The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

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Poetry.

THE POEMS OF LADY FLORA HASTINGS. EDITED BY HER SISTER. (From the Morning Herald.)

[This volume, published by Blackwood, Edinburgh and Pall Mall, which has now come before the public, through the impulses of a sister's love and a most discreet exercise of judgment, brings with it melancholy evidence that in the young and noble lady, whose name appears above, the circumstances of whose most untimely and deplorable decease were brought so painfully to public notice, her country has to lament the loss of one of its most highly-Lady Flora Hastings was, as must now be adof feeling, and most touching from its simple sincerity. With a fine spontaneous imaginativeness it ming'es pervading good sense, and at once wins and commands our admiration, sympathy, and respect. With these more essential qualities are united a full and 2. And though the reason be different factors of the contract o facile flow of language, and a most natural music of metre the preface to this volume we are told that Lady Flora had, for y years, been repeatedly, but vainly, urged to publish her poems. In the year 1839, however, she appeared to entertain the intention of complying with these solicitations, "with the view of dedicating itself here interposed, and drew her from both her gentle purpos and her sufferings on this earth. Her sister, Lady Sophia F. C. Hastings, adds—" When I recal all that occurred while I was in attendance on her death-bed, there is that which makes me feel myself solemnly bound, in the sight of God, to fulfil her wish, and to lay the offering of her poetical talents on the altar of her Maker as she would, perhaps, herself have done." We feel quite assured that of the many into whose hands these poems will probably come, there will not be found one by whom this decision will not be most warmly commended. It is a sad but singular circumstance that, throughout the major portion of the original poems in this collection, there is something like a melancholy anticipation of that too early sacrifice, which the hapless writer was destined to render of all her earthly hopes and associations. The cloud that her "young days shaded" seemed to have hung over her even from her morn of life. The following extract from "The Dying Sybil," and the "Verses written in May, 1839," would alone sustain these remarks. These are addressed to the Deity: -]

For not alone I heard Thee in the blast, Nor saw Thee riding on the trackless wind; Borne on the lurid tempest's red wing past, Leaving the lightning's forky flash behind. But there thy smile, beneficent and kind, Shed myriad blessings on the peaceful vale, All-gracious Father—all-pervading Mind! eading a flowery mantle o'er the dale Speaking in murmuring rills, and breathing in the gale.

All, all is beauty! from the smiling glade, Or harvest, prompting the glad reaper's hymn, To Scythian woods' inhospitable shade, Or Thracian mountain with dank vapours dim. For every scene alike, or gay or grim, Reveals a tender Parent's guardian care Wood, mountain, vale, and river speak of Him; All climes, all nations in his bounty shar His ear is bent alike to every suppliant's prayer.

Is it not bliss, where'er the eye can rove, To feel the hand of Heaven?—to find no spot, No desert region, no sequester'd grove, Where the DIVINITY inhabits not? To feel, whate'er has been our wayward lot, That still we hold communion with the Power Whose word is fate?—whose goodness ne'er forgot The meanest insect of the summer hour, Whose hand directs the sun and paints the summer's flower?

And it was mine-mine was the lot assign'd, Thus to expatiate in creation's field; Tracing in all the immaterial Mind By these His works to human sight reveal'd. Glorious display !- how gladly would I yield Thou Great Supreme !- how often have I kneel'd. In conscious faith, to Thee, O Lord, the Good and Great!

Would it might last for ever-that my soul Might never pause in her aspiring flight!— Vain wish! for Earth asserts her strong control, And calls the spirit from its airy height; Sullies with mortal shadows the pure light That plays around us from a cloudless sky; And twines with amaranthine chaplets bright The fair, frail children of this dim mortality.

Yes! ye must wane before me-ye, my best, My holiest, purest, fondest phantasies; Ye, who have soothed my mind so oft, and blest, With your fair, traceless forms, my wand'ring eyes-Heaven's dews rest on no flower that never dies-Ye too must perish: ye but go before Myself-my meted span so swiftly flies;-And I shall vanish hence, life's transient fever o'er.

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Why art thou fear'd, O gentle Death? Thy wing, Unheard, now soars above, and fans my brow. Was it to chide me for my lingering, I heard thy voice so silver-toned e'en now? I will not linger-farewell, Earth! I go, Fearlessly following on, as led by the Mysterious angel;—yet fain would I know If I must perish all?—all?—sy, and be The thing which once I was—Insensibility.

Fadest thou for aye, thou light so crystalline, Its every faculty, and to death resign The hopes which even in death it clings to still? Unconscious from this hour of good or ill, Supinely must I slumber in the tomb? No fairy dream my vacant brain to fill, No blissful visions round my head to bloom

But silent all, and dark-an everlasting gloom?

There is a voice, soft-breathing-still it floats-In tones most musical it meets my ear: List, ardent spirit, list!—those airy notes Are whispering that a brighter world is near Where does there aught remain to waken fear? Chaotic darkness shall not be my fate-Annihilation shall not be my share: Angels of Hope and Peace! I see ye wait On me, the white-robed heralds of a loftier state.

Oh, yes! I felt it was not made for Earth-This chainless essence—this unfathom'd soul; Oh, yes! I know some future second birth Will bid it rise and soar beyond control. Roll on, ye circling spheres! exulting roll-Yet know ye have a period, - ye must shroud Your brightness, and desert the starry pole; While I, unbound-by mortal thrall unbow Shall find a home—my home—ecstatically proud!

My home !- no more an exile-oh, how blest Beyond conception-day that knows no night-Land of pure rapture-world of endless rest! a heavenward voice directs my flight-Vanish, terrestrial visions, from my sight Burst, earthly bonds, that hold me from the sky. Merge, heaven-born spirit, in the flood of light, Furling thy pinions there, while HE on high Thy God, shall crown thy brows with immortality BISHOP MORTON'S CONFESSION OF FAITH. mentioned in that or any other parliament that ever I levelled against them. The Spanish enthusiast, however, possessed that name: but let us not be so weak as to imagine that "Ro-

The first clause in Bishop Morton's will, after com-

last will and testament."

It follows in these words :-

2. And though the reason be different, the design is not to mistake my meaning in that saying. In no less necessary in this last and worst age of the Church, for all bishops whomsoever to leave some testi- must of necessity be some set form of God's worship; mony of their faith to the world, when it shall please otherwise it will quickly fall to pieces, as woful experi-God to take them out of it; that so neither their names ence hath taught: and of all forms of God's worship in whatever profits might be derived from them to the service of God in the parish where her mother's family have long resided." Heaven he misled by fathering any false opinions, upon them be misled by fathering any false opinions upon them, ever exceed the liturgy of the Church of England, both whereof they were no way guilty.

perform as any other of my order in some respects, laid it aside, could have found any faults in it, their though not so necessary in some other; which is the modesty was not so great (if we may judge of it by their cause both why I leave this short account of myself to other actions) as to have concealed them from the the world, and why it is no larger.

4. For though I have sufficiently declared myself to the world, both by my life and labours, to be a true, of others against mysel, I do here, from my heart, proorthodox, and sincere Christian and Protestant, according to the doctrine and discipline of the primitive Church, particularly both to these Papists and perverse Protesprofessed also and practised in the Church of England, (seeing I have been a writer above fifty years, and have passed through all the orders of the Church-deacon, of three dioceses successively,)-yet I cannot think myself secure from the malignancy of false and virulent tongues and pens after my death, more than I have been heavy office of a bishop so many years in the Church, which some perverse people make criminal in itself; and enemies against me.

5. I do therefore here solemnly profess, in the presence of Almighty God, that, by his grace preventing and New Testament, and fully assenting to every article ventured my own upon the same bottom. of all those three creeds, (commonly called the Apostles accounted the adequate rules of faith, and have accord- of his saving grace in Christ Jesus. ingly been received as such by the Church of England.

6. As for councils that are free and general, consisting of competent persons lawfully summoned, and proceeding according to the word of God, (such as were the first four, viz. those of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon,) I do reverence them as the of this year (1540,) as the rise of the Jesuits. The papacy is inall the present differences in the Church of God might transferred to the army, he spent a youth of gaiety and dissipation. those four were already mentioned.

exercise of it is wanting.

over bishops than other primates and patriarchs have in his age, the maintenance of Mary's uninterrupted Virginity .their several sees respectively, is a thing which I have After enduring the most rigorous mortifications during twelve often and largely disproved in my writings. All that the months, he travelled into Palestine for the double purpose of visitancient Church did allow was a priority of order, but no ing the scene of our Saviour's sufferings, and of converting the supremacy of monarchical power. And I heartily wish infidels. The reckless indiscretion with which he was preparing that this and all other differences now on foot between to embark in the latter enterprise alarmed, however, the provincial us and the Church of Rome, might be decided by the of the Franciscans, and that prudent friar soon contrived the doctrine and practice of the Church for the first 500 means of sending Lozola back to Europe. When arrived in Spain

in the House of Peers, the beginning of the last parliament, assent to that abominable fiction which some vigorous system of fanaticism, in preference to any one which had have always believed that fable to proceed from the he formed in the French metropolis a devoted band of disciples, father of lies, as the public records, still extant, do evidently testify.* Nor do I remember that I ever heard it This association Lozola naturally desired to render permanent,

* "Strype has been very particular in recording everything which was done on this occasion, from the most authentic documents, in order to refute the fable of the Nag's Head consecration, ments, in order to relate the land of the account of the consecration, which was promulgated by the Roman Catholics about forty years been grievously exposed in most countries of Europe, and sound after the event had taken place, when it might have been supposed that all direct testimony had been lost. The story is that the bishops met at a tavern which bore the sign; and that when Ogle-

The following also is the statement of the Calvinistic professor, John Prideaux :- "The public acts are still extant in Mason and others honestly brought forward, and they sufficiently annihilate from seducing their more credulous prosclytes."—Fasciculus Contained at being called Papists: considering that the transparent lie of the calumniators. Archbishop Abbot caused them to be shewn to certain priests, to convince them of the story is given up by Dr. Lingard, the transparent to seem to se the impudence of this fiction, that so they might at length cease Roman Catholic historian.

sat in.

testants at home, I cannot say the same of them, seeing employment. Monks and friars had hitherto served to persuade of it as reproachful should it ever become their customary appellathey impiously reject that which the others piously desire; men that the keys of heaven were entrusted to the Roman Bishop. tion among Protestants. For it implies that there are other 1. In the first ages of the Church it was a very excellent custom, that whensoever any was consecrated have received their ordination from mere presbyters, so which had already circumscribed, and which seemed not unlikely We indeed are content to be designated as Members of the Church bishop of any patriarchal or chief see, he should, by an far as to think them lawfully ordained. St. Hierome in the end to annihilate, the influence of that princely prelate. of England; and we regard them as belonging to a distinct Church,

12. Wheresoever there is a formed Church, there for decency, edification, and devotion in the several 3. And this, I think, will be as necessary for me to offices of it. If the Assemblers themselves, that first world.

13. Having thus far prevented the uncharitableness test my unfeigned chirity to all the world; and more tants whom I have so nuch endeavoured to undeceive, both by my sermons, conferences, and writings. It was only their errors whereat I was offended; I have always loved and pitied their persons, and prayed and laboured salvation of their souls.

14. But yet my common charity to them must not apersede my more particular love and obligation, which in my life; and the rather because I have sustained the I have to those truly humble and meek souls in the feed the flame of enthusiasm; and a country which affords facilities diocese of Durham, who still stand firm upon the foun-

15. And my earnest exhortation to them is, that they would still continue their former affections, notwithstand- | their Pontiff the dissolution of the Jesuitic Society, its scattered ing all temptations to the contrary, both to the doctrine, and assisting me, I have always lived, and purpose to discipline, government, and form of worship of this Papacy by these able and artful men were not forgotten. The

Athanasian creed,) which in the ancient Church were I commend them all to Almighty God, and to the glory of his blind self-devotion, he may succeed in poisoning the princi-

THE JESUITS. From Soames' History of the Reformation.

No circumstance is so remarkable in the ecclesiastical history

supreme tribunals of the Church of Christ upon earth debted for this band of artful and devoted partizans to the fanatical for judging of heresies, and composing differences in the reveries of a noble Spaniard, named Ignatias, who derived the Church. And as I utterly condemn all heresies that name of Lozola from a castle in Biscay, at which he was born in have been condemned by them, so I heartily wish that 1492. Educated at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, thence be determined by such a free general council as any of In his thirtieth year he was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, then besieged by the French. An unskilful surgeon 7. The composers of those ancient differences in the rendered his cure tedious, and thus the active habits of his former Church were bishops, (as it cannot be denied,) concern- life being interrupted, he was driven to think of books as an expeing which order I profess to believe that it was instituted dient to relieve the irksomeness of confinement. A legendary by the apostles who were infallibly inspired by the Holy history of Romish Saints was put into his hands, and he read it Ghost, and approved by Christ in the Revelation of St. with avidity. The ardour of his passions, repressed indeed, but John, and consequently to be of divine institution; as not extinguished by the inglorious ease which wore away his time, I have made it evident by a little treatise already printed, now pointed out a road to fame which had hitherto escaped his and could still further manifest it by some papers not notice. The flame of enthusiasm heated and dazzled his imaginayet committed to the press. And I had never sustained tion; he left the couch of sickness emulous as ever of distinction, the burden of that office above forty years in the Church, but he felt anxious that it should spring from that heroic selfif this had not been always my judgment concerning devotion which Romanists attribute to the individuals commemobishops. I pray God restore them to those poor afflict- rated in their calendar. He made a solemn dedication of his arms ed parts of his Church, where either the office or the to our Lady of Montserrat, assumed a dress of sackcloth, practised those austerities by which religious madmen soothe their consciences 8. That the Bishop of Rome hath any more power or feed their vanity, and devoted himself to the favourite folly of years after Christ; for that hath been my design in all the enthusiastic pilgrim applied himself to the study of Scholastic Theology, and was thus enabled to invest his fanaticism with an 9. If I had not believed upon sufficient evidence that air of greater respectability. A few followers were now attracted the succession of bishops in the Church of England had by his austerities and exertions, to the great disgust of monks and tered into that high calling, much less continued in it their established dominions over the weak and superstitious, dethus long. And therefore I must here expressly vindi- nounced Lozola to the inquisition; the merciless fangs of which upon me by a late Romish writer, that I should publicly, in a foreign country. Paris was the place of his retreat, and there Romanists have devised concerning the consecrating been familiar and realized. His success again elicited a formidable

policy seemed to dictate the unsparing reformation or even the selves, not merely as belonging to them (and it is not denied that refuted as often as brought forward."—Shorr's Hist. of the Church they were referred by the Pope, not only strenuously urged their total rejection, but even went so far as to write a treatise expressly

ordination, but could never have consisted in their now- warrant it, where, blessed be God for it, there be so policy guided his determination, consented to the formation of that they, and they only, are faithful members of the one true Church. many bishops still surviving; and therefore I desire them | Society, which soon contrived to play a part on the world's great | And this tenet they embody in the appellation they have chosen theatre at once so conspicuous and disreputable.

features in a monastic life once deemed so meritorious. The that all others are heretics or schismatics." Jesuit, indeed, is to have no object but the interest of his Society, and that of the papacy; hence he is bound to nothing which is likely to interfere with those paramount considerations. Unhesimainspring of his actions. Hence a single mind moves the whole Jesuitic mass. An individual occupying no very conspicuous place in the public eye, wields with despotic power and profound cunning, a body of able instruments dispersed over a large portion of the globe. From this body a weak and superstitious Sovereign may always be supplied with a confessor, that is an irresponsible minister; parents may be supplied with instructors for their children; the parents themselves with spiritual advisers, an enquiring public with specious writers, a turbulent community with skilful churches, prebendary in one, dean of two, and bishop for the right informing of their minds, and the eternal conspirators; a Protestant people with insidious propagators of nation with indefatigable and accommodating Missionaries; an ignorant and fanatical populace with agents fitted to kindle and Church of England, and more especially in my own for making money, with active traders thoroughly awake to the advantages of their situation. That such a body of men should which the father of lies will not be wanting to stir up without wavering either to the right hand or to the left. should have found its influence intolerable. But although the royal disciples of the Roman Church succeeded in obtaining from elements still remained, and the important services rendered to the firmly believing all the canonical Scripture of the Old securest way for the salvation of their souls, I had not confederacy; and it becomes Protestants to bear constantly in mind, that its object is the subversion of their faith; an object 16. This is the only legacy I now can, and the best indeed far transcending human power: but although the Jesuit ples and riveting the prejudices of many insulated Christians: hence those who desire the prevalence of truth as developed in Holy Writ, are bound to turn away with distrust, contempt, or indignation from the disciples of Lozola.

