article breathing the most rancorous hostility to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and to its projected University at Perth, -makes this assertion:

"WE BELIEVE THERE IS NO RELIGIOUS BODY IN SO RICH AS THE EPISCOPAL COMMUNION OF SCOT- Almanacs of the Messrs. Lesslie. Some very friendly LAND, INCLUDING AS IT DOES, NEARLY THE WHOLE ARISTOCRACY OF THE COUNTRY."

tocracy are condemned for the "mean and selfish good work.

niggardliness," with which they have treated their clergy. We admit that they deserve this severe reprehension: but we have no doubt that the Veto agitation, carried on by the predominant party in the Presbyterian Kirk, will teach them the necessity, and Presbyterian Kirk, will teach them the necessity, and brethren, notwithstanding this unequivocal avowal on the brethren, notwithstanding this unequivocal avowal on subscription being "liberal;" nor can a carnal expediency Presbyterian Kirk, will teach them the necessity, and most probably the duty, of upholding the ark of their venerable Church, which neither unscriptural innovation, nor a series of rebellions, nor the statutory persecutions of the nineteenth century have been able to crush to the dust. They will probably learn, from bitter experience, that the Episcopal form of Church Government best harmonizes with a Monarchy,—and actuated by purer motives, the nobles and high-born the Treasurer of the House of Industry. commoners of Scotland may be led to wipe off the reproach of "niggardliness," and to bestow upon that Church which is Apostolic in its origin, and against which the gates of hell have never altogether prevailed, a degree of temporal support commensurate with their means, and worthy of so hallowed a cause. Episcopacy is steadily reviving in Scotland, and the bitterness with which it is encountered, is the best proof that could be adduced of the hold that it is regaining upon the Scottish mind.

We borrow from our worthy cotemporary the Patriot, the subjoined very just remarks on the extemporaneous prayers of Mr. Maffitt, a preacher of great fame in the United States, and belonging, we believe, to some denomination of Dissenters. Mr. Maffitt, if we are not deceived, was formerly an actor; and if so has only transferred his outrageous bombast from the theatre to the pulpit:

SPECIMENS OF PRAVERS.

The Rev. Mr. Maffit, Chaplain to the American Congress, makes no inconsiderable figure in the papers on the other side, as a preacher of "tremendous power and searching eloquenca." We subjoin specimens of his prayers, and can honestly say that we never read any thing more utterly irreligious, or especially blasphemous, in the shape of an address to the Supreme Being. Can a Christian read, without almost shuddering, a petition to his God to be "more than Minerya's wisdom—more than the protection of Jupiter Stator, in danger"? Really this is vorse than Tom Paine, and nearly as bad as the "People's Almanac's" parody on the Burial Service! How can the American Representatives endure such an odious prostitution of the pulpit to the theatrical display of such irreligious bombast? Hudibras would designate the reverend actor as "a bladder full

HOUSE PRAYER.

"God of our Fathers! As in the transit of the pilgrims hither across a wintry ocean, thou wast with them; as in the trial of arms, in the dark years of the revolution, thine ever-lasting shield was let down before them; as in a later appeal to battle, victory still perched upon the eagle standard—so let the "chariot of Israel" and the horsemen thereof go still with us for protection-to guard against political error, and that obstinacy of pride which betokens national downfal—through Jesus Christ. Amen."

SENATE PRAYER.

"Oh, God! while the wing of the National Eagle shadows these Council Halls, and Washington, in pale, passionless marble, overlooks the debates in both Houses of Congress, we beseech thee to overshadow the President and members of this Senate Chamber, with the wing of the cherubim—let the broad eye of thy Providence awe them into reverence before thee, and thy right arm be their protection forever-through Jesus Christ.

SENATE PRAYER.

"God of the armies of Israel! be more than Minerva's wis-Episcopacy, we may mention that, at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, Jupiter Stator in danger—be thine own loftier symbol, the tall pillar of flame by night, and cloud by day, their guide and guard, that they may go out and in before this great people, bearing the insignia of truth, and girded with Divine panoply—through

HOUSE PRAYER.

"God of the Pilgrims! The sons of those old departed wan derers and their sons' sons are before thee-themselves now the fathers of seventeen millions of people-now the counsellors, whose voice is freedom's law and power's warrant; be thou their God and guard, their wisdom and guide, through life and

After reading such turgid and heathenish effusions has provided for our use.

It is a matter of constant regret to us, and of serious injury to the Church, that we have it not in our power omunicate more largely the interesting Equation siastical information which almost every part of the Province so abundantly affords. The more our wants are made known, the sooner will they be supplied; the more instances of private zeal and munificence that we are enabled to record, the more will similar examples be multiplied.

While we feel that in this respect we have been very inadequately supported, we have yet to acknowledge a deep debt of gratitude to several ardent friends of our cause, who have encouraged us, both by words and works. Many of the Clergy, we know, desire to forward us intelligence connected with their parishes and neighbourhoods, but shrink from the ill-natured remarks which censorious persons are too apt to indulge in, ascribing ostentation and vanity to acts that better deserve the name of duty and zeal. We trust, however, that our reverend friends will learn to disregard such baseless imputations, and to do what their judgment dictates, undeterred by what evil tongues may say, or ungenerous suspicion may insinuate.

We repeat that we value Communications and details of Ecclesiastical Intelligence very highly. We have only to request our Correspondents that they will study brevity as much as possible, especially in the former,—that they will write as distinctly as they can,—and that, when sending items of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, they will adopt the third person, and not the epistolary style.

Our English files have not yet reached us; but we learn that Mr. Williams withdrew from the contest for the Oxford Professorship of Poetry, and that Mr. Garbett has been elected. Dr. Gilbert has succeeded Bishop Shuttleworth in the see of Chichester.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following sums, for various purposes connected with the Church :- From A Magistrate 15s., being 10s. for Tracts, and 5s. for the Antidote to the People's Almanac; from Ormond Jones, Esquire, of Brockville, 11. 5s. for Tracts and Antidote; from were Episcopalians, and that they owned the greater An Englishman 21. 10s.,—being 11. for the Organ in proportion of the land in Scotland. For this, we were St. James's Cathedral, 11. for the Stained-glass Windows which it is proposed to place in the same edifice, cotemporaries; but, by the aid of two valued corres- and 10s. for The Toronto Church of England Tract Society; from A Catholic Presbyter 11. 5s., -being God. 11. for Chippawa Church (which sum has been duly But, curiously enough! we have lately met with a forwarded to the proper quarter), and 5s. for Tracts; corroboration of our statement in a quarter, the very from Dr. Mackelcan 10s., and W. H. W. 2s. 6d. for br

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 11., sent to us anonymously by several Presbyterians of this city, to aid in defraying the expense incurred by us in the publication of an Antidote to THE WORLD WHICH, with reference to its numbers, is the poisonous matter contained in the scandalous remarks accompanied this donation, which we prize the more, as it is said to have been raised by contri-The preceding testimony is the more valuable as it butions not exceeding a few pence each,—thereby forms part of a sentence, in which the Scottish aris- evidencing that a number must have joined in the

it is exceedingly wrong in Churchmen to contribute money or land to any denomination besides their own, To this I beg to reply, that subscriptions to Churches should our part, are willing to join us in making common cause against the enemies of Christianity and Monar-

However, since we last noticed this subject, we have been relieved from all difficulty as to the expense incurred by us; and therefore, with every just sense of the kindness evinced by our anonymous Presbytepest promotes obedience to the Law. Hence, if not rian contributors, we have handed their donation to

> Men of the highest station in this Province, discharging the sacred and solemn offices of Religion and Law, have been so frequently and so scandalously assailed in the columns of the Colonist, that it cannot be at much cost and pecuniary loss; so mightily grows the word a matter of wonder that we, in a far humbler vocation, should have been subjected to a similar indignity.—
>
> The editor of that poper in his impression of the 16th The editor of that paper, in his impression of the 16th instant, has continued his unprovoked attacks upon us, invading private character, and outraging decency in the most flagitious manner. Of such abuse we had far rather be the object, than the author; it will be construed into our praise by every man whose good opinion is worth possessing; it will recoil upon the head of him who employs it; and it will bind us more firmly to the maintenance of those Church principles, which have exposed us to a treatment that it is easier for us, we trust, to forgive than to imitate. The public and the press are equally interested in stamping such an outrage with condemnation; and in proclaiming that when a man becomes an editor, it is not necessary for him to cease being a gentleman.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

INFANT BAPTISM.

Sir,-Your Correspondent C. R., in The Church of the 19th February, has resumed his observations upon Infant Baptism. He does not think it necessary to give a quotation from any author later than 248, is support of that doctrine. There is, however, I think, an author about 150 years later, whose testimony is much stronger than that of any person who preceded him. This is Pelagius. They who know his peculiar tenets are aware, that they were such as would have led him to reject Infant Baptism. He decied original sin, and the necessity of any aid from the Spirit to enable us to do the will of God. It is well known that, in his days, the Church held that Baptism was for the washing away of sin,—in the infant, original sin,—and that the Spirit is given in this Sacrament. Accordingly, when Pelagius published his heretical doctrines, Augustine wrote against him, and urged the doctrine of Infant Baptism as being opposed to his views. Pelagius, it appears, did not know very well how to answer this argument. But had not the doctrine of Infant Baptism been received in his days, or had he heard of its not having been received in any time since the death of Christ, his preper reply to Augustine would have been clear enough. The truth however is, that this person, born in Britain, had travelled through many countries, Egypt, Italy, France, Africa, and had visited Jerusalem, the mother Church too: and although he had travelled for the purpose of ascertaining the doctrines taught in these different places, it is quite certain he had not discovered any error in the doctrine of Infant Baptism: for can we suppose that a person so inquisitive and learned, and interested in the discovery as he was, would not have discovered, that it was not the doctrine of the primitive Christians, if there were any proof of it,—seeing too that he lived only 300 years after the death of the Apostle St. John? Yet anxious as he must have been to find out some proof of such an error, pressed as he was with this doctrine by Augustine, he declares that "he has never heard even any ous herete who asserted that infants are not to be baptized. And again he exclaims in these remarkable words, "Who can be so impious as to hinder the baptism of infants."

CHURCH-BUILDING IN CANADA .- No. I. To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,—In a country where, for the most part, "the houses of God" are as yet to be built, the attention of those persons, on whom their construction and internal arrangement must devolve, should previously be drawn to a due consideration of the grand and proper use of Churches and Chapels,—the glory of God and the good of man.

