NUMBER 5.

Poetry.

THE NIAGARA AND ITS FALLS. BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Hail! Sovereign of the World of Floods! whose majesty and might First dazzles—then enraptures—then o'erawes the aching sight.

The pomp of Kings and Emperors, in every clime and zone, Grows dim beneath the splendor of thy glorious watery throne.

No Fleets can stop thy progress-no armies bid thee stay-But onward—onward—thy march still holds its way: The rising mist that veils thee, as thine herald, goes before, And the music that proclaims thee, is the thundering Cataract's roar.

Thy Diadem is an emerald green, of the clearest, purest hue, Set round with wave of snow-white foam, and spray of feathery dew While tresses of the brightest pearls float o'er thy ample sheet And the Rainbow lays its gorgeous gems in tribute at thy feet.

Thy reign is of the ancient days-thy sceptre from on high-Thy birth was when the morning stars together sang with joy, The Sun, the Moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now. Saw the first wreath of glory which twined thine infant brow.

And from that hour to this, in which I gaze upon thy stream, From age to age—in winter's frost, or summer's sultry beam— By day, by night—without a pause—thy waves, with loud acclaim, In ceaseless sounds have still proclaimed, the Great Eternal's Name!

For whether, on thy forest banks, the Indian of the wood, Or since his days, the Red Man's foe, on his father land has stood-Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrent's roar, Must have bent before the God of All to worship and adore.

Accept, then, O! Supremely Great! O! Infinite! O! God! From this primeval Altar—the green and virgin sod—
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay To Thee! whose shield has guarded me through all my wandering way.

For, if the Ocean be as naught in the hollow of Thine hand, And the Stars of the bright firmament, in Thy balance, grains of sand,-If Niagara's rolling flood seem great—to us who lowly bo 0! Great Creator of the Whole! how passing great art Thou!

Yet, tho' Thy Power is greater than the finite mind may scan, Still greater is Thy mercy, shewn to weak dependant Man: For him Thou cloth'st the fertile fields with herb, and fruit, and seed-For him, the woods, the lakes, the seas, supply his hourly need.

Around-on high-or far, or near-the Universal Whole Proclaims Thy glory, as the orbs in their fixed courses roll-And from Creation's grateful voice—the hymn ascends above,
While Heaven re-echoes back to Earth, the chorus, "God is Leve."

WILD FLOWERS.

How thick the wild flowers blow about our feet, Thick-strewn and unregarded, which, if rare, We should take note how beautiful they were, How delicately wrought, of scent how sweet, And mercies which do every where us meet, Whose very commonness should win more praise, Do for that very cause less wonder raise, And these with slighter thankfulness we greet. Yet pause thou often on life's onward way, Pause time enough to stop and gather one Of these sweet wild-flowers—time enough to tell Its beauty over-this when thou hast done, And marked it duly, then if thou canst lay It wet with thankful tears into thy bosom, well! R. C. TRENCH.

SACRILEGE.* (Continued from No. XL. Vol. 3.)

It is a remarkable fact that the only sin which our blessed Lord and Saviour punished, during his sojourn upon earth, was the sin of Sacrilege. When requested to divide the inheritance between the two brethren, and, on another oceasion, to give sentence against the woman offenders; overthrows the tables of the money changers; drives the profaners out of the temple, with though all of them were for sacrifices, and only in the court yard (St. John, ii. 14). Such was his holy zeal once the accuser, the judge, and the executioner; and his, not only once, but twice; first, at the beginning of his ministry, as recited by St. John, as above; and secondly, towards the latter end thereof, as related by St. Matthew, xxi. 11.

It cannot be too often repeated, that Sacrilege is the crime of robbing God; the crime of appropriating to profane or secular purposes what has been solemnly devoted to religious uses. And as this sin has been committed to an enormous extent in this kingdom, both by public persons and bodies, as well as by private individuals, in former and latter times, our object is to show how heinous a crime it has always been considered by Almighty God, as he has manifested by his displeasure against those who have committed it. The Old Testament and profane writers afford abundant and melancholy proofs of the wrath of God against sacrilegious persons; the above fact from the New Testament, and others which might be related, similar to that of Judas, who robbed the bag, and that of Ananias and Sapphira, who conspired to rob the Church of part of that which they had given to it, prove the same; but we shall, at least for the present, pass over the more ancient, and proceed with some of the more modern instances of the fate of those who have committed the crime of Sacrilege. Far be it from us to affirm, with any thing like positiveness, that the wicked crimes of Sacrilege, which the parties respectively committed, were the direct and actual cause of the miseries which they suffered, for God's Judgments are secret; but there is, nevertheless, so much that is remarkable in their respective cases, that it will not be denied that appearances are very strongly calculated to induce and confirm the belief, that the misfortunes which befel them were sent to them by God, in the way of punishment for the sacrilegious crimes which they had committed against him and his holy Church. Let lay impreprietors, who, though laymen, are nevertheless, in many cases, the Rectors and Parsons of parishes, and bound therefore, for the sacred money they receive, to offer up prayers to God for the sins of the people, attend to these cases, and consider whether they are altogether clear of Sacrilege, and whether it would not be better for them to return to the holy purposes to which it was consecrated, that Church property which they possess. We will, without further introduction how and hereafter, relate from Sir Henry Spelman a number of striking cases, and leave the reader to his own thoughts and conclusions. The first case we mention is that of the Castle of Sherbourne, which was granted to the Bishopric of Salisbury by Oswel, called St. Oswel, with several bitter imprecations and cursings, on him or them who should get or procure that property to be alienated from the Church of Salisbury, to which it had been devoted for the service and honour of God; Oswel praying that he or they who should take it might die childless, or an untimely death.

* From the Church Magazine,

Spelman, by the then Lord High Chancellor.

renge, in the time of William Duke of Normandy, about the field till rent and torn; he died a miserable sacrilegious profanation of the house of God was not 1245, and was buried at Tintern, leaving no issue .of any property which has been consecrated to God, of that great Earl was utterly botted out; all the five will most assuredly overtake them at last.

to King Edward the Sixth. Goodwin, in his "Annals," of the judgment of God. former of the Church, a faithful preserver of the King awful, that the Christian can scarcely be imagined who yield to one another all the help in their power. With such a spiritual martyrdom. and commonwealth, save that with the common error of would be hardy enough utterly to disregard them. But the time his hands were deep in Sacrilege. In the first the fate of the sacrilegious Henry the Eighth and Cardiyear of Edward the Sixth, he procured the dissolution nal Wolsey, which we will next give, are not at all less his hill over the general pasture to see if haply he might bring of some chantries, free chapels and hospitals, left undis- significant. And the histories of those who assisted solved by Henry the Eighth. In the third year, he per- them in their sacrilegious proceedings are very remarkmits his brother Thomas, Lord Seymour, untried, to be able, and will afford matter for profitable contemplation. attainted by parliament; and shortly after, under much blame, signed a warrant for his execution, whereby his brother lost his head and he a friend. In the same year he added new Sacrilege to that already resting upon his head; for he defaced some part of St. Paul's Church, converted the charnel-house, and a chapel by it into dwelling-houses, and demolishing some monuments there, he turned out the old bones to seek new sepulchres in the fields. He afterwards destroyed those extant which we could very patiently have lost, and have ample Gospel, offices of love and charity, cementing alliances of pure taken in adultery, he immediately refused; but, in the could very patiently have lost, and have ample dwelling-houses, and used the materials, with those of dwelling-houses, and used the materials, with those of accounts concerning men about whom we can feel no interest. case of Sacrilege, he himself makes a wife the steeple, and part of the church of St. John of Jeruthe of St. John of Jeruthe of Christ for their common bond of diets, oracles, and salem, by Smithfield, to build his magnificent house in the Strand, London, now called Somerset House. But the same time that they would fling; clear and steady light upon games, one council through one spirit, the oracles of Divine truth, their sheep and their oxen, and even the innocent doves, as the leprosy cleaved to the Jews, so the curse of Sacrilege cleaved to the consecrated stone, and the builder was so unsuccessful that he never finished his house, nor against this great sin of Sacrilege, that he became at did his son ever inherit it; and the noble building is now occupied by "tax-gatherers," and was only finished as to external appearance and uniformity within the last few years, by the addition of an eastern wing for the use of King's College. To make room for this palace, the Duke destroyed one parish church (St. Mary's), and three episcopal houses belonging to the Bishoprics of Worcester, Lichfield, and Llandaff; and finding that the churches, chapels, and church-buildings did not supply stone, timber, lead, and iron enough for his work, he resolved to take down the parish church of St. Margaret's, the sacrilegious undertaking.

What happened to him? In the fifth year of Edward the Sixth he was indicted and delared guilty of felony, upon a statute made in the third and fourth years of Edward the Sixth, but soon after repealed. It is remarkable, that that law was only the year before passed by himself, and himself the only man who suffered under He was beheaded on Tower-hill; and Goodwin observes and wonders that he omitted to avail himself of the benefit of Clergy, as though the heavens had determined that he who had spoiled the Church should not be saved by his Clergy. It is also remarkable that none of the nobility died under the rod of justice in King Edward's reign but the Duke of Somerset, and his brother Lord Seymour, the only uncles the king had. And all admit that their crimes, in the estimation of the world, were comparatively light. They did not, however, die the common death of all men, nor were they visited after that they provoked the Lord, but consider that if they parent who hears the cries of his famished children and is unable thus sinned in the first profanation, those who continue to relieve them, therein cannot be altogether innocent. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (called the Great Earl Marshall), tutor to King Henry the Third, seized, by force ceived the kindest assistance. The Church of Rome, which had of war, two manors belonging to the Church and Bishop- formerly used her good offices under Clement to relieve her spiritric of Ferns, in Ireland. The Bishop, an upright and ual necessities, by composing her quarrels, now sent to the church pious man, earnestly solicited, and at last, demanded of Corinth to relieve her bodily necessities, under Soter, her present restitution of the property; and failing of success, he bishop. No one was more likely to feel this exercise of abundant in the Temple church, in London, April 15, 1219.— of the great Shepherd from the weariness of a harassing world, he The Bishop then came to England, and renewed his de- caused Soter's letter to be read publicly in the congregation. plied to the King for his interference. The King refaction, restored either by the king, thy heirs, or friend, I then absolve thee; otherwise, I ratify my sentence of excommunication." The king blamed the Bishop for his rigour; but persuaded the sons to restore the property of which their father had robbed the Church.

Det William the new earl, and his brothern appeared.

mates would not give him money. William Martel, "Let his posterity be cut off, and in the generation followranged the dishes on the dinner table,) next possessed How remarkably was this language fulfilled!! Earl Wilit; and he having been taken prisoner gave it for his liam, the father, at the time of his death and burial, left ransom in the year 1142. In Edward the Third's time five sons and five daughters-quite enow, one would the Earl of Salisbury had it, and he died an unfortunate think, to ensure a numerous progeny. The daughters death, leaving no children behind him. After him the of course could not perpetuate the name, titles, or hoproperty was possessed by the Duke of Northumberland, nours, of their father; and of the five sons, Earl William, who was attainted. The Duke of Somerset next had the cldest, first married Alice, the daughter and heir of it, and he was attainted also. Afterward the Lord Pa- Baldivin, Earl of Albemarle. After her death, he marget had a lease of it from the Bisiop, who was attainted. ried Eleanor, daughter of King John, and died without Sir Walter Raleigh also possessedit, and he was attainted. issue, April 6, 1281, and 15 Henry III. He was suc-The Earl of Somerset had it afer him, and he was at- ceeded in the Earldom by Richard, his second brother, tainted also for felony. The Cown then became pos- who married the lady Gervasia, and was slain in Ireland, sessed of it, and Prince Henry hid it; but King James three years afterwards, leaving no issue. Gilbert, the would not suffer Prince Charles o have it, on account of third brother, succeeded to the title, and dignities, and the bad luck which attended the possession of it. The estates. He married Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Bristol possessed it on the 9th of May, 1626, King of Scotland, and was killed by his own horse, at the day on which the above was related to Sir Henry Hertford, in 1241. Jousting at a tournament, he broke the reins of the bridle, and falling from his horse, one Richard, Robert, and Anesgot, sons of William So- foot hung in the stirrup, and ne was thereby dragged wasting the country about Say, invaded the Church of death, and left no children. Earl Walker, the fourth St. Gervase, lodging their soldiers therein, and making brother, succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of it a stable for their horses. The punishment of such Robert Lord Quiney, and died in London, December 6, long delayed, for Richard, escaping by night from a cot- Anselm, the fifth and youngest brother, was, at the death tage where he was beset hy enemies, was destroyed by a of his brother Walker, Dean of Salisbury; but on behusbandman whom he had injured, and who now with a coming Earl of Pembroke and Marshall, he in haste hatchet clave his head asunder. Robert having taken married Maud, the daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, a prey about Youcer, was pursued by the peasants and Earl of Hereford, that he yet at last might propagate the thrown downward upon him, and so died. And though within a month after his brother and before he was ac-

soothe themselves in their sin; for although God may sons being married, and dying childless, within fifteen often, from wise purposes, defer the punishment, yet it years of each other, and within twenty-five years of the death of their father, who had committed the crime of Consider next the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector robbing God's Church. This is a very singular instance

LIVES OF THE FATHERS. NO VII. DIONYSIUS OF CORINTH.*

In turning over the records of the past, we are more than ever m,—it is found not only along the surface of the world of the deep and serious thoughts in such a bosom. day, but goes also through the death of days to come. It is There was but too much occasion for his interference. Heresy through which we have lost so many of their fellows.

the multitude, who discouraged and finally prevented ture, and to suggest his admirable character. A mere sketch of every quarter, however formerly unlikely. either is all that the mind can now either conceive or communicate.

We know nothing of him before he succeeded Primus in the piscopal chair at Corinth.† He was fortunate in receiving from his predecessors a church well instituted in sound doctrine, after it had been so long notorious for the contrary. It had now come into port, like one of the vessels of its city, after having been long schisms and heresies than for any brilliant services done to the Catholic church, its members would enjoy much self-gratulation on its present state, and both shepherd and sheep would diligently exert themselves for the maintenance of tranquility. This good resolution was confirmed by a superintendence which they could not dispute or resist. God chastised them with a share of the persecution which raged under Marcus Aurelius throughout the Empire. Dionysius saw his flock miserably ravaged; and yet he might truly congratulate himself that the wolf was from without and not from within. Grievous poverty and distress pervaded the the visitation of men; and we must therefore not deny church; and Dionysius experienced all the wretched feeling of the

A. D. 171 .- In the midst of their sufferings, they were relieved very properly excommunicated the sacrilegious Eatl, charity with greater liveliness than Dionysius. On the Lord's who little regarded it, and died under it, and was buried day, when his whole flock met together, and reposed in the arms mands to Earl William, his son and heir; and also ap- Delightful must have been the feelings with which it was heard by quires the Bishop to absolve the Earl, and accompanies from it. It was as the sound of water to the thirsty traveller, the Bishop to the grave, where the Bishop used these who hears it with exceeding joy before he comes to it, and with words :- "Oh! William, who liest here, ensuared in thankful delight when he has refreshed himself from its stream.the bonds of excommunication, if what thou hast injuri- They came to it with every preparation for joy and thankfulness; ously taken from my Church be, with competent satis- for they had met to partake of the Lord's body and blood, ‡ to re-

* Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans's "Biography of the

But William, the new earl, and his brethren answered at least.