ON THE USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC. By a Correspondent of the " Church Guardian,"

to call them exclusively Catholics. singular in my objections I subjoin an extract from a work of Dr. and he repaired to Rome in order to obtain for his design the Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, who will at least not papal sanction. But the time for the favourable reception of such be accused of indulging unwarrantable prejudices against the

"The title of Catholics, the Romanists claim and apply to thembishops met at a tavern which bore the sign; and that when Oglethorpe refused to consecrate them, Scory laid a bible on each of
their heads, and hade them rise up bishops. The tale has been
their heads, and hade them rise up bishops. The tale has been
their heads, and hade them rise up bishops. The tale has been
The tale has been
Church of Rome. And Protestants have usually, in language,
with the domestic habits of these remoter times, to ascertain
when Oglesion. Hence Lozola's proposals were at first coolly received at
their heads, and hade them rise up bishops. The tale has been
Church of Rome. And Protestants have usually, in language,
with the domestic habits of these remoter times, to ascertain That I may not seem to seek a quarrel, I have generally avoided and that if his lonely chamber was devoid of customary decorations,

a spirit which scorned to crouch before difficulties. On his knees | manist," or any other title by which they can be properly designa-10. As for our brethren the Protestants of foreign he besought Paul not to discourage the formation of a Society ted, will ever fail when it shall have become common to be commending his soul to God, and his body to the earth, is- reformed Churches, the most learned and judicious of which, in addition to other monastic vows, proposed to bind itself plained of as reproachful; or, that they will ever acquiesce in any "Next, I will that this profession of my faith, ap- themselves have bewailed their misery for want of bishops; by an obligation to use every practicable expedient for the support appellation which does not imply a reproach to ourselves. Even probation of the discipline of the Church of Christ by and therefore God forbid I should be so uncharitable as and extension of the papal influence. Rome had now become the apparently neutral designation of "Members of the Church of bishops, and vindication of my own innocency, hereunto to censure them for no churches, for that which is their woefully sensible that, for the services of an association thoroughly Rome," is one which we must not too confidently expect them to annexed, be esteemed and accounted part of this my infelicity not their fault. But as for our perverse Pro- willing and able to uphold the papacy, there was indeed sufficient adopt or acquiesce in; nor is it unlikely that they may complain mitted, fully entitled, had her diffidence permitted her to encounter the ordeal of the press, to rank in the literary world amongst those of her own sex to whom nature and intellectual cultivation important of the same order and dignity, for the better the should be should b or her own sex to whom nature and interiordial cultivation in parted the rare distinction of a pure poetic vein. Mrs. Hemans would assuredly have fondly embraced her as a sister in his volume of her works, from the "Fragments of a Tragedy," commenced in her fourteenth year, down to the dying strain of her life's last May, there is abundant proof of her intellectual yearing. Her poetics whom nature and interiordial representation of that pest and disgrace to strengthening of that Catholic communion which the bishops and churches then had, and still should have a constituting any distinct Church, but as actually macy; but they do not take a corresponding view of us: they do not take a corr lectual vocation. Her poetry is, for the most part, in a high tone in those times; which is a sufficient evidence of a co- was any such necessity in the Church of England as to tablishing such an order; and the Pope, convinced that a refined from theirs, contradicts one of their fundamental tenets; viz. that for themselves; which consequently implies, as I have said, a re-Of all the Romish orders denominated religious, the Jesuits proach to all other Christians. The title of Catholic, when used have been the most respectable as to learning, the least so as to as distinctive, implies the exclusion of all others from the characsound morality. And although acknowledging as their founder ter of loyal members of the Society which Christ founded, of "the one of the most ardent devotees that ever existed, they are exempted | holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints," as it is exfrom the burden of ceaseless prayers and oft recurring fasts; those pressed and explained in the Apostles' Creed: it implies in short,

SILENT WORSHIP.

Devotion, considered simply in itself, is an intercourse between tating, unconquering obedience to the General of his order is the God and us; between the supreme, self-existent, inconceivable Spirit, with which, for awful reasons, he has animated a portion of matter upon earth, which we call man. It is a silent act, in which the soul divests itself of outward things, flies into heaven, and pours forth all its wants, wishes, hopes, fears, guilt or pleasure, into the bosom of an Almighty friend. Though this devotion, in its first stages, may be a wearisome or insipid exercise, yet this arises merely from the depravity of nature, and of our passions. A little habit will overcome this reluctance. When you have fairly entered upon your journey, the ways of this wisdom will be ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace. popery, (England is infested with them at this day,) a pagan | True devotion, doubtless requires a considerable degree of abstraction from the world. Hence modern Christians treat it as a vision -hence many modern writers have little of its unction; but it glows in the Scriptures-it warms us in the Fathers-it burned in an Austin, and many others of the persecuted martyrs, who now are with God. That we hear little of it, is not wonderful. have by my writings discharged a good conscience in dation of a sound faith, and continue obedient to the have succeeded in realizing its plans to an immense extent, can It makes no noise in the circle of the learned, or of the elegant. asserting the truth against the opposite on both sides; for doctrine of God's word and the discipline of his Church excite no surprise; nor that at length even Popish governments Under a heap of worldly care, we smother the lovely infant, and will not let it breathe; vanity, ambition, pleasure, avarice, quench the celestial fire, and these alas! are too much the god of mortals! Ever since the world began, writers have been amusing us only with the shadows of this piety, instead of giving us its soul and substance. Superstition has placed it in opinions, ceremonies, die in the true Catholic faith wherein I was baptised; poor afflicted Church; which if I did not believe the present generation accordingly has witnessed the revival of this austerities, pilgrimages, an august temple or splendid imagery; which have little connection with sentiment or spirit. Enthusiasm has swelled with unnatural conceptions, and obtruded a spurious offspring on the world, instead of this engaging child of creed, the Nicene or Constantinopolitan creed, and the I ever could, leave them, besides my prayers; wherein will never accomplish to any very considerable extent the purpose reason and truth; whilst the lukewarm have rested in a few outward duties which have had no vigour; and, as they spring not from the heart, never entered the temple of the Most High. Real piety is of a different and of a very much more animated

nature-it looks up to God-sees, hears, feels him in every event -in every vicissitude-in all places-in all seasons, and upon all occasions. It is theory, verified by experience; it is faith, substantiated by mental enjoyment; it is heaven transplanted into the human bosom; it is the radiance of the divinity, warming and encircling man; it is a spiritual sense, gratified by spiritual sen-Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the Roman- sations; without this, all ceremonies are inefficacious; -- books. ists in other respects, there can be none as to their being wise in prayers, sacraments, and meditations, are but a body without a their generation. Not only is their system adapted to fall in with soul, or a statue without animation. That man is capable of such the natural tastes and corrupt feelings of the heart of man, but an intercourse with his Maker, there are many living witnesses to they are always alive to any little device that will help their cause. prove, without having recourse to the visions of fanatics, or the In proof of this I would remind your readers of their constant and dreams of enthusiasts; it may be proved to spring from natural unfair use of the word Catholic. Its simple meaning is, universal, and philosophical causes. God is a spirit, so is the mind; bodies and when applied to the Church denotes not the Church of Rome, can have intercourse, so can souls; when minds are in an assiminor the Greek Church, nor the Church of England-nor any one lating purity, they have union with their Maker. This was the Branch of Christ's Church, but the universal Church throughout bliss of Paradise-sin interrupted, and holiness must restore it to the world. And yet the Romanists always use it as denoting a soul; thus disposed, the Creator communicates himself in a their own Church only, and affect to be very angry when we refuse | manner which is as insensible to the natural eye, as the falling of dews, but not less refreshing to its natural powers, than that is to Now, Sir, I have no wish to give any man on earth unnecessary vegetation. The primitive saints are described thus when they offence; I hold that it would not only be foolish but unchristian speak of their transports: David felt it when he longed for God, to do so; but I feel it to be a matter of conscience not to yield as the hart panteth after the water brooks; St. Paul, when he this point, and, therefore, protest earnestly against ever calling the gloried in his tribulations; it was embodied in him when he was Romish Church the Catholic Church, or its members Catholics. carried up into the third heaven, and heard things impossible to There are two reasons which chiefly influence me in this determi. be uttered. St. Stephen was filled with it, when he saw the nation: in the first place, I cannot say what I believe to be false. heavens opened, and prayed for his murderers. By it, martyrs for other Churches have as great a right to the name as they, nay, were supported when they were stoned and sawed asunder; and there are many who think they have so far departed from the truth | till we feel it in ourselves, we shall never fully know how glorious that they have no right to it at all; my second reason is that they the Lord is. If you can acquire this spiritual abstraction; you make an uncandid use of the concession. Because some good easy | will at once have made your fortune for eternity, it will be of litmembers of the Church of England just to please them in a matter | tle moment what is your lot on earth, or what the distinguishing which they wrongly suppose to be of no importance, or from inad- vicissitudes of your life. Prosperity or adversity-health or sickvertence, call them by this name, the Romanist turns round and ness-honour or disgrace-a cottage or a crown-will all be so says, I will now prove to you that our Church is the true one- many instruments of glory; the whole creation will become a temyou admit that it is the Catholic Church, and in your Creed you ple; every want and every object will lead your mind to God, and profess to believe in the Holy Catholic Church, and in your Liturgy his greatness and protection. You will insensibly lose the littleyou pray for the good estate of the Catholic Church; of course | ness, the glory and tinsel of all human things. If I wished only you believe in and pray for the true Church, and, therefore, our to set off your person to the greatest advantage, I would recom-Church, which you allow to be the Catholic Church, must be the | mend this true sublime of religion; it gives a pleasing screnity to been legally derived from the apostles, I had never enfriars, who, being determined to resist all encroachments upon
the successful derived from the apostles, I had never enfriars, who, being determined to resist all encroachments upon
true one. The Protestant uses the word in the Creed and Liturgy
the countenance, and a cheerfulness to the spirit, beyond the reach
true one. in a very different sense from that in which he applies it to the of art, or the power of affectation; it communicates areal transport Romish Church. In the former case he means the universal to the mind, which dissipation mimics only for a moment; a sweetcate myself from a most notorious untruth which is cast tribunal he determined upon eluding for the future by a residence Church throughout the world, in the latter he means merely that branch which is subject to the Pope or Bishop of Rome; but the airs of modern politeness study but in vain. Easy in yourself, it quicksighted Romanist artfully passes by the distinction, and thus will make you in perfect good humor with the world; and when endeavours to confuse and mislead those who listen to him. I trust | you are diffusing happiness around you, you will only be dealing therefore that your readers will agree with me that Protestants ought out the broken fragments that remain after you have eaten. This Matthew Parker, at the Nag's Head tavern, to be Archmass of opposition, which however sank powerless before his flaming
on no occasion to call the Romish Church the Catholic Church, or
devotion, however, though essential to a silent intercourse between bishop of Canterbury; for I do here solemnly profess I zeal; and in spite of the hostility which sought to crush his hopes, its members Catholies. If they choose to take offence, they must; the soul and God; yet to creatures consisting of matter as well as its members Catholies. If they choose to take offence, they must; our duty to God and his Church is clear, let us take care that our spirit, must be nourished by external forms; it must strike the conscience be clear also. That it may not be supposed that I am senses, in order to awaken the imagination .- London Review.

SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY.

'Let us make a little chamber, I pray thee, on the wall; and let us set for him there a bed, and a table, and a stool, and a candlestick; and it shall be, when he cometh to us, that he shall turn

conceded this claim. But, I think, that in so doing, they mani- whether the simple furniture of this apartment was such as was fest too exclusively the harmlessness of the dove, and leave the usually found in the habitation of the wealthy. But of this we wisdom of the serpent entirely with their opponents. It is urged, may rest assured, from the distinction with which the prophet was, that these are offended at being called Papists : considering that in every other respect, treated by his entertainers, that all which it was simply because he so desired it. The mantle of him who was fed by ravens, and who shared the widow's barrel of meal and cruise of oil, had fallen upon Elisha. It was enough for the servant to be as his master. A solitary student, a holy pilgrim, our sister communion in the United States. While the a passenger on his way to heaven, such was Elisha; and under circumstances like these,

Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long.