Impressed with this conviction, I purpose submitting some

our worthy Editor has invited the Ministers and lovers of the Church to subscribe their several quota of information for the general good. I therefore, like one of old, necessitated to bring is hands full of water to his passing Prince, in lack of a riche offering, present with all good will my unworthy gift to the cause of the King of Kings. In the second place, albeit I be but poorly qualified to instruct in these matters, I do nevertheless hope that the remarks following may induce others, better versed therein, to impart the results of a juster judgment and

more matured information. It seems to me of paramount consequence that designers and astructors of Churches and Chapels should ever keep this fact before them, that such edifices are then most conducive to the glory of God when they have been planned in such wise as to provide most fully for the proper accommodation of Christians, not only as hearers of God's word, but more especially as sincere and humble WORSHIPPERS at the throne of grace; when planned rather as "houses of prayer" than mere places of preaching. If, happily to accomplish so good and glorious a work, a certain amount of good taste, coupled with a degree of ation touching ecclesiastical propriety, be rightly considered a desideratum, much more must good sense, embodying a sound Church spirit, be regarded as an indispensable requisite; even THAT GOOD SENSE which determines with God's help t

effect strictly religious objects on strictly religious principles. All subscriptions towards the erection of Churches ought to be raised as among Christian BRETHREN. The private-in expedient must be religiously eschewed. The worldly "quid pro quo" system must, from its very selfishness and narrowness. be laid aside. Wherever the exclusive individual property system has been admitted, much unseemliness has followed the abandonment of primitive usage. The comparative novelty sadly militates against religious decorum, as well as being the fruitful source of much parochial dissatisfaction, and sometimes of hard feeling. It does not recommend itself by any counter-balancing advantage; while its abominably uncatholic distinc-tiveness, entailing the curse of cupidity, is a most unseemly hindrance to that ostensible "Communion of saints" which was antiently symbolized among Christians in their very mode and manner of meeting together in religious assemblies. Correct views here are of the utmost importance. Any system, which secures to certain individuals the sole right of occupation of the best portions of God's house, is vicious in principle, and inflicts much injury on the Church. The right of sole occupation in pews is too often a true counterpart to the fable of "the dog in the manger." How often have ministers to deplore the irregular attendance of persons invested with private privileges in Churches—of persons who, having but an uncertain relish for their "daily bread," evidence the precariousness of their spiritual appetite by a frequent forgetfulness of assembling themselves together! How often do their vacant possessions form, (especially at Evening Prayer,) a horrid hiatus between God's ministering servant and the assembled steady worshippers! This, however, is far from being the only objection to the admission of the service of the ion or permission of selfish exclusiveness in the temple of

Now, let us take another view of the working of this vicious plan. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the holders of private privileges, being brought to a sense of the sin of Sabbathbreaking, become regular in their attendance on all the services of the sanctuary, yet the location of their carefully partitioned sittings is against the system. For these, being graduated according to the scale of contributions, the eastern portion or head of the building uniformly presents the unsightly appearance of a "monied monopoly." The "monied interests" will be universally found enseonced in buxom boxes, square or long, according to their humours and cash qualification, as close to the chancel as possible. The poorer and the more ignorant of their brethren are thus boxed out, or boxed off, to a remote part of the building; or, in the modern magnitude of Christian nsideration, are permitted to take up their station on a free gallery, and there to enjoy accommodation provided by a species of pretending liberality, which would be absolutely ludicrous, if it were not more absolutely lamentable.

We still adhere to our often-expressed opinion, that do well" in this matter, on the plea that "you can't induce through a list of names I happened to know) immoral, or will people to subscribe LIBERALLY, unless they are allowed some pecial advantage, according to the amount of subscription convert a rotten system into a sound one. No such conside ration should induce Christian men giving any countenance, direct or indirect, to a plan which causes that which should redound in every particular "to the glory of God," to be made to minister to the selfish service of "the unrightcous mammon." Without any further reply to objections founded upon the presumed selfishness of the Christian community, I shall only state a fact, which seems not only in point, but perfectly con-clusive. In Upper Canada, and not among the wealthiest set-tlers either, Churches have recently been, and some are now being built, without any right of private property being recognized,—without any special privileges being suffered to exist. Moreover, in some parts of the British dominions not only is the case the same, but some congregations, convinced of the injurious tendency of the private property system, have honestly sacrificed it in toto, and remodelled the interior of their Churches There is nothing here so very insurmountable. No difficulty in the matter that cannot, with God's help, be overcome.—

What has been done, and is now being done, may be done more extensively. The Church, if she will, can provide funds sufficient to erect parish Churches, common to the parishioners, and free from the injurious distinctiveness of exclusive rights. She can do so without having to descend to the odious plan of auctioning off seats, and in a sense making a merchandize of the house of her God. Having cleared our way in a measure by these preliminary

hints, shewing THE PRINCIPLE on which we must conduct the good work, I shall not at present trespass farther upon "The work." In some future numbers I may, with your persion, take up other branches of this interesting and impor-

THE CHURCH AND THE DISSENTERS.

Sir,-Few things have occurred lately in Canada so much calculated to excite the indignation of every true Churchman, as the infamous handbill which, with proper feeling, you noticed in your paper of the 12th instant. Who the author of that disgusting performance was, we know not, and most likely we never shall: for there is little doubt that, like the assassin who stabs his victim in the dark, he hastened away from the performance of his exploit, and hid his coward head from the light.

But there is one thing we must revice in this effectives But there is one thing we must notice in this circumstance, namely, that the wretch, who could thus insult the feelings of the majority of the people of Western Canada, is not so low in the world but he could obtain access to a printing press, and the use of types and ink. Further, we can judge of men's sympathies on such occasions by the manner in which such an insult is noticed. The Colonist appears to have been the only paper, except your own, that noticed it; and from the manner in which he treats it, we can easily perceive the great reverence he has for the most sacred Institution of his country, and the religion of his Sovereign. However, we will leave the Editor of the Colonist in the full enjoyment of his merriment, not doubting but his readers will be duly edified by it, and proceed

It is with great pleasure I have lately perceived that, in the ischarge of your duty, you have thought proper to caution your readers against contributing their pecuniary aid towards any scheme calculated to encourage Dissent. In my opinion, the caution was sufficiently delayed; for I am one of those who have, on several occasions, contributed towards these objects, and I did it from mistaking the spirit of that beautiful prayer of ours which we offer up on all occasions previous to the sermon,—that prayer, I say, which supplicates that the commons of this Province "may live in the true faith, in dutiful allegiance to the Queen, and in brotherly love and Christian charity one towards the other." Therefore, in giving my money to the Dissenters, although I objected to their faith, I did hope that I was promoting these Christian feelings. experience tells me that the good will of the Dissenters is no more to be bought than that of the Papists—that however they hate each other, and whatever divisions they may have among themselves, in one thing they all agree to a man, namely, in their abuse and hatred of the Church of England. There is no man in active intercourse with the world, but has ample proof of this. Get but a Dissenter into conversation, and you will soon see how his feelings run towards the Church. They have managed to rob her of a good part of her patrimony, but they are not satisfied even now; and my firm belief is that, just in proportion as our Church advances in purity, so will the hatred of the Dissenters show itself. You, Sir, I expect, draw your conclusions from what you see. Men like myself, are obliged to draw ours from what we hear as well as from what we see; and did every man in my station keep a diary of his conversations, he could often exhibit a lesson to those who have the direction of our affairs in Church and State.

Now, of the Dissenters in Canada, there may be found three classes. The first may be termed Merchants and Shop-keepers—men who are mostly found at their desks or their counters.— These, generally speaking, are a cautious race, rarely having suggestions in connection with the subject: and here I have two grounds of encouragement in doing so. In the first place, The next class may be termed proprietors of houses and land. This is but a small class in point of numbers, but they are one This is but a small class in point of numbers, but they are one whose sentiments can be easily gathered, and are not very nice in the latter: both stand upon the same level as to facilities what they say. The last, and perhaps the most important of all, is that class formed of working tradesmen and artificers .-This is the class, including the rustics, that Chief Justice Abbott used to like to have as evidence, because they spoke up boldly. These may be called the echo of the other two. a difficult matter to relate conversations verbatim; but, perhaps, the following, which occurred a few weeks back, during the eason of Tea Parties and Soirées, is a fair sample of what hundreds such mortals as myself are condemned to hear or partake of. It was with a Methodist of the second class, above ecified, and myself, whom, in the subjoined dialogue, I shall

> Methodist .- Come B. you are a pretty good fellow,-wont you come and take tea with us on —— evening? I have a few tickets to dispose of, and should be glad of your company. Churchman.—I am, Sir, a Church of England man, and annot, consistently, lend my aid towards promoting Dissent.
>
> Methodist.—Nonsense—you will find plenty of Churchmen

Churchman,-More is the pity, I say; for they had better keep their money for the promotion of some object in con-nexion with their own Church, than bestow it on those who will repay thein with abuse. Methodist. - Surely you don't mean to say that we abuse

Churchmen? Churchman.-You do not perhaps in person, but you permit and encourage those who do in print. The whole of your papers are continually denouncing our Church, and vilifying

ministers, you cannot deny it.

Methodist.—Well then, why does your Church, by insisting on the Apostolic Succession, go towards unchurching every

other denomination? Churchman.—The Apostolic Succession, Sir, is a question that I am not competent to enter into. Its evidence is given in languages with which I am totally unacquainted; but thus much I will say, that unless I can have stronger arguments brought against it than I have hitherto heard, I shall be content with the account given by my own Church. But all this has nothing to do with our being "earnal," "inebriates," &c. with which you accuse us. I certainly cannot see that the morals of Churchmen are a whit below those of Dissenters; and, to speak freely, I should not feel flattered to be put, in this respect, a level with the best of you.

Methodist .- Oh! but your Clergy, Sir, are far from being what they ought. Dissenting Ministers are not "fox-hunters

or "card-players."

Churchman. — Granted, — I never saw a Methodist preacher at a fox-chase, but I have seen damages recovered from him in a Court of Justice for warranting an unsound horse. The failing of even one can afford a subject to the pen of the libeller or the pencil of the caricaturist, and thereby create a prejudice against a whole class of men. I, Sir, can laugh when see a Cantwell or Mawworm, as exhibited by a Cibber; but I do not thence designate all Dissenters hypocrites. Pray, Sir, how many Clergymen of the Church of England have you known fox-hunters or card-players? Were you ever in Eng-

Methodist .- No; but I know enough of them from those

who have been there. Churchman .- Now, Sir, I was born and educated amon what was, in a great measure, a sporting community, and I can assure you that the fox hunting Clergyman, which you so Church, where Divine Service has been performed to the strongly object to, is a very rare person; and whenever he is found, he is sure to be beloved by his own parishioners, and his nduct never objected to by them. But let us leave the people of England, whose manners you can but imperfectly know, and come directly to our own homes. Can you point out many duties would admit, he toiled to perform the services of moral Clergymen in Canada?