King Stephen was the first who alienated it from the that their father having obtained the manors by right of present themselves as one with him in the mystical loaf, and in ties which now beset the Church. Without was the scourse of Bishopric after the first donation, in the year 1139 .- war, did the Bishop no wrong, and upon his doting old Him with the whole church of angels above and saints below, to the cruel persecution of Marcus Aurelius; within was the ser-After a troublesome reign, during a part of which he head be the curse. The Bishop, hearing this, was more pray for the whole Church, and especially for those more nearly pentine insinuation of the Gnostic heresy. To him the ramping was in prison, he died at the age of only forty-nine, grieved at the sons' contumacy than at the father's saleaving no legitimate male issue to propagate his family. crilege, and going to the king, told him, that what he manifold gifts to body and soul. To hearts thus overflowing with bosom. The treatment which his own letters received at the His eldest son died mad and miserable, choked with the had said stood immutable, that the punishment of male- joyful love, Dionysius read the letter of his brother Soter. When hands of the heretics, was a proof of their unscrupulous as well as first morsel he attempted to eat at dinner, after robbing factors was from the Lord, and that the curse written the congregation had broken up, Dionysius, with his bosom warm indefatigable machinations; for he could not depend upon their the Abbey at Bury St. Edmund's of food because the in- in the Psalms would fall heavily on Earl William: - with divine love, wrote an answer, which is doubly interesting, as circulating for any time or distance without being corrupted by containing the only fragment which remains of all his writings. them on their way. Irenœus alludes to the same treatment of king Stephen's sewer, (the person who placed and ar- ing, let their name be blotted out."—(Psalm cix. 13.)— It reads (as far as extant) as follows, being addressed to the his writings.* It was not indeed likely that men who did not

Church of Rome through Soter. all brethren in various ways, and to send supplies of necessaries ture does it present of the extremities to which the dishonesty of to numerous churches in every city, not only relieving the poverty heresy will go, and of the difficulties with which such men as Dioof the brethren in want here, but also ministering to the need of nysius had to contend. He could not be certain that the least brethren in the mines: maintaining thus, Romans as you are, a communication by writing to the brethren might not be turned in Roman custom handed down to you from your fathers; which its way, into the most deadly spiritual poison, and he might be. your blessed bishop Soter has not only kept, but extended, both made to curse where he meant to bless, and to blaspheme the by supplying the abundance, which is in the act of distribution, to Lord whom he adored. Such fraudulent enmity is much more saints, and by comforting with blessed words, as an affectionate intolerable than open attack. In the latter, a clear testimony Father would his children, the brethren who arrive at Rome. * * * * * To-day then is the Lord's day, and on it we have read your letter, from which we shall ever have to reap instruction by reading it, as we do that former one of yours which was written to us through Clement. * * * * * Wherefore ye too by means of your exhortation, which ye have given us at such length and so excellent, have again joined into one that which was planted as and planted us here, and taught us equally. And equally they taught in Italy, going thither together, and suffered martyrdom at the same period. * * * * For on brethren requesting me to write letters, I wrote them, and these the apostles of the Devil to write letters, I wrote them, and not some things out, and putting others in; each watching at his post, sleepless and immoveable, the representiled with tares, taking some things out, and putting others in; against whom the woe! is ordained. We need not wonder, indeed, that some men have attempted to adulterate the Scriptures lie in the darkness of time awaiting the revolation of the last day. of the Lord, when they make such attempts upon writings not of

truly proved that sisterhood which it had received from the same the faith, of a Church. Where are now those noisy and factious bray, in France, was struck in the head with a dart num—there is no counsel against the Lord; for he died fathers, Peter and Paul. Such was the feeling of noble-minded brawlers, who sought fame and profit by tearing as under the bonds. charity on the one hand, and of thankfulness, no less noble-minded, of charity, who on their narrow stage and in their little day exon the other. So indissolubly is pure, undefiled faith linked with alted themselves by resisting authorities and reviling dignities? mission of crimes, let not those who deprive the Church

Their memory instantly sank into the dark oblivious receptacle of

The brunt of this persecution being past, Dionysius had leisure matters, and to look to the welfare of his neighbours. The sheep view this faithful servant of the good Shepherd, whenever he had succour in time of need. We cannot contemplate this his view without a feeling of deep and singular interest. The ancient rival states of Greece had long sunk with all their glory into the general mass of corruption and slavishness which had first subjugated, and then kept them in irretrievable subjection to the tyranny of Rome. But in the letters of Dionysius we are suddenly presented with an example of spiritual regeneration, by which Athens, Corinth, and Lacedæmon again become names of interest. On hearing them the scholar thinks of their rival, turstruck with the whimsical partiality of fortune, or rather with the bulent, and iniquitous republics, and lo! he beholds friendly and precepts of Christ, for their common bond of diets, oracles, and the history of the age; and we can recover but a few anecdotes, or and the race, and the wrestling, and the crown of Christian faith mere traits of character, of men who were both eminent and excellent, and would have furnished mble models for study and Jerusalem, rising out of the ruins of their political predecessors.

was especially rife in the Greek cities, where it was supplied with

Athens called aloud for his interference. The martyrdom of its gospel, draw near." bishop Publius (who seems to have succeeded Dionysius the Arevery probably it was at the suggestion of Quadratus himself that saying, "Neither let your eyes spare though there are great ones he wrote a letter to stir them up to a lively faith and evangelical that are guilty; the highest court may reach the highest persons." practice. Thus the Churches of Greece emerge to our eyes in a A preacher declared that, "If God did not finish the good flash of light through the fame of this saint, and are then lost work which he had began in the reformation of the church, he again in the darkness of obscurity.

eagle-eyed pastor. He looked beyond the Ægean, and seeing the own children." Another prayed thus: - "We know, O Lord, Church of Nicomedia vexed by the heresy of Marcion, presented that Abraham made a covenant, and Moses and David made a her by letter with the rule of truth whereby to walk. The Church covenant, and our Saviour made a covenant, but thy parliament's of Amastus too, in the neighbouring province of Pontus, solicited covenant is the greatest of all covenants." And a sermon, his advice through its members, Barchylides and Elpistus. But licensed and printed in 1645, contains an adaptation of the 136th a greater tribute than all these was paid to his character by the Psalm to the purposes of seditionary exultation, after the follow-Churches of Crete, which, represented under Philip, the bishop of ing manner :- "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious. Gortyna, the capital of the island, submitted to his exhortations. and his mercy endureth for ever; who remembered us at Naschy, They had been carefully nursed up in the truth by their founder for his mercy endureth for ever; who remembered us in Pem-Paul, who had afterwards commissioned Titus with Episcopal brokeshire, for his mercy," &c. &c. Such are some of the specipowers to regulate their polity, and confirm them in sound docfaith. Philip himself had been called to assert the truth against to give some notion of the faction and fanaticism which were daily Marcion; and Dionysius renewed the advice of the Apostle, to working upon the public mind, and Walker, from whose Account beware of the perversions of the heretics. The Church of Gnossus of the Sufferings of the Clergy they are taken, in remarking upon also experienced the vigilance of his provision. Under her bishop them, expresses the sentiments which they must naturally awaken Church. Dionysius remonstrated against this severity, and ad- that doctrines of blood and blasphemy, so abhorrent from the

survey, like the centinel upon Acro-Corinthus, the wide horizon of the Church of Christ, and keep himself in continual readiness for carrying help to any quarter of distress. He neither slumbered nor slept, and the commanding position of his see, receiving or despatching sojourners and voyagers by her two ports-one on the western, and the other on the eastern sea-would supply op. the people to call them by. portunities which he, of all men, was least likely to neglect.

He was a shining light amid the darkness of the great difficul-

spare even the words of the Lord, should withhold their adultera-"For this has been your custom from the first, to do good to ting hands from those of his servants. But what a dreadful piccan at all events be borne to the truth: in the former it is falsified at once. All confidence is destroyed. The drawn sword of persecution could be provided against, but when neither meat nor drink could be taken by the besieged Church without fear of poison, the times were trying indeed; and such men as Dionysius, bearing up with fortitude and sound judgment against a host of foes, within and without, command our respectful admiration. opened to us a beautiful prospect of the Church, which shines the brighter for the surrounding darkness. It opens to us the sight of a company of holy men, - Dionysius, Soter, Palma, Pinytus: tatives to us of innumerable others, whose vigilance and labours

Dionysius has left the only name of any note which the Church of Corinth can boast; and the fact shews us the lamentable ef-Such is a portion of the letter of Diouysius to a church which | feets of schism in obscuring the glory, not less than in corrupting.

Authentic records leave us uncertain of the fate of Dionysins. again to raise his eyes from the intent inspection of domestic But if he was not actually a martyr in the body, his name can well dispense with the glory of a crown which was too frequently belonged all to one owner, and the shepherds had a common mas- awarded to the only act by which the person had carned any dister in Christ. They were bound, therefore, as fellow-servants, to tinction. His whole life would have been a series of acts of

PREACHING OF THE PURITANS. From Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians.

The political preaching of the times was absolutely frightful; and sentiments were uttered by ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God, which are shocking to a sober and pious mind. Teachers of religion called for the blood of Strafford, of Laud, and of the King. No political measure was sure of popularity unless it was advocated from their pulpits; destruction and misery were in their path, and the way of peace they did not know. "What soldier's heart," it was asked by one who preached carelessness of mankind. We find arge and numerous works hely churches exchanging with each other, in all the liberty of the the spear's point; to take them by the heels and beat out their brains against the wall? Yet, if this work be to revenge God's church against Babylon, he is a blessed man that takes and dashes was suffered to speak thus before the same auditory :- "It is better to see people wallowing in their blood, rather than apostatizing from God, and embracing idolatry and superstition. Leave imitation. That inequality in the distributions of merit which pervades a living generation of men, pervades also successions of this remarkable change in its aspect must often have given rise to soldiers? I say, the soldiers, who have spent their blood for Christ as Christ did for them; even their own precious blood inand of the meanest productions of men have reached us. And such plentiful aliment by their philosophy. This darling offthese a sad example of the barbarous incuriosity, and ignorance spring of human wisdom every where maintained a violent strug. gle with divine truth, and wherever it found open resistance use-Such is the half-angry feeling excited in the bosom on ending less, began to assail it by secret opposition. It sought to corrupt you execute judgment or will you not? Tell me; for if you will the perusal of the brief remains of the letters of Dioxysius of the doctrines which it could not suppress. It had obtained a not, I will—I will have the enemy's blood, and yours too." The Corners. They are just sufficient to show their interesting na-Besides the Churches of Corinth and Lacedemon, that of tributed to the parliament, for the desence of God's cause and the

Often they expressly pointed out the King for destruction in opagite) had left his flock so scattered, and the degeneracy from such words as the following, which were uttered before parliament holy conversation had become such, that they were within but a in a sermion or prayer :- "This arrow will find a joint in Ahab's little of spostacy from the word of the Gospel. The zeal of the armour! Draw this arrow as Jehu did against Jehoram, with next bishop Quadratus had, however, brought them together your full strength, and doubt not but it will, in God's time, smite they were celebrated through Christendom much more for their again, and revived the lamp of their faith. The exhortation of a our Romish Jehoram at the heart, and sink him in his chariot and man so revered as Dionysius would come most opportunely, and chair of pride!" Another preached before the same assembly,

> would show himself to be a God of confusion, and such an one as The bounds of Greece were not the limit of the view of this by cunning and stratagem had contrived the destruction of his rine. The heretic, however, found an entrance and assailed the to the vilest purposes in those days. They are here inserted in order Pinytus, she was enforcing too rigorously the ascetic rules, which in a well-regulated mind. "I am persuaded," he saye, "that any seem now to have been coming into general favour in the Eastern | considerate person who did not know the event, would imagine vised her not to impose upon the brethren a yoke which they were | temper of the gospel, must have created a great detestation of these men in all their hearers; but in fact it was quite otherwise. Thus did this admirable bishop, posted upon his spiritual hill, So much was the infatuation and delusion of those times, that the influence these ministers and lecturers had upon the people, was little less than the doctrines themselves. It is too well known to every one, how the women, by these harangues, were persuaded to part with their thimbles and bodkins in this righteous cause; and that the blessed parliament was the term which they instructed all

> > * Euseb. Ecc. Hist. v. 20,

himself, with many more, went to that execrable war with such | Christianity, in too many instances, has degenerated insidious foe against whom we have covenanted to fight notice, relative to the movements of the Governor a controlling horror upon their spirits from those sermons, that into the mere formality of profession,—assumed and and struggle to the last. they verily believed they should have been accursed from God for manifested, externally, upon certain occasious; but ever, if they had not acted their part in that dismal tragedy, and having no seat in the heart, no influence upon the conheartily done the devil's work, being so effectually called and duct. This hollowness and imperfectness of Christian desirous of seeing its prosperity fixed upon the surest commanded to it in God's name."

THE DECEMBER

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

There is in the beautiful and interesting narratives of Scripture so much to instruct as well as to please,-to bring home to individual hearts important practical duties, and to convey to the public mind striking lessons on affairs which concern us all as patriots and as Christians, tended with some improvement.

varning to public men; and in pursuance of the same there is a sedulous devotion to his rival mammon,train of thought, a contemplation of the fate of ELI, and the startling lesson it conveys not to the heads of households merely but to guardians of the community and rulers of the land, may awaken a more anxious concern for the conscientious fulfilment of the trust which by a gracions Providence has been committed to their hands.

Had Eli been one of those profligate and reckless characters which, in the striking language of holy writ, "neither fear God nor regard man", we should not be surprised at the appalling judgment which overtook him: our wonder would rather be that he was spared so long, and permitted to disgrace his hoary hairs by a life of unreformed depravity and rebellion. But such was not the case. Every word concerning Eli which the sacred historian records, would seem to prove that he was a man of personal piety and worth, -meek and reverential in his deportment, and, as his last hours would testify, of extraordinary devotion to the service and honour of his stitutes the moral of the tale,—his undue indulgence of his wicked and irreligious sons; in not exercising that parental vigilance and control by which he might have restrained them in their course of profligacy and sin.