A bed, on which to repose after his daily toils of charity, the type of his everlasting rest; a table, where to record the inspirations of his God; a stool, to sit for pious meditation, or kneel in secret prayer; a taper, to light him through many an hour of midnight study;-no more he needed, or it would have been gladly and abundantly supplied. For what could look more like a delicate and anxious attention to render the visits of such a man tranquil and refreshing, than erecting for his sole use a new chamber, withdrawn from the business and bustle of the family, and out of the reach of every disturbance. Nay, may we not conceive that the little inventory of its contents was formed from the observa- the poetical sweetness of style, the view of piety, the tion, that these simple articles were, on former occasions, the only ones he seemed to want or value; or even (a thing by no means improbable) from having heard him say, that, if he were to choose a resting-place upon earth, it would be an apartment so situated and so furnished? Nor do I esteem such a conjecture trifling .-I consider nothing unimportant which serves to exhibit an example of readiness to give cheerfully and liberally to a servant of safed in every age and clime, but because the circum-God, in honour of his Master. I feel this the more, because it is stances of a new country are adverse to that close and my strong conviction, that the present age stands in need of such examples; and that, amongst many hopeful symptoms of advancing piety, there is, in this respect, a lamentable failure. That an ungodly world should pass over and neglect the messengers of Him who came to save it, however to be deplored, can neither surprise nor startle the well-instructed mind. "If the world hate you," saith the blessed Saviour, "ye know that it hated me before it hated you." That men should pay with grudging calculation for services which they do not value, is strictly natural, and in full consistency. Hence the popular cry for what is termed a cheap religion. Hence, if a man devote his time and talents to the bar, to arms, to medicine, to public business, or to the finer arts, the general sense and feeling are that, in all these instances, the labourer is worthy of his hire. While, if equal zeal and equal gifts are employed in the offices of the sanctuary, and in the service of the altar, there is an almost universal cry of "Shame," where it can be proved that the ambassador from God to man, receives not even the half of what would be considered fair remuneration in any secular calling. God forbid that I should speak, even upon the part of my most highly gifted brethren, in a spirit of murmuring or complaint. I have no anxieties upon the subject, but that every minister of the Gospel should welcome poverty, if it be the will of God concerning him, and feel that no humiliation can be greater than he deserves. Still, it is no less my firm persuasion, that the parsimony with which so many are disposed to pay for religious services, is resolvable into a practical contempt for sacred things; a spirit which rates the ministrations and the counsels of the clergy below even the miserable stipends it would allot them. It is then, as I have before observed, quite accountable, and strictly natural, that an ungodly world should pay with a niggard hand for what they do not want, and where they feel there is no value received. To such it would be fruitless to urge the example which this Scripture, with so much simplicity, holds forth. But there is another class to whom it may not speak in vain. I mean those who are not of the world, and who nevertheless appear, in this respect, to have caught its spirit; and seem to act wholly unlike themselves, where every better feeling and every sacred sense of honour ought naturally to be engaged. I do then affirm that good and religious men (and I can account for it on no principle but that of general contagion) are often straitened in their bowels to their ministers, when to the claims of all heside they respond with Christian liberality, and generous sympathy. Amongst the Dissenters this has long been a matter of painful experience; and has been by some of their pastors most pathetically described. And, in our own Church, how many of her burning and shining lights have struggled hard with want and poverty! How many have composed their learned and immortal pages amidst fears and doubts whether they could defray the costs of publication! How many, having just discharged the thunders of their eloquence, and left an overflowing and brilliant assembly full of admiration of the preacher, have returned to scanty fare, and to a cheerless home, at least as far as earthly comforts are concerned!-Rev. Mr. Woodward.

TIND CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

The frequent publication of Sermons, evincing, as we must believe it does, a corresponding demand for works of a sober and religious character, may be regarded as one amongst the favourable signs of the times. We have heard it very earnestly debated whether, in the present age, Christianity was really on the decline or advancing, -whether, in other words, the powers of darkness were not gaining greater victories, making larger conquests, and altogether manifesting more activity and success than the palm-crowned champions of the truth. For our own part, we feel little difficulty as to the side of this argument we should espouse: we are as sensible as any can be of the strength and vigilance of the foes of Zion, but we dare not distrust so much the favour and protection of Zion's God as to doubt, for a moment, that they that be with us are more and mightier far than they that be against us.

Our own journal has abounded with the most cheering manifestations of the growth and spread of a sound religious influence in our father-land; nor have encouraging testimonies been wanting to the reality of a similar spiritual improvement amongst ourselves. And it is no slight indication of the real advancement of Christ and his Church, that a spirit of religious inquiry is abroad, -and this not merely into the first principles of the Gospel, in which probably a very general agreement prevails, but into those essential, though they may be subordinate, truths, upon a right understanding and becoming appreciation of which depends, as we believe, the unity of Christians, and with their unity our best hopes of the evangelization and happiness of the world. If it be an acknowledged duty to inculcate, where we can, the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, it can scarcely be accounted an inferior obligation to set before the converted world those apostolic rules of Church polity and discipline, by the universal adoption of which we may realize the beautiful picture of the primitive days of Christianity, when the multitude of believers were "of one heart and of one soul." The government of the Church and modes of worship may be reckoned as mere matters of taste on which it is lawful to disagree; but we apprehend that such a view of the case is ascribable entirely to too casual or too careless an inquiry into the real state of the question as God's own Word reveals it, and an utter indifference to the sense of the Church itself as spoken in its purest and most honoured days. It is more than a work of philanthropy, -it is, we solemnly believe, a Christian duty to endeayour to remove those barriers by which Christ's redeemed family are kept asunder, and thrown into the attitude of foes, when they should be contending under one banner against the common enemy. This conflict of opinion, and this attitude of hostility, while it weakens the cause of truth and destroys the harmony of the world, gives melancholy "occasion to the enemies of the Lord to

blaspheme. We repeat that the prevalent demand for publications which are designed to enlighten the public mind upon

promulgating correct information upon the great and distinctive principles of the Church are unparalleled, we rejoice to observe the exercise of a corresponding zeal in weekly and monthly periodicals in direct connexion with the Church in that country are steadily maintained, we observe the very frequent issue of other works designed to forward the same important end, -a more general and more accurate diffusion of Christian Knowledge .-Amongst the contributors to the literature of the Church in the United States, Bishop DOANE, of New Jersey, appears to occupy a distinguished place, -as well for the grace and polish of his productions, as for the frequency of their appearance before the religious public.

Bishop Doane may be styled the Bishop Horne of America; for although we should not be justified in pushing the comparison to every point of acquirement, ability, and character, there is a striking resemblance in tone of sound Churchmanship, and the amiableness of spirit which the writings of those prelates respectively evince. This will be deemed a flattering position to the American Bishop, even with the admission that a strict comparison cannot fairly be instituted; not because the same gifts of intellect and grace are not equally vouchprotracted application to any branch of literature, theological or secular, from which alone, -combined as that may be with the most exalted talents,-very great distinction can be expected to result.

England is pre-eminently indebted to her Cathedral and Collegiate institutions for affording to her pious and literary sons the means of closely and effectually investigating every department of religious science; and the lapse of generations will more and more testify to those nations who are without them that their learned men, in the prosecution of nearly every order of scientific inquiry, must be content to build upon the foundations of others. It is, indeed, utterly impossible that with the charge of a Diocese, or the care of a Parish, time can be found for the thorough prosecution of those studies by which such minds were formed and furnished as grace the ecclesiastical calendar of England. Were it not for the advantages we have been detailing, there could not have been ground for the memorable saying of King George III. on the theological worthies of a previous "There were giants in those days."

We have been often gratified by a perusal of the discourses and other publications of Bishop Doane, and not least by a Sermon now before us, entitled, "The Faith once delivered to the Saints," preached before a Convocation of his Diocese, on the 28th of October last. The following extracts will justify the opinion we have expressed, and be gratifying to our readers:-

There is but one faith: there can be but one: 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism.' So St. Paul hath taught. And so did Jesus pray,—'that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us.'— But neither Paul's preaching, nor the prayers of Jesus, can prevail with human wilfulness and self-esteem. The time prevail with human withiness and self-esteem. The time soon came, as Paul had sadly prophesied, when men would not endure sound doctrine. 'Having itching ears,' and a licentious heart, they 'heaped to themselves teachers after their own lusts.' They turned away their ears from the truth, and were turned unto fables. In his time, it grieved his noble heart that even Apostles should be made the recession of the clightest breach of mits. 'Now this I say occasion of the slightest breach of unity. 'Now this I say, he writes to his Corinthian converts, 'that every one of you saith, I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas, and I of Christ. Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for ou? Or were ye baptized in the name of Paul? What now would be the limit to his indignant grief, could he look out upon the world which is by courtesy called Christian? Divisions, and subdivisions, and subdivisions of subdivisions. So many men, so many sects. [The Catholic Church hath been too much and too soon divided: it hath been used as the man upon the hill used his heap of heads in a basket; when he threw them down the hill, every head ran down his own way, 'quot capita, tot sententiæ.'—Bishop Jeremy Taylor. No man so worthless, and no woman so weak, [witness Ann Lee, Jemima Wilkinson, and Joanna Southcote] as not to found a new one. Discord, dissention, evil-speaking, wrath, violence; fire called from heaven by Christian tongues on Christian heads; the blood of Christians shed by Christians, mingling in its flow with that which purchased peace for all upon the Cross. What grim delight must such a prospect furnish to that old enemy, who sowed the seeds of schism in every Paradise! And how must be rejoice, to see the Christian world so worthily denominated by his own name

Upon the necessity of some authoritative direction in the interpretation of Scripture, -some criterion to which we may appeal when, in the honesty of our Christian intentions, we search the Word of God to see "whether these things be so," Bishop Doane thus remarks:-

"Yes, my beloved brethren, deny it, or avoid it, or shrink from it, as we may, man needs a guide, even with the Holy Scriptures in his hands, to lead him in the way in which he ought to go. And He who knows of what we all are made, and knows what we all need, in wisdom and in mercy has supplied it. When Paul commended the Bereans, because ey searched the Scriptures,' it was not on the ground that they searched the scriptures, it was not on the ground in their search alone, they found, or could maintain, the truth. They heard his preaching, and that of his companion, Silas, and 'received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so So now, 'it is our hirthright,' as one has well expressed it, 'to inherit the faith.' We need not, each for himself, pass to inherit the faith.' hrough the toilsome avenues of proof and evidence. lemonstration is wrought out for us by apostolic hands.-We have their mind, who had the mind of Christ. Th Church has been preserved to us, the keeper and the witness of the truth.—[Article xx.] 'It is her office to anticipate of the truth.—[Article xx.] all reasonings, by holding forth the well approved results.— And for this very cause it pleased God in the beginning, to ore up in her the whole treasure of the Gospel: her sacred books were as a steadfast memory, ever correcting her conceptions of heavenly things; her living ministry, a housand tongues; her rule of faith, an universal instinct er councils, acts of deliberation; her decrees, utterances of udgments. She was, and is, a living, responsible being witnessing, defining old truths, condemning false noveltie Her charge is to sustain from age to age, the whole body of evealed wisdom, to imbue each successive generation of her hildren with the conclusions of the faith, openly tendering also the proofs of Holy Scripture; and thus going before us from our childhood, being ever herself of one ripe age, teaching us what things are necessary, probable or doubtful, both what we must and what we may believe; ever leading on those that will follow from conclusions to proofs, to inner ranges and to higher paths of wisdom.'—[Manning's 'Rule

The Church is to the Scriptures what the Judges and Counsellors are to the Constitution of the land,—its authorized expositors; and when, in ancient times, heresies arose and the universal belief and practice of the Church was impugned, she declared authoritatively her interpretations of the Word of God in a convention of her prelates and her elders. Thus, as Bishop Doane

"The texts which we read as declaring the undenied divinity of Jesus Christ, the Arians, fifteen hundred years ago, received as perfectly consistent with its unqualified denial. Even as Peter had foretold it, so it was; 'false eachers' privily brought in damnable heresies, 'denying the Lord that bought them.' The fearful heresy spread like a fire upon the prairies. What should be done? How should it be arrested? To what appeal should the decision of the truth be brought? Not to the Holy Scriptures. That was the very ground of controversy. But to the meaning of the Holy Scriptures; or, as the Apostle Jude expressed it, to the faith once delivered to the saints.' delivered to the saints, then, the appeal was made. At Nice, in Bithynia, a Council was convoked. Now for the first time it was possible: for now first a Christian sat on the imperial throne. Thus does God order all things for his Church in mercy and in truth. On the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 325, the convocation is assembled. More than three hundred bishops came together.

president. The Emperor Constantine attends its sittings; but, as became him, bows to the assembled majesty of Christendom. When he had reached the upper end of the hall, says the historian, [the Rev. Isaac Boyle, D. D.] 'he remained standing in the middle, between the highest places, before a small chair, burnished with gold, which was prepared for his accommodation, until he was requested by the bishops, who then resumed their places.' The method of proceeding in the decision of the great question which had caused their session, appears to have been as follows: 'Each bishop was required to rehearse the faith which he and his Church professed, and into which they were baptized.' Thus, the 'faith once delivered to the saints,' was diligently inquired of. And when, in all their statements, with scarcely an exception, no trace was found of the peculiar views of Arius, the burden of proof was thrown upon him, and he was required to make his doctrine good by testimonies from the Holy Scriptures. Scripture itself sustained the faith of Scripture, as the Church from its first founders had received, and still maintained it; he and his theory were both con-demned by the clear voice of the one holy Catholic and Church: and that most noble Creed, venerable ith the hoar of fifteen centuries, in which we have this day ined our voices, was set forth as the authentic exposition of 'the faith once delivered to the saints.'

And who, discarding prejudice and coming honestly and simply to the inquiry, could doubt that if the question then before the Nicene Council were, whether it was lawful for presbyters to ordain, or whether that could be a valid and Apostolic Church which was without a genuine Episcopal succession,-who, we repeat, can doubt but that the decision would have been as unequivocally given in the negative, as it was against the opinions of Arius? We would have our readers weigh well the inference to be derived from thence: meantime we proceed to another quotation from Bishop Doane, with which our extracts must be concluded:-

"The time would fail me, and your patience, did I proceed to show, that thus, in every age, the true reception of the doctrine of the Gospel has been sought and proved, by the concurrent and transmitted testimony of the Church.—Suffice it now to say, that so, in England, when the flood of papal error and corruption had laid waste the land, did Cranmer and his martyr fellows take their stand upon that ncient platform, which rests upon the rock Christ Jesus: guiding themselves expressly, as they every where declare, y the consenting voice of antiquity, as declared in the rimitive Creeds and by the four general Councils: and ranmer leaving to all future ages this solemn protestation, I protest and openly confess, that in all my doctrine and preaching, whatsoever it be, not only I mean, and judge se things, as the Catholic Church, and the most holy fathers of old, with one accord, have meant and judged, but also, I would gladly use the same words that they used, and not use any other words; but set myhand to all and singular their speeches, phrases, ways, and forms of speech, which

they do use, and to keep still their interpretation.

"Such was the wise and reverent spirit of the English Reformation. Such was the course pursued by our Reformers. 'Intent, not on pleasing the people, not on gaining popularity, not on consulting the spirit of the age, but on establishing and maintaining the trith as it is in Jesus, they compared the ancient Liturgies of the Church of England, in the first instance, with Scripture, discarding at once what was plainly and palpably contrary thereto; such customs, or instance, as praying in an unknown tongue, and seeking the intercession of dead saints; they then compared them with the ancient rituals, renouncing all usages primitive; and studying deeply the writings of the Fathers, they embodied the doctrines which had been universally received in the primitive Church, in that which is the result and glory of their labours, the Book of Common Prayer. one and all then, unlearned not less than learned, we say, with the admirable Doctor Hook, from whom the quotation has been cited, 'in taking the Prayer Book for our guide to the right understanding of Scripture—the hole Prayer Book, Creeds, Catechism, Articles, Baptismal ce for the Eucharist, Office for the Ordaining of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons—you take for your guide the consentient voice of the universal primitive Church,'—in other words, 'the faith once delivered to the saints.