Methodist.—I have known many.

Churchman .- Name your many. There may be, as alas! there ever will be in every denomination, Ministers of bad lives. if it were not more absolutely lamentable.

Some persons, whose knowledge of the world I am loth to dispute, may object to our "ceasing to do evil and learning to dispute, may object to our "ceasing to do evil and learn

their respective characters furnish you with aught in support of your charge?

Methodist.—No, Sir, I cannot say that they do; but things

are different now to what they have been. Had you resided as long in the country as I have, you would think differently

to what you do now. Thus it is ever with the Dissenters. Their perpetual cry 15 against the Church and its Clergy: but turn upon them and beard them, and at once you silence them. All their can about morality, when sifted to the bottom, amounts to nothing. I say let Churchmen give their money towards building Methodist Chapels and erecting their Pulpits if they like; but after having done so, let them not feel surprised if they find themselves abused in return. For my own part, I shall take good care they never get another sixpence from your humble servant and constant reader,

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTORY OF PICTON. Notitia Parochialis for the Church of St. Mary Magdalent, Parish of Picton, from 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1841. Baptisms Marriages

Sunday School at 9 A. M., Catechism at ½ past 2 P.M. Morning Service at 11 A. M., Evening Service at 3 P.M. Parents, and Heads of Families, in this Parish, are strongly solicited to keep, on Sunday evenings, their house holds together, and to complete the work of sanctity of the Lord's day, by the attempt at domestic religious in-struction, and the tranquil exercises of family prayer.

DELAWARE INDIAN MISSION.

SIB.—From the increasing interest which I find the subscribers to *The Church* in this remote section of the Province, take in its perusal, (a feeling I trust becoming more general every day), I have no doubt of the fact tested now by experience, that our paper is admirably adapted to furnish the people generally, with correct views of our principles, as the purest branch of the Holy Cath olic Church, and at the same time to strengthen the hands of the clergy in their ministerial intercourse with their respective congregations. I can therefore feel the less hesitation in complying with a suggestion of yours, made in a former publication, as to "the propriety of affording occasionally on the part of the clergy, such intelligence for insertion as may prove interesting or instructive to the community at large."

community at large."

To give you even an outline of the varied labour to which I have been subjected in this Mission, during the last seven years that I have been connected with it, would occupy a larger space than I could reasonably expect in the columns of *The Church*; I shall, therefore, for the present, confine myself to a few striking features in this locality, which cannot fail to prove cheering to every sincere member of our Zion. I believe I was the first Mission. ary of the Church of England, that held divine service regularly in these parts, and most certainly the first that ever visited Lower Muncey town for the purpose of evangelizing the Pagan Indians. During the three first years of my residence, the average attendance of the white of my residence, the average attendance of the white population at Barns and School Houses, (for we had no Church built in those days) never exceeded forty souls, and only a moiety of these professed attachment to the Church. I find now, by referring to my registry, that during the above period the number of Baptisms only amounted to 17, and the Communicants to 6, at the state Festivals; but within the last four years there were 150 Baptisms, in which number are included the converted Indians; and during the past year the regular Communicants amounted to 44—18 of whom are Christian Indians. Now the tide of emigration never flowed to this quarter, from which an increase of Church members might nature. from which an increase of Church members might naturally be expected: and, under God, we must attribute this favourable change in the moral wilderness, to a more awakened spirit of enquiry on the part of the people for "the old paths, where is the good way," Jer. vi. 16.

The Delaware Church, built principally by assistance from a few Christian friends on the other side of the Atlantic, can only afford sittings for 120, and is now fou too small for the increasing congregation. About five miles from this Church, on the Longwoods Road, I hold divine service in a School House, on the evening of the Sabbath that I attend at Delaware. This station has been remarkably well attended for the past year, but the house by no means affords sufficient accommodation for the number in attendance. Here would be a most desirable place for a Church, and I am rejoiced to learn that the nhabitants have it in contemplation to comr

mediately.

The Indian section of my labour on the alternate weeks, presents its shadows as well as lights; for while there are some circumstances connected with this long-neglect race of human beings to cheer me amidst hardships and privations, there are others to chill and dishearten. I can perceive a very striking contrast between the two tribes, Munceys and Chippaways; the former evince a more of enlightenment: they have equal privileges and advantages; their villages adjoin, their children attend the same school, and both tribes the same Church. Yet, strange to say, the Chippaways are longo intervallo behind the Munceys both physically and morally. I admitted into our Apostolical Church, by Baptism, 20 of the Muncey nation within the last month, most of whom, being adults, exhibited a good profession at that ordinance by stating to their brethren and sisters the glorious resolution they had come to, of serving the Great Spirit for the rest of their There are not more than six families of this nation ow remaining Pagans, and I have every reason to believe, that there is at this moment even a shaking among them, and that they are on the eve of seeking admission into the ark of Christ's Church.

From these few particulars you may well conceive how great a field for evangelical labour, this quarter of the Province presents. Not a minister of the Church is to be found between Delaware and Chatham, a distance of 60 miles. The townships of Lobo, Ekfrid, Mosa, Zone, with many others in the London and Western Districts, are destitute of the regular ministrations of our Church, and you cannot form an adequate conception of the spiritual destitution which pervades this section of the col try. If our rulers, in times past, had exerted themselves to promote Christian Knowledge, as exhibited in the articles and homilies of the Church, among their subjects at home and abroad, in any degree commensurate to the zeal displayed in extending the possessions of the Crown in foreign lands, -would not the state of things here be now very different from what it really is? In all probability the United States might have remained to this day an appendage of the British empire! Even, at this mome what would have been the condition of the Church in British North America generally, had not those kindred Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Propaga ting the Gespel in Foreign Parts, come to her rescue, and thus, to the best of their ability, have done that which a since Christian and Protestant government should long since have done, without any compromise either with Popery on the one hand, or the heterogeneous host of Dissenters

on the other.
I am, Sir, your very faithful servant, RICHARD FLOOD. Nopeming, February 28, 1842.

YORK MILLS, YONGE STREET. The numerous and diversified accounts of the extension

and prosperity of the Church of England in different parts of the world, but more especially in this Province, now my adopted country, which appear in your truly valuable. paper from time to time, I often read with delight; and I am thereby encouraged to send you a plain statement what lately took place in the neighbourhood where it has pleased an all-wise Providence to cast my humble lot. St. John's Church, York Mills, Yonge Street, as I am informed, owes its origin, under God, to the zeal and industry of our indefatigable and much esteemed Diocesal the Bishop of Toronto; who, many years since, when Missionary of York, commenced officiating in a small present time by different Clergymen, but for ten years past by the Rev. Charles Mathews, of Upper Canada College. To that gentleman, for the able, an the Church and instruct our children, we owe a deep debt of gratitude, not easily repaid. Nor did he reli those duties until he saw the way made plain for his suc cessor to be a resident Minister,—the want of which ar

On the appresent incur much felt. land, near to Vestry Meet tion of the them, Corne pounds as hi object. Thi the proceeds which a kin brought hin having, like in attempting and venerati what they co tain it. An larged mean munificent Lord Bisho amount was Clergyman 20th of Oct cessors in the and the nei Farmer."

JOHNSTO perceive, b District, is Stone Chur Yonge and ville, North having be Township Church at been built BELLEV the Revere of Kingst and parish Rectory b that period Rev. John

CHIPPA from vario fice. On made at Mortimer Thorold (tion of the Church d A Twen (From the We ha

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On the appointment of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the Present incumbent, the want of a residence for him was much felt. A suitable house, however, with two acres of land, near the Church, having been offered for sale, a Vestry Meeting was called, and after a careful examination of the property by the gentlemen present, one of them, Cornelius Van Nostrand Esq., offered one hundred pounds as his part towards accomplishing so desirable an object. This handsome contribution was supplied from the proceeds of his honest and persevering industry, on which a kind Providence had smiled; for his parents brought him to this country when it was a wilderness, having, like many others at that time, lost their property mpting to maintain British Institutions in But they preserved unimpaired their love and veneration for the Church, and manifested it by doing what they could, whilst they lived, to establish and main tain it. And it is pleasing to observe the son, with enlarged means, following the parents' example. After so ficent a beginning, and a grant of £40 from the Lord Bishop, it is scarcely necessary to say that the full amount was soon raised, the transfer executed, and the Clergyman put in full possession of the Parsonage on the 20th of October last. Long, long may he and his successors in the parish prove a blessing to us, our children, and the neighbourhood!—Communicated by "An English

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.—It is extremely gratifying to perceive, by an Advertisement in the Brockville Statesman, that the Rev. E. Morris, Visiting Clergyman of this District, is ready to receive tenders, for the enclosing of a Stone Church in each of the townships of Lansdowne and Yonge and for the enclosure of a Frame one at Bellamy-ville, North Augusta; for the roofing &c. (the mason-work having keeps of the roofing and the property of the state of the roofing and the state of the roofing and the roofing are the roofing and the roofing are the roofing and the roofing are the having been contracted for) of a Stone Church, in the Township of Wolford; and also for the enclosing a Stone Church at New Boyne, near the town-line between Bastard and Kitley. It also appears that a Church has lately been built in the township of Montague.

BELLEVILLE On Therefore, the third day of March.

BELLEVILLE.—On Thursday, the third day of March, the Reverend John Grier was instituted and inducted into the Rectory of Belleville, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, which in its limits embraces the township and parish of Thurlow. Mr. Grier was appointed to the Rectory by the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1840, which, at that period, became vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. John Cochran.

Chippana, Chippen Contributions are flowing in

CHIPPAWA CHURCH. - Contributions are flowing in from various quarters, towards the completion of this edifice. On the 6th March, a collection of £5 1s. 3d. was made at St. John's Church, Stamford; and Mr. Cecil Mortimer, of Picton, has sent up the sum of £1 5s. A Thorold Church, on the 13th inst., the sum of £5. 0s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d was obtained for the same good purpose. It is the inten-tion of the Building Committee to finish and complete the Church during the present season, and the work will be

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMERS.

Twenty-six days Later from England.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 12th March.) We have the great pleasure to announce the safety of the Caledonia, and the arrival of her passengers at Boston, in the Acadia. As we believed, and stated, the Caledonia put back to Liverpool, having damaged her rudder in the late tremen-All the particulars relating to her, will be found in interesting letter from an esteemed friend who was on board,

and in extracts from the English papers.