The whole government of God proves to us that the erimes of men are much increased in magnitude and of- Friend, -secured, as we are assured it will be, by assidubring the divine authority into contempt; and the sins, of Satan were things too fearful far to encounter. Then consequently, of Eli's sons were much aggravated by the it was considered no trespass upon the decent formalities eircumstance of the sacred office which they and their father held, and by the public injury which their flagrant and shameless abuse of that office would necessarily produce. Appointed to minister unto the Lord, and to of- deemed an inroad upon the polished courtesies of society. ficiate at the solemn sacrifices of religion, how power- Happily, there are thousands still in our Israel who have fully must the irreverent and unbecoming conduct which they are represented to have manifested on these occa- world; thousands who cheerfully take up and bear their sions, have served to bring into contempt those sacred Saviour's cross and shame, in defiance of the fromps or ordinances, and to cause the people even to "abhor the ridicule of the giddy and the thoughtless with whom offering of the Lord?" But while such was the flagrant they mingle. and impious behaviour of his sons, what was Eli's conhour of anguish, and awakened perhaps many a prayer that God would be pleased to pardon and convert them. Yet was Eli blameable for the omission of other means for their reformation. He did not exercise his authority na a father; for while he expostulated, he adopted no copealed to them, and reasoned with them in feeling terms, still when "they made themselves vile, he restrained

This course of weak and fatal indulgence had long the evil which parental authority, had it been exercised and grades of the community. in season, would have subdued, became incurable. In this instance the judgment of God was, as it were, worked and Phinehas. God, for the wickedness of his people, was pleased to yield the victory to the enemies of Israel: great was the slaughter of the conquered; and amongst the slain were the sons of Eli. But worse event than all,—the ark of God, that which the Israelites had vainly lions of the young have there received that moral and attachment to the cause of order and good-government thought would prove their strength and refuge, and which religious instruction which has laid the foundation of a that has, on this occasior, been so strikingly developed, would have done so, had they not dishonoured Him of holy and a Christian life, and, we may believe and hope, and, with the aid and guidance of the Almighty, they whose presence it was the symbol,—"the ark of God of a happy eternity. was taken."

This accumulation of melancholy tidings was conveyed to the aged Eli, while in anxious expectation of the resailt of the anticipated battle. That the armies of Israel were routed, and that his sons were slain, though tidings distressful enough, were tidings nevertheless which he could have borne; but when he was told that "the ark of God was taken," that was more than he could endure. Immediately upon the communication of that dreadful intelligence, "he fell from off the and successfully maintained. It will be our care to deseat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck tail the parent's obligations and the teacher's duty, brake, and he died."

Here, then, was a great national and private calamity; a whole fam'ly extinguished, -a nation disheartened and broken down by the victory of its enemies and the capture of the ark of God! This is a subject full of most important meaning and instruction; for if such were the dispersations of God's righteous Providence in the days of Eli; if, at that period, the wayward and irreligious conduct of two individuals of a family was the source of such complicated misfortunes to a whole nation; what reason have we to suppose that the purposes and plans of the Almighty are changed now, -or to doubt that many a private, yes, many a national affliction is to be traced to causes apparently of as little importance? We do believe -and many of our readers, we are persuaded, will concur with us in the belief-that much of the degradation and the misfortunes which communities and even nations suffer, is to be ascribed, if we would look a little narrowly at cause and effect, to a deficiency or a sight of by Protestant England, whilst Papal Rome has negligence in implanting right principles in the breasts not neglected to employ their great and commanding of the young. It is certain that one of the best safeguards of a people consists in the virtue and the respect maintenance of her spiritual dominion. "The children For religion by which they may happily be characterised; of this world are, in their generation, wiscr than the well because these are qualities adverse to the spirit and the conduct by which society is wont to be disturbed, tame simplicity of the "dove," trusted, as it would as because the blessing of God will more surely attend such as are distinguished by a reverence for his name and an obedience to his laws. How groundless, then, craftiness of the "serpent," in leaving no effort untried must the expectation be that this religious temper will prevail and this blessing of heaven be gained, if no pains are taken to impress the youthful mind with a sense of the obligations by which a Christian people are bound! And if, in looking round upon the world, we discover no very flattering signs of that coming peace and concord which, upon the authority of the word of God, we believe will yet prevail; if, on the contrary, our contemplations are pained by too many obvious tokens of a fulfilment of his purposes of grace, in devoting every have been enlisted:

frittered away much of the solidity of those principles while in all new Colonies an ample and bountiful provithe pious usages of bygone times is the abolition, in at household devotion. Unhappily, too, in the room of any who may volunteer to undertake it! these slighted or forgotten duties, there are too often fostered all those accompaniments of a selfish pride that an occasional adaptation of their sacred records to which causes its subjects to resolve the whole business our own peculiar circumstances cannot fail to be at- of life into an unedifying and often demoralizing round of tasteless pleasures. While with such the name of Such was our impression when, a few weeks ago, we God is seldom heard beyond the portals of his sacred adduced a particular point in the history of Aaron as a house, or else perchance in terms of jest and blasphemy, every art and faculty cultivated by which the world's admiration or the world's favour may be won. In the great field in which we are required to labour, and bring forth fruits to our Master's praise and glory, the useless and injurious tares are carefully sown, while the good wheat is allowed to spring up and grow as it may,-or left to the accidental good-will of some neighbour more kindly concerned about their spiritual interests than

But this, surely, is not the state of things in which we can prosper long, if haply, through the forbearance of our God, we may, under such dereliction of duty, have prospered heretofore. The soul's energies will decay and wither beneath such meagre sustenance; or, as the consequence of this neglect, the soil of the heart will be so overrun by the tares which the evil one hath planted, and which the thoughtless and the infatuated have watered and nurtured, that the growth of better principles becomes well high hopeless.

In former times, far more than in the present day, it was the pious custom of Christian families daily to as semble together for the worship of their God: thev felt. what it is strange that Christians should ever omit to feel, that without the guardian care of that Almighty fence, when the commission of them serves directly to ous prayer, -the temptations and trials of the world and of life to speak much and often of our heavenly Father's mercies and of our Saviour's dying love,-to introduce then as the topic of discourse what now is sometimes not bowed the knee to the idol fashions of this vain

It was about the season when this languor and decay duct? He did not, it appears, countenance them in their of the more vigorous and healthful principles which wickedness, or hear with unconcern the evil report con- marked the era of the glorious Reformation,—at a time corning them with which the land was filled. Their when the baneful example of the more influential classes sinful conduct, doubtless, brought to his heart many an of society worked their injurious, and, spiritually speaking, their blighting influence upon that large portion of the community who have fewer opportunities of instruction,-it was then that, through the overruling Providence of God and the operations of his grace, systems the children of the poor; in the humble, and not disappointed hope, that such a diffusion of Scriptural know-

> prosecuted for the diffusion of moral and spiritual know- and it shows that they are not yet reconciled to the and familiarly known under the name of Sunday Schools. vour to impress them with the conviction that they are In our maternal country the benefits achieved by these hurrying onward with a continually accelerating progress admirable Associations for spiritual learning, are not to towards the miseries of republicanism. Let the Loyalbe computed; nor is it possible to say how many mil-

The same benefits have been scarcely less on this new continent; and none who have marked their progress or witnessed their effects, can deny the obligations of the Christian world to the inventor and the upholders of SUNDAY SCHOOLS. But this is a subject on which we have much to say; and we must not unreasonably extend these remarks by prosecuting it now. It is our intention to do so soon; and with a full expression of our opinion as to the means by which they may be vigorously while we explain their peculiar benefits to the child; that all may unite in attaching, vigorously and inseparably, to every Christian congregation, a School for the instruction of its rising members in the knowledge of CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

We observe in the Ecclesiastical Gazette for June, an account of certain proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies.

We have understood that this plan originated with a zealous Clergyman connected with the Canada Clergy Society; be this as it may, it has been taken up with great zeal and ability by the Bishop of London, who has addressed an official letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject. In this publication those sound philanthropic views are put forth in regard to Colonial Government, which unhappily have been lost influence, to the propagation of her principles and the children of light:" the advocates of truth have, with the seem, to the innate purity and strength of their cause; while the upholders of error have exercised the wily to propagate their delusion and rivet the chains of superstition.

We must ever rejoice at the manifestation of an of the soundness and the reality of this faith, is to be spreading insubordination, of a growing repugnance and indifference to the holiest sanctions; it requires no very extraordinary penetration to be enabled to decide that these deplorable signs of the times are the result—the hatural and necessary result—of a deficiency in the natural and necessary result -- of a deficiency in the occasion to the adversaries of the truth to blaspheme, and Sir Charles Fitzroy.

"Colonel Axtel, who was afterwards executed, declared that strength and prevalence of sound religious principle. and yield the field of contest to the watchful and

The Bishop of London, in the publication alluded to, has advanced,-what no lover of his country, no one principle is, amongst other instances, too sadly evinced basis, can deny,—the duty of a Christian Government in the palpable and undeniable neglect which is mani- to connect with the formation of every Colony a comfested so widely in the religious education of the young. plete Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is strange, and Unhappily, the refinements of modern times have on any Christian principle it is unaccountable, that which the days of our forefathers had been so beau- sion is made for the ordinary administration of the tifully distinguished: amongst other innovations upon Government-while every needful secular officer receives his appointment and his pay-the great duty of religious least a very extensive degree, of the scriptural custom of instruction is left to the casual and capricious zeal of

It can hardly be a matter for surprise that Colonies are found difficult to govern,-that insubordination manifests itself, and even rebellion breaks out,-when no fixed or permanent provision is made for inculcating the fear of God and a reverence, upon Gospel principles, for those that are in authority. The exercise of a spontaneous zeal in disseminating this religious instruction may often be judicious, sound and efficacious; but very recent events in the history of our Colonies, onstrate that it is often injudiciously and wickedly employed,-and, indeed, for the express purpose of promoting self-aggrandizement, by fostering popular

This neglect it will be hard, at this eleventh hour, to pair,—the more hard, when we are assured by recent clarations, that our professedly Christian Government will do nothing for the remedy of the evil. Yet, while they stand aloof, and gravely tell the world that the Colonies will not endure a religious establishment,-in other words, that they will not endure the presence ongst them of a minister of Christ, to preach the earchable riches and administer the consolations of the Gospel, without any cost or charge of their own;while they are chargeable with the solemn mockery of uttering such language as this, it is refreshing to perceive that Christian individuals are striving to repair the error, and are desirous, by personal generosity, to effect what Government, in its blindness, are unwilling to undertake. In his letter, the Bishop of London proposes the following plan:-

"1. That a fund should be formed, by voluntary contributions, for the endowment of Bishopricks in the Colonies and distant dependencies of the British Crown.

"2. That this fund should be held in trust, and adminis-

2. I hat this fund should be field in trust, and administered by the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church.

"3. That, as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of Bishoprics, to meet a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment,

raised in the Colonies themselves.

"4. That the money, set apart from the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric, should be laid out at the earliest portunity, on the purchase of land within the Colony.

5. That contributions may be made specifically for the endowments of particular Bishoprics."

Such is an outline of the plan proposed; and it is stated that the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had agreed to recommend to the Board that the generous contribution of £10,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church, towards the advancement of this

The universal and absorbing interest excited by the late MEETING ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS elicited from us a promise, made last week, of furnishing our readers with a detailed account of the memorable proceedings. began to be devised for reclaiming the ground which had But the accurate and interesting description of this creive measures for their improvement: while he ap- so long been permitted to go to waste. Associations great occurrence, contained in the communication of our especially were formed for the religious instruction of attentive correspondent Z, renders additional comments of our own wholly unnecessary. We rejoice that the summons to the desecrated tomb of their brave defender ledge would serve to the general better prevalence of was so enthusiastically arswered by those, in defence of gone on: Eli persevered in his mistaken gentleness, till the temper and practice of the Gospel through all classes whose liberties the gallant hero fell. Their ardour is unquestionable evidence of their resolution to rescue Amongst the institutions devised and successfully from oblivion the memory of their lamented General, ists of Upper Canada cherish unceasingly the spirit of may defy both the open attacks of enemies without, and the insidious subtilty of traitors within.

> We have had the pleasure of attending Mr. Buckingham's lectures on Egypt, delivered to numerous and respectable audiences on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the satisfaction we experienced far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The ability which the learned gentleman disp'ayed in treating of his subject, the judgment he exhibited in diversifying his course with anecdotes and allusions of an amusing character, and the animation with which he described the sublime and beautiful scenes he had visited, indicated the touches and colouring of a skilful artist, and effectually prevented the thoughts being even for a moment diverted from the subject. His description of the mighty Nile, of the causes and beneficial effects of its inundations, of the lovely aspect of its cultivated banks, was only equalled by the powerful manner in which he depicted the grandeur of the famous Alexandria, the stupendous magnitude of its ill-fated library, and the gigantic size of the pyramids, the colossal sepulchres of the mighty dead. Nor were his talent and versatility less strikingly manifested in his vivid portraiture of the various and elegant hues the sky of Egypt assumes at the approach of day, and of the beauty of the eastern horizon at that time, when contemplated from the mmits of these magnificent relics of former ages.

> We solicit the attention of our readers to an adverisement in this number, intimating Mr. Buckingham's intention to investigate, next week, the principal pecuiarities of PALESTINE. If Egypt has formed so pleasing theme; a land, formerly inhabited by God's favoured ople, and rendered especially sacred, in the eyes of Christians, by the fact of its having been the scene of our Saviour's birth, ministry, and sufferings, cannot fail constituting an interesting and instructive subject .-We feel confident that the public, who are now fully acquainted with Mr. Buckingham's merit, will not lose this opportunity of gratifying their literary taste.

We have much pleasure in copying from the Halifax ardent and unfailing faith in the promise of the Divine Times, the following announcement of the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the Britannia. His Lordship's coming will be hailed with joy by all who are sensible of his disinterested and inc. fatigable exertions to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services Head of the Church, that "the gates of hell shall not Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the Britannia. His prevail" against it; but the best, the only test indeed Lordship's coming will be hailed with joy by all who are "fellow-workers" with the Lord in bringing about the to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services

From the same journal we extract the following General and Sir John Harvey:-

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and suite, arrived here on Wednesday evening last from St. John, via Windsor. The Governor General left town for Windsor this morn-

ing, where a steamer will be in readiness to take him and Sir John Harvey, who left yesterday afternoon, to New

COMMUNICATION.