We always receive with welcome our contemporary the Colonial Churchman, and with one, we can assure nim, even more hearty and earnest, when his journal comes to us with signs of increased prosperity and the promise of augmented usefulness. This periodical is now to be published weekly, at Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, and the first two numbers, under the new arrangement, have lately reached us. It is printed in folio form, and about the size of what our own journal was when originally started. The publisher's department is characterized by much neatness of execution, and the selections are useful and interesting; but we unite with him in the regret that he has not yet, since is removal, been able to avail himself of any stated editorial assistance. This indispensable aid cannot. however, long be wanting in a place which, both amongst the clergy and laity, contains so much talent, and zeal for the cause of Christ and his Church, as Halifax .-Although the amount of the Church population in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will scarcely warrant the expectation that the Colonial Churchman shall quite equal the circulation of our own journal, it will gratify us to hear that it makes, under the new arrangement that proportional advance which we had found to result from the successive improvements adopted by ourselves.

From the plans of further improvement which we entertain, and the desire which we know to be growing for the species of information which it is our province to impart, we fully anticipate a circulation of 3000 copies before the close of our fifth volume, with which the proposed improvements are to commence. A large circulation is indispensable at the very low price,which is not to be augmented in the event of the adoption of the further enlargement alluded to,-at which our journal is circulated; and we shall add, that to exempt from pecuniary loss, punctuality in the transmission of subscriptions is equally necessary.

In a succeeding column will be found an official document, declaring the appointment of Sir George Arthur to the post of Deputy Governor over this Upper division of the Province of Canada. He has accepted the situation, but, we understand, it is only to be of temporary duration, to continue to the time of his departure for England, which he has been induced to defer. Immediately following this proclamation is another to the people of Canada. Our situation is described in it in encouraging language; let us show, by unwavering fidelity and unceasing exertions to elicit good from a measure radically pernicious, that we are conscious of our privileges as a Colony of Great Britain, sensible of their value, and anxious to deliver them unimpaired—as precious legacy—to our posterity!

It is, we believe, certain that the 8th and 15th days of March, are fixed upon for the periods when the General Elections shall take place; the former for the Cities and Towns, and the latter for the Counties and

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church.

Erie Hermitage, near Dunnville, 17th Jan'y, 1841. Sir;—At all times it must be pleasing to those who desire to be more than nominal Christians, to hear authentic accounts of the spread of that Gospel, the increase of which they hail as the greatest blessing which can be conferred on the human race. It appears to me strange that while such care is used to spread, and anxiety to peruse even the most trifling event which may occur in warfare by flood or field -events, be the issue what they may, which necessarily occasion pain and sorrow, aye, even to the victors,-there should be so much apathy regarding the infinitely more important progress of the Christian warfare, which is carried on in every clime, and in which we are all partakers; an apathy the more unaccountable, as all mankind are so immediately interested in the event.

In worldly and carnal warfare, the diffusion of the fact and particulars of a victory is productive of material good, which are designed to enlighten the public mind upon these topics, is an encouraging sign of the times; and while in our mother country the industry and activity in while in our mother country the industry and activity in presbyters. Hosius, the aged bishop of Corduba, is its or greater triumphs, whilst in a corresponding degree it

serves to dispirit their adversaries, and is a powerful mean for accomplishing both ends. The world and its partizans thus in their struggles avail themselves of every instrument which may contribute to success, and should not the soldiers of Christ use and neglect not every proper mean which may give their Lord the victory? should they not be diligent, as well as faithful followers?

It cannot be that the enemy is lightly esteemed, for as saith St. Paul, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places," to encounter which it must at once be conceded every effort should be used, and in comparison with which mere worldly warfare sinks into insignificance. I have been led into this train of reflection by events which have recently occurred around me, and of which with your permission I will now give some account, in hopes that the fact of another fortress against our spiritual enemy, and altar to our God, having been erected amidst our forests, will be an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. On the shores of Lake Erie extending west from the Grand River mouth, in the year 1833, was a tract of forest constituting part of the reserve of the Six Nations Indians, extending for ten miles, unbroken save by the little clearances of four squatters. That fall witnessed the settlement on the tract of two gentlemen from the old country, who, hearing that it was about to be surrendered to Government by the Indians, and admiring the beauty and natural advantages of the place, purchased the clearances of two of the squatters, and took possession that winter of their shanties. Shortly after the lands were disposed of at Public Sale, and there are at present twenty-one gentlemen of high respectability, many of them with families, who have been mutually attracted to settle in that neighbourhood in close proximity to each other, forming a community rarely if ever met with at one place in the woods of Canada. Some time ago the settlers fitted up a woods of Canada. Some time ago the settlers fitted up a little log house, in which they met each Sunday, when the married gentlemen in rotation read the service of our Church, and a printed sermon of one of her divines. This assembling of themselves together, it is humbly hoped had a good effect, in keeping alive the flame of religion, and preventing its being, as is, alas, too often the case, smothered by the cares and multiplicity of business inseparable from a settler's life. The Rev. Mr. Hill, from Bandon, Ireland, since being placed at Cayuga, which is twenty miles distant from this, has every fortnight voluntarily visited the settlement on a week day, to the great delight of its inhabitants, and performed divine service, giving them the comfort of sound doctrine. Would that there were many more such labourers in our Lord's vineyard here, for so indefatigable has that faithful minister and servant of Christ's been, that no weather, however bad, has ever prevented him from coming to spread the glad tidings amongst us, since his residence in this country, now upwards of two years; during which time he has secured the esteem and respect of all in the settlement These things, I am happy to say, in place of satisfying the desire of the settlers for religious instruction, only rendered them more anxious to secure the regular ministrations of the Gospel, and as the intended Government provision to obtain ligious instruction for the people, was placed in abeyance y the claims of contending parties, it was determined to apply to our friends at home for assistance in the undertaking, and nobly did they answer our appeal. Within a short time the Managing Committee were in possession of ample runds to contract for the erection of a handsome and most com fortable church, which is situated on the lake-shore about a quarter of a mile west of the Grand River mouth, and is now nearly completed. On Christmas day it was opened for Divine Service by our esteemed friend the Rev. Mr. Hill, who from the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans and 16th verse, preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon to a large and respectable audience. It was most pleasing to see among the congregation a number of the Officers and men of H. M. S. V. Midas and Toronto, both of which winter in our river. It is well our brave tars

should thus unite with their brethren ashore in rendering omage to their mutual God. Long may they remember that it is He who has said "him who honoureth me I will honour," and look to Him to give them the victory both over the enemies of their nation and

ambassador here, intended for the perusal of the French cabinet, I am happy to say that after defraying all expenses attending the erection of the Church, which is capable of containing upwards of 200 persons, the Committee are in possession of a balance sufficient to purchase a partially cleared arm as a glebe, with which it is intended to endow the Church, and they will have almost sufficient money left to erect a comfortable Parsonage thereon; but I confidently trust that the same blessing which has hitherto attended their endeavours, will be continued to the end. The funds have been entirely collected in Great Britain and Ireland, and are exclusively from private contributions, with the exception of £100 received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Several acts of individual munifi-cence might be recorded, but they were done by persons of our own Church, and who seek not praise of man, but God. However, I cannot refrain from mentioning one gentleman belonging to the Church of Scotland and resident in Belfast, Ireland, Mr. Alex. Dickie, who has been most indefatigable and successful in aiding our cause, by raising subscriptions among our Presbyterian brethren; and I believe I am correct in stating, that every clergyman in that populous town who was in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, contributed to our funds, and highly as their very liberal assistance was valued, we esteemed their brotherly love still more. I am happy to inform you also, that in consequence of information received by the Rev. Charles Gibble, Olney, England, from a family belonging to our settlement at present in that country, and who have been indefatigable in forwarding our views, he became so interested in our spiritual state as to offer to come out and be our Pastor; and he being a gentle man most highly esteemed, has been approved of by ou Bishop and the Venerable Society for P. G. F. P. He (D. V. enters on his charge next spring. I may mention that in addition to the usual grant from the above Society, there is a liberal subscription entered into for three years certain which with the glebe it is hoped will ensure the comfort of our Pastor. This settlement, from its recent date, is not much known, still did not this little flock escape the superintending care of our indefatigable Bishop, who visit last summer, and we had the satisfaction of receiving his

full approval of all our undertakings.

Although retired from the world, I feel that no excuse is necessary in forwarding to you this letter, and hope we shall often see something similar in your pages. Most happy would I be if its perusal would induce others to do likewise. Let old country settlers, in place of idly regretting the want of religious instruction which is often for a time unavoidable a new country, set themselves energetically and prayerfully to work, and doubt not of success. Let them rem ber, that if, as alas is too often the case, they are led to de-plore the want of principle and propriety of conduct evinced by many around them, which is too often the effect of deficient religious instruction, that like them will their own children be, if they neglect to provide for them the means of grace, and renewing a right spirit within them. The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth sufficient labourers into his vineyard. Believe me to be, in all Christian sincerity, your well wisher,

THE HERMIT OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Church. Port-neuf, near Quebec, 8th Feb'y, 1841.

Rev. and dear Sir;—I read with equal pleasure and approval a letter in "The Church" of the 30th ult. which is signed "Catholic," upon the subject of the daily service in the Cathedral of Toronto. Though no longer in the Diocese of U. C., as a fellow-labourer with my brethren there in the reat work of advancing the kingdom of our Lord, I cannot be indifferent to any thing connected with their allotted sphere of action. Local efforts in the vineyard, if accepted by the great Husbandman, must either immediately or remotely influence the general appearance-tend to the general good. I will not trespass upon your time, neither does my own permit, by giving you my views upon this subje They are similar to those of our friend "Catholic." N endeared by association alone, but far more from sense of rectitude, and observation of its utility, I should rejoice to see God's daily service set up in both Cathedrals of this Province, and sometimes perhaps to hear the sweet sounds and join in the choral peal. In the commencement—while the difficulty presses, is the time to give value to even a feeble effort. Allow me then in conclusion to say, that should the Bishop of the Upper Diocese see fit to take the subject alluded to in your paper into consideration, (if indeed he has not already so done) I shall most willingly and thankfully do any thing which in me lies to aid such a good of men. If funds are annually raised I would subs one guinea, during the time I am permitted to labour here below: or if land is given or acquired, I would when the arrangement is made, send £20 towards the purpose of en-

Trusting that even this trifle is not beneath acceptance and anticipating the time when such a desirable object shall be accomplished, and committing this, as every thing beside into God's hand to overrule, believe me,

Rev. and dear Sir, Your obd't serv't,

Civil Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. By the arrival of the packet-ship Emerald, Capt. Howe, we have our Paris letter of the evening of the 7th of January, and Havre of the 9th—the day on which the Emerald sailed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Paris, Jan. 7, 1841.

Never was our political atmosphere more serene than at present. Not a breath of air stirring. The moral, like the physical world, has its succession of tempest and calm.

The probabilities of war seem to diminish, and I think it not unlikely that France will yield to the remonstrances of the allied powers, and quietly diminish her armament without the fact being generally made known. Every year the military term of service of from sixty to seventy thousand soldiers expires, and they are entitled to their discharge—a large number of the garrison of Paris has just been diminished from this cause, so that the government may avail itself of this progressive diminution to weaken her numerical force by delaying to fill up the ranks.

Count d'Appony on the part of the Austrian Government has been instructed to declare to the French Cabinet that the Aulic Council considers the maintenance of a standing army of 500,-000 men in France, in addition to a million of National Guards, who are capable of being mobilized for active service, as inc who are capable of being modifice for active service, as incompatible with the pacific protestations of the new cabinet, and that the parties to the treaty of July 15, wishing to put an end to the position in which they are placed by the equivocal conduct of France, have decided on taking measures to constrain her to give to her policy a decided character. The minister of foreign affairs is understood to have replied that being convinced of the policy of preserving the peace of Europe, he would make every effort to attain this object, and hoped above all things that the Chamber would make difficulties in voting the sum required for maintaining an army of 500,000 men; but that the ministers, having found the armaments prepared at their accession to power, dared not suspend them abruptly or reduce the army as long as France remained isolated.

Our eyes are now turned upon the new revolutionary government of Spain, which, according to our letters this morning, is not revolutionary enough for the mobocracy of that nation. A report was yesterday prevalent on change that Espartero had been overturned by a new revolutionary movement, and that a repub lic had been proclaimed. There is every reason to believe that the intelligence is unfounded, although there is secret agitation among the people for producing a more popular government than the present. Espartero, although at the head of a regency which was formed upon the acceptance of the Queen previous to her ab-dication, is nevertheless the supporter of royalty in the person of the infant Queen Isabella; but a serious division exists among the regents, three of whom are of radical tendency, having the sup-port of the ancient juntas or municipalities, and those of new formation in the most important cities. This party is also supported in Madrid by Calatrava, a late minister, and several members of

his cabinet, and has many adherents in the army.

Its object is to prevent the monarchical Espartero from being virtually the regent; it is therefore wished to join to him two

The policy of the French cabinetas to the Spanish revolutionary overnment is no longer a matter of speculation or doubt. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers has recognized the present state affairs in Spain as being established de jure and de facto. The Regency has suppressed many of the monastical establishments in Guipuzcoa. The chief fuerist provinces have been treat-

ed with for such modification of their privileges as was required to give increased unity to the Spanish nation. Navarre was the first to give way. Guipuzcoa has now yielded.

In consequence of the amnesty granted to the Spanish political

refugees by the constitutional government of Spain, no farther subsidies have been granted by the French Government since the 1st of January. By this measure it will be relieved of the burden of maintaining thirty thousand rebel Carlists. The speculations about the possibility of a treaty between Rus sia and France have at length turned out to be more moonshine. The diplomatic communication of the Emperor Nicholas to his

is now understood to be a mere matter of courtly etiquette, to express the regret of the Russian cabinet that France had deemed it resume her rank and influence in the council of Europe. The correspondence from Poland represents the Emperor as preparing an army of 150,000 men and 420 field pieces for next March. The defeat of the Russians in Circassia, on the borders of the Black Sea, which I have already reported as not sufficiently confirmed, is now beyond all doubt. The fortress of Ghelendick, garrisoned by 5000 Russians, has been taken by storm, with immense loss on both sides. When the Russian navy in the vi-

cinity perceived that the Circassians had taken possession, they commenced a discharge from their ships until the fortress was rased to the ground, involving even their own garrison in the common destruction. The Russians have now no possession in Circassia but the fort of Anapa. The fortifications of Paris are proceeding. The detached forts upon the heights of Romainville, Nogent, and Noisy, command-

ng all the roads by which an invading army from the North and East would attack them.

The recallof Marshal Valee from Algiers, and the appointment of General Bugeaud as his successor, of which you have already of General Buggand as in Sales and the administration of the colony. Marshal Valee was pledged to make no peace with Abdel Kadir, or acknowledge any authority on the part of that chief to propose terms; yet the disastrous victories of the French and their costly tenure of Algeria make it extremely desirable to put an end to the present state of affairs. General Bugcaud is un-shackled by pledges and can treat with Abdel Kadir without humiliation, inasmuch as he is personally acquainted with him-The treaty of Tafna, which consolidated the power of the Arab chief, was signed by Bugeaud, and although that treaty has proved to be an untoward event for France, and must forever disentitle the general to all political confidence, yet he is perhaps the on-He is known to be the partisan of limited occupation, and has always condemned any attempt on the part of France to penetrate so far into the interior as Marshal Valce has done.