The Acadia left Liverpool on the 19th of February, and ou Liverpool papers are up to that date, and London to the 18th,

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The first intelligence of the arrival of the Acadia, was brought to this port by the steamer Clyde, from Halifax, which vessel arrived at an early hour this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Halifax, March 8, 1842.

"Knowing the intense anxiety you must feel to obtain the earliest information in relation to the Caledonia, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the Clyde, to announce to you her safety, and our arrival here last night at 12 o'clock.

"We left I:

"We left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of Februa-ry, in the Caledonia, with every prospect of a fine passage;— but the fair prospects soon changed to head wind and severe weather, which we encountered until the 11th, when we ascer-tained that we have the convergence of the second of th tained that we had received a severe injury to our rudder, and were compelled to put back for the nearest port—having repaired the rudder sufficiently by lashing it with iron bands and chains to enable us to do so. Fortunately for us there was little. the or no change of wind, and the weather moderated a little, so that we reached Cork Harbor, Ireland, about 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th. After sufficient repairs we left the following day for Liverpool, where we arrived on the evening of the 17th.

"Too much credit cannot be ascribed to the agents in Liverpool, of the liverpool of the liverpool.

Pool, for their promptness in fitting out the Acadia. We agai left Liverpool at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 19th, in great hopes having better weather and more favorable winds encountered head winds, or nearly so, most of the passage, an ne very severe weather. On the 3rd, latitude 46.21, tude, 43.56, saw some large fields of ice, and on the night of the 4th passed a small iceberg not more than two or three times the length of the ship from us.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, we met the Unicorn, going to Liverpool with the mails, who immediately returned to this place with us.

"Although we have been in imminent peril, we have, by the

Although we have been in imminent perit, we have, kindness of a superintending Providence, been very meretfully preserved, and I hope now very soon to have the pleasure of

seeing you.

"During the severe emergency on board the Caledonia, Captain Lott, her commander, and the officers under him, behaved with the utmost promptness and collectedness. The Caledonia and behaved most beautifully. assure you, my dear sir, my confidence in these steam-ships is not in the least impaired; all ships are liable to accidents, and I think that steam-ships are not more liable to them than others.

From the Halifax Morning Post of March 8.

THE CALEDONIA SAFE. - Never did the peal of cannon burst more gratefully on our ear, when, last evening, it announced to us the arrival of a steamship from England, waking thousands from their slumbers, and thrilling thousands of anxious hearts with the tidings that the missing steamer had

escaped the fury of the mighty deep!

A few minutes before midnight we heard guns pealing down the harbour, and soon after rockets were seen flying into the air

from the neighbourhood of George's Island.

Crowds of persons flocked down to the wharves, and two ateamers passed up, answering the hailings from shore with— "Acadia," and "Unicorn,"—"the Caledonia safe in England!" And then arose a multitudinous shout from the wharves, as the gallant steamers passed up to the Cunard wharf, where an immense throng greeted them with enthusiastic cheers.

It will be recollected that the Unicorn sailed down the har-Twill be recollected that the Unicorn sailed down the nar-bour, on her way to England, at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. About an hour after dark, not far from Sambro, a light was discovered bearing up toward her; for, as the Unicorn carried blue lights, she was distinctly seen by the other, which, when hailed, proved to be the Acadia. By the least chance in the world the ships would have passed, and the tidings that would thus have been carried home by the Unicorn would have given rise to make the control of the control of the would have given rise to much anxiety for the safety of the

As it is, the Acadia will make the most rapid outward and homeward trip ever performed across the Atlantic by any steamer; as we understand she will sail to-day for England, and will thus no doubt carry home the news of her own arrival

The news of the Caledonia's safety will be hailed throughout the whole of this continent with enthusiastic gladness.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The young Prince has been christened, receiving the names of Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather. Should he live to be King, which God grant, he will be Edward VII. The British Parliament was opened on the 3d of February by the Queen in person.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgement of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country, of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who at my request undertook in person the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all princes and states the continued assurances of their assurance to maintain the most friendly relations

of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations

with this country.

It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade, which, when the ratification of the slave trade, which, when the ratification is a variety of other causes, temporary in their nature.

cations shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to

There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the

maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran, has been followed by the comple-

with the Court of Teneran, has been followed by the comple-tion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country. the country.
"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-es-

tablishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early tension and any contribution.

on my part that our differences will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be

laid before you.
"I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of wise economy, to make that pro-vision for the service of the country which the public exigencies

My Lords and Gentlemen—
"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances and of the expenditure of the country.
"You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it. "I recommend also to your consideration, the state of the laws which affect the importation of corn and other articles, the

produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptey, and for the improve-ment of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts

in England and Wales.
"It will also be desirable that you should consider with a

view to their revision the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with

exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my

people."
At the conclusion of the speech, her Majesty withdrew from the House, and retired amid the cheers of the assembled thousands to Buckingham Palice.

The address in answer to the speech was moved in the House The address in answer to the speech was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Abercorn, seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie. Neither said any thing of particular interest, and the address was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech.

Lord Melbourne followed. As to the corn laws, he assured them that the idea of retaining the sliding scale was absurd—that it must be absurdaged.

that it must be abandoned.

Lord Brougham said that the only way to deal with the corn laws was to repeal them absolutely. Of the case of the Creole he said that the slaves demanded by the United States could

not be given up.

The Duke of Buckingham said his opinions on the corn laws had undergone no change. A measure had been proposed by the present Cabinet which he could not support, and he had consequently retired from the ministry. He should be compelled to oppose that measure, but on all other questions the Government might rely on his cordial support. The address

was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by the Earl of March and seconded by Mr. Beckett. The mover took

Earl of March and seconded by Mr. Beckett. The mover took strong ground on the subject of the finances, alleging that no decrease of expenditure could be effected, and that there must be an increase of taxation.

The seconder declared, with great regret, that the distress of the country had very fearfully increased; and he urged the necessity of providing regular employment for the poor.

Mr. Ewart avowed his belief that a property tax must be

nposed, and urged the necessity of opening the ports to the orn of England's best customer, the United States of America. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel followed, but said nothing very definite. The address was agreed to, without op-

February 4.- In the House of Lords Lord Monteagle gave

February 4.—In the House of Lords Lord Monteagle gave notice that he should move the appointment of a select committee of inquiry into the Exchequer bill forgeries.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley announced that he should not propose any Government scheme of emigration; but he should propose some regulations for the better protection of emigrants and, incidentally, for the encouragement of emigration. Lord John Russell concurred in the views expressed by Lord Stanley—as did also Mr. Ward.

February 5.—Both houses went up with their addresses.

Monday, February 7.—In the House of Commons Mr.

Monday, February 7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone disclosed the intentions of Government in regard to colonial duties. His measure, with a few exceptions, was the same as that proposed by Mr. Labouchere at the last session.

The first resolution he would submit was, that it was expedient to repeal all existing duties on imports into the West Intention of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at the 2d of November—an alarming insurre

dies and our British North American colonies; secondly, that new duties should be established in their room; thirdly, that those duties should be established in their local, thirdly, those duties should be in addition to any duties levied by the colonial legislatures; fourthly, that there should be an exemption in favour of all articles required for the use of British fisheries; sixthly, that the produce of the Channel Islands should be placed on the same footing as that which was strictly British be placed. oduce, and be admitted free of duty; and lastly, that all measures upon the subject of these duties should be consolidated.

He should propose that wood should be admitted into the West Indies free of duty; for the tax on wood was indicated as West Indies free of duty; for the tax on wood was indirectly a tax upon the consumer of sugar in this country. He did not propose to abolish altogether the duties on provisions, and it would be seen by the schedule that he proposed, that after a fixed day there would be a duty imposed on the importation of wheat and flour of 3s. per quarter, of 2s. per cwt. on salt fish, and of 4s. a barrel on pickled fish. He proposed a duty of 8s. per cwt. on butter, and 5s. per cwt. on cheese. With respect to coffee, cocoa, molasses, and unrefined sugar, he proposed to to coffee, the same duties as at present. On tea unless imre-enact the same duties as at present. On tea, unless imported direct from China, or from British dominions, he pro-

ported direct from China, or from British dominions, he proposed to place a duty of one penny per lb. He should leave the duty on foreign spirits as it now stood; but on British spirits he proposed to abolish all duty.

With respect to refined sugar, he proposed that there should be an ad valorem duty on that of British manufacture of ten per cent., and on that of foreign of 20 per cent. He also proposed an ad valorem duty of seven per cent. on wine, bottled or not, on manufactured cotton, silk, linen, woollen, glass, paper, pp. cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c.; while on oil, blubber, &c. he proposed to remove all existing prohibitions, and propose an ad valorem duty of 17 per cent. He proposed that henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn imported into henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn imported into Canada from the American side of the border, as the settlers of the United States had no claim to transmit American produce through the Canadas, duty free, as if it were the produce of those colonies. The hon. gentleman moved his resolutions without intending to press them to a discussion until a future opportunity.

THE CORN LAWS.
Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the corn laws, on the 9th. It is substantially embraced in the following schedule.

Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter—

		Scale.	Scale.
Under 51s. }	duty shall be } for every qr. }	20s. 6d	36s.8d.
51s and under 52s		19 0	35 8
59s and under 538		1	34 8
53s and under 54s		18 0	33 8
54s and under 55s		1	32 8
55s and under 56s		17 0	31 8
56s and under 57s	***************************************	16 0	30 8
57s and under 586		15 0	29 8
58s and under 59s		14 0	28 8
59s and under 60s		12 0	27 8
60s and under 61s			26 8
61s and under 62s	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		25 8
62s and under 63s	*************		24 8
63s and under 64s	*******************************	90	23 8
64s and under 65s	************		22 8
65s and under 66s	** *********	70	21 8
66s and under 67s)		6.0	20 8
66s and under 68s	*************	00	18 8
68s and under 69s)			16 8
69s and under 70s			13 8
70s and under 71s	*************	40	10 8
71s and under 72s			68
72s and under 73s		20	28
wa- and ammande			10

Sir Robert Peel admitted that he did not anticipate from this

ems to us, with no great feeling of confidence.

Mr. Cobden avowed hostility at the outset. He denounced

the proposition as an insult to a suffering people.

February 11. Lord John Russell gave notice of dissent to the principle of the sliding scale, on which he should take the

nse of the House.
Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question, intimated that he did not think it proper or judicious to continue the prohibition against importing salt and fresh meat, cattle, swine, &c.