MEETING ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, TO DEVISE MEANS FOR THE RESTORATION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT. To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-A brief outline of the proceedings of the great Meeting on Queenston Heights, may not prove unacceptable to your readers. It is seldom that the pages of a Canadian journal have to describe any national or popular demonstration in which the pen of the writer is not dipped in the venomous fluid of party spirit, and his facts (in many instances unwittingly) distorted and misrepresented, according to his own political bias.

It is to me a grateful task, not less prized for its rarity, to detail an event in Colonial history, in which persons of all feelings and denominations were prominent actors, and which drew together, for one common purpose, perhaps the greatest multitude ever assembled in one spot of this thinly

peopled country, for a peaceful purpose.

On the morning of Thursday, July 30th, I started for Niagara, in a steamboat loaded with between three and four hundred of the citizens of Toronto, and inhabitants of the surrounding District, principally in the uniform of the Canadian Militia, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. The morning was admirably suited to the occasion, fair and sunny. After a rapid passage across the Lake, we descried the white walls of Fort Niagara, and the stars and stripes floating above them. As we drew near to the mouth of the River, we observed many steam vessels converging toward the one centre. Three behind is, following from the north; two from the west, and two from the far east.

At Niagara, as the general rendezvous, the vessels halted. The arrival of the Lieuteant-Governor in H. M. S. Traveller, was the signal for stating. Preceded by her, we commenced ascending the nolle River, in gallant procession.—

Never before had that ceebrated stream witnessed a sight so novel and exciting. Nine powerful steam vessels, crowded with passengers, mostly glittering in military uniforms, and covered with flags, over all of which streamed the Red Cross of England, stemmed the powerful current. Our own vessel, the Transit, was radiant with a perfect wilderness of banners—the Societies of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew, being on board in great force, and bringing with them their

on we swept over the beautiful River; Fort Niagara and its solitary standard faded in the distance. The banks, on either side, became, as we ascended, more and more steep, till at length, at a turn in the stream, we beheld, far above us, the blood-stained Heights of Queenston, still crowned with the shottered and levely column of the departed here. with the shattered and lonely column of the departed hero, and frowning down on the "exulting and bounding River" which emerged from those mighty defiles, as if eager to escape from the torments of whiripool and cataract, and rejoicing at the far off prospect of its peaceful home in the quiet waters of Ontario. The Heights and Landing, were crowded with spectators. The first object that attracted our attention, was a squadron of those splendid soldiers, no unfit successors of the warriors of ancient chivalry—the Queen's Dragoon Guards. They formed a Guard of Honour, with a number of the Incorporated Militia, horse and foot, to receive the Governor. He was accompanied by a numerous Staff, and an escort, with the Band of the 34th Regiment. We proceeded, in procession, from the Landing up through the Village of Queenston, toward the place of meeting by the nument. A salute of Artillery soon woke the mo echoes, calling up, in lessening succession, the voices of the hills, till they died away in the distance on the opposite shore. From the wild gorge by which we ascended, the warlike music of Old England, broke forth with beautiful

effect, from the bugles of the 34th.

On the crest of the highest ground, immediately beyond the Monument, the Meeting was convened. Hustings were erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and large stands on either side were filled with spectators of the gentle sex. About one o'clock the meeting was organized. Our worthy Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Arthur, in the uniform of a Major-General, took the Chair; round him were congregated the leading inhabitants of the Colony.— The Officials, the Bench, Bar, Army, Magistracy and Gentry. Beneath the platform, a motley multitude was assembled. Many an old uniform, which of old bore the brunt of years of war, was taken from the family chest, to deck the war-worn form of some gray veteran, who stepped firm and erect "beneath the burden of four score," and told bloody legends of Queenston and Detroit. sword that had flashed in the breach of Fort Erie, or waved in triumph at Chrysler's Farm, or Stoney Creek, was brightthis instance the judgment of God was, as it were, worked out by the folly and impiety of man. War with the ledge, and for implanting and fostering the growth of Philistines arose, and amongst the army of Israel gatholy principles, not the least important or beneficial holy principles, not the least important or beneficial their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, have been those schools for religious instruction, well and the shows that they are not yet recommend to the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are not yet recommend to the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are not yet recommend to the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are not yet recommend to the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are not yet recommend to the ledge, and for implanting and fostering the growth of holy principles, not the least important or beneficial their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeath the least important the shows that they are not yet recommendation.

without distinction of party, and but one feeling of over-flowing loyalty pervaded the mass.

On the summit of the broken column, floated a Union Jack,—a daring sailor had climbed up by the lightning rod, and fastened on the Monument of one of her bravest soldiers, the standard of the glorious Empire, that swayed over the broad lands, spread out as on a map beneath that dizzy

In a brief, feeling and impressive speech, Sir George opened the business of the day. He was received, by the multitude present, with loud and continued applause. Sir Allan Macnab moved the first resolution; his voice was inaudible in the crowd. Mr. Thorburn, M.P.P., seconded him, in a most loyal and hearty spirit. The first three or four resolutions referred to the estimation in which the services of the gallant Brock were held—how vividly his memory was cherished, and how deeply indignant was the heart of every true man, at the fiendish insult offered to his remains. The, subsequent resolutions were moved and seconded by various speakers, many of them—such as the Chief Justice, Judges Macaulay and Hagerman, Colonels Stanton, Morris, Kirby, Ruttan, Clarke, Askin, McDonell, Bostwick—having served during the war, some on the very Heights on which they now stood. We are not sure as to the exact names of those who fought with Brock on that day of mingled triumph and sorrow. The Chief Justice and Colonel Stanton, we know were of the latter number.

Many eloquent and powerful speeches were delivered.—Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Mr. Henry Sherwood, spoke with much effect. Mr. Hagerman's speech, we unfortunately lost, but may well fancy it to have been powerful. Mr. Attorney-General Dream speech with his control of the speech of t Attorney-General Draper spoke with his usual correct eloquence. Mr. Sullivan, with remarkable strength of expression, and felicity of illustration. The Chief Justice, in a long and truly eloquent address, gave a feeling and impressive sketch of the startling events of last war—the death of Brock, and successful issue of that fearfully unequal struggle. It was delivered with his usual fluency and elegance, and marked by a powerful emotion throughout.— Nothing could equal the enthusiastic reception he received from the assembled multitude. Each resolution was put by the Governor, in these words:—"Is this the sentiment of the people of Upper Canada?"—and a wild shout of affirmative acclamation followed from those to whom the query was ddressed. I cannot attempt a transcript, or even an analysis of the speeches, but refer to some of your cotemporaries for the particulars. On Sir George Arthur leaving the Chair, the Particulars. On Sir George Arthur leaving the Char, the Chief Justice was called to it. Thanks were voted to His Excellency; and Sir Allan Macnab proposed an Address to the Queen, congratulating Her, in the name of the Militia and Pcople of Upper Canada, on Queenston Heights assembled at Houletone of form assessingtion. bled, at Her late escape from assassination.

His Excellency, and 5 or 600 guests, then sat down to a dinner, which passed off like the meeting, with the utmost enthusiasm, hilarity and good feeling; and, as the gray shades of evening were gathering round the cliffs of Queenston, we embarked on our return to Toronto, delighted with the day's proceedings, and proud of the country which was the day's proceedings, and proud of the country which was capable of such a noble manifestation of respect for the capable of such a noble manifestation of respect for the memory of one that had died nobly in its defence, and of to two other extensive Seigniories, including a large loyalty to its Sorganian and the latest the seigniories. loyalty to its Sovereign, and attachment to its institutions.— Soon, very soon, may we behold, on those memorable Heights, a noble evidence of the affection of Upper Canada, to her departed defender, rearing its lofty crest over the spot where

"And fitly may the stranger, pausing there.
"Pray for that gallant spirit's bright repose,
"For be was Freedom's champion!"

Toronto, August, 1840.

Yours, &c.

From the Newcastle (England) Journal. SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE AT MONTREAL.

REMARKS ON THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO ERECT A ENDOW AN ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATION IN THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

Concluded from Nr. 3.

The "rights and privileges" which "either or both of its said Seminaries," could have exercised "before the 18th its of September, 1759," while the Colony appertained to Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, are not gen rally known, and it admits of some doubt whether framers of the Ordinance were fully informed on that he the "objects, intents, and purposes" of the St. Sulpips will be spoken of hereafter; but the main point to be considered. sidered is, that the landed proprietors of the City and Isla of Montreal, and other extensive estates, are to be made ordained the vassals of these Ecclesiastical Lords; with privilege, it is true, of purchasing their exemption from "droits de sans et rentes, lods et ventes, droit de banalit moulin, droit de retrait," and sundry other "rights and pr leges," which existed "before the 18th day of Septem" moulin, droit de retrait," and sundry other "rights and privileges," which existed "before the 18th day of Septembel 1759," for all which they are held and bound to pay a large and unequally distributed compensation, or remain in a state of vassalage for ever; and the money so raised is to be employed for the "same objects, intents, and purpose" as the said St. Sulpicians might or could have done "previously to the 18th day of September, 1759." The Ordinance in question is not what it specifically professes to be, a measure of relief to the Censitaires. It creates the right, legalizes the exactions, and presents them as a free gift to the St. Sulpicians; and then, in the plenitude of Ministerial generosity, leaves to the landed proprietor the option of purchasing his relief from the burdens it imposes, or of becoming a vassal of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.—The landed proprietors, whose rights are thus summarily proposed to be dealt with, invoke the Royal Proclamation as a protection from this measure of injustice; but if Royal Proclamations are to be disregarded, still they appeal to an Act of the Imperial Parliament, as a pledge of the national faith and honour that they shall not be made the serfs of an Ecclesiastical community. If the feudal yoke must be borne, let it, at all events, have the impress of Royalty, for, if serfs at all, the landed proprietors are the serfs of the Queen. It has been asserted that the landed proprietors have been gainers by the substitution of an Ecclesiastical, instead of the Royal power, as Seignior; inasmuch as the St. Sulpicines have been in the habit of compounding with the Censitaires for the lods et ventes, at a lower rate than that authorized by law. It certainly is the case, that the Seminary, holding the estates by a defective title, and being unable to enforce its law. It certainly is the case, that the Seminary, holding the estates by a defective title, and being unable to enforce its claims in a Court of Law, has generally accepted, from the English inhabitants, a lower mutation fine than existed according to its "rights and privileges," before "the 18th day of September, 1759." In some instances, one in particular which could be warned of a care that a which could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english care that the care t lar which could be named, of a wealthy and public spirite individual who had openly avowed his intention of resisting individual who had openly avowed his intention of resisting the claim, a compromise was effected on the payment of a sum, trifling indeed, as compared with the amount which a Seignior may lawfully demand. Individuals, especially among the more wealthy class, have unquestionably been gainers by this mode of adjusting accounts, but by weakening the force of opposition, and depriving the landed proprietors of the support and active co-operation of those who, from station and influence, ought to have taken the lead, it has materially assisted the St. Sulpicians in their negociations with the Government, and enabled them to obtain the Ministerial sanction to a measure, repugnant to the interests Ministerial sanction to a measure, repugnant to the interests and feelings of the English inhabitants generally. Had the Crown entered upon the enjoyment of its rights in these Seigniories, the landed proprietors, both French and English, would have united in alterials. would have united in obtaining some measure of relief.

The schools and colleges established by the St. Sulpicians are essentially French, and it has sedulously been inculcated on the French inhabitants that any endeavours to disposses the Seminary of its Feudal rights, were directed, not so much against the St. Sulpicians as against the language, laws, manners, and customs of the "Canadian Nation." Prejudices and feelings were thus excited among the most numerous class of the population in force of the Seminary. numerous class of the population, in favour of the Seminary, which would not have operated, if similar exactions been demanded by the Crown, and the revenues employ been demanded by the Crown, and the revenues employed for other and general purposes. Considering the vexation and oppressive character of feudal exactions: that amount other "rights and privileges," the Seignior is entitled to claim from every purchaser of real property a fine equal to one-twelfth part of the price, a claim which recurs with each successive sale, it cannot be supposed that the British Government would have desired to perpetuate such a system of taxation on the estates belonging to the Crown, if it inhabitants of all origins had joined in representing its effects. The liberality—or what, perhaps, may be better and effects. The liberality—or what, perhaps, may be better termed the policy of the Seminary, has delayed the final settlement of the question until the present period: and this settlement which has been occasioned by the culpable neglect of the Mission has been occasioned by the Miss delay, which has been occasioned by the culpable like with the Ministers of the Crown, is now urged as a principle reason for granting to the St. Sulpicians the legal right continue their exactions. The question of right is rudely set aside, and if the Government measure is persisted in many thousands of British native-born subjects will be handed over, like so many Russian serfs, to be dealt with handed over, like so many Russian serfs, to be dealt with according to the "rights and privileges," which existed before the 18th day of September, 1759; and this me and iniquitous proceeding is alleged to be justified, because the wise and equitable Ministers of the Crown have, for the last eighty years, denied to the Print P last eighty years, denied to the British inhabitants an act of justice, and because the St. Sulpicians have, during that period, been permitted, by the Government, to exact, the British inhabitants, a large revenue, contrary to law. It might be supposed, that in sanctioning or act of such gross might be supposed, that in sanctioning an act of such gross injustice to the landed proprietors, that Government was influenced by some weighty considerations of state policy that it was essential to the general interests of the province, that, in this instance, the rights of individuals should be disregarded and set at nought, and that the end aimed at disregarded and set at nought; and that the end aimed at would confer a great and lasting benefit on all classes of Her Maiortain and areas and lasting benefit on all classes of Her Maiortain and aimed at the end aimed aimed at the end aimed at Majesty's subjects within the province. A slight inquiry as to "the objects, intents, and purposes" of the proposed grant will suffice to show that, on public grounds, it is wholly indefensible, and that, in its general bearing on the interests of society, it is as inexpedient and impolitic as it is unjust.