The exact number of the deaths in the army of Algeria, in the

month of November, amounts to 1598 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 10 officers, which, if taken as the average of the year, would take upwards of 19,000 deaths in an army of 70,000 The number of the sick in the hospitals is 11,000.

The Governor is making a show of colonization. Itis, however, nothing but show. Some pauper families have been sent to Cherchell, but as they are perpetually exposed to the musto Cherchen, but as its ambuscade, who are excellent marksmen at a distance, it is impossible to anticipate successful cultivation, to say nothing of the fact that when the corn becomes ripe for

harvest the work of incendiarism would re-commence.

The expedition projected against Morocco for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the Emperor for an insult to the consul, will not set out unless an unfavourable answer should be received to an ultimatum of the French Government. In such a case the onsul and other French subjects will be first brought away by a government steamer.

The funeral ceremony of translating the ashes of Napoleon has proved fatal to a great many of the spectators, on account of the ntense cold of the day on which it took place. The heards of the dandy National Guards-men were one mass of ice, and similar accounts are received of the severity of the weather in other parts of Europe. Three thousand persons are said to have died of cold in Sweden. In Bohemia and Moravia all the ponds were frozen to the bottom and the fish died. Birds and game in the forest met with the same fate, and one report gives the extraordinary ber of 80,000 head of horned cattle frozen to death in Hun-

We have no positive intelligence from Mehemet Ali since his submission, nor do we know whether or not the Porte will confirm him in the hereditary rule of Egypt. It is believed that he will resign in favour of his son Ibrahim, which implies a fear on his part that the hereditary possession of his government is at an end, in which case he would naturally wish to transfer

his power to the longest liver of the two.

An English engineer named Coppett has arrived in France with the plan of a tunnel from Dover to Calais, which is not to cost more than a thousand millions of francs. The tunnel is to onsist of a series of iron tubes, eighteen feet in diameter and three feet in thickness. The next step will be to build a bridge over the Atlantic to New York.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE COLUMBIA.

DEPLORABLE WANT OF GRIEVANCES.

(From the Greenock Advertiser.) Our readers generally may not perhaps be aware that there is a newspaper published in London, named the *Patriot*, which is a leading organ of the English Voluntary Dissenters. We have seen an occasional number of this periodical, which seems to be conducted pretty much after the fashion of journals of the same kidney nearer home. A few days ago we received the following communication from the editor:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE GREENOCK ADVERTISER. "Patriot Office, London, November, 1840. "Sir,-You will much oblige me by instructing your publisher to send me a copy of your journal whenever it contains local news interesting to the religious public, such as church-rate contests, opening of new places of worship, ordinations of Dissenting ministers, instances of bigotry and intolerance on the part of the Esta blished Church, or anything novel and interesting to religious

readers. Payment shall be punctually made for all such papers. You would farther oblige me by ordering them to be sent as early as possible, and, in case of anything of great importance, perhaps you would favour me with slips. It will afford me pleasure to mention the name of your journal as authority for anything taken from it.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT." As the above came to us in a printed form, we presume it is one of a number of circulars sent about the country to newspapers which are supposed to be of the right stamp.

While we award all praise to the zeal and industry of the editor

of the Patriot, we are sorry we cannot compliment him and his "religious readers" on either their fairness or their Christian Mr. Smillie himself, Mrs. Smillie, a servant girl and two boys, or charity. Should it not be as gratifying to any truly "religious readers" to have an account of the good deeds of the Established Church, or any other public body, as a narrative of its "bigotry and intolerance?" At all events, if they must have the latter, let them search out the former also. What would be thought of the biographer who exerted himself to rake up all that had been, or could be said, justly or unjustly, against the subject of his me moirs, but who would have nothing to do with anything that told in his favour? We certainly could not compliment him on his honesty and fair dealing, and any pretensions on his part to superiority in "religious" matters would only inspire disgust. Christian charity, as it "rejoiceth not in iniquity," must surely be a very different principle from that which induces our pious contemporary of the property of the contemporary of mporary to compass sea and land in order to take up an ill report against his neighbour. After all, the evils of an Established allege, otherwise our zealous contemporary would not require to him on the present occasion, in order to gratify the taste of his "religious readers," and to enable them to turn up their eyes and bless God that they were not as other men. Did it not strike him that there was a vast deal of "bigotry and intolerance" in the spirit which prompted him to issue such a circular as that which we have printed above?

STATE OF IRELAND. (From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

There is no improvement in the moral condition of Ireland. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill has produced none of the tran-

quillising effects its friends imagined, and which, in truth, even its opponents might have expected from the closing of an extensive the Custom House. source of irritation. That it has failed of even mitigating the turbulence of the populace and the disaffection of the malcontents is, we firmly believe, to be ascribed to the sufficing fact, that almost ever since the passing of that act the Whigs have been in office, and have maintained for their own especial purposes that kind of misgovernment in Ireland which, while serviceable to the cause of faction, is necessarily most destructive of order, peace, and prosperity. The agitators have been rewarded—the priests been cherished—tenants kept in opposition to their landlords—the magistracy has been degraded—the gentry active in suppresscome a mockery. Thus it comes to pass that, whilst we write, the law has become the shield of the miscreant, and the gaol itself the secret conclave of the traitor. It has, in fact, been just divulged (as will be seen in our following extracts from the provincial journals) that Ribbonism holds its lodges in the county gaol, and that treason triumphs in the scene of its inefficacious pen Nor are the Popish chapels-recognised, but uncontrolled by the laws of the land—more sacred from the profanations of faction than they were before the healing measure was enacted. They are still the theatres of inflammatory harangues and turbulent proceedings. When such is the case, we cannot be surprised that the country presents the troubled picture, of which the extracts we give this day from the provincial press afford a feeble but reon the text of a Whig government:-

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.—On Tuesday several Rockite notices were posted up in the neighbourhood of Old Leighlin, containing threats of extermination against those who voted for the rvatives at the late election. The notices are exceedingly well written, and afford prima facie evidence of the production of the higher class of incendiaries.

mitted in Tullow Chapel on the 6th inst. were again repeated on the day set apart for celebrating the nativity of the Saviour; as ers, was not he a murderer? we find, by letters received this morning, that Hayden and Byrne,
Jun., of Butler's Grange, were dragged out of the chapel on yesterday, and in all probability would have been killed on the spot,
but for the timely interposition of the constabulary. Amid the
tumult that followed this savage outrage, one of the fanatics cried
out, "He would suffer himself to be torn to pieces before one of
the renegades should ever enter the chanel."

We are sorry to say that this kind of "equal justice" is like
the handle of a jug, all on one side, not confined to Botany Bay
but may be found even in this favoured land. A person named
Marchessault, a leader during the first Canadian rebellion—a man
who was considered of consequence enough even by Lord Durham
out, "He would suffer himself to be torn to pieces before one of
the renegades should ever enter the chanel."

the renegades should ever enter the chapel." The adjudication of the magistrates at Tullow was also a subject state. - Montreal Herald. of dehate in another chapel, and they were collectively and indi vidually abused for daring to administer the law in justice and equity, by punishing the wretches who polluted the house of wor-

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—If additional proof were wanting

ship by committing assaults therein. - Carlow Sentinel.

to illustrate the system of terror practised by the ruling powers in this, our misgoverned country, it is amply furnished by the details

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES, we continue to receive from Carlow; where conscientious and patriotic freeholders—especially Romanists—are still subject to outrage and persecution, if they dare to support independent resident gentlemen, the real benefactors of Ireland. Hacketstown as our correspondent informs us—has presented a scene similar to those which have disgraced the *Liberals* of Tullow and Rathvilly. On the Sabbath subsequent to the election, during the celebration of first mass, the respectable wife of Philip Murphy, tenant of Kilmacart, and her sister, were brutally driven from their sittings in the chapel—their form thrown into the street and broken in pieces; such acts of desecration being accompanied by bitter revilings, and language too gross for recapitulation; Murphy himself, hooted and taunted as a rebel and traitor—his young family, despite the most praiseworthy forbearance on his part, insulted at every step; and all this unchristian conduct to a respectable, peaceable neigh bour, because he had the courage to vote, in defiance of threats and denunciations, for Col. Bruen, and add one to the glorious majority which has preserved the independence of Carlow such is the system pursued by the so-called friends of liberty. Such is the conduct of Mr. Ponsonby's adherents; cowardly insalters of defenceless women—descraters of sacred places, who thus seek to avenge the third disappointment of the O'Connell

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE NEW HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Halifax Times of January 26. The first Session of the new Houses of Assembly will be opened on Wednesday, the third proximo, and will be watched by the country at large with a greater degree of interest than has been attached to any preceding House. On the first exercise by the Representative branch of its privileges, there will, it is more than supposed, be a wide difference of opinion. For the Speakership, evident a hard contest awaits, but in this choice we hope the House will be guided more by a sense of the firmness of the individual, than from a party bias. We would refer our readers to an able communication, signed A Novascotian, which appears in this day's paper, for some sound advice on the present posture of our affairs, and on this subject in particular. There has been some Canvassing for the Clerkship, which would have been vacant had Mr. Whidden been elected a member, but that gentlemen not having succeeded, the situation will probably be filled as before. Some party attempts have also been made to prevent the Deputy Serjeant-at-arms of the last House from being again chosen, on the pretence (a false one we believe) that he took an active part against the members returned for Halifax at the last election. hope that no such republican traits will be evinced, but that there be good sense enough in the new members to maintain the ters of the House, wherever they have been found to perform their duties in an efficient manner-indeed, if one of th appendages is replaced, it will be tantamount to retaining the hole if they desire it, and their character for respectability and faithful performance of their duty cannot be impeached.

not too much to hope that our Assembly, having experienced the evil effects of the folly of their predecessors, will follow a course by which solid advantage will be gained; and that a majority will be found who from the first will discountenance every difestation of party, and keep within bounds the unruly and ambitious demagogues who care little for the public weal when it interferes with their own designs. If this be done-if in the language of the Governor General and Lord Falkland, they will eave fanciful political theories alone, (for the discussion of which Colonial Legislatures were never intended,) and turn their attention to real improvement, they may expect to reap a rich reward for their labours, in the advancement and prosperity of the country, and the applause of its inhabitants.

LOWER CANADA.

FIRE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

At about three o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large three story house in Mountain Street, opposite the Old Quebec Gazette Office, well known as "Smillie's Jewellery Store." The fire was first discovered in the lower part of the house, and

shortly afterwards an explosion, from confined air it is supposed, took place, which blew out one of the large bow windows, and the house was then observed to be on fire beyond all hope of saving it. Besides Mr. Smillie and his family, Mr. McAdam, shoemaker, and Mr. Leggo, dealer in dry goods, were tenants in the house, but, we understand, Mr. McAdam did not sleep in it; the explosion to which we have alluded took place in Mr. McAdam's shop.

The above are the only particulars respecting the origin of the fire that we have been able to glean, owing to the following truly melancholy circumstances. The family of Mr. James Smillie, weller and Lapidary, who for many years carried on business in Mr. Smillie himself, Mrs. Smillie, a servant girl and two boys, only one of whom, we have every reason to fear, has escaped, and this escape was effected only by jumping from one of the upper windows. The individual thus saved was Mr. Smillie's apprentice; as may be supposed, he was much hurt by his leap, but shortly after, being conveyed to Mr. Douglas's, he was able to answer some estions that were put to him.

He states that he was awoke by the cries of Mr. Smillie's family, from which he found that the house was on fire. He immediately jumped out of bed, and opening the window of the room, cried out several times; just at this moment the explosion down stairs took place, and he determined to jump out of the window, previous to doing which, however, he returned to wake his bed-fellow (another apprentice of Mr. Smillie's;) he shook the little fellow several times, and called out to him to get up as the house was on fire, but by this time the smoke had become so dense and suffo-Church must not be so very obvious as its opponents are wont to cating that he was obliged to make his escape, and he cannot say whether the boy got up or not. The probability, however, is too take such a step as that to which his necessities have compelled preat that four human beings have perished on this melancholy into on the present occasion, in order to gratify the taste of his occasion; the five persons to whom we have above alluded, were in the house when the fire commenced, and several persons who witnessed the explosion state positively that only one came out by jumping from the window .- Quebec Mercury. Thursday, Feb. 4.

PROCLAMATION OF THE UNION.

From the Montreal Transcript, Thursday, February 11. Yesterday was celebrated in a manner worthy of the variou vents which combined to make it a remarkable day. At twelve 'clock the Royal Artillery fired a Royal Salute on the Champ de Mars. When the firing from this point ceased, it was taken up by another detachment of guns, stationed on the ice nearly opposite

A little before one o'clock the Mayor and Members of the Corporation, in their respective carriages, left the City Hall and repaired to the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, re, being met by the Judges, Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, and the other persons who were to assist at the ceremony, Lord Sydenham was sworn in as Governor of the Province of Canada. The Oath having been administered, a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed on the

ing tumult have been discountenanced—justice has been left to numerously attended; and in the evening a very large company jects there—Canada c numerously attended; and in the evening a very large company jects there—Canada c country in the World.

It is for you its in has day. Of this entertainment we shall speak more at large in our

> The 10th of February is a remarkable day. It is the anniversary of the cession of Canada, by Treaty, in 1763, to the British Crown. It is the anniversary of that Act of the British Parliament whereby, in the year 1838, the representative form of government was suspended. It is the anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage. It is the day on which the Princess Royal of England will be christened. And it will be the birth day of regenerated

One of the most extraordinary items of intelligence brought by We subjoin the details; they are the commentary
Whig government:—

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

the Columbia, and of which we appear to have had the exclusive information, is the appointment of John Frost, the Chartist leader at the insurrection at Newport, to a vacant office in the Commission, is the appointment of John Frost, the Chartist leader at the insurrection at Newport, to a vacant office in the Commission. sariat at Botany Bay. Our London correspondent states that this mockery of justice will be brought before Parliament when it meets, when we doubt not such a barefaced encouragement given to the most infamous of crimes will be duly commented on. ell written, and afford prima facie evidence of the production of the higher class of incendiaries.

TULLOW CHAPEL.—The disgraceful outrages which were completely and American brigands. If they rebelled, did not he rebel?

ing at St. Charles-the theatre probably of his discomfiture and INTIMIDATION.—On Sunday last some respectable Roman Catholic tenants of the Hon. Somerset Maxwell were publicly denounced by a priest, who declared that "they were damned, and it was out of his power to save them." This attempt to create excitement failed to make an impression on any but the mere mob, but it demonstrates the existence of a ferocious tyranny, that must efficiently fill such a situation, even if they were selected from the be exposed and fearlessly combated before it can be extinguished. Gosford Guards-but if there are not, the country is in a bad

UPPER CANADA.

From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary. SYDENHAM.

BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Cansda, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brusswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of

To Major General SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by a certain Act, made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, intituled, "An Act to Reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for our said Lady the Queen to authorise the Governor of the Province of Canada to assign, depute, substitute and appoint, any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be His Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute, during the pleasure of the said Governor-General, such of the powers, functions and authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the time of the passing of the said Act were vested in the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada re-spectively, and which from and after the Union of the said Proinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada, as the Governor of the Province of Canada shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the appointment of a Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid, the power and au of the Governor of the Province of Canada shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected, otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to direct: And whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Fourth year of her Majesty's Reign, and directed me, the said Charles, Baron Sydenham, Her amongst other things, constitute and appoint me, the said Charles Baron Sydenham, to be, during Her pleasure, Captain (eneral and Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Province of Canada; and did also authorise and empower me, the said Charles, Baron Sydenham, to assign, depute, substitute and appoint, any person said .- Now Know Ye, that I, the said Charles, Baron Sydenham, in execution of the said authority, so granted and comto me as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the provision of the said recited Act, have assigned, deputed, substituted and appointed, and by these presents do assign, depute, substitute and appoint you, the said Sir George Arthur, to be my Deputy within that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province of Upper Canada; and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute, all and every the powers, functions and authopassing of the said recited Act, were vested in the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and which, from and after the Union of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, have become, and now are vested in me, as Governor of the said Province of Canada: Excepting always, all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as relate to, or in anywise affect the keeping and using the Great Seal of the Province of Canada: Provided always, that by this appointment, my authority and power, as Governor of the Province of Canada, shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected, otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to The statement of Messrs. Gardner and Bradley will be read with Province of Canada, shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my Hand and Seal of Office, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Canada, the Tenth day of February, in the said Province of Canada, the Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign. D. DALY,

Secretary. Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, ed that the charge of Judge Hunt was a masterly and impartial and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the one.

Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. SYDENHAM.

A PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to the Commands of the Queen, I have this day assumed the Government of Canada, Upper and Lower Canada, separated for fifty years, are once more re-united, and hencefor ward will form but one Province under one Administration.

On my arrival in Lower Canada, I declared that one of the main objects of my mission was, to put an end to the Suspension of the Constitution in that Province, and to restore to its inhabitants the full benefits of British Institutions. That object is accomplished. By the Imperial Act which fixes the union, representative government is again established, and that control by the people over their own affairs, which is deemed the highest privilege of Britons, is once more restored to them. The Act which provides for this, affixes certain conditions to the grant, over which the Provincial Legislature can exercise no authority; while it leaves to the final arbitration of that Legislature all questions but those which the Imperial Parliament in its wisdom has deemed essential itself to determine—the Legislative Reunion—the establishment of a secure and firm administration of Governmentand the maintenance of the due relations of Colony and Parent State. Efforts have been sedulously made to deceive the unwary, and especially some of our fellow subjects of French origin, upon this point—to represent these Provisions as injurious—to treat them as susceptible of change here—and to excite opposition which can only prove as mischievous as it must be useless.

of Lower Canada, of whatever origin, so to use the power which is Our Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament have reposed in them, and cordially to join in an endeavour to promote the common interest of the United Province.

In Upper Canada the sense of the people was declared fully and freely through their Constitutional Organs, upon the great question of the Union itself, and on the principles on which great question of the constraint of the principles have been adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and it will ever be matter of the utmost gratification to me, that my humble efforts have aided in perfecting a measure, securing, as I firmly believe, to that Pro-

vince, which I regard with feelings of affection as well as in-terest, advantages, which it could attain by no other means. Inhabitants of the Province of Canada! Henceforward may you be united in sentiment, as you are, from this day in name. Who can visit, as it has been my good fortune to do, e extensive regions which are now united in one common nomination, and fail to acknowledge the resources they present the Other persons who were to assist at the ceremony, Lord by denham was sworn in as Governor of the Province of Canada. The Oath having been administered, a salute of nineteen guns as fired by the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed on the Champ de Mars.

At two o'clock, His Excellency held a Levee, which was most jumerously attended; and in the evening a very large company cars invited to a Rall, which his Loyaletin cave in become of the Country in the World.

It is for you its inhabitants to cultivate these advantages, to avail yourselves of the new Era wich now opens upon you. Our Gracious Sovereign and the people of England watch with anxiety the result of the great change which has to-day received its comple-tion. It is the first wish of the Queen to rule in the hearts of Her Subjects, and to feel that they are contented and prosperous under Her mild and just sway. Her Parliament and Government in conferring on you new Institutions have sought only your happiness and advantage. In your haids rests now your own fate, and by the use which you will make of the opportunity must it be dethat they may tend to the pronotion of Peace and Happiness amongst you, and may He pour His Blessing upon that Union, of which it is my pleasing duty thisday, to announce to you the com-

By Command,
D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

PROVINCE OF SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the

To all our loving subjects whom these presents may concern

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to establish a Court of Chancery in this Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the said Court of Chancery shall be holden at the Seat of Government in the said Province, or in such other place as shall be appointed by Proclamation of the Governor, Licutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province: And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the future holding of the said Court: Now therefore know we, that our Governor of one said Province hath e know ye, that our Governor of our said Province hath deemed it advisable, and it is hereby appointed and declared, that until the further signification of our pleasure, the said Court of Chancery shall be, and shall continue to be bolden at our City of Toronto to which all our loving Subjects are to take due notice,

Witness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honorable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia,

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

By Command D. DALY,

The Hon. J. H. Dunn is to be the Receiver-General of Canada, if, indeed, he has not already received his appointment.

The following are said to form the Executive Council of Canada :- J. H. Dunn, Robert Baldwin, R. B. Sullivan, S. B. Harrison,

W. H. Draper, D. Daly, — Ogden, — Day.

We believe the above to be a correct list. Mr. Dunn was
Receiver-General of Upper Canada; Mr. Baldwin, Solicitor-Gen-Receiver-General of Opper Canada; Mr. Baldwin, Soilettor-General, do; Mr. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands, do; Mr. Harrison, Civil Secretary, do.; Mr. Draper, Attorney-General, do.; Mr. Daly is the Secretary of the Province of Canada; Mr. Ogden, Attorney-General of Lower Canada; Mr. Day, Solicitor-General,

From the British Whig.

The assurance that Kingston is to be the Seat of Government of the Province of Canada, and the permanent residence of His Excellency, the Governor, has created a sensation in town, unequalled in its annals. Every body and every thing are on the qui Property of all kinds has risen in value, and is daily changing hands. Rents, as a matter of course, are enormous, and happy is the householder who has secured a lease of his tenement. Mr. Killaly, the President of the Board of Works, has returned to Kingston, and is making active arrangements for the reception of the Government Officials. The Parliament will be held in the General Hospital, and the residence of the Hon. W. C. Grant is to be rented, for the dwelling house of Lord Sydenham. The Mayor, Dr. Sampson, accompanied by Mr. Kirkpatrick, recently Mayor, Dr. Sampson, accompanied by Mr. Kirkpatrick, recently paid a visit to Montreal, for the purpose of purchasing this said house of Mr. Grant, in order that no obstacle should lie in the road of His Lordship's wish to reside in it. At least, such is the ever, with the matter, with which he stands charged; attacks popular rumor. Several gentlemen of Kingston have offered to the only possible effect of which must be, to render it yet more difrelinquish possession of their residences, in order to accommodate the numerous hangers-on of Government. The Writs, calling the be his triers, that strict impartiality which the law guarantees to orm and execute, it is the strength of the Parliament, will be issued immediately, and the Session is to be every one, no matter how slight may be the offence, for which he held so soon as the arrangements are perfected.

CASE OF ALEXANDER M'LEOD. From the Niagara Chronicle of Thursday, Feb. 4.

There has been a demonstration of mob tyranny in the case of country in which it took place as any thing we remember to have read or heard of. Subjoined will be found a letter from Mr. Mc-

In justice to Mr. Brotherson we should state that he was not

Sir George Arthur has forwarded despatches to the Governor General, and to the British Minister at Washington relative to

We have intelligence from Lockport up to two o'clock this day. At that hour the Grand Jury, who entered upon the case yester-His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES BARON
SYDENHAM, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and of
Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable

At that had all oury, who entered upon the case yesterday morning, had arrived at no decision. They have had before
them some of McLeod's witnesses, as well as the witnesses for the
prosecution, which is a very unusual proceeding. We are informationally that the charge of Judges Herrich and important

mob demonstration have been indited for conspiracy

Should the Grand Jury find a bill against Mr. McLeod it is supposed that a special commission will be issued to try him in some other county than Niagara, where it is manifest he stands no

chance of receiving any thing like fair treatment. TO THE PUBLIC.

Lockport, Feb. 1, 1841. The undersigned-the counsel of Alexander McLeod, now a prisoner in this country, on a charge of Murder,—in view of the very exaggerated and erroneous statements concerning the objects of the attempt to procure his discharge upon bail; and actuated by the belief that these statements tend, though they may not be designed, to prejudice the cause of our client, before the people, from whom a jury, in case he shall be indicted, must be obtained, feel called upon to submit to the public an unvarnished history of the transaction.

Mr. McLeod was committed to the jail of this city about the 18th November last. But the mittimus being void on its face, we procured the allowance of a habeas corpus with a view to his discharge. At the hearing before Judge Bowen, the District Attorney conceded the nullity of the process, but suggested nevertheless, that the judge had jurisdiction to hear proof anew, and to recommit if possible cause should be shown. To this Mr. McLeod did not object, but desired such an examination as would satisfy charge, committed to jail, and finally discharged on habeas corpus. I rely, however, on these efforts proving unavailing, and appeal In accordance with this desire, it was suggested that he give bail with confidence to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants to appear at the next court competent to try him, and, if indicted, have the matter passed upon by a jury of the country. To this now again committed to their hands as to justify the trust which McLeod readily assented; and the judge of his own motion, fixed the bail of five thousand dollars, an amount which the undersigned then believed, and now believe, amply sufficient to secure his

The prisoner then returned into custody, there to remain until his friends in Canada should give an indemnity to some persons residing here, to become his bail. Not being able to effect this, however, as soon as he expected, hedetermined to be again brought before the judge, and then underwent another examin officer, however, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to himself, saw fit to remand him, unless he gave the bail required above.

He was accordingly remanded. Being closely imprisoned, he did not succeed in obtaining bail until the 27th ult., when two gentlemen, residing in or near Chippewa, Upper Canada, gave William Buel and P. C. H. Brotherson, of this county, their bond to save them harmless, and the latter entered into the necessary recognizances; and an order was made by Judge Bowen discharg-McLeod from imprisonment.

But the order was not obtained until nearly nightfall; and owing to a rumour that there were persons about the country pre-pared to commit upon McLeod personal violence in case he should be discharged on bail,—and owing to an appearance of agitation ng some persons here, it was deemed prudent that he should remain in jail until next morning, and then make his appearance in the day time, publicly among our citizens.

Very soon afterwards, there were appearances of a high state of excitement. Bodies of men were seen moving towards the court house, drums beat, bugles sounded,—about nine o'clock a body of men, armed with muskets and bayonets, took possession of the hall, communicating with the jail. At midnight, or later, a cannon, a 12 pounder, having been procured, and placed directly opposite McLeod's cell, was repeatedly discharged, demolishing at every peal a portion of the glass in the court house windows.

While these proceedings were going on below, a meeting of se-

veral hundred men was organized in the court room above. About May the All-wise Disposer of events, so ordain your acts | 12 o'clock at night, committees were appointed to wait upon the Judge who had granted the order; and the gentlemen who had become McLeod's bail, and request their immediate appearance. The Judge, we understand, deemed it most prudent for him to get etion.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government

out of his bed, and obey the summons. The bail did not appear.

One of them being told that it was stated by some of those House, in the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Canada, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One, and in the Fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign. they would adjourn until the next morning he would appear be-

The assembly, finally, at about half past one o'clock, adjourned until nine in the morning, leaving, however, a body of armed men, in and about the jail, the remainder of the night. In the morning, accordingly, was presented the novel spectacle of an armed guard marching with measured tread in front of the court house door—and this too in the time of peace, and a government of law, and with no other assignable motive than to deprive an individual of rights which that law, through its own proper officers, had con-

In the meantime, an express had been despatched to Buffalo to advise Mr. Wells, that McLeod was about to be discharged; and to procure a writ whereon he might be again arrested in an action for damages arising from his alleged agency in the destruction of the Caroline. At the re-opening of the meeting in the morning, the messenger having now returned, announced that he had ac-complished the purpose of his mission. Whereon he exhibited to the assembly a capies, at the suit of Wells, with a Judge's order to hold McLeod to bail in the sum of seven thousand dollars. The process, after having been examined by several individuals and pronounced to be in due form, was put in the hands of one of the Sheriff's deputies, and soon afterwards served.

After the captain of the Watch had formally reported the oc-

currences subsequent to the adjournment, a great variety of motions and propositions were made and discussed. Among them was one, whether the suit commended by that capias might not be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being in the comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Moraing and Evening Frayers comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Moraing and Evening Frayers and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

was one, whether the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by that capas higher be settled by the plaintiff and defendant?" An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by the plaintiff and defendant?" An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, that "the bail surrender the suit commended by the capacity and the surrender the suit commended by the plaintiff and defendant? An affirmative answer being given, it was followed by a motion, the surrender the suit commender the suit commended by the plaintiff and defendant? evidence of his willingness to do so, that motion was withdrawn.
Whereupon, another, "that the meeting do not adjourn until a surrender had been completed," was adopted without a dissenting voice. Various legal questions, involving the jurisdiction of the Judge to re commit, of bail to surrender, the effect of an unexe-New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice cuted order for a previous discharge, and the requisite formalities to make a surrender effectual, were mooted, and after the Judge and District Attorney (who had been brought up again by a fresh committee) as well as other individuals had been heard, were satisfactorily to the meeting disposed of.

One of the bail has a large amount of property and materials provided for the construction of the canal locks at this place, and particularly exposed to serious injury, with hardly a probability of detection. During these agitations he was repeatedly warned, that this property would be injured or destroyed unless he surren-dered McLeod back into custody. Feeling the force which the existing state of things gave these admonitions, he at length concluded to follow the advice of the meeting. At about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, by a singular coincidence, the sa Judge, who had been the cause of this great commotion by letting McLeod to bail, announced that a surrender in due form of law had been made. Whereupon the assembly formally resolved, that its object was accomplished, and then adjourned.

In submitting the foregoing details of facts, our purpose is not to cast censure upon any one; for, whatever may be our own opinions of these transactions, this is not the time, or the place, to express them. Our sole object is to protect the interest of our client. We are advised, that an effort is already in progress to persuade the public, that the object of bailing McLeod was to avoid a trial. Knowing that no such design existed for a moment, we feel called upon to repel the charge at once, that the convic tion of its truth may not settle upon the public, and operate to his prejudice on trial,

For ourselves we not only believe McLeod to be entirely inno-cent of the charge, but it is what we have no doubt upon. Andit is painful to us, to witness the effort now making, to procure an universal condemnation of him, by the public press, and through that, by the whole body of the people, without having heard one ficult than it has already become, to find among those, who are to may be arraigned.