[The proceedings of the other days in the week, ending Feb. 2th, were of no importance in either house.]
In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved the nendment of which he had given notice, in reference to the rn laws. He contended that the proposed duty of 20 shillings was in fact a prohibition, and that the principle of the sliding scale could not be maintained.

On this motion a debate ensued which was continued from

day to day until the morning of the 17th, when the amendment was negatived, 349 to 226. And the House then adjourned to Friday the 18th.

In the House of Lords, meantime, there were no proceedings of general importance. House of Lords, Feb. 14.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE.

Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships the case of the Creole, by moving the subject. He had, he for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opi-nion that even for the mere purposes of good neighbourhood there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemna-tion in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply

with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which the Government intended to pursue. After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the Government was satisfied that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any

Lord Denman said he believed that the whole of Westminste Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in latter years, of Sir C. Wetherel, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable if there were an inter-national law giving a power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nefarious traffic in slaves would stand very much in the way of any such arrange-

Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the sub-Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the subject, but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was secured by the much large of Farench to comply with it. no power by the municipal law of Engand to comply with it.

Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor gave similar opi-

nions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was like-wise taken by Lord Wynford and Lord Abinger. Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and their lord-

Mr. Cresswell, the late member for Liverpool, having accepted judgeship vacated by the resignation of Mr. Justice Bosanquet, ir Howard Douglas, late Governe of the Ionian Isles, and formerly the representative of his sorereign in New Brunswick, the conservative candidate, has been returned without opposition.

The city of Dublin election has terminated in the return of Mr. Gregory, who had a majority of 403 votes above Lord Mor-

The predictions we have so often uttered, of the ultimate failure of the British operations in this part of Central Asia, are at length completely verified. A succession of these dis-asters has attended the progress of the Anglo-Indian attempt to subjugate the country; almost the whole population finally rose up in arms; a new sovereign has been proclaimed by the people, in the room of the profligate and feeble Shah Soojah; and the utmost efforts of the Anglo-Indian troops to quell the

insurrection, have proved unavailing.

We take the following account from the London Times: Our readers will have gathered from our last budget, that, ensequent on certain reductions made in the tribute paid to the Eastern Ghilzie tribes for keeping open the passes between

Cabul and Jellalabad, the people rose and took possession of the said passes; and that thereupon General Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive them from their position, and to re-open the communication. This, however, was an arduous duty, and attended with serious loss on our side. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harrassed by the enemy from the high ground on either side of the passes, and after eighteen days, during which our

the 2d of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at Cabul. Singular to relate, it was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Avantage and Avanta ter speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and every thing quiet and peaceful at the capital. He himself (Sir W. H. Macuaghten) was about to leave Cabul at that very time, to proceed with all haste to Bombay, to assume the Governorship of that presidency. The occupation of the Koord Cabul pass, and the subsequent opposition which General Sale had met with, had ceased to cause any anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. But in the midst of this supposed security the storm broke

over Cabul with terrific fury.

As far as we can gather from the disjointed accounts which have yet reached us (for the communication between Cabul and India is still cut off,) the first manifestation of the popular an ger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of our officers, who were then leaving the Durbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. Soon the whole city was up in arms, the bazaars were plundered, the houses of our officers ransacked, and their property destroyed, the treasury pillaged, and other depreda committed in the town, while another large party, chiefly Kuz-zilbashes, we believe, attacked the British cantonments, which

are situated about two miles from the town.

The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Zemaun's*
sons king, but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues sons king, our whether the outlook of this party, or whether it was a religious movement, having for its end the extermination of the British, is not very clearly known; but the rebellion was of the most alarming character, known; but the rebellion was of the most starting character, for the whole population were up in arms against us, and our troops being divided—a portion of them in the Balah Hissar—and the enemy holding the town, which lies between the two positions, we could make but little stand against the heavy current of the insurgents. The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cobal for each two Comids had made good their way to from Cabul, for one or two Cossids had made good their way to Peshawar, had raged during 17 days, but the force of it was un-

We cannot pretend to give any thing like a circumstantial narrative of the events of those days, for we have nothing beyond fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put together, in the correction. yond fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put to-gether, in due consecutive course. The British force at Cabul was weak, and the enemy most multitudinous. Several engage-ments had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions, but all to very little purpose. The enemy, unfortunately, at an early stage, got possession of the commissarat godowns—two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured.

were captured.

Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and turned against our party, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by us a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being bought over to our side, at the date of the last intelligence affairs were still wearing a fearful of the confederacy being bought over the last intelligence, affairs were still wearing a fearful aspect.

We are not only beset with enemies on every side, but our troops

While these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our While these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our principal outposts were being attacked by the enemy. Charekur, which is to the North of Cabul, was besieged, and the single corps there posted, the Shah's 4th regiment, after a gallant defence, cut to pieces. All the officers attached to it, with exception of the property of the continuous ception of one who escaped, severely wounded, were killed, and Lieut. Rattray, the political agent at Kohistan, fell there also.

* Shah Zemaun is the elder brother of Shah Soojah—a blind old man. He was known, some months ago, to have been extensively intriguing against the reigning monarch.

men, was proceeding from Ghuzuee to Cabul, when he fell in with a large body of the insurgents, and the whole of his little band were massacred. Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolak, which lie on the Eastern front of Affghauistan, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, we attacked also, but with no calamitous result; and Ghuzuee, only agree and the special process of the second line of th Ghuznee, only garrisoned by a single regiment, has been belea-guered by the enemy, but although evil reports are rife concern-

ing it, we may hope that it is yet secure.

In this posture of affairs, a brigade from Candahar has been sent, under Colonel Maclaren, to the relief of Cabul—an ill-judged and impolitic measure, for it could scarcely, under any circumstances, reach its destination in time to render the required assistance, and it is apprehended that the brigade, marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of country beset by our enemies, will be exposed to a series of disasters, fatal perhaps to the entire force. In addition to this, the weakening of the Candahar post is in itself a measure fraught with danger. At the date of the latest advices from that agerter all that quarter, all was quiet, but it was feared that the departure of one half of the force to the Northward would be a signal to

the Western Ghilzies to revolt.

Whichever way we look beyond the Indus, clouds are bursting over our heads, and it is impossible to regard the present aspect of affairs without the most painful apprehensions. Strong reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, but they reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, out they have a long and wearisome march before them, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will penetrate farther than Peshawar before their progress is checked by the snows of winter. The disasters which we have detailed above, could not have occurred at a more unfavourable season; for independent of what we have to apprehend from the fary of an entire populace in arms against us, our troops, cut off from ready means of supply, are omed, we fear, to suffer much from a want of food, as well as from a want of fuel, which, during a Cabul winter, will be se verely felt by all, and especially by the Hindostan soldiery, who are but little inured to the rigours of the north.

CHINA.

The overland mail from India arrived at London on the 7th

of February. Dates from China November 14, Calcutta December 22, and Bombay January 1.

The forces in China were still going on in their career of conquest. The expedition sailed from Amoy on the 1st of Septem-

quest. The expedition sailed from Armoy on the 1st of September—retook Chusan, without opposition, on the 1st of November, and Ningpo surrendered immediately afterward.

Tranquillity prevailed at Armoy and Canton. We give below the despatch announcing the taking of Ningpo.

Modeste, off Ningpo, Oct. 14, 1841.

My Lord,—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honor of addressing your lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colors are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to complete the reduction of Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to place the large ships and Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to puce the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe aschorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the Northeast on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security, the Blonde, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports, having found sufficient water and excellent shelter within the Eahea River—a few of the piles

having been taken up for their admission.

I removed on the 11th to the Modeste, and that no time might be lost in prosecuting our farther operations I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the Wellesley and Blenheim were anchored off "Just-in-the-way," to return by one of the steam vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in reainess to advance on "Ningpo," and on the 13th I proceeded in the Nemesis to ascertain the practicability of hooking the large steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried not less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir H. Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on it without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property

which is left unprotected.

The whole of the troops (with the exception of a garrison for Chinghae and the citadel) were consequently embarked on the following morning in the Sesostris, Queen, Phlegethon, and Nemesis, and the supernumerary seamen and marines were distributed in the Modeste, Cruizer, Columbine, and Bentinck; the Bloude being ordered to remain at Chinghae for the support

Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the Modeste, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after 9 A. M., but owing to some unavoidable delays did not reach Ningpo untill 1 P. M., when the Nemesis and Phlegethon, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at the East gate with the suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels. The battalion of segmen and marines, under of these vessels. The battalion of seamen and marines, under Capt. Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded

but an entrance was soon forced, when her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat

at Chinghae, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the general is ac tively exerting himself in securing all the government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order, and prevent th pillage of this populous and opulent place, where I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river the trade

with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive, but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our far-

ther proceedings.

A few war junks and a trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands. I beg to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the result of our operations, and

It of our operations, and
I have the honor to be, my Lord, your lordship's
Most obedient servant,
W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Canada.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT ADDRESS .- The following is Sir

"GENTLEMEN, - For that portion of your Address which expresses your congratulations on my arrival in Canada, and your confidence in myself, personally, I beg you to accept my

The other subjects to which you allude are of great impor-tance. You state that for the last few years you have wit-nessed a series of proceedings on the part of the Government, calculated to injure and discourage the loyal and respectable in-habitants of your District, and to benefit those whose loyalty is suspected, or who have shewn themselves to be factious parti-These are charges of the gravest character, which I regret to see brought forward on such an occasion. Unwilling as I am in this place to notice such a matter, I should be want-

ing in my duty, were I to pass it by without declaring my conviction that no Officer holding the honourable and responsible position of her Majesty's Representative, could in the discharge position of her Majesty's Representative, could in the discharge of his duty, have been actuated by any other feeling, than a desire to promote the public welfare, and to maintain to the best of his ability, the authority of the British Crown, and the connexion with the Mother Country.

You then call on me to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Buell during the years of 1837 and 1838 with a view to his reserved of the country of the country

moval from the office of Treasurer of your District. In answer I feel bound to state, that although I shall be at all times eady and anxious to enquire into any specific charges which may be brought against the official conduct of any servant of the Crown: I see no sufficient grounds for interference in this instance. Mr. Buell was appointed by the Administrator of the Government in the exercise of the authority committed thim by the law and Her Majesty's Commission. You brin no charge against Mr. Buell in his official capacity and in the absence of such charge, I can never consent to subject to the absence of such charge, I can never consent to subject to the general and retrospective investigation which you request the conduct of any public officer in this country.