The "objects, intents and purposes" of the St. Sulpicians of Montreal, so far, at least, as the public are concerned, according to their constitution and privileges before the 18th day of Sentember 1750 day of September, 1759, are the education and instruction of certain Indian tribes. This was, doubtless, an object of much importance, when the St. Sal, doubtless, an object of establishments of the stable of the much importance, when the St. Sulpicians were first lished and endowed in the colony; but the few rema Indians having a claim on the Seminary, are educated an instructed at so triffing an area. instructed at so triding an expense, that it scarcely meridinstructed at so triding an expense, that it scarcely meriding taken into account, as compared with the revenues of the community. The surplus fands accruing to the St. Sulpicians have been expended and appropriated at their discretion. They have claimed and exercised the right determine, at their own pleasure, "the objects, intents and purposes" to which it should be applied, and it is generally understood that a part of these funds has been remitted and expended in Equation 1. understood that a part of these funds has been remit expended in France and the United States. The produced of the provided by some well meaning sons, because, as they suppose, it provides for the ed. of the people, contains no provision whatever for that pur of the people, contains no provision whatever for the The estates and revenues are made over, without restriction to the St. Sulpicians, "for the same objects, intents, and to the St. Sulpicians, "for the Seminary of the Faux purposes as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of the Seminar Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution, below 18th day of September, 1759, or either or both of the Seminaries might or could have done, or had a right to do or might or could have done, or had a right to do or might or could have done, or had a right or might or could have held, enjoyed or applied the same any part thereof, previously to the last mentioned period what the Seminary of Paris, or the Seminary of Montre "might or could have done" with the revenues before it is the of Seminary of Montre it. 18th of September, 1759, is not defined; they might true, have established schools in this colony, but there

official document on record, showing that they were bound to do so, and declaring what part of their revenues shall appropriated for that "object, intent, and purpose."

The estates and revenues in question are of immense yalue. The evidence given before the Commissioners in 1350 on this head, has reference out to the F. Commissioners of the c this head, has reference only to the Fief and Seignio of unconceded land, and a domain farm within the limit the city of Montreal. It is confidently believed that the Sulvice are it. Sulpicians will realize, under the proposed Ordinance, not less than £500,000, besides which, they are permit invest £30,000 in real estate, which, if judiciously land in a young and rising colony, will, in the lapse of years produce a considerable income. The granting of this enormal produce a considerable income. mous wealth—so disproportioned to the resources of province,—to an Ecclesiastical Corporation, which is powered to admit and elect new members in perpetual succession, without check or interference by the Imperial or the Provincial Governments, would be unwise and improvident, under any view of the case, but there are other circumstants. under any view of the case, but there are other ees connected with this grant, and the uses to which it be applied, which render it peculiarly partial and oppressive.

The tax imposed by the Ordinance is to be levied indis

taxed without being represented, and the rights of conscience invaded; and all this is to be done, because it pleases Her Majesty's Ministers to pander to the prejudices and the vanity of the "Nation Canadienne," by righly endowing, at the public expense, an Ecclesiastical Community, and conferring "rights and privileges," as applied to a system of general education in Canada, which would not be tolerated in any other part of the British dominions. Let it not be supposed, that the opponents of this measure are unwilling that a suitable provision should be made for the general education of the people. An appropriation for that object, in which the Franco-Canadians would participate on equal terms with others, would be regarded as one of the greatest boons the Legislature could bestow. More than this cannot be conceded, and more than this ought not to be asked. It is by no means the least singular incident in this proceeding, that the Ordinance should be brought forward with the sanction and concurrence of the Ministers of the Crown. The Parliamentary debates on the late ministerial scheme of education in Great Britain and Ireland, contrast, oddly enough. with the views and intentions of Ministers on the same sub ject, in regard to this Province; and it is worthy of remark that, so far as can be judged from the opinions of the speakthat, so far as can be judged from the opinions of the speakers on that occasion, there is no considerable party in Parliament, whether Whig or Tory, Radical or Conservative, that would not reprobate and condemn the principle embodied in the Ordinance, which nevertheless, with all its imperfections and absurdities; is graciously tendered to the people of this Colony as a special act of Ministerial favour.

By the 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, it is provided that the Catholic Clergy "may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion," and under that authority the Catholic Clergy claim and receive tithes, from those of their own persuasion only. The exemption of the Protestant landowners

· exemption of the Protestant landowners suasion only. Th payment of those dues and rights, has not been attended with practical inconvenience, or given rise to religious dissensions or animosity. Here, then, was a precedent which might advantageously have been applied to the present case; and if the Government, in its wisdom, see fit to appoint the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in repoint the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in perpetual succession, as commissioners to superintend the education of a part of the people, the "dues and rights" wherewith they are to be endowed, ought, in common justice, to be drawn from those only who belong to their persuasion, and for whose especial benefit the endowment is to be made. It may be that the landed proprietors of French origin, will object to this plan of raising a revenue for "the objects, intents, and purposts" of the seminary against this indeed in contract. os" of the seminary, against which indeed it might reasonably be urged that the entire expense of educating the people ought not to fall on the landed interest alone; but if those who would benefit by the endowment of the St. Sulpithose who would benefit by the endowment of the st. Sulpithose who would be send out the steady out he cians can assign this as a valid plea, why they should not be taxed for that purpose, it surely cannot be expected that others who do not benefit by the endowment, will submit to

There is another party to the case, whose rights have been overlooked. If it has been determined upon by the Government, to compel the Censitaires to purchase the fulfilment of a Royal promise, the revenue so raised is as much the property of the public as the timber fund, the land fund, or any other heavel of what is termed the Crown Revenue, or any other branch of what is termed the Crown Revenue, and ought, in common justice, to be made available for the public service. A wasteful and prodigal grant of funds, more than sufficient to complete some great Provincial work of general utility, after the Government has announced its intention to office a Logicalize upien of the Provinces of intention to effect a Legislative union of the Provinces of Intention to effect a Legislative union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, is a matter deeply interesting to the people of both Provinces; and it is hoped and believed, that such a manifestation of public opinion will be exhibited, as will induce the Government to abandon a project indefensible in principle, and altogether unsuited to the social condition of the people of these Colonies. Reasons of a still more grave and imperative nature exist, why an Ecclesiastical Corporation, with such extensive privileges and resources, should not be engrated on the institutions of the province; and whatever confidence may deservedly be reposed province; and whatever confidence may deservedly be reposed in the Reverend gentlemen who now constitute the Commuweal, to crect a corporation, with authority to admit and ct new members in perpetual succession, and invested with powers, rights, and privileges, which improperly applied, would generate discord among the inhabitants, and exercise a powerful influence in the Legislature of the United Pro-

Civil Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, June 12. CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL. (Continued from cur last.) Lord STANLEY said that peculiar circumstances had occurred which had not enabled him on former occasions to take part in these discussions, and he felt that he ought to apologise to the House for addressing them upon this question. His only excuse was, that he was most anxious on so important a question as the present to observe, that though he had little more to do than to express his concurrence in the opinion which had been so ally stated by his right hon friend, the Member for Tamworth, and also in much which had fallen from his right hon friend opposite, (Mr. Ellice), who was so well acquainted with Canadian affairs, yet he was not insensible of the hazards and dangers which must this he was mit step coupled with such a measure as this. But of as quite satisfied, that if the danger of proceeding in this measure were great, the leaving matters in their present condition, en the other hand, was not to be called a hazard, but the certainty of involving Canada in danger. He hoped the measure would obtain the concurrence of the House, as it was most desirable there should be as little exhibition of division as possible; and he also hoped that his hon, friend the Member for Caithness, who had raised an opposition to the bill at its present stage, would not give the House the trouble to divide, and thus convey to the people of Canada the feeling, that there was a material difference of opinion in that House upon the subject. The hon, Member for Caithness had stated that there were grave reasons in 1791 for the separation of the two provinces; and that the same reasons still rendered the re-union of the provinces unadvisable. Now, admitting to his hon, friend, for the sake of argument-and for the sake of argument only—that the measure for the separation of the provinces was then (in the year 1791) as wise as he (Lord Stanley) thought it a measure of extremely doubtful policy, still he could not agree that circumstances still remained the same non as at that time, or that the same reasons which were applicable to an infant state of cociety, and might have given plausible reasons for adopting a certain course, would act with the same force to prevent the reunion of the provinces, when they should be arrived at their present state of maturity. Looking to the geographical position of the two provinces, with reference to each other, it must be felt that the separation of the two provinces would be quite sure to lead to Ferious embarrassment. Look again to the fact of the two races of English and French Canadians. The fact of the existence of the St. Lawrence, that great communication between the two provinces and this country, it was absolutely necessary to the prosperity But this vast communication between the provinces would be use-less to Upper Canada, unless the steps taken by Upper Canada

appiness of Lower Canada that the union should take place were cordially supported by Lower Canada. At the same time, separate interests being given to the Lower Province, gave them the power to interfere with the prosperity of the Upper Province. He said this fact alone would have always thrown a doubt into his mind, as to the propriety of the permanent arrangement for separating the two provinces. They had to deal with one part of the population, which, whilst it formed the minority in numbers, uted the majority in property, and hence it was certain that in the restricted sphere of the Lower Province they would introduce on a more limited scale, those very dissensions w was the object of the Act of 1791 to avoid; and from that there would be the fighting of the numerical majority against the superior energy, skill, and capital of the minority, which, if properly guided by the Mother Country, must prevail over the French ans. From that moment, it was impossible that mer should not turn their eyes to the time when the two provinces must be united. And though, for his own part, he could boast of little acquaintance with the immediate affairs of the two provinces, his own mind was always bent to the period when that union must be necessary. At the same time, he had always been sensible of the danger of proceeding prematurely, or, on the other hand, of allowing the step to be too long delayed, which must be accompaallowing the step to be too long delayed, which must be accompanied with no inconsiderable hazard and danger. What was the state of things now? Was it possible or probable that it could continue? Had any feasible scheme of any party been introduced or entertained in corposition to this? He should feel extreme reluctance in taking from the government the responsibility of the measure. Whatever they proposed, so long as they remained a government, they must incur all the responsibility attaching to their proceedings. It was a fearful responsibility for those who were in opposition to recommend that certain steps should be taken. were in opposition to recommend that certain steps should be taken.
The government, on the other hand, were, of course, in possession The government, on the other hand, were, of course, in passes.—
ef every description of information gleaned from both partice.—

criminately from all classes of the landed proprietors, while Therefore, the fact that this measure was introduced upon the the education afforded by the Seminary is adapted to the wants and wishes of a part only of the inhabitants. An Act of the Imperial Parliament is to be violated, a Royal promise thrown to the winds, the English inhabitants are to be contended that they could not trust to Lower Canada such a liberal form of government, but that he did not wish for a despotic but a representative. Did his hon, friend think of, or had he heard from any quarter, any details of a measure to maintain the heard from any quarter, any details of a measure to maintain the authority of the Crown by these means; and with respect to Lower Canada, we had arrived at the stigma of a despotic government, and could not maintain, for the British interests, that preponderance which he desired? With such a bastard form of government, how long did his hon. friend imagine the French Canadians, or the British minority, would be satisfied? Would the latter be content to remain in a state of inferiority to their the latter be content to remain in a state of interiority to their fellow countryman? He was happy to hear of the security of the civil list provided for Her Majesty. With reference to the 50th clause, he appealed to the government whether it would not be better, after the third reading, before the question "that the bill do pass," to postpone that question to a future occasion? Govern-ment, by the measure, would wholly put an end to their manage-ment of the land; they would deprive themselves of the produce from the Crown Lands. He believed he understood the right hon. gentleman rightly in stating that the Crown was to keep in its hands the management of the revenues obtained from the Crown Lands. He trusted that he should receive from his noble friend some satisfactory assurance that the Crown Lands were to be retained under the management of the Crown—not the Crown Lands merely, but the revenue from the Crown Lands, which it was proposed to transfer to the House of Assembly. It was of great importance for the House to know what sort of bargain it was making. He trusted also his noble friend would not omit to notice the remark of the right hon. Member for Tamworth, as to the immense importance of recollecting that in these matters they were not dealing with cases analogous to the affairs of the British Constitution—such as the civil list—but that every expenditure which was to be made was an expenditure of capital, and if not carefully looked to, might prove very detrimental. It might be to the interest of the colony to force such a rapid sale of the lands, as, at the expiration of the term, to make the two-fifths which were as, at the experiment of the front not an equivalent for the £30,000. He hoped to find that the noble lard was convinced of the expediency and necessity of introducing a system of subordinate local admin istration. He had heard that in Upper Canada the system of local courts at present prevailed. As Chief Justice Robinson's local courts at present prevailed. As Chief Justice Robinson's statement was in direct opposition to the statement of Captain Pringle, he should beg leave to read them a few lines from the sentiments of the Chief Justice in relation to municipal institututions. In Upper Canada, said Chief Justice Robinson, the local magistrates had power to raise taxes and to apply them to specific local purposes. It was, therefore, unwise to attempt to enforce that upon them, which, without the present bill, they had the power if they chose of effecting for themselves. There was all the machinery in Upper Canada for all their wants, and yet the government attempted to force on them what they did not ask for: government attempted to force on them what they did not ask for; and, as far as regarded the law, what they had repeatedly petitioned against—(Hear). At the risk of wearying the House, he would read a short passage from the report of Sir J. Colborne, in which report he (Lord Stanley) concurred. Sir J. Colborne said, "In the new provinces he considered that the welfare of the colony was

best consulted by allowing the right to remain with the local legislature of legislating on their own affairs. The wants, and the limits of those wants, were best known to the people of Canada, and, therefore, the people of Canada were best able to legislate upon what concerned their own interests." He was sensible of the danger of allowing the session to expire without doing something; and though he could not approve of every portion of the bill, yet, in consideration of the immense importance of the subject, he should give the third reading of the bill his cheerful and cordial support.

Mr. ELLICE explained. Lord Howick objected to expunge the clauses as proposed, because he considered they were most essential to the efficiency of the measure before the House. This opinion was not confined to himself, but was held by the highest authorities on the subject.

He believed that the question was attended with so much conflict. ing matter, that, even if the House legislated, with all the wisdom which could be produced, they would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the government of the Canadas by a single legislature. It would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the colony, with success, unless local bodies were allowed to exist for local taxation and improvements. And this was rendered still further necessary, in consequence of that clause in the Act which required that every grant of money should be recompanied by some officer acting under the authority of government. Act which replaced the mended by some officer acting under the authority of government. It appeared to him the wisest course to follow the example of this country and the United States. In this country, parochial and county taxation was independent of general taxation. It was also the same in the United States, and a similar system was likewise necessary in Canada. If asked why he would create similar institutions, his reply would be, that he did not create, he only extended and improved those already in existence. It was necessary to have local courts, yet it was, at the same time, quite as essential to have those courts under the check and control of the executive government. An important part of the clause, was the power conferred on the Governor of checking the proceedings of those district councils. In Lower Canada nothing of this sort existed, although it was equally essential it should exist. This field for legislature was entirely blank, and here was the reason why it was necessary to have the clauses in the bill, and by this means abstain from leaving the subject to the decision of the means abstain from leaving the subject to the decision of the United Assembly. For when the Assembly met, a task of much difficulty would be thrown upon them, which it would be advisable for the House to relieve them from, by the means which the preing Canada. It was only since he had come down to the House, sent bill afforded. He felt convinced, that the clauses in question rendered the requisite assistance, and he hoped they would be ncluded, for he deprecated leaving such an important matter to be settled by the General Assembly. With respect to the reports and the contradictions which had been referred to, he would not attempt to follow all that had been said. Local taxation ought be left to local bodies, but care should be taken to prevent th to whom the power of taxation was entrusted, from exceeding the bounds of justice and moderation. He agreed in this, that the cry against jobbers and jobbing in land, was foolish and unfounded. pers were often highly serviceable, and in the end would be and to lead to the settlement of the colony. Within due bounds jobbing was advantageous, but of course a provision should be made to restrain abuses, and prevent an unjust advantage from being taken by large speculators in land. He again expressed his anxiety for the retention of the clauses, for if they were emitted, the

measure, though even with them incomplete, would be left still more vague and inefficient in one of its most important points.