In these circumstances, it seems to us that it is not only our right, but our duty to appeal—not to the sympathies—but to the sense of Justice of our Fellow citizens, and ask them, until they have heard his cause, to suspend their judgements, as to the guilt this persecuted gentleman, at Lockport, quite as disgraceful to the country in which it took place as any thing we remember to have before it those very officers by whom that law has declared its own decrees shall be pronounced. In making this appeal to American citizens, whose pride it is to administer to all even-handed justice, we are confident we shall not appeal in vain.

H. GARDNER,

From the same of Thursday, February 11.

We understand that the Grand Jury at Lockport have found three bills against Mr. McLeod, namely, one for stealing sperm candles, boots, and other articles, from on board the Caroline; one for arson, and the third for murder. When it is recollected that in addition to these charges, he has been arrested for the timated value of the Caroline, which is now stated at *7000 dols.

our Government for smuggling .- What was she valued at then?

Five or six of the "citizens of Lockport" who figured at the it will seem as if the Americans have thus done every thing in their power to harass and perplex him, and that they have every engine at work for the purpose of destroying him under colour of

their laws. The Counsel of Mr. McLeod recommended him to apply to the Court for leave to take his trial at Albany, on the ground that the recent manifestations by the citizens of Lockport precluded every hope of his having a fair trial at that place; but Mr. McLeod, when last heard from, had declined acting on this advice, as, it tried at Albany he would remain in prison until October, while, by remaining at Lockport, he expects to obtain his release in April, his trial coming on in that month. It is evident from this fact that Mr. McLeod has no doubt of

an acquittal, and those who are aware, as all in this vicinity are, that he had no more to do with the destruction of the Caroline than he had with the late eclipse of the moon, would think it impossible for any Jury to convict him. Yet it must be borne in mind that the witnesses against him are of a class that will stick at nothing; the sacred character of an oath they regard not; being, generally speaking, affiliated "patriots," they hate a loyal British subject with perfect hatred; and against Mr. McLeod they british subject with perfect harred; and against Mr. MicLeud they have a personal spite, in consequence of the active part which his courageous spirit induced him on all occasions to take against them. From these considerations it is to be feared that nothing will be left undone which hard swearing can accomplish towards procuring his conviction, and if a conviction takes place, short "shriving time" will be allowed him. An idea may be formed of the sort of swearing that will take place on his trial when we state the sort of swearing that will take place on his trial, when we state a circumstance which has been related to us on authority that we place confidence in. A man has been found in Buffalo who is ready to swear that he was one of the persons engaged in the destruction of the Caroline, and that Mr. McLeod was one of the party! When the oaths of such infernal monsters as this are permitted to weigh against the prisoner, what chance of even a show of justice will he have?

But if he escape being murdered by form of law, he is in imminent danger from the assassin's hand. It is a well known fact, although not stated in the letter of his counsel, published in our last, which contained so many other facts almost equally disgraceful to the "citizens of Lockport," that some persons were prepared with rifles to shoot him, in case he was liberated on built During the "excitement" at Lockport, it was proposed that the jail should be forced, and the prisoner taken out, tried, and executed the state of the s cuted on the spot, and attempts were even made to force the door!

And Lett, already known as an assassin, and who some time ago escaped the punishment in the State prison to which he was sentenced, by the presumed connivance of the so called officer of justice, is prowling about Lockport, with the supposed object of adding another to the list of bloody deeds be has already committed. In whatever view we may look at the circumstances in which Mr. McLeod is placed, the fearful conclusion presents itself that

his life is in imminent danger.

Should that life be taken, either by the government or by the mob, the act will be one for which Great Britain is bound by every consideration to exact terrible vengeance, but what will it avail the sufferer, what pang will it spare him, what consolation will it afford his afflicted friends, if hetacombs of republicans are sacrificed

to his manes? We await with inexpressible anxiety the determination and action of the Home Government on Mr. McLeod's case. Mr. Fox's despatches would scarcely reach England till the latter part f January, so that the first tidings we shall receive will pro be by the Halifax steamer, which would sail on the 4th or 5th inst. By that time the affair will no doubt have attracted the attention of Parliament-and we shall then see whether the British people will tamely bear the gross insults and villainous wrongs offered themselves in the person of a fellow subject. If the treatment to which Captain Elliott was subjected by the Chinese, furnished justifiable cause of war against that people, the treatment of Mr. McLeod by the United States, is a no less flagrant casses belli, and we are much mistaken if it is not viewed in this light by the

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street. Stationer, King Street,

CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE
QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840 Price 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

THE PUBLIC are requested to take Notice that the Annual Meeting of "THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY" will be held in the District School House, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at half-past three o'clock.

G. W. ALLAN, Secretary.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King-st. Toronto,

NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shillings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN to Short Questions, with the Answers at length, to which is appended clossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence

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for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places:

Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

Gazette Office, Hamilton.

Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.

C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.

D. Perry's, Churchville.

BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. ANTED, a Teacher to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an ad-

antageous opening.
Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.
Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

"The members of Trinity Church at Chippewa, U. C. acknowledge, with feelings of sincere gratitude, the receipt of £13 9s. 9d. Sterling, collected by a Lady in England, in aid of the funds for rebuilding that Church, which was destroyed by incendiaries in the autumn of 1839. It may be gratifying to that much esteemed Lady, having been once a resident in the vicinity of Chippews and whose interest in the welfare of the Canadian Church has been evinced on other occasions, to learn, that the erection of a new church of somewhat larger dimensions, on the old site, will be commenced early in the ensuing spring."

At Montreal, on the 6th inst., the lady of C. R. Ogden, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney General, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Merrickville, on the 10th instant, Isaac Brock Landon, of Merrickville, merchant, to Pamelia, youngest daughter of Captain Elisha Coller, of the same place. DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday the 16th inst., Edward Reyner, infant on of Charles Cosens, Esq. He was a truly interesting child and gave bright promise of proving in after years, had he been spared, a comfort to his affectionate parents. But it pleased the Almighty, in His tender mercy, to take him to himself, ere he had felt the bitter pangs of sin, and to preserve him from the cares and On Wednesday last, Feb. 10th, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Tredger, wife of Robert Tredger, formerly of Andover.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Fcb. 19:-D. Campbell Esq.; Rev. Jas. C. Usher, rem.; Rev. Thomas Greene, add. subs.; F. Allan Esq.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) add. sub. and rem.; J. T. Cunningham Esq. (all are printed for some months onwards); A. Davidson Esq., rem.; A. B Townley Esq.; H. C. Barwick Esq.; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Col. Light (7s.6d., please pay to Agent); Rev. W. Leeming; F. B. Morley Esq.; S. C. Wood Esq.

The following have been received by the Editor :-

Rev. R. Rolph, rem. [nothing has been heard from the parties to whom the MS. was transmitted]; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem. J. White Esq.; Capt. Moorhouse, rem. in full to Jan. 23, 1841 Job Hall Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. W. Arnold, add. sub.

ERRATUM .- In the Editorial on the late Meeting of the Midland Clerical Association in our last, near the conclusion of the * At the time she was burnt the Caroline was under bond to first paragraph, for Proverbs vii. 29, read Ecclesiastes vii., part of

MEMOIR OF BISHOP MORTON.

Winchester, and Bishop of Chester, Lichfield and Co- will excuse me,' rejoined the countess, 'if I preserve my ventry, and Durham, was born March 17, 1564. His father was Richard Morton, alderman and mercer of the night passed before the general had decided on his city of York, who was collaterally descended from John method of attack. He then sent in military form to Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1487. He demand an immediate surrender. The countess answerreceived his early education at the free school in Hali- ed, that 'she had not yet forgotten what she owed to the fax, from whence he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. and A.M., and was afterwards elected fellow of his college. He was ordained deacon in 1592, and priest in the following year. In 1598 he became incumbent of Long Marston in Yorkshire, a living provided for him by his father, and the same year proceeded B.D. In 1602 he went abroad as chaplain to Lord Eure, ambassador from the English court to that of the Emperor of Germany. The next lines, that little progress was made. At length, after year he made full proof of his ministry by fearlessly having spent three months before the place, they aprisking his life, and liberally dispensing his substance in administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the sufferers by the plague, who, being turned out of York, lived in booths erected for them on Hobmoor, near that an apartment where the countess and her children were city. In 1604 he published Part I. of his "Apologia at dinner. The heroine rose from the table, ascertained Catholica de Notis Ecclesiæ," and was made prebendary of York: the second part of the "Apologia" appeared in which all the guns of the enemy were spiked or flung the next year. In 1606 he took the degree of D.D.; into the moat, except the huge mortar, which the brave and was soon after, upon the recommendation of Arch- garrison dragged in triumph into the fortress. In the bishop Bancroft, appointed by the king to the deanery midst of incessant annoyance from the enemy, the besiegof Gloucester. The year 1608 witnessed his removal ers contrived to repair their battery; the work was no to the deanery of Winchester. About this time he wrote his elaborate and learned work, "A Catholic appeal for Protestants out of the Confessions of the Roman Doctors." in 1610 he was chosen to preach the Concio ad Clerum | a hundred parliamentarians dead upon the spot. In before the Convocation, the satisfaction given by which all these actions the admirable countess encouraged the led to his appointment as prolocutor at the next meeting soldiers by her presence, and frequently exposed herself said to them. His remains, the next day, were landed of that body. The same year he was consecrated Bishop to personal danger. Nor did the inspiring example of at the Island where Paul was shipwrecked, and interred of Chester; and soon after published "The Innocence her piety less contribute to maintain their valour: no in the burial ground of the Lazaretto-to await the of the three Ceremonies, viz., the use of the Cross in action was attempted without previous prayer for success; Baptism, Kneeling at the holy Communion, and Wearing | no success was achieved without solemn thanksgiving. the Surplice;" being the account of a conference held by At length Fairfax, accustomed to victory, lost all pahim with certain Nonconformist ministers in his diocese. | tience. He now appointed Colonel Rigby to conduct In 1613 he was translated to Lichfield and Coventry; the siege, whom his private enmity to the Earl of Derby and in 1633 to Durham.

"faith was turned into faction, and religion into rebel- surrender. It was conveyed in insulting terms. 'Trumlion," he shared with his brethren the bishops, the trial not only of the spoiling of their goods, but also of "cruel mockings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment;" one occasion of which latter was an accusation of superstitious and idolatrous practice, for having baptised the infant of a friend according to the ritual of the Church of England.

In these his distresses an asylum was charitably opened to him successively by the Earl and Countess of Rutland, at Exeter House in the Strand, and by Sir Henry Yelverton, of Easton Maudit in Northamptonshire, at which latter place he fell asleep in Christ, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church, amidst an honourable attendance of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory, the epitaph on which records his piety and his sufferings. It is translated thus:- "Here abides that little which was mortal of a man most celebrated for piety, literature, hospitality, and munificence, the Rev. Father and Lord in Christ, Thomas, bishop and count palatine of Durham, of the renowned family of the Mortons, whom Elizabeth Leedhall bore to Richard at York, the sixth of nineteen children, whom the very noble college of St. John the Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge, fostered as a most erudite scholar, honoured as a most select fellow, experienced as a most munificent benefactor, and will ever celebrate as a singular ornament,-whom the churches of Marston, Alesford, and Stopford, possessed as a diligent rector, -of York as a pious canon, -of Gloucester and Winchester as a careful dean, -- of Chester, Lichfield and Coventry, and Durham, as a vigilant bishop,-who, after numerous labours surmounted, treatises elaborately compiled, and afflictions endured for the cause of the holy Catholic Church of Christ, in the long (alas! too long) tempest of the Church, tossed here and there,—at length driven hither, stripped of all his goods (except good reputation and good conscience) at last even of his body,-old and unmarried, here rests in the Lord, awaiting a happy resurrection, which, at length, the good God will give him in due time. Amen. He died the day after St. Matthew's, and was buried on the feast of St. Michael, in the year of grace 1659. His age 95; his episcopate 44."

In the line taken by this eminent prelate, we see a precise exemplification of that via media between Romanism and ultra-Protestantism, which, though now denounced as a dangerous novelty, has always been the path of the Reformed Church of England. Whilst against the Romanist who puts tradition upon a footing with Scripture, she maintains (Art. 6) the supreme authority of the Bible as constituting the adequate and the only rule (i. e. standard of faith; against the ultra-Protestant, who advocates the unlimited right of private judgment, she upholds the consentient voice of the Church Catholic, as the proper rule of Scripture interpretation. (Canon of 1571.) It was upon this plain and intelligible principle (which is indeed nothing more than a simple rule of evidence), that our venerable reformers proceeded so successfully in restoring this branch of the Church to the purity of primitive times. It was by fixing their foot upon this impregnable position, that the ablest champions of our communion, since their times, have been enabled to make good their ground against both Romanist and ultra-Protestant opponents. And it can be only by taking up the same position, repairing its defences, and adapting them to the varying modes of attack pursued by the same assailants, that we of these times can hope, by the blessing of the great Head of the Church, to contend successfully, as well as earnestly, for "the faith once delivered to the saints."-Voice of the Church.