I observe with pleasure your declaration that you "wholly repudiate all selfish, all factious, all national, all religious dis-

actions, animosity and exclusion;" and that "you desire to see all Her Majesty's subjects in this country, enjoying the most perfect toleration and equality, and the distribution of the patronage of the Executive Government, confined to no particular section or party, religious or political." You may be assured that it is in accordance with these principles that I am determined to administer the Government of this Province; and that in so doing, I but execute the commands which I have received from the Queen. I therefore call on you to co-operate with me in my task, and with that view to lay aside those by-gone dissensions and party distinctions to which you advert, and which have heretofore been the bane of this fine Province,-I call on your to turn your minds to the practical measures necessary for the improvement of the country, and to prove your loyalty and earn the gratitude of your fellow subjects by making this Province on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

Sir Robert defended his proposition at great length, but, as it About this same time, Captain Woodburn, with a party of 120 what it was by nature intended to be, the most valuable dependent dency of the British Crown, -a source of wealth in peace, and

Mr. Buell has published a statement, to the effect that du-Mr. Buell has published a statement, to the effect that during the rebellion he served at the head of his company of Militia. But he does not meet Col. Carley's charges with any directness. His original appointment is indefensible. He was a notorious thick-and-thin partisan of W. L. Mackenzie, and has done every thing, short of taking up arms, for the subversion of the British Government. But that was a recommendation to the subversion of the British Government.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-At the annual meeting evening, James Browne, Esq., was re-elected President, and declined the honour. Mr. Alderman Dixon was then chosen. declined the honour. Mr. Alderman Dixon was then chosen. The office-bearers stand thus:—President—Mr. Alderman Dixon. First Vice-President—Dr. King. Second do.—Geo. Duggan, Jr. Third do.—James Browne. Secretary—J. H. Hagarty. Treasurer—Geo. Moore, Esquires. Chaplain—Rev. Dr. McCaul. Physicians—Drs. Herrick and O'Brien.—Patrick

PRESENTERIAN COLLEGE .- On the 7th inst., this Institution was opened at Kingston. The Rev. Dr. Liddell, the Principal, offered up a prayer, and students were then admitted. On the 8th the Principal delivered an inaugural address, and the exercises of the College commenced. The Kingston Chro-nicle says that students, "of every denomination" have already arrived. We trust that the Church will soon have a similar institution of its own, so as to prevent our youth from repairing to seminaries, under the influence of religious systems at va-

riance with Episcopacy.

ICE-BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The Falls at this period. ICE-BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The Falls at this period present a scene of singular interest. About a fortnight ago the wind blew strongly up the river, and stopping the ice then descending in immense masses from Lake Erie, caused a solid bridge to be formed just below the cataract, and extending downwards as far as the eye can reach, over which persons pass regularly and with as much safety as they can tread upon terra firma. While the bridge was forming the water was raised so high that the ferry-house flooded, and the inhabitants, to saye themselves, had to move out at installer. The ice-bridge reaches so near to the cataract that persons have crossed from the foot of Starker's stair-case to Goat Island,—a feat unprethe foot of Starkey's stair-case to Goat Island, —a feat unpre-cedented in the history of the Falls. The bridge itself is remarkably smooth, the interstices being filled up by the spray remarkably smooth, the interstices being filled up by the spray and snow. To accommodate the public, a half-way house has been constructed, where refreshments are sold, it may be presumed, without license. The river was blocked up some years ago, when persons crossed as they do now, but never "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant" was there such a mass of ice necessaled and it is a called a rocket that the third product of the oldest inhabitant. memory of the oldest inhabitant" was there such a mass of ice accumulated, and it is so solidly packed together that the bridge is expected to remain passable until May. We regret to learn that two soldiers of the 67th regiment, thinking this a favourable opportunity for deserting, have met with shocking acciable opportunity for deserting, have met with shocking accidents. One of them tied a bed-cord to a tree nearly opposite the Museum, and, when descending by it, the cord broke, and the unfortunate man fell a great height on the rocks beneath, a shockingly mangled corpse. The other tried the same course, with nearly a similar result; the cord broke and he was much injured, but was subsequently removed to the hospital, and is expected to recover.— Niagara Chronicle, 24th Feb.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next meeting of the Association will take place (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th 4g April. Due notice will be given of the place where it will be held.

ADAM TOWNLEY,

Secretary H. D. C. Association.

Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Treasurer of the House of Industry acknowledges the receipt of 1t. from the Editor of The Church, being a sum forwarded to the latter by several Presbyterians of this city for an object which is already fulfilled, and by him handed over for the use of this charity.

WM. ATKINSON.

NOTICE:

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Noon, on Thursday, the 7th April next, for building an EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on Lot No. 11, Centre Road, Township of Toxonto, viz.:—The Building to be 50 feet by 36 feet; foundation and two feet above the surface to be of stone; the walls to be of Mud Brick, 18 feet high; three windows to be in each side, and one in the north-west end of the Building: to be large, and in the Gothic style, with a Spire. Contractor to find all materials.

Tenders to be left with Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Streetsville; Mrs. John Tilt, Merchant, Centre Road, Township of Toronto; or with the Committee, who will meet on the Lot on the above date to receive the same.

the same.

N. B — Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
Toronto Township, March 11, 1842.

WANTED,

BY the Subscribers, an active and intelligent young man, to keep the Books and make himself otherwise useful in the Store. One who is acquainted with the business would be preferred. He must be able to give unexceptionable references for steadiness and capability. Apply by letter only (post paid) to

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Stationers and Booksellers

Toronto, 11th March, 1842. Stationers and Bookseller King Street, Toro

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A N ENGLISH LADY will be happy to meet with a situation as Governess in a family. She is fully competent to instruct her Pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with French, Music and Singing. Address (post-paid) to L. A., at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King-street, Toronto, or Brock-street, Kings-

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

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T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

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n application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842 MRS. LENTON,

LADY'S EXPERIENCED NURSE, AT MR. BARNES, DUTCHESS STREET, TORONTO.

February, 25, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County, Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street.

Toronto, February 25, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEVKES & COMPANY'S, KINGSTON, for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheapmass, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.

December 24, 1841.

25-13ir

BIRTHS.

At the Briars, Lake Simcoe, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Capt.
W. Bourchier, R. N., of a son.
At Sherbrooke, on the 24th February, Mrs. A. G. Woodward, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. George Mackie, the Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, to Sophia Louisa, eidest daughter of A. N. J. Duchesnay, Esq., Scigneur of Beauport. At Kingston, on the 10th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Robert Allan, to Miss Mary Simpson,—both of Kingston.

At Toronto, on Thursday the 3d instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Elgie, Bay Horse Inn, to Mrs. Jane Scholfield, Farmers' Arms Inn,—both of this City.

At Toronto, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Peter C. Abbott, to Miss Mary Ann Myers,—both of this City.

On the 6th March, by the Rev. Richard Lonsdell, Mr. George Smyth, of Frampton, to Miss Eliza Steward of Kingsey. MARRIED.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Township of Lansdowne, formerly of Kilmuckridge, in the country of Wexford, Ireland. Deceased was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that part of the front of Lansdowne, the place being called after him, "Taylor's Settlement." He died in peace with his Maker, at the good old age of 77 years,—a strict Conservative and Churchman.—At Grimsby, on the 10th inst., Henry W. Nelles, Esq., in the 45th year of his age.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 18th:-

Lettens received during the week ending Friday, March 18th:—
A. Menzies, Esq. rem; Mr. W. Rowsell, rem; J. Tilt, Esq; Rev. E. Denroche, rem. [all right]; Captain Dobbs, rem; Rev. D. E. Blake, (2), add. sub; Rev. T. B. Faller, (2); Mr. W. H. White, (2), add. sub. and rems; P. M. Northport, rem; P. M. Palermo; Colonel Osborne; Rev. W. Arnold; Rev. R. Flood, add. sub; Rev. W. Leeming; O. Jones, Esq. rem; Rev. J. Shortt, rem; Rev. W. McMurray; Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston; Lord Bishop of Montreal; J. Mackelcan, Esq; F. Bojd, Esq; Z; P. M. Kingsey.

Montreal; J. Mackelcan, Esq; F. Boyd, Esq; Z; P. M. Kingsey.

To Correspondents.—We purposely defer the notice of our New Brunswick friends for a week or two longer. Our own Society is approaching to an organization, and their proceedings will enable us to enforce its utility.

A Lover of Justice has not favoured us with his name, and therefore his letter cannot be inserted. We have every wish, however, to meet his views; and having received a list of the subscribers, we shall publish them next week. May we advise him to speak to his worthy Rector?

THE GREAT COUNCIL OF NICE. Letters of Lucius Comnenus, Acolyth of Corduba, to with Notes by a Country Parson.*

LETTER III.

13TH KAL. Jul. This is the day, my Varro, appointed by the Emperor for the opening of the Council, and it has dawned upon us most brilliantly. Two hours have passed since the peep of dawn, and the sun is already high in the Orient. Full-orbed and cloudless was his rising; he has already filled the heavens with golden light; and the earth is smiling everywhere beneath the magic beauty of his beams.

The hour of meeting is the third past noon. At eight of the clock† the Bishops hold a meeting of consultation in the purple chamber, to receive the commands of the Emperor, and to determine upon the points to be brought forward and debated in the Council. It is believed that Constantine will be present at this conclave, as he was at those of yesterday and the day preceding. At the third hour, or nine of the clock, a service is appointed, at the principal Church of the Martyria, where the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist will be celebrated. I was present at prime service, at the rising of the sun, and felt a sweet satisfaction in the thought, that however the members of the Catholic Church may be separated by country or distance, they are always united together in the bonds of a common worship. This communion of the saints is a blessed privilege-dearer to us, even on earth, than anything else which pertains to our mortal life. How much dearer and more blessed will it be, my Varro, when we are for ever united in heaven.