Mr. Pakington must enter his protest against the measure, All the points which he had already laid down as and danger. All the points which he had already laid down as dangerous, had been distinctly recognised by all the speakers who had addressed the House on the subject. The noble Lord himself dmitted that the extent of Canada rendered it dangerous as well admitted that the extent of Canada rendered it dangerous as wen as difficult to attempt to govern the Province by one legislature. It had also been admitted, that much difficulty occurred on the bject of religion, and that another source of danger was, whether it would be possible to govern the country by such a legislative assembly as would be constituted by the bill. The right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) said that the British majority had been made too narrow by the bill to admit of a hope of governing the ountry; but would the noble Lord say, if the bill passed, that here would be any majority at all?—(Hear.) His (Mr. Pakington's) belief was, that it was a v.ry doubtful point whether, in the first house of assembly, there would be any British majority at all. Some parts of the bill, he admitted, were good; but there were other parts which were objectionable. With respect to the question of the union, he begged to remind the House that the Canadian legislature had sat for four years, and they had emphatically condemned the experiment; and though they now consented to it, yet it must be recollected, that the assembly tacked certain ditions to their acquiescence, which very materially altered the When the Canadians found the nature if the provisions, with respect to the seat of government, he anti-ipated they would not agree to the bill. The hon member had cipated they would not agree to the first of the non-member has said that he was confirmed in his inclination to support this bill, by finding that so able a man as Chief Justice Robinson could nly present eight alternatives to choose from, and could not bring orward any one specific plan as positively worthy of adopting. But surely where eight alternatives were offered, any one of which was better than this, their multitude was no reason for the rejection of all and the adoption of this. There was abundant autho tion of all and the adoption of this. There was abundant authority to show that the plan which he had recommended—that of uniting Montreal to the Upper Province—which was as old as the committee of 1828, and which was recommended by Mr. Wilmot Horton, would have been more acceptable than any other. There was no doubt, from what had occurred, that the measure would pass, and he hoped, from the bottom of his heart, that every of his predictions would be falsified, and that it would be completely If his hon, friend should press his amendment ivision, he should feel it his duty to vote with him; but as it was desirable, if it was to be adopted, that it should be adopted was destrated, it was the should be adopted with the greatest possible appearance of unanimity, he put it to his hon friend whether it would be expedient to persist in it. Lord John Russell spoke with great diffuseness, in opposition

Mr. C. Buller said the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) was Mr. C. Billian advantage time to consider the objections stated by his right hon. friend the member for Coventry and others, but he apped that consideration would not induce him to abandon the The object of the Earl of Durham was, by the establishclauses. The object of the Estatus was, by the establishment of local municipal bodies in the Canadas, in order to promote harmony and good feeling; and the clauses, therefore, ought to be retained, as the colonial legislature might not feel disposed to adopt such a course, without the sanction of the British Parlia-

Sir G. SINCLAIR said, as no division had been taken in the early stages of the bill, and as it was one which he conceived might lead to a disruption of the Canadas, he hoped he should

For the third reading 156

THURSDAY, June 18. ord John Russell, in rising to move the third reading of the Canada Government Bill, said that he had promised the last time the Bill was before the house, when the order for the third time the Bill was before the house, when the order for the third reading was agreed to by a great majority, to take into consideration certain amendments which had been proposed by different members. The first of these was the proposal of the Right Hon. Baronet, the Member for Tamworth, to the effect that debts in future contracted by the provinces of Canada should not form a charge upon the consolidated revenue fund of the provinces before the civil list charge. It appeared to him, upon consideration, that it was desirable to make this alteration; and he accordingly represent to do so. There was another suggestion of the Right that it was desirable to make this alteration; and he accordingly proposed to do so. There was another suggestion of the Right Hon. Baronet's with respect to the representation. The Right Hon. Baronet suggested that certain commercial bodies should be created, in whom the representation should rest. He thought there would be so much difficulty in carrying the suggestion into effect in such a manner as that these bodies should not become too effect in such a manner as that these boards as suggestion. Ano-exclusive, that he was not able to adopt this suggestion. Another suggestion had been made by his Right Hon. friend (Mr. E. Ellice,) namely, that all the clauses regarding district councils should be omitted. He had endeavoured to limit the power of these bodies, as they certainly had not experience, and they were likely, as his Right Hon. friend supposed, to propose persons in whom no great confidence was placed, but who, by means of their influence over a very ignorant portion of the population, might acquire a temporary ascendancy injurious to property, and mischievous as regarded the general welfare. There was great difficulty at present in limiting the power that ought to be given to these bodies, and upon consideration, he thought it better to leave out all those clauses which gave an extensive power, than endeavour to limit it. The 63d clause, which allowed the Governor General to constitute townships in those parts in which they were not already constituted, he proposed to retain. He was anxious upon a question of so much importance, that there should be as much agreement as possible among all parties respecting the clauses that should be sent to the other house of parliament, and clauses that should be sent to the other house of parliament, and he must say that if he should lose anything by the omission of the clauses to which he had adverted, in point of advantage to be derived by the provinces, on the other hand, he would gain infinitely more by the general agreement of the house upon the bill in its present shape. The noble Lord concluding by moving that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. Huan regretted to have that it was the intention of the noble Lord to omit the clauses relating to the district councils. Much that was good in the bill had now been struck out. It was a most important thing that the colonists should have the power of self-government, and he should oppose the striking out of these clauses. He wished to ask the noble lord whether any individual was at present confined in Canada under the provisions of the Ha-

was at present confined in Canada under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and he would suggest the necessity

of proclaiming a general amnesty.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say, that he believed that by the last accounts the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was stated to be still in force, but the Governor General did not mean to renew the law, which would therefore expire. He believed those who had been confined under the provisions of that Act had

heen already discharged.
Sir C. Grey said, that the Bill before the House expressed the sentiments which he had entertained on the subject, although he did not arrogate to himself he honour of having had any hand in framing it. He hoped that the Hon. Member for Kilkenny would abstain from dividing the House, as it was very desirous to

Sir R. PEEL said, it washis intention to vote for the passing of Sir R. Peel said, it washis intention to vote for the passing of this Bill. The Noble lord had introduced some very important alterations. That amendment by which he proposed to make the charge on the Civil List a prior lien upon the consolidated fund, was most important as a security for the maintenance of the Civil List; at the same time it was quite consistent with equity and justice, and one with whichhe was sure the Colonial authorities justice, and one with wincine was safe the Colonia attractive could find no fault. He was sorry that the noble lord could not agree that the mercantile interest should be represented in the united Assembly by a superintending body, a chamber of com-merce, composed, quite irrepectively of difference in political and religious opinions, of commecial individuals. Such a body should have a duly adjusted weigh in the Assembly. It would be a de-cided improvement in the onstitution of the Assembly, because it would give a larger preponterance to those who were in favour of British interests. With regard to the District Councils, he thought it would be advantageous to the public to establish, under certain regulations, local authorities, let these be called by what name they might, with will defined powers of taxation for local objects; but it would be poper to leave the constitution of those local authorities to the local Legislature. It would be more literally following out the principle of self-government, if those Councils were not appointed by the Imperial Legislature. A great experiment was to be tried, and he thought it would be better to wait for a time, rather than to stablish the Councils simultaneously with the Legislative Assembly. He entirely concurred in the policy of omitting those clases from the Bill, which had been rethat he had seen the last of the series of documents printed under that title. He had given it as close a perusal as he could in that short space of time, and he could not help thinking that some of the papers might have been communicated to the House at an earlier period. For instance, there was a despatch of the noble lord dated the 20th of May, acknowledging the receipt of one from Mr. P. Thom son, of the 4th of April, "transmitting, in order that it might be laid at the foot of the Throne, a petition from the Roman Catholic

clergy of Lower Canada, exprecating the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and praying for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1791." Nearly three weeks had elapsed since the receipt and reply to that despatch, and therefore, there was no reason why the House, while called upon to assent to the third reading of this bill, should be kept in ignorance of communications of such importance. He did not see in the despatches, however, any reason why he should withhold his assent to the bill. On the contrary, he found, with some satisfaction, that his views bitants of the District of Gaspe, the strongest remonstrance against bitants of the District of Gaspe, the strongest remonstrance against the management that District to the Trovince of New Brunswick had been forwarded for presentation to the Throne, in which they stated that they were "all strongly attached to the institution nd laws of Lower Canada, and w of misfortunes should the Imperial Parliament dismember the said District from the Province of Lower Canada, in order to annex it District from the Province of Lower Canada, in order to annex it to that of New Brunswick, the customs, manners, and laws of which essentially differ from those which prevail in the District of Gaspé." He had before stated, and he now repeated, that he could not foresee any period when the union proposed by the bill could be more satisfactorily arranged than at present. Sir George Arthur, who appeared to be favourable to the bill, made the following observations, in his concluding despatch:—"There is a natural anxiety felt for the result of the Union and Clergy Reserve ills, but there is otherwise no particular excitement in the country and the community, generally, seem more desirous of repose than of further agitation, and I do not know that a more auspicio of intriner agrants.

The moment could be expected to present itself for carrying the details of the Union into practical effect, if that measure be decided upon by the Imperial Legislature."

Upon these grounds, he (Sir R. Peel) gave his assent without the slightest hesitation, to the passing of this bill; and he could not conclude the part he had taken, with respect to this discussion, without expressing his most cordial prayer, that the measure under contemplation of the House might promote the interests of the inhabitants of those two Provinces, which he believed to be as dear to the British Parliament as the terests of our own people at home; and that it might lay the foundation of a permanent, prosperous, and glorious connection between the two Canadas and this country.—(Cheers.)

Sir T. Cochrane said, that having had much to do in the ourse of his professional career with Colonial matters, he naturally course of his professional career with Colonial matters, he naturally felt a great interest in this question. No measure which had occupied the attention of the House for so many years past could have been of such vital importance to this country and its dependance. ncies: and if ever there was a great question with which party politics ought not to be mixed up it was one. Two important points were involved in this Bill; one was its effect upon the inpoints were involved in the Bill; one was its effect upon the internal economy of the Colonies themselves, and the other its influence upon the Empire at large. He thought that during the discussion of this question sufficient consideration had not been given to the extent of country with which they had to deal, and the context of the to the extent of the sequent which they had to deal, and the com-sequent inconvenience and inefficiency of having a Government at a remote point, and of being left without local Governments equal to the single legislature to attend to the civil necessities of so large a territory. He much feared that the passing of this Bill would ritory.

virtual declaration of the independence of the Canadas and he virtual declaration of the last dictatorial Act which the House would pass for those Colonies. Daily experience proved that there was a large body of persons there who could not be depended upon. Nova Scotia, which had always been considered a most loyal Pro Nova Scotta, which are the speed considered a most toyal rio-vince, had petitioned for the removal of the Governor, and given other unequivocal signs of their disloyalty. A great desire was ex-pressed in all parts of the Colonies for what was called "Responsipressed in all parts of the Colonies for what was called "Responsible Government." Sir George Arthur had described a large portion of the people of Upper Canada for being the most disloyal, having the word "reform" on their lips, but "separation" cherished in their hearts. He would not dread separation, were the Colonies

in a condition to maintain their own independence; but since they had not yet arrived at that maturity and srtength, he must say that had not yet arrived at that maturity and steength, in that say that he looked forward with great dismay to that separation, which was urged on by a body of democrats there, before the people and the Colony were in a state which could justify them in assuming their independence, and before they could indulge the alightest hope of deriving any advantage from such a proceeding. It had been said that the Governors and authorities of Canada were in favour of this Bill. But Sir J. Colborne, for one, had not given any opinion on the measure, and he had reason to believe that the gallant Commander was opposed to it.—(Hear.) He sincerely prayed that all his anticipations might be falsified, and he should be exceedingly delighted to find that, as the inhabitants of this country and the people of Canada had proceeded from one stock, so they would in

all respects be fully and cordially united.
On the Question that the Bill do pass.

Mr. Hume said, that he objected to the omission of clauses hich went to give local municipal Counci's. He thought such an which went to give local municipal Could's. He thought such an omission exceedingly unwise, and that it must be attended with bad consequences. The Bill once passed, he wished to know what authorities would exist to administer local affairs? If the noble lord really intended to omit these clauses, he must record his vote against the Bill. He therefore hoped that the noble lord would

Lord J. Russell replied, that he should give his opinion upon this subject to the Canadian Government, and he thought that being done, the better course would be to leave the matter in the hands of the United Legislature.

Mr. Hume said, if he understood the noble lord to intimate an atention of sending out the Bill to Canada, accompanied by a re-commendation to the effect that the Councils which he referred to ought to be established, he (Mr. Hume) should not press his ob-

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

At a Meeting of the Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada held on QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, on the 30th July, 1840, to take into consideration the steps necessary for the re-construc-tion of Brock's Monument—which has become requisite, in consequence of the late wicked attempt at its destruction: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (Major-General OR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H.) having taken the Chair, and Colonel RICHARD BULLOCK, Adjutant-General of Militia, having been appointed Secretary. His EXCELLENCY, in opening the proceedings of the Meeting, read from the Chair the following extract from the District General Order, issued on the 14th Oct.,

14th October 1812. DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR GENERAL SHEAFFE offers his best thanks to the Troops, for the bravery and good conduct so eminently display-ed by all ranks and descriptions, in the action of yesterday, which terminated in the complete overthrow of the Enemy—their General, with many Officers, and above 800 Men, having been made prisoners; a considerable number killed and wounded; and a stand f Colours, with a Six-Pounder, taken. This brilliant success, is however, clouded by the ever-to-be-lamented death of MAJOR-GENERAL BROCK—who gloriously fell, while foremost in the ranks, gallantly cheering his Troops, when opposing far superior numbers. The zeal, ability and valour, with which he served his King and Country, render this a public loss that must long be deplored; and his memory will live in the hearts and affections of those who had an opportunity of being acquainted with his private

Major-General SHEAFFE has also to regret, that Lieut. Colonel MacDonell. Provincial Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Brock, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his Chief, received a wound in the action—which, there is reason to believe,

(Signed) THO'S. EVANS.