DEFENCE OF LATHOM HOUSE BY THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

The earl had gone over to protect his hereditary dominions in the Isle of Man, from the threatened invasion of the parliamentarians. Scarcely had he reached the isle, when the countess, whom he had left in charge of Lathom, received secret intelligence that her house earl's revenues for her support. She replied, 'I am here | cred Literature.

under a double trust-of faith to my lord, and of allegiance to my king-give me a month to consider my Thomas Morton, successively Dean of Gloucester and answer.' Fairfax refused. 'Then I hope, Sir, that you honour and obedience, though it be my ruin.' A fort-Church of England, to her prince, and to her lord; and that till she had lost her honour or her life, she would defend that place.' Scarcely had the besiegers begun their trenches, when the noble lady ordered a body of 200 men to sally out upon them, who slew 60, and returned with the loss of only two of their party. The assailants now proceeded more warily, but were so often interrupted by the defenders, in the formation of their proached the moat, and planted a powerful battery. Among the guns on this battery was a mortar of unusual dimensions. A shot thrown from this piece, fell into that no one was hurt, and instantly ordered another sally, sooner completed than they were once more dispersed, their cannon spiked, and the intrepid party of royalists again retired, almost unhurt, within their walls, leaving recommended to that office. The colonel made known Upon the occurrence of those "troublous times" when his arrival by a fresh summons to Lathom House to peter,' answered the countess to the messenger, 'tell that insolent rebel Rigby, that if he presume to send another summons within these walls, I will have his messenger hanged up at the gates.' The garrison, however, was by this time reduced to extremity; when they had the happiness to descry from their towers the banners of Prince Rupert, who, on the earnest representations of the Earl of Derby, had turned aside for their relief in his march towards York. Rigby instantly raised the siege, and retreated with his forces to Stockport."-Rev. R. Cattermole's Historical Annual.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."— Matthew x. 42. Respecting the gift of a cup of cold water, the rabbins had a similar saying :- "He that gives food to one that studies in the law, God will bless him in this world, ed the doctrines and the teaching of a primitive ageand give him a portion in the world to come." Mr. Weston mentions, that the dervises (Mahometan monks) offer cold water to the traveller in the desarts; no trif- the lively oracles as they were illustrated by the early of one generation have differed from those of their immediate foreling present in those parched and torrid wastes of sand. fathers of Christianity, and in a later age by the earliest fathers. Were we to inquire closely into the causes of this phe-

similar to that of our Lord.

finely illustrate the fact, that a cup of cold water only, devotion to the Church of his faith and affections, he of the example of one single individual is diffused. One successful given from genuine motives of humanity, or presented as course took an active part in those various societies and profligate writer may spread poison through the minds of succesa token of unfeigned respect, shall by no means lose its institutions, by which her limits and influence might be sive generations; and one whose pen has been dipped in the pure during his imprisonment in the dungeons of Tiberius, his lips, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right citing the fervour of true devotion in thousands of bosoms, many he regained his liberty, his good deed should not pass watching."-New York Churchman. unrequited; and he kept his word: he procured the slave's manumission; made him comptroller of his estates; recommended him in his dying testament to his heirs Agrippa and Bernice; and history, while it hands down the name of this benevolent slave, assures us that Thaumastus reached a good old age, in that station of trust, emolument, and respectability, to which he had of Secretary to the Admiralty, in time of peace, from been worthily promoted. The moral of this little tale £3000 to £4000 a year, was rejected by a majority of Josephus could not, or would not draw: it may, how- 29; there being for the motion 130, and against it 159. ever, be deduced by the simplest follower of Christ.-If In the course of the debate upon it, Brougham, who a man, to use the mildest terms, by no means remarkathe solemn promise of our gracious Master?

ed to the moral taste of Ælian. It happened, on a certain day, that Artaxerxes Mnemon was making a journey, attended by his court: as the king passed along, his unexpected appearance greatly distressed a Persian traveller, Sincetes by name. This man, at a distance availed themselves of this excuse and went away too; presenting any one of those gifts, which the law required all subjects to offer to the Persian monarchs, on their royal progress, and with which he saw the surrounding multitude eagerly advancing. Respect for the turned out. Poor Brougham is loaded with the relaws and, still more, reverence for his sovereign, filled him with anxiety; but he did not long pause or hesitate; he ran, at his utmost speed, to the adjoining river Cyrus; scooped up some water with his hands; ap- profitable opposition. I have no doubt that, whatever proached the king, and thus addressed him: "King Ar- had been the division, the Ministers would still have taxerxes, reign for ever! That thou mayest not pass by continued in office. But it is not the less true that ungifted, I pay my duty with such materials, and in Brougham's speech was very injudicious as well as very such a manner, as my case admits: I pay my duty with unjust; for, with all the Prince's faults, and they are water from the Cyrus. Should your Majesty deign to great enough, it is absurd to speak of him as if he were approach my dwelling, I hope to offer the best and richest gift in my possession." Artaxerxes filled with dedisgraced a throne. Brougham is a man of the most light, addressed his subject in the following manner: "Iac- splendid talents and the most extensive acquirements, cept your gift with pleasure; I prize it more than the most and he has used the ample means which he possesses splendid offerings; first, because water is, in itself, the most usefully for mankind. It would be difficult to most excellent of all things; and then, because this water overrate the services which he has rendered the cause bears the name Cyrus." would shortly be attacked. She instantly called in the Artaxerxes commanded his attendants to receive the to the extension of knowledge and education among the aid of the gentlemen of the country, and made all pro- water in a golden cup; sent to Sincetes a robe of poor, or to praise too highly his endeavours to serve the visions requisite for a defence with so much secrecy and honour, a golden cup, and a thousand daries; and com- oppressed inhabitants of Poland. How much is it to be dispatch that when, shortly afterwards, Fairfax appeared missioned the messenger to say, "The king commands lamented that his want of judgment and of prudence before the place, he was surprised to find that resistance | thee, from this cup to recreate thine own soul, as thou | should prevent his great talents, and such good intenwas contemplated. He sent a trumpet to require a didst recreate his, nor didst suffer him to pass, ungifted tions, from being as great a blessing to mankind as they conference with the countess; to this she agreed, but and unhonoured; but honouredst him as place and time ought to be. detained the messenger, while, 'to make the best show | permitted. And he wills that, drawing it with this cup, she could,' she placed her inefficient and unarmed men thou shouldst drink water out of this river." Thus has on the walls and tops of the towers, and marshalled all history recorded the name, the act, and the reward of her soldiers in good order, with their respective officers, him, who bestowed a simple handful of water. The from the mainguard in the first court to the great hall, names of proud satraps, and the catalogues of their costwhere she calmly awaited the visit of her enemy. The ly donations, meantime, have sunk into silence and meeting was conducted on both sides with much courtesy oblivion. Does not this remind one of another gift, and truly according with the new profession of religion. We need not and apparent respect. Fairfax proposed to her an a memorial unspeakably more blessed?-"Verily, I say recur to any history, but that which is now before us, and where honourable and secure removal, with her family and unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in else can we expect to find a more pleasing picture of all that is

LAST HOURS OF DR. BAYARD.

He first sailed for England, as the land where the Gospel, most "truly preached, truly received, and truly followed," exercises her designed and legitimate influence. Having seen the land where the Church is emphatically holy land. After he had kindled his devotions at Mount immediately the case. - Rev. J. Brewster. Calvary, and sublimed and purified his affections on the site of the temple, which had been hallowed by a "greater than Solomon," after visiting Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Galilee, and dipping his hands in the Jordan, and for his family, the home of his affections, "most anxious to be with his people before Christmas." But a hidden fever was lurking in his veins-he was enfeebled with fatigue and hardships. He embarked at Beyroot, at the head of the Mediterranean sea, with a malady increasing upon him: and alone, with no friend to sooth his care-worn spirits; no well-known faces to cheer him by their presence, unless perchance his wife and children came in his feverish dreams; deprived of the sacramental elements of the Saviour, whose place of crucifixion he had so lately contemplated-without an acquaintance to whom he might unbosom a heart filled with fond messages, and tender thoughts-parental advice and priestly counsel-his soul took its flight to the bosom suffered-all that he needed-all that he would have resurrection of the just.

"By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed; By foreign hands his decent limbs composed; By foreign hands his distant grave adorned; By strangers honoured, and by strangers mourned."

By those who knew him best, and those who best knew him esteemed him most, Dr. Bayard was considered as a man of warm affections and ardent friendships, -as a firm Churchman and humble Christian. was, as might be expected from such an one, a man of thought, but seldom thinking what was not just, right and true. The image and superscription, most conspicuously enstamped upon hin, was a zeal for religionreligion as it is explained and inculcated by the church, nowever, for he chose "to walk in the good old paths," and thought little and caredless of the many novelties taught by vain sectaries. An old-fashioned Churchman, he believed only in the one Catholic and Apostolic Church-however others might be originated by men, who had a zeal "not according to knowledge." He had out the Church, or the Church without the ministrynor did he account the means of grace as a barren heri- Exod. xvi. 18.-Archbishop Ussher. tage to the priesthood or the laity-but he looked upon the sacraments as something more than visible emblems to affect our memories and sympathies. Herein he followindulging in no individual fancies or crude speculations,

LORD BROUGHAM. From Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly by himself.

[20th March, 1816.] A motion of disapprobation of the increase which has lately been made of the salary | it more familiar and more amiable. - Bishop Shuttleworth. supported the motion, made a violent attack upon the manner of opportunity was given to every spectator to examine ble for virtue, obeyed with such good faith the dictates Regent, whom he described as devoted, in the recesses into them, and try whether they were true or no; and, therefore, of a grateful heart, and so recompensed the gift of a of his palace, to the most vicious pleasures, and callous had there been any cheat or fraud in them, it is not possible to single draught of water, what may not be expected from to the distresses and sufferings of others, in terms which conceive how they should have escaped a discovery. And yet no would not have been too strong to have described the The other is a Persian story, for which we are indebt- latter days of Tiberius. Several persons who would argument of their truth and reality, that even the bitterest enehave voted for the motion were so disgusted that they mies of our holy religion, from the first, yielded in this particular, went away without voting; and more, who wished for and both Jews and Heathens allowed all those miraculous works some tolerable pretext for not voting against Ministers, which are related of our Saviour and his Apostles in the books of and who on this occasion could not vote with them, from home, was wholly unprovided with the means of and it is generally believed that, but for this speech of since those very blind that received their sight, those dumb that Brougham's, the Ministers would have been again in a were enabled to speak, those deaf that were restored to their hearminority. If this had happened, many persons believe or profess to believe that the Ministers would have been proaches of his friends; and many of them who are most impatient to get into office look upon him as the only cause that they are still destined to labour on in an un-Artaxerxes filled with de- disgraced a throne. Brougham is a man of the most The story proceeds, that of the slaves in the West Indies, or that of the friends

The Garner.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

The lives and manners of the new converts were of a description retinue, to Knowsley Hall, an engagement that she the whole world, there shall also this, that this woman amiable, of all that is instructive, in Christianity? As charity, should remain there free from molestation, and half the hath done, be told for a memorial of her." - Jebb's Sa- in the true sense of the word, is the love of mankind, founded on the love of God through Christ, as a perfect and more exalted

holiness, animated their whole conduct, we behold nothing but that happy community of sentiments, which is the ornament and perfection of the Christian covenant. Nor shall we wonder that such a proof of their religious principles captivated even those who were unwilling to imitate their conduct. They saw them daily frequenting the temple, the appointed place of public worship; "the pillar and ground of the truth," the "chiefest wit- they saw them associating together "with gladness and singleness ness and keeper of Holy Writ," he embarked for the of heart;" they saw them praise God with that devotion which country of the Pharaohs; intending, after witnessing the hypocrisy cannot offer; and therefore they were disposed to regard customs and examining the crumbling and time-worn them with a favourable eye. A faith so pure, and a conduct so monuments which strew the borders of the Nile, to irreproachable, were likely to produce the most beneficial effects travel in the path of Moses and the Israelites to the to the Christian Church; and such, St. Luke informs us, was

INFLUENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

It is the Holy Spirit of God which is the sole author and spring of all real content within us; of that unspeakable joy in believing, thus gratifying the most natural impulses of faith, and that confidence of hope, that satisfaction in well-doing. And the most laudable feelings of the Christian, he set out since such are the unspeakable benefits accruing to us from this most excellent gift of God, by Him graciously conferred on all good Christians, we should correspondingly endeavour to make grateful and worthy returns for this gift, by using it to those good purposes for which it is bestowed. Let us then earnestly invite this Holy guest into our hearts. Let us not exclude Him by supine neglect and rude resistance; let us not grieve Him by our perverse and froward behaviour; let us not tempt Him by our fond presumptions or base treacheries; let us not quench His heavenly light and heat by our foul lusts and passions; but let us ever hearken gladly to His faithful suggestions, and comply with his kindly motions. -Dr. Isaac Barrow.

UNITY OF FAITH.

The Oracles of God contain abundance of matter in them, and of Abraham-leaving his friends to imagine all that he whatsoever is found in them is a fit object for fuith to apprehend: but that all Christians should uniformly agree in the profession of all those truths that are revealed there, is a thing that rather may be wished, than ever hoped for. Yet the variety of men's judgments in those many points, that belong to theological faith, doth not dissolve the unity which they hold together in the fundamental principles of the Catholic [i. e. universal] faith. The unity of the faith, commended here (Ephes. iv. 13), is a Catholic unity, and such as every true Christian attaineth unto. Till we ALL come in the unity of the faith, saith the Apostle. As there is a common salvation, so is there a common faith, which is alike precious in the highest Apostle and the meanest believer. For we may not think that Heaven was prepared for deep clerks only; and, therefore, beside that larger measure of knowledge, whereof all are undistinguished sincerity, ever speaking that which he not capable, there must be a rule of faith common to small and great; which as it must consist but of few propositions, (for simple men cannot bear away many) so is it also requisite that those articles should be of so much weight and moment, that they may be sufficient to make a man wise unto salvation. that, however, in other points, learned men may go beyond common Christians, and exceed one another likewise by many degrees, yet, in respect of these radical truths, which is the necessary and common food of all the children of the Church, there is not an unity only, but such a kind of equality also brought in among all sorts of Christians, as was heretofore among the congregation of the Israelites but little confidence in the extension of the Gospel with- in the collection of their manna, where "he that gathered much, had nothing over; and he that gathered little, had no lack."

All who are conversant with the history of past ages, must be aware how various has been the moral character of the same people at different periods of their career; and with what rapid succession, contrary to the faith of the Church Catholic; he read yet with what strongly defined lines of demarcation, the principles And Koecher, in his Analecta, cites Beausobre for a divines of the Church Catholic, reformed—that is, the nomenon, we should probably be able to trace it to the influential precept and promise of Zoroaster, or one of his followers, Episcopal—accounting her no less the nursing mother operation of the popular characters of their day—those characters of learning, wisdom, and piety, than of Christian gentle- probably consisting of an extremely limited number of persons. It There are two interesting historical anecdotes, which | men and nobles, confessors and martyrs. With such | is scarcely credible, till we follow it in all its branches, how widely reward. The first is from Josephus. Herod Agrippa, extended. The words of the Psalmist were truth in spring of divine wisdom, may be comforting the afflicted, and exwas one day in an agony of thirst; and, seeing a young hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, ages after his removal from the earth. In this sense, no less than slave pass by, carrying a vessel of water, implored that let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth—if I pre- in the more mysterious one recorded in Scripture, "ten righteous slave pass by, carrying a vessel of water, implored that he would let him drink of it. The slave willingly and, doubtless, at some personal risk, complied. The caphage of the work of the doubtless, at some personal risk, complied. The cap- my brethren, he yet speaketh unto us. Blessed is he ruin. But without looking to those rare examples, I may venture tive monarch assured his humble benefactor that, when whom his Lord, when he cometh shall "find thus to affirm, that many and many a Christian has existed, who with no other object than that of standing one day before God with an unsullied conscience, has gone through his unobtrusive course wholly unsuspicious of the benefits he was conferring, though meanwhile the silent operation of his example was quietly and imperceptibly moulding men's minds to a conformity of feeling, and rendering a good life more generally prevalent, by making

> MIRACLES OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES. Jesus Christ and his Apostles having the real power of working miracles, did them openly in the sight of thousands, where all such discoveries could ever be made; which was so convincing an

the New Testament, to have been really and truly wrought by them. And, indeed, the evidence was too manifest to be denied, ing, those lame that were made to walk, and those dead that were raised again to life, lived many years after to be as standing monuments of the truth of those things, which no one could contradict. And, therefore, the opposers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ have all along rather chosen to invalidate the authority of those miracles, than deny the truth and reality of them .- Dean

Advertisements.

BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which Laddes of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The ct day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which tributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement. large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been ived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year rived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; and funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840. MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened-to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitab

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

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

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

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

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

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

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

SAMUEL SHAW,

A CARD.

HEUCHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

A ">

A "

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

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans-

day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no tre fers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour by letter, post-paid.

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF

CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON. SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER.

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

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

at the lowest Cash prices, V12;—
Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Wnips, great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839. 51-t

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

The Church

Is published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum.—Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the papel discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

A G.E.N.T.S.

A G E N T S.

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