My Lord Hosius informed me that Arius was summoned to the first consultation of the Bishops held two days since, and having obeyed the summons, was called upon to declare his sentiments, in order, if possible, that the difficulties might be arranged before they were proposed openly in the Council. Arius here boldly explained all his errors, and said "that God had not always been the Father, and that there was a time when the Son was not; that he was taken out of nothing, being a creature and a work like the others: he is in his own nature mutable; and it is by his free will that he continued good; and whenever he pleaseth he can change like other creatures. For which reason, God foreseeing that he would be good, gave him, by way of anticipation, those glories which he had ever since his virtue; so that he has become by his works what God foresaw he would be. This was saying that Jesus Christ was not true God, but God only by participation, like all those to whom that name is attributed. He added that he was not the word substantial of the Father and his very wisdom, by which he made all things; but that he himself was made by the Eternal Wisdom; that in every respect he is a stranger to the Father's substance; that we are not made for him, but he for us; when God, who was before by himself, had a mind to create us. That he was made by the will of God, like others, having no existence before; for he is not a proper and natural production of the Father, but an effect of his grace; he is not the natural and real virtue of God, but the Scriptures ascribe virtue to him in the same manner as to caterpillars and to other insects. He saith, moreover, that the Father is invisible to the Son, and that he has not a perfect knowledge of him, but only according to the measure of his being, which had a beginning; in short, that he is ignorant of his own proper substance."§

Such were the blasphemies of Arius, abominable even to mention. You may conceive, my Varro, something of the holy indignation with which these wild and profane statements were heard by the Bishops. I have foreborne repeating to you his worst expressions, for I dare not pollute my parchment with such gross irreverence. Suffice it to say, that although at the first, while partially ignorant of the views of those among whom he stood, he propounded his opinions hesitatingly and with much qualification, yet he soon changed his tone, for your heresiarch is always a bold man when he dares to be so. Deceived by that solem and respectful attention which grave and good men, such as the Catholic Bishops are, always accord to the the most bitter and blasphemous terms, to deny and lettered age. Although young in years, he was old in revile the blessed Trinity. But he was soon most wisdom, and remarkably ripe in those scholastic atpainfully undeceived. The Holy Fathers with one tainments which are often sought, but rarely acquired as being remote and alien from that of the Catholic student's brow. Indeed it was a rare thing for the cling to the "faith once delivered to the saints." To early piety and worth of Edmund had rendered nugathe great majority of them these opinions had been tory all former rules, as he was otherwise eminently altogether unknown; for the letter of the Emperor qualified for that office. to Alexander and Arius, exhorting them to be reconsacred writings, and the remains of the immediate poet has uttered the daily sentiments of Edmund: successors of the Apostles. From these luminous records he brought an amount of evidence which was irresistible to the minds of all, except Arius and a few of his deluded followers. Even the learned Eusebius of Cesarea, who has been thought to adopt all the opinions of Arius, warmly applauded the efforts of Athanasius.

The history of the controversy thus far is briefly on a certain occasion, on the subject of three divine persons in the Trinity, remarked that this Trinity was of the Divine Nature. Arius, one of his presbyters,**

* From the Church Record.

† The later Romans computed time as the Egyptians of old, and ourselves at present, beginning at midnight, and reckoning 24 hours in the day. For the first five centuries, however, they knew no other distinction of time but that of morning, mid-day and evening. The subsequent introduction of the sun-dial, by Papirius Cursor, and of the water-clock by Scipio Nasica, ensured accuracy and minuteness.

‡ "No sooner had Constantine renounced the religion of his ancestors, than magnificent temples were everywhere erected. [Many of the pagan temples were transmuted to Christian Churches.] They were of two kinds. Some were erected at the graves of marcyrs, and hence called Martyria; the people assembled in these only at stated times. Others were intended only for the ordinary and common meetings for religious worship. The Lord's Supper was administered two or three times in a week, (though in some places only on Sunday.) It was also administered at the sepulchres of the martyrs and at funerals, whence arose afterwards masses in honour of the saints and for the dead." Mosheim I 235.

§ These statements of Arius are taken from his letters; see also

Mosneim 1 235.

§ Those statements of Arius are taken from his letters; see also osimus, i. cap. 17. Athan. Orat. in Ar. page 294. C. Fleury, Eccl. istory, book xi. p. 59. London, 1728.

¶ The substance of the letter addressed "The Conqueror Constan." The substance of the letter addressed "The Conqueror Constante the greatest, august, to Alexander and Arius," will be given here-

ter.

¶ Athanasius early distinguished himself in this controversy, and sing opposed to Arius at the first meeting of the Bishops, from that time took a leading part in the discussions.

** The Abbe Fleury, Eccl. Hist. X. 28, (quoting from Epiphanius Socrates and Sozomen) says—"At that time Arius was not only a priest, but had also the care of preaching and governing a Church: for there were several at Alexandria, where the faithful met together. They reckoned nine in all: in each of which a priest resided, and explained

The Church of Arius was called Baucalis; copal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; copal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; copal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; copal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity, and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and could not endure that Alexandria was called Baucalis; topal dignity and

a man much skilled in logic and the ancient art of P. Valcrius Varro, Sub-Deacon of the same City; declaration to be an approach to the famous dogmas it. Then proceeding to dispute with much warmth,

he said-that if the Father begat the Son, he who is whence it follows that there was a time when the Son was not, and consequently that he is derived from nothing. He added that the Son of God is his creature and his work, capable of virtue and vice by his own free will, and several other consequences of the erroneous principle which he laid down. This doctrine was new and unheard of till then. On the other side, Alexander taught, with the whole Church, that the Son of God is the same in dignity and substance with the Father.†

These novel and hitherto unheard of opinions excited many persons to enter into the controversy-for who does not know the fatal tendency of the human mind to run into error-into religious error especially, when once it begins to wander from the pure and infallible standard of Catholic truth? By a little spark a great fire was kindled. The evil which originated in the Church of Alexandria, pervaded the whole of Egypt, Lybia, and the upper Thebais. Numbers favored the sentiments of Arius, but no one defended them with more warmth and earnestness than Eusebius, formerly Bishop of Berytas, but who had now surreptitiously obtained possession of the Bishopric of Nicomedia in Bithynia, which he still holds. Alexander then assembled a numerous Council, in which Arius ter to the other Bishops, detailing these circumstances. As Nicomedia was the seat of the imperial residence, Constantine was thought to favor Eusebius, on which account many of the Bishops favoured his views. Scenes of great disorder and tumult, to the disgrace of the Christian name, followed not only at Alexandria, but in many other cities and provinces of the separated from the Church, for adherence to Meletius, one of the Bishops of Egypt, deposed by Peter of having offered sacrifice, in time of persecution, to the

greatly afflicted, and used every effort to suppress the light which now glared vividly upon the altar-screen His august and kind letter to Alexander and and window, from the burning town. Arius produced, as you well know, very little effect.

But God can bring good out of evil, light out of render up his treasures." darkness, and order out of confusion. In his wise and gracious providence, this heresy, together with the controversy with respect to the proper day of keeping God!" answered Edmund with solemnity. Easter, has been the means of inducing the Emperor the rising sun is fast dispersing, I am persuaded that the night and storm have been already exhausted of crevice unvisited, and bring me your report." their darkness and fury, and that henceforth we shall breathing in my ear those old prophetic wordsday of thy triumph! Let thy light and thy truth go ever onward, become ever brighter, till thy glory shall an inhabitant. cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

communion with thee.

EDMUND OF DURHAM. (From the New York Churchman.)

Edmund of Durham, precentor and librarian of that discussion of religious subjects, he soon proceeded, in ancient abbey, was an ornament and a light in an unconsent, stopped their ears and rejected the doctrine until time has strongly impressed his signet upon the Church. Their first and united determination was to abbey-seal to be given to so youthful a man. But the

It is hardly necessary to inform the reader, that ciled by our Lord Hosius, was not, as you know, ge- with the learned Churchman of old, Music was an innerally published. They had heard nothing in their dispensable and important branch of study. With secluded and widely separated residences, but the Edmund, this qualification was intuitive. His whole voice of Scripture, seconded and enforced by the uni- soul was musical. This world, he was wont to say, versal testimony of tradition. It was as if some black, would be but a blank to me, were it not for the exhilamonstrous shape of error had been suddenly conjured rating relief afforded through the sweet influence of up before them by the wand of an enchanter, to take music. An angel speaks to me in the concord of edly and sorrowing—yet not without hope—beside the place of that simple and beautiful image of divine tuneful sounds. God's constant choristers, are the his native stream, which once reflected her beauty, he truth to which their hearts and minds had ever paid lark and the nightingale; they teach me my matin and reverence. Some contended, indeed, that it was not vesper duties. Happy is the man that hath a chord expedient to follow the opinions of the ancients with- of melody connected with his heart! it will be his out enquiry-a futile objection, which Athanasius of solace, as well as the most ready channel through which Alexandria overthrew by appealing at once to the he can waft his orisons to heaven. In truth, a modern

Oh, what a gentle minstrant is music,
To piety—to mild, to penitent piety!
Oh, it gives plumage to the tardy prayer,
That lingers in the lazy earthly air,
And melts with it to heaven!
Rev. Henry H. Milman.

Frequently whilst presiding over the choir, which, under his skillful tuition, was the delight and admiration of all hearers, would his thoughts, like that glorious minstrel, King David, be enkindled with holy this. It seems that Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, fervor, whilst his overflowing feelings readily found while conferring with his presbyters and other clergy, vent in tears. For it was in those moments that he eemed to listen to choral hymns from a celestial choir. He appeared to commune with a spirit-land. His not such as to destroy, or to militate against the unity | imaginary ear heard the "Angels cry aloud: the Heavens, and all the Powers therein," mingling their spiritual voices in one sublime and magnificent Te Deum. Thus his accordant thoughts wandered among Seraph hosts-among the unseen, the invisible: whose heavenly music seemed ever floating in harmonious cadences upon the pathless air; uttering their everlasting praises in strains inimitable, and beyond earthly conception.

But the sacred services of the abbey in which the precentor was so constantly engaged, was destined to a speedy interruption. The times were eventful and appalling. William the Conqueror was at this period busily engaged in subjugating and desolating the land. He had assigned a portion of the north of England to Robert Comyn, a Norman noble, and one of his chief followers, for conquest.

the Holy Scriptures; so that they were like our parishes at this time. The Church of Arius was called Baucalis; he had aimed at the Episcopal dignity, and could not endure that Alexander should be preferred before him. Finding nothing that he could blame in his conduct, he sought to cavil at his doctrine, and an opportunity thus offered for it."

* In regard to the opinions of Sabellius, see Murdock's Mosheim, in loco.