After which, the following Resolutions were adopted:

1st Resolution-Moved by Col. Sir A. N. MACNAB, seconded

y DAVID THO IBURY, Esq.

Resolved, That the memory of the late Sin Isaac Brock, is ear to all classes of the inhabitants of Upper Canada—and that lose who witnessed his exploits, and followed him to battle and to ictory, as well as all who have since found a home in the country he so nobly defended, unite in one common and universal feeling of respect and veneration for the name of Brock: which stand pre-eminent in the short but eventful history of the Province, be inging to present and future generations, an inheritance of Mili-ary renown, and an example of sterling fidelity shown through life and to death, now valued, unforgotten and unfading .- Carried

2nd Resolution .- Moved by Colonel the Honourable WILLIAM

2nd Resolution.—Moved by Colonel the Honourable William Morris, seconded by Col. R. D. Franser:—
Resolved, That the Tribute of Public Gratitude, bestowed upon the memory of Brock, in the erection of a Monument by the people of the Province, over the scene of his great victory, and his orious death, has been regarded with pride and pleasure, by Upper Cauadians, as gratifying to the recollections of the Veteran Loyalist, and stimulating the Patriotism of the rising generation, whenever that Monument of the departed Hero met their view.—

Carried by acclamation.

3rd Resolution -- Moved by Mr. Justice MACAULAY, sec by JOHN CLARKE Esq.-

Resolved, That the destruction of the Monument of SIR ISAAC BROCK, by a treacherous and felon hand, is contemplated by the People of Upper Canada with one universal feeling of disgust and

horrence. - Carried by acclamation -Moved by W. H. MERRITT, Esq. and seconded

Lieut, Col. J. B. ASKIN-Resolved, That the people of Upper Canada have a right to exect that the same sentiments of indignation must be entertained y the high-minded and honorable of all nations, at the craven and wanton outrage on the hallowed tomb of a Hero—who had no enemies when living but those of his Sovereign—and who, dying on this, his last battle field, left none surviving who continued his ocs .- Carried by acclamation.

-Moved by Lieut. Col. HENRY SHERWOOD, and

econded by Col. ROBERT STANTON—
Resolved, That we re-call to mind, with admiration and gratitude, the perilous times in which Sir Isaac Brock led a small Regular Force, the Loyal and gallant Militia, and the Brave and Teach I I Indian Warriors, to oppose the invaders—when his fortitude inspired courage, and his sagacious policy gave confidence, in despite of a hostile force apparently overwhelming.—Carried by

6th Resolution—Moved by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, conded by Col. the Hon. J. Kerby.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our surprise and indignation, that the remains of an honoured lamented Soldier should have that the remains of an ineeded protection, even against the basest of mankind, we are ready cheerfully to seize the opportunity of shewing the steadiness of our attachment to the principles and the memory of Brock, by the re-construction of a Monument to his fame, worthy of the inhabitants of a Country preserved by his valour and sagacity, and commensurate with the increased resources of a people who have prospered under a Rule, which he lived and died to perpetuate.—

7th Resolution-Moved by Col. the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, sec-

onded by Col. Angus McDonell.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting the most suitable Monument would be an Obelisk, upon the site of the present structure; and that to procure funds for its crection, it shall be proposed to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Militia Regiment, in this Province, to contribute a sum equal to one day's pay of their respective Ranks when on actual service, and that Donations be received in aid of the funds.—Carried by acclamation.
8th Resolution-Moved by the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, seconded

Mesoived, That we have read with great pride and satisfaction, the proceedings of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal held in consequence of the destruction of the present Monument, and that we assure ourselves of the cordial co-operation of the people of the neighbouring British Colonies, in the design of per-petuating the fame of an Officer, whose character and services they nust ever hold in the most grateful and affectionate remembrance -Carried by acclamation

ion-Moved by Col. Bostwick, seconded by Lieut. 9th Resolu COLONEL McDOUGALL-

Resolved, That the several Colonels, and Officers commanding Regiments of Militia in this Province; the Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department; and the Officers who served with the Indian Warriors during the late war, do compose a Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this meeting, with power to appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees, for the more convenient execution of any part of their duty intrusted to them, and that the General Committee do hold their first meeting Toronto, on Monday, the 17th day of August next, and mee subsequently at such times and places as they may by regulation or special call appoint .- Carried by acclamation.

10th Resolution, -Moved by Mr. Justice HAGERMAN, seconded Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to cause these Resolutions to be transmitted to the Legislature at its next Session, in the hope that, as a high additional mark of public honour to the memory of the late Major-General SIR ISAAC BROCK, and his lamented companion in arms, the late lamented Lieut. Col. McDonell, of the Upper Canada Militia,

provision may be made for protecting the Monument against out rage in all times to come.—Carried by acclamation.

11th Resolution,.—Moved by Lieut. Col. Kearns, seconded by

Lieut. Col. KIRKPATRICK—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to their Excellencies the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON Governor General of British North America; and Major General Sir RICHARD JACKSON, Commander of the Forces in British North America; and Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, for the promptitude and liberality with which they here contributed to the fund about to be created for the re-construction of the Monument.—Carried

Signed by Command of His Excellency) the Lieutenant Governor. RICHARD BULLOCK, COLONEL,

Adjutant General Militi:

His EXCELLENCY having left the Chair, it was the wish of the ceeting that it should be taken by the Hon. Chief Justice ROBIN-

The Hon. the Chief Justice having taken the Chair, it was moved by Henry John Boulton, Esq. seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD THOMSON, and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to His EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, our distinguished Chairman, for the dignity, and amenity, with which he has presided over the proceedings of this great Colonial assemblage, invited by His Excellency's General Order of the 30th ultimo, to take into their consideration, the unhallowed attempt of some nameless ruffian to destroy the Monument erected on these Heights to the memors of the immortal Brock and to adopt such measures as they should are

cessary for its re-construction.

It was "then moved by Colonel Sir Allan Napier Macnab, seconded by Colonel William Chisholm—

That the present occasion affords a suitable opportunity for agreeing to an Address to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, upon the late traitorous attempt upon Her Majesty's life, the following Address be adopted—that it be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on the behalf of the meeting—and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to transmit it, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.—Carried unanimously. lency the Lieutenant Governor be requested lency the Lieutenant Governor be requested unanimously.

| Light | Lieutenant Governor |

RICHARD BULLOCK,

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTT.

We, the Militia and other Inhabitants of Your Majesty's logarines of Upper Canada, being assembled on the heights Queenston, for the purpose of devising measuresto re-construct to Monument of Sir Isaac Brock, lately attempted to be destroyed by a midnight uncendiary, and conceiving this to be an appropriate occasion on which to express our feelings upon the late traitorous attempt at your Majesty's life, humbly offer to Your Majesty's this our dutiful Address.

We inhabit a distant and exposed portion of Your Majesty's extended Dominions, and, while we have on all occasions shown that we are cheerfully ready to defend the integrity of Your Majesty's Empire, we gratefully acknowledge the powerful protection orded to us by Your Majesty; which has given us peace and security under the glorious banner of our Country, and enabled us to hold at proud defiance, all who would impugn Your Majesty's igh authority, or injure the least of Your Majesty's Subjects. We are deeply attached to Your Majesty's House and Person-

Your Majesty's life is inexpressibly dear to us—We therefore can-not find language in which to give utterance to our horror and detestation at the late trai o ous attempt to deprive Your Malest, 's faithful Subjects of a Sovereign universally revered and beloved, by the millions who inhabit the mighty Empire, over which the

generous and benign rule of Your Majest, extends.

We are unfeignedly grateful to the Almighty disposer of events, for that He has been pleased to preserve Your MAJESTY. We offer our most earnest prayers, that the same heavenly protection, which has on this occasion shielded Your Majesty, may continue through length of days; and that Your Majesty may long live to reign, in peace and security, over a prosperous and contented

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chairman.

On the behalf of the Meeting. RICHARD BULLOCK

JUST PUBLISHED, BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, "THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;"

A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1846, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBKEW language and the Cegnate. Dialects, (Cheldec and Syriac), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

6-tf 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.

5-tf

PALESTINE.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S new Course on Palestine or the Holy Land, will be given in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of Toronto, in Newgate, street, on the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 11th, 12th, and 13th, at 8 o'elock. To prevent the pressure and confusion at the doors-

by which so much inconvenience has been occasioned to the audience on entering,—a new arrangement has been thought necessary. No tickets will therefore be sold at the door; and no money payments received there.

To simplify the labours of the door-keepers, and to allow of the members of families attending separately, or together, in such numbers as may suit their convenience, it has been thought best to issue Single tickets only. The price of these, when purchased for a single Evening, will be at the former rate of 2s. 6d. each: and Pupils or Youths under Fifteen at half-price; but to persons purchasing Setts of Three for the Course, the same reduction will be made as before; namely, 3 for 5s.-6 for 9s.-12 for 12s.-and 15 for 15s. Each individual, therefore, will have a separate ticket, which they are requested to present on their entering, as none can be admitted without tickets, and no money will be received at the door.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this institution will

L terminate as follows: Male Department,-Tuesday, August 18th. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville.

Female Department-Saturday, August 22d. August, 1, 1840. ASSISTANT WANTED.

THE situation of Assistant Master in the Johns-

Town DISTRICT SCHOOL is now vacant, and should be filled previously to the 18th of August. Unexceptionable testimonials as to character, conduct, and scholarship will be required, and a liberal compensation allowed. A graduate of an English University would be preferred. Address the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville,

August, 1, 1840. 4w3

MARRIED. In this city, on the 6th instant, by the Reverend Mr. McNabb, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Walker, Merchant Tailor, to Miss Margaret Farquhar, only daughter of the late W. Farquhar, Esq., Ballymotte, Ireland. DIED.

At his residence, at York Hill, Yonge street, on the 16th July, Mr. James Van Nostrand, aged 76 years. The deceased was a native of Long Island, which his preference for British institutions induced him to leave after the American Revolution --

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 7: Rev. F. Mack, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. sub. and rem. H. Sinton, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub.; John White, Esq. P.M., rem: Rev. F. B. Fuller; Dr. Ridley.

The following have been received by the Editor: -A. Davidson, Esq., rem; Rev. C. P. Reid, rem. in full vol. 3; Amicus (2); Mr. J. McLaren, rem.; Rev. Wm. Dawes, add. sub.

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER III .- A CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.

Alban most punctually obeyed his father's last commands. First of all he chose a little knoll, not far from the highway, which commanded a full and uninterrupted view of the meadow, and there laid him in the tomb; over it he raised a lofty pyramid of white marble of Liguria; this he surrounded with a belt of dark whole neighbouring country. Alban ever gave it a look as the last light of evening fell upon it, and as the early tibts of morning first made it visible.

In the next place, as soon as the cares of settling his father's affairs were over, he entered upon the enquiry. It served to divert his grief at the same time that he was performing a duty. He unrolled the volumes of Philosophers which he had brought with him, and studied intensely their writings down from Plato to the latest Platonist. Never were they pursued with greater eagerness after conviction; and yet, when he rolled up the last volume of the last author, and summed up in his mind all that he had acquired, he found himself come back exactly to the spot whence he had started; the end so much desired, the remedy against the bitterness of death, although offered by all of them, was quite as distant as before. The very utmost he could attain to was a picture of hope, not a substance of belief; and the outline even of that picture was very imperfect, and its colours faint: there was nothing in it definite. It seemed a different subject at different times and in different positions.

Angry and disappointed at his ill success, Alban allowed a morbid disgust to take possession of him .-He blamed the Gods for having brought him into life for the mere purpose, it would seem, of making him taste of the bitterness of death. He felt himself to be a mere lump of matter animated at their caprice, and for their amusement. As soon as they were satisfled with the enjoyment of the spectacle which he exhibited, he was to be dismissed to his former state of

Now it was that he felt most sensibly the want of a friend to whom he might impart his perplexities, and by sharing them, alleviate their burden. But in this far distant province, one who could perform such an office towards Alban, was not to be found. The youth of the colony, however he might enjoy their society as companions of amusement and exercise, were quite unqulifled to take a share in his studies or meditations. The old were quite as impracticable; they were veterans, who had gained their share in the country by their own good sword, and laughed with scorn at the very name of philosophy. Paulinus, Suetonius, and Agricola were they who for them had discovered the great end; and perhaps their discovery was really more valuable than all the rambling and fruitless fancies of Plotinus and his fellows, upon which Alban was engaged. Aware of what an answer, if any, his enquiries would meet among his friends, he kept his studies secret, and the seclusion, demanded by custom upon the death of a father, effectually shielded him from all interruption.

He had reached the very pitch of this uncomfortable state, and his perplexity was extreme, when one evening he went into the chamber in which his father had breathed his last. He surveyed the bed with tears, and then sate down in the very chair which he had occupied by his side in his last moments. He went over in his mind once again the objects of his enquiry. Disobedient man-just God-the certainty of retribution-the inefficacy of repentance, or of any other means devised to avert the arm of divine justice—the life to come, all these were revolved in his thoughts once more; until wearied and disgusted with the endless perplexity, he rose up and took his station at the window, just as he had done on the evening before his father's death.

It was the very moment of sunset; he saw the fiery orb make a plunge, as it were, and sink into the region of darkness-but only to return in glory. Happy sun, cried he, who daily diest but to live again, canst thou tell me the secrets of the chambers of death, and of the regions which are beyond this diurnal sphere? He had scarce uttered these words, when he was startled by the sudden re-appearance of the figure which he had seen on the night preceding his father's death. It was moving in the dusk along the highway, in the same solemn manner as before, and when arrived opposite the window, looked up as before, but, if any thing, with a look of increased tenderness and interest.

Alban was precisely in the mind to follow the invitation, and scarcely needed the recollection of his former resolution. He rose up, and came upon the highway just in time to see it turn off the road into a bye-way. He hastened along, and entering a deep and narrow lane, saw the figure moving on before him; keeping it in sight. be advanced cautiously, taking advantage of every turn to disguise the pursuit. A wild open heath now presented itself, and across this he tracked the figure, which never once cast a look behind. The shades of night had now come on when they entered a wood; here he could follow more closely without hazarding detection, but at the same time it was more difficult to keep sufficiently in view the object of his pursuit; every instant the chase became more perplexing. Sometimes he completely lost sight of the figure; at other times he came suddenly, with a rustle of the underwood, so close behind, that he wondered how he did not create alarm. The wood seemed interminable, and became more thickly entangled, until at length he came all at once upon a wide open glade.