In the year 1069 or 1070, Comyn entered the city man precaution and foresight seemed in vain—famine metaphysical reasoning, immediately pronounced this of Durham at the head of a body of soldiery. He and death continued to rage among the inhabitants. did not succeed, however, in making himself master Not only were they compelled to subsist upon the of Sabellius,* who flourished in Lybia during the last of this stronghold of Anglo-Saxon domination. He most loathsome and disgusting food, but at length, century, adding that Sabellius taught that there were was overpowered by the native inhabitants, and entiredreadful to relate, human flesh! was actually devoured no separate persons in the Godhead, but that the Son ly defeated. This circumstance exasperated and with avidity; although not many hours afterwards, and Holy Spirit were only different manifestations of enraged William. He immediately put himself at the the wretched being who had subsisted upon the body head of his army, and advanced upon Durham in per- of his fellow man-was himself a corpse! Thus the son, laying waste the country with heartless ferocity gaunt remnant of the inhabitants who were spared begetten must have a beginning to his being; from as he proceeded. It is related by the old chroniclers, from the sword of the Conqueror, perished miserably that for sixty miles between York and Durham, not a in desolate and deserted dwellings, or laid themselves dwelling was exempted from his vengeance and savage down to die upon untilled fields, or by the road-side, fury. Fire, rapine, and desolation, marked the pro- without the consolation of a friend, or the decent rites gress of this fearful and sanguinary march of the of sepulture. Norman Conqueror. Blood and ashes sprinkled the green and sunny earth over which his iron footsteps horrors, looked daily for a mitigation of their sufferstalked, as it were, with resistless might.

ham, appear to have harrowed up the souls of the organize an opposition to William. But his plans with abhorrence. For they assure us he did not spare taken prisoner and cast into prison, where he died, as with abhorrence. For they assure us he did not spare civil or ecclesiastical edifice: neither church, dwelling, nor monastery,—nothing was held sacred, or escaped desecration. Their lamentations are as pathoric and as deep as were those of the Israelites of the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred that the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred that the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. They had seen their kindred to space the completely blasted. thetic and as deep as were those of the Israelites of lief completely blasted. They had seen their kindred old, when the hosts of Sennacherib invaded the de- and friends fall and perish miserably around them. fenceless cities of Judah, and destroyed the land. It Their only expectations now were, to share the same was, in truth, a

"dark day of blood, When vengeance triumph'd and the curfew knoll'd."

When the Conqueror entered the city of Durham, all the ecclesiastics had left the abbey and fled to Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, save one-and that one was Edmund the precentor.

He was found kneeling at the altar by William, as he entered that venerable fane at the twilight hour. and his followers were deposed. He then sent a let- The heavy tread of iron and steel-clad warriors abruptly stalking up the solemn aisle, disturbed him not. He was intently engaged in prayer: in supplicating Heaven for his country's deliverance from the sword of her enemies. Whilst thus occupied, a rude salute from one of William's attendants aroused him from his devotions. He looked up and beheld the stern visage of the Norman King. But he quailed not beempire. The sect of the Meletians, who had been fore the fiery glance of him who was wont to intimidate all beholders, when he saw fit, with a searching glance. Edmund's cheek blanched not with fear; but Alexandria, for several reasons, among which was his rising from hiskness, he stood with unshrinking firmness before the imperious monarch, with eyes steadily fixed heathen divinities, espoused the cause of the Arians. upon this indomitable warrior, whose polished helmet The Emperor, when informed of these things, was and breastplate reflected back the crimson gleam of

"Where be thy associates and superiors?" sternly Alexander and Arius remained equally inflexible, and demanded William of Edmund. "Thy bishop, who the people disputed with still greater acrimony. How understands the subtle art of war so well? His brow often, my Varro, have we in our distant city of Corduba, should be encircled with the helmet, not the mitre. mourned over the dissensions which were rending the His hand should grasp the truncheon, not the crozier. Let him appear before us. We would have him sur-

"Neither bishop, brother, nor treasure, may be found within these walls. I am here alone with my

"Hah! Is it even so-alone?" echoed William. to assemble this great and glorious Council, and to "But let us first search these abbey nooks. These strengthen the Catholic Church in the ancient bonds | wily men have strange hiding places for treasures, as of unity and love. Like one who stands upon a well as for themselves. De Wilton and De Bracy, untain-top, half enveloped in the dark clouds which look to it! Let it be your task to explore these secret hiding places-see that you leave neither cloister nor

The king amused himself in the mean time by exsee only the fair and green landscape, shining in the amining the interior of the abbey, and paused for cloudless beauty of the day. I seem to hear a voice some moments with his attendants, speculating carelessly over the tomb of St. Cuthbert. In a short time, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the the party commissioned to perform the task of search-Lord is risen upon thee." Hasten then, O Lord, the ing the edifice, returned, informing William that every part of the abbey had been examined, and was without The singular fortitude and resolution of Edmund.

At one after the noon, my Varro, I shall again seek in remaining to guard and protect his chosen sanctuary, if possible, from profanation and pillage, had awakensentiment. Here were virtues displayed which, cruel of a tuneful and distant choir. All listened with and vindictive as the Conqueror was, he always commended, and never failed to recognise. It was a redeeming trait in his character. And these were the only traits he admired in others, or which ever softened his stern and flinty nature.

"Remain here in peace, since thou lovest solitude so well," said he, addressing Edmund. "Remain here: thou shalt be unmolested."

So saying, William and his retinue departed out of the abbey, leaving the precentor to the communion of his own thoughts. He heard the battle-trumpet without, but its discord entered not the quiet sanctuary.

The good people of Durham rejoiced when they heard of the heroic conduct of Edmund, and that he had resolved to live and die amongst them. It was his birth-place, and the very calamity which had now befallen it made its defenceless walls more precious in his sight. It was indeed his earthly Zion, over whose desolation he could not but mourn as he gazed upon her smouldering ruins; whilst, as he wandered dejectcould not refrain from uttering his lamentations aloud. And as he listened to the gentle murmuring of the river Wear, he compared his present desolateness to the children of Israel, who wandered by the waters of Babylon, and sat themselves down and wept.

But Edmund did not hang his harp upon the willows. There was much for him to do, and there was still song and melody gushing from his heart. Nor did he sink with heaviness, although there was calamity enough to affright the most undaunted spirit that ever lodged in man-for a second visitation had now come upon Dasham in the guise of famine! This was one of the attendant calamities brought upon this devoted city by the ruthless hand of the Conqueror. Famine, with its most hideous accompaniments, now added an accumulation to the long catalogue of wo which had already depopulated the city, and made it desolate. Who is there that can picture to his imagination the double horrors of War and Famine, and say that their calamities can be overdrawn? What pen so graphic as to be able to depict with accuracy, Starvation and Death? If there be one master of language sufficiently terrible to do it, we turn from the frightful and sickening delineation with shudderings and disgust. It must harrow up the soul of the most insensible person, merely to read the unvarnished tale of awful dissolution, caused by famine and despair. What must it be to witness-to experience it? Want and misery will make men desperate, brutal: but starvation-fiends! This dreadful exhibition, with all its unmitigated and sickening evils and acts, was beheld at Durham in the eleventh century. And now it was in the midst of this appalling scene, that the precentor Edmund, appeared to his afflicted townsmen like an angel of light. He devoted every moment to the sick and dying. He begged bread for the living, and divided his crust with the famishing, as well as buried the dead. With the aid of some of the most benevolent men of the town, he caused such provisions and necessaries for the sick as could be obtained, to be brought to the abbey for distribution. But all hu-

The inhabitants of Durham, notwithstanding these ings, and with a ray of hope for succor and relief. The The horrors of that desolating advance upon Dur- Bishop of Durham, in the mean time, endeavored to Anglo-Saxon historians. They never spake of it but were frustrated, -his retreat discovered. He was

A wretched remnant of these unfortunate people had gathered themselves together in a body, and proceeded to the abbey. It was an Easter-morning. Prostrated and dejected as they were, their hearts seemed elevated and glad, as they audibly exclaimed, "Christ is risen!" whilst approaching the sanctuary. After the solemn services of the morning were ended, the precentor distributed all the remaining food he had been able to obtain amongst them. It was but a morsel at best; but to starving men, it was like manna in the wilderness; each person looked upon it as if it were the last mouthful he was to eat on earth. As the recipients of the bounty of which Edmund had been constituted the almoner through secret friends, all stood gazing at their benefactor and friend with profound respect and moistened cheeks, he thus ad-

"Brethren and friends! I crave your attention for a moment. I would speak a few parting words with you. I am your townsman-a poor orphan boy, whom ou in charity-not my deserts-placed where I am. I have never forgotten your kindness, your benevolence, nor your bounty! I have endeavoured to prove myself worthy of the good opinion you had of me in boyhood. By study and labor, I have fondly hoped to be of some use, and not disappoint your expectations. Have I done so? The little learning I possess, has been devoted to God's service; and all the earthly treasures I possess, you will find hoarded in manuscript. These I bequeath to you as a dying legacy for your watchful care over me in infancy. I feel the hand of death upon me. Food I have not tasted these several days, that some one amongst you might receive one meal at least, upon this blessed Easter-morning. I have vowed to protect this sacred edifice and the dust of holy Bede from the hands of desecration. I have been enabled to do so. Do you continue to guard this temple when I shall be no more. Let not my death be a signal for the desertion of God's altar, the glory of our native town! Guard it, I beseech you, as long as each one of you shall remain upon earth, and God's blessing be amongst you, and remain with you always!"

With this brief speech and benediction, the parting spirit of the good Edmund winged its way to other worlds. He fell instantly upon the chancel pavement, with hands extended in the act of blessing his early benefactors. He was gently raised from the ground by the panic-struck bystanders, but life had fled. The

precentor was no more! At the precise moment of Edmund's decease, there vas heard by the assembled congregation, an ethereal strain of enchanting melody, like the blended voices mute rapture, surprise, and amazement. They recog-It was an Easter Hymn. nised the air instantly. posed by their departed precentor, in one of his hap-

piest moments. In those times, men seldom troubled hemselves with accounting for the natural origin of things, but were disposed, or inclined, to set down strange coincidences to supernatural causes. And thus this mysterious music, whose melodious grandeur had excited their wonder and surprise, was attributed to unseen and invisible performers. Inquiry, however. would have soon set them right. This earthly, not celestial music, arose from a body of persons bringing supplies of food to the town. They were accompanied by the fugitive choir, who had taken shelter in Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, and who were now returning to their Zion, and thus hailed the familiar walls of the old abbey with hymns of praise and thanksgiving.

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Toronto, February 23, 1842.

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26 tierces Carolina Rice,
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Traverte October 30 1840.

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Orders by Post, in accordance with the above terms, punctual

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. OF HOLSTERER AND CABINET MARBULE SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received. Desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has flitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his good punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

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Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the tortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all esserptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, and Sec. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which correlations.

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

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

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared
to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

erms.

RGS Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior yle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

128, KING STREET, TORONTO And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES !!

T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, the West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and ecently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.
The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the seminary will also be resumed.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Toronto, 24th December, 1841. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1. PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONI CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent.

No. 8. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON.
Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET,
ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK,
One Toronto, December 31, 1841.

WANTED.

A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Surgery, by D. A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist. Toronto, December 31, 1841. DR. PRIMROSE.

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by

February 16th, 1842. February 16th, 1842.

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum. ix-pence, Sterling, per annum. AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'r.

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