The moon was now shining forth with exceeding brightness, so that every object stood out with the distinctness of daylight. In the centre appeared a Druidical altar of enormous size, and around it was a circle of cells; but to his astonishment they were descreed, roofless, and ruinous. A belt of gigantic oaks girded the sacred inclosure, but they were quite destitute of the usual decorations; not a mark presented itself of any present use of the spot for sacred purposes. On the contrary most conspicuous were the signs of disuse and neglect. Melancholy are such sights; they tell us that not only whole generations of men, but also entire modes of thinking are passed away, and throw us to a long and obscure distance from the former tenants of the spot. Here, however, the desertion could have been but recent, and struck Alban with extreme surprise. But he had little leisure to reflect upon these strange proofs of the neglect of the patriotic and proud and enthusiastic Briton towards his national rites, for the figure was fast gaining ground. Another long and intricate maze of the forest was threaded through, and the very brightness of the moonlight, falling capriciously through the thick bowers which rose overhead, and giving, by contrast, a double obscurity to the greater part which lay in shadow, rendered his pursuit more difficult. At last the figure stopped.

It was in the very deepest and most tangled recess of the forest. Overhead the boughs of spreading oak, thickly interleaved, formed a screen impervious, it would seem, to any outward influence of night or day, of sun or moon, of heat or storm. Around was a dense thicket of brambles, which in this sheltered spot never

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

path, which Alban would never have discovered, had he not seen the figure glide in.

In the centre of this inclosure he dimly distinguished a rude low structure, into which the figure appeared to descend. A light gleamed forth from the opened door into the night around, and momentarily gave to view the surrounding trees. It shone full in Alban's face, and he caught a momentary view of many heads within .cypress. Thus the monument was conspicuous to the His curiosity was now raised to a great pitch; he immediately went up, and sought about for some loophole through which he might obtain a glimpse of what they were doing within. On examining it, he found the building to be a spacious hut, rising not above five feet from the ground. The floor within was therefore deep below the surface. Its walls were composed of rough unmortared stone, and its roof was so covered with a coat of fallen leaves that it was impossible to make out its materials.

In such a structure it was not difficult to find the chink which he was searching for. He saw that the place was full of men and women, all arranged in the most decent order, one sex on one side, the other on the other of the room. A lamp hung from the centre, which threw a clear light over the whole assembly. He was now convinced that he had detected an assembly of Christians, whom Diocletian's persecution (although as yet much mitigated in Britain) had driven with their rites from towns and cities into deserts. His first mpulse was immediately to return and inform Bassian; his curiosity however prevailed, and he determined to witness as much as he could of their practices. At the further end of the room appeared a group standing round a large vessel of water, and close by it the figure which he had been following. He could but dimly descry the features, yet was again struck with the notion of their being familiar to him.

Into the arms of this person a baby was now placed. Immediately there occurred to Alban's mind the horrible ories which had been told of these Christian assemblies; how they murdered children, and made a cannibal banquet on their remains. What then was his horror when he saw it plunged under the water. He was starting to rush to its rescue when he saw it taken out, and, after a few rites being practised on it which he could not understand, restored to the arms of its nurse. ple of their divine Master. This they urge upon all occasions, The group now broke up, and the old man, whom he had followed, went to the opposite side of the room .- | ticularly St. Peter, (1 Pet. ii.) exhorting all Christians to pa-There he knelt for a long time before a table which was

covered with eating and drinking vessels, Again there occurred to his mind the accounts which he had heard of the intemperance and debaucheries of these nightly meetings. Yet, if such were going to take place, the preparation was most strange. The old man was evidently praying with great earnestness, and at times the whole assembly chimed in with his prayer, or responded to it in sounds of most affecting melody.-At last the man of prayer arose, and then, standing with his back to the table and face to the people, began to harangue them. Great was the fervour on his part, and deep the attention on that of the people. So animated was his delivery, so clear his voice (which again he recognized) that Alban heard every word. The subject was patience and fortitude under their present severe trials. Much he dwelt upon the forgiveness of their sins by a merciful God through his only Son, and much on the certain assurance of a blissful immortality through Christ. Most eagerly did Alban devote his attention to every word and sentence of this oration .-It professed an attainment of the very object of which he was in search. The conclusion was in these words:

Faint not my brethren, for though the fight be long and weary, the victory is ours. We have a Captain who hath vanquished sin and death, and under whose feet all flesh. Let us arm ourselves with these weapons, and to they have for being dissatisfied with themselves, do not fear God, railing oppose blessing, to cursing praying, to the spirit and they think this bold freedom is to leve Him. Deliberate sinof falsehood the spirit of truth, to insolence meekness, ners fear but cannot love Him. But divotion to him consists in to ill-treatment patience. Let us not by a moment's love and fear, as we may understand from our ordinary attachimpatience of suffering give advantage to the enemy, ment to each other. No one really loves another, who does not but in every way approve ourselves his soldiers who conquereth by charity and love. Reverence your rulers, this sobriety of affection, they may indeed continue associates for for they are of his ordinance, and cannot smite us but a time, but they have broken the bond of union. It is mutual by his leave; then are their blows his lessons to wayward respect which makes friendship lasting. So again, in the feelings Pray for your persecutors, for your Lord and Master he who has authority shows he has it and can use it, his forbearprayed for his. Pray for Augustus and Cæsar, who ance will not be valued duly; his kindsess will look like weakbear the sword, as deputed by our heavenly king. To use the exhortation of the blessed Paul to the Corin- love what we contemn. So in religion also. We cannot underthians, be ye steadfast, immoveable, ever abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know, O sons of His unspeakable holiness, and our demerits; that is, until we first God, vessels of the Spirit, redeemed of Christ, heirs of fear Him. Not that fear comes first, and then love; for the most everlasting life, bliss and glory, that your labour is not in vain in the Lord. To Him, who is our ressurrection and our life, our hope and our glory, let us now raise the song of thanksgiving, and bless him no less for what he taketh away, than for what he giveth. This address was shortly followed by certain unintel-

igible motions and prayers, after which bread and wine were distributed from the vessels. Prayer and a joyful hear his voice, as Samuel did, and believing, approach Him with strain of sacred song succeeded; and, just before they broke up, they sang their concluding hymn with such a soul-subduing plaintive sweetness that Alban, in despite of all the struggles of prejudice, felt his heart melt. It ran as follows :-

Though dark the night that lowers above, And wild the wood with mazes drear, God holds on high his lamp of love, And every path is bright and clear.

The Lictor waves his daily rod, The robber wields his nightly sword, We will not fear. Our help is God, His Son, his Spirit, and his word.

What! though of all our little flock, Some never shall rejoin this band? Lord they are thine. No mortal shock Shall shake them from their Shepherd's hand.

So, when with all thy glory crown'd, While Angels shout behind, before, Thy Son shall bid his trumpet sound, We all shall meet to part no more.

cate girls, tender striplings, braving, for the sake of their

he asked indignantly of himself. gloom, and then descended; and after much difficulty for all, he bequeathed to thec?-Demand of him those trifling traced his way through the wood, and reached his services of love, to lead thee by the hand, to be a slave to thee chamber in a very different mood from that in which he and bless him with far greater in return; his mother's benedichad left it. He could not sleep, so overwhelmed was tion, his mother's prayers, and liberty in the realms above 1-St. he with the flood of thought which his night's adventure Gregory Nazianzen.

dropped their leaves, but formed throughout the year had let in upon his mind. He rose with the sun, and an impenetrable screen, save through a narrow winding walked forth into the fields, endeavouring to put into some order the various and distracting reflections which crowded so incessantly upon him. (To be continued.)

THE CAR OF LITERATURE.

Literature, as well as science, if it does not go forward, is apt to perish where it stands; or even to lose ground But, let us not imagine, that he, who sits aloft, guiding the car; or that the fiery steeds which bear it along; are alone entitled to our admiration. How many unseen are, at this moment, employed, in shaping the various and complicated parts of that divine machinery! How many, in drawing together the fit materials for its structure; scattered, as they are, over the whole surface of the universe! How many, in exploring distant regions, for those great and brilliant dyes, which glitter in the sunshine of peace; and captivate, for a time, our roving fancy! How many faithful and diligent pioneers are now clearing thickets, forcing out precipices, and removing the obstructions, with which time, and neglect, and prejudices, and ignorance, have contributed to impede our progress! How many skilful engineers are planning new lines of direction for our road; smoothing ascents, cutting off angles and useless windings, uniting the yawning sides of valleys, round which we formerly toiled in tedious circuit; and providing, across the hitherto untrodden gulf, a firm and safe passage! How many of livelier imagination, and more buoyant spirits, are adorning the road-side with flowers; dressing out the right and left, in all the fair the taste, nor to amuse the imagination, nor to improve and elevarieties of nature; opening the landscape to our view; and giving us, at intervals, a prospect of those happy fabled regions; lit up by the gleams of hope and of memory; which please, even at a distance; and charm away the tedium of human life!

The Garner.

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE.

The Apostles, having once converted men to the belief and obedience of Christ, thought no argument more powerful to persuade them to the practice of all Christian graces, than the examand with this they recommend their precepts and connsels. Partience under sufferings, and a constant resolution to endure the most grievous afflictions, and even death itself, for the sake of their religion, a duty which may justly be accounted the greatest be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third and most difficult of Christianity, giveth this reason first, (ver. 21.) day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. For even hereunto were ye called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that we should follow his steps. By which reason he manifestly shows that it is the indispensable duty of Christians to follow the example of Christ, and that place thereunto we are chiefly called; othervise he could never have inferred from those words, that it was an obligation, incumbent upon all Christians, to be patient under sufferings and adversities, this being but a consequence of that grand and more general duty. However that we may not doubt of it we are told that, he who saith, he abideth in Christ, ought himsef also to walk even as he valked. (1 John, ii. 6.) And in anther place, If any man hath not the spirit of Christ, he is none of Christ's. So that if the command and intention of our Saviourcan oblige us, if the sense of our duty, and exhortation of the Apostles can move us, if the desire of union with Christ, and being accounted members of his body can persuade us, we have on all sides abundant reason to apply ourselves to the serious imitationof his most holy example. -Rev. Henry Wharton.

FEAR AND LOVE. In heaven love will absorb fear; but n this world fear and love nust go together. No one can love Gd aright without fearing the powers of this world are laid prostrate. The Him; though many fear Him, and yetdo not love Him. Selfimmortal weapons of spirit can never yield to arms of confident men, who do not know their own hearts, or the reasons children that he may bring them to perfect obedience. of inferiors towards superiors. Fear must go before love. Till ness. We learn to contemn what we do not fear; and we cannot part they will proceed together. Fear is allayed by the love of Him, and our love sobered by our fear of Him. Thus he draws us on with encouraging voice amid the terrors of His threatenings. As in the young ruler's case, he loves us, yet speaks harshly to us that we may icarn to enersis muses testings to the loves are the loves and the loves are the lov him. He hides himself from us, and yet calls us on, that we may trembling .- Rev. J. H. Newman.

CONSOLATION.

Permanence is the property of the permanent. But how is it which seem at first of contrarious natures, unite together at the last, the one succeeding to the place of the other. The one, orithrough all the changes of corruption, terminates in corruption, the end of life; the other concludes the scene of our afflictions, and oft transplants us to the realms of bliss. I know not if it can justly be entitled death, more terrible in the name than in the substance. Indeed, our reason is most preposterous, our minds most weak : we dread those things which present no cause of fear, and those which we ought to shun we consider as desirable.

There is one life-to look forward to the life above. There is one death-sin; for it is that which destroys the soul. All things else, however esteemed and prized by some, are the mere shadows of dreams, the insidious phantoms of the mind. What The strain lingered in Alban's ear for some time after loss, what calamity have we sustained, if we are translated to a it had ceased. The noise of the breaking up of the real existence? if liberated from the changes, and the giddiness, assembly awoke him from his reverie, and warned him and the satieties, and the base extortions of the world, we dwell assembly awoke him from his reverie, and warned him to run to a place of concealment. He climbed up into with permanent, imperishable beings, and shine, like lesser lumiliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. a tree which was close at hand, and thence securely naries, encircling in choral dance the one Grand Light. Thou beheld the company issuing forth. His heart was moved | wilt tell me, thy widowhood afflicts thee. Let hope be thy conwith deep compassion, and respect too, when he beheld solation. Thy separation grieves thee; but it is not grievens a promiscuous crowd committing themselves to the perils unto him. And where would be the sweet virtue of charity, if a of the night and of the forest; when he saw old men man, choosing for himself the smoothest path, should leave the tottering along, mothers with babes at the breast, deli- more rugged and toilsome way unto his neighbour? What evil can really affect her who, in a little time, shall feel no more? The religion, such severe trials, when not only the robber, predestinated day is near. Sorrow is not immortal. Let us not but, who was still more to be dreaded, the civil officer aggravate the lightest woes with ungenerous and ignoble thoughts. and spy hung upon every step. And is it against such If we have been bereaved of the choicest blessings, we have ena people as this that the mighty Augustus is waging war, joyed them too; to be bereft, is the lot of all; to enjoy, is not the let this console and animate us. It is reasonable that the better He waited until the last figure had vanished into the should prevail. Where is thy son, thine Isaac, whom, in exchange

HOW TO READ THE SCRIPTURES.

Great danger is to be apprehended of our being attracted and enchained to the study of the Word solely, or even principally, by the beauties of its composition, and by the general character of the sublime and interesting subjects of which it treats: and thus, mistaking delight in its language, imagery, and general contents, for holy joy at the contemplation of its intrinsic excellencies, and the experience of its saving power. So far is it from being a matter of surprise to me that carnal men are drawn to the study of the Word, and are ofttimes found delightfully perusing and eloquently praising its varied contents; that it is a matter of surprise, and only to be accounted for by its holiness, which repels, and its truths which alarm, why they are not more attracted to a book, which for poetical beauties of every description, for historical facts, touching all nations and all ages, for helps to philosophy in all its branches, stands unrivalled, -excelling all other books in the graces of composition, the quantity, variety, and usefulness of the subordinate information it conveys, almost as it does in the high matters of its origin, its character, its efficacy, and its end. The very mould into which sacred truth is cast, the form it assumes, increases the peril, lest the message of God should come in word only and not in power also; lest the excellency of speech, through our corruptions, should so engross the attention and captivate the mind, as that the subject be forgotten or subordinated; and, while the fancy is delighted and the mind informed, the heart remains, as to any radical and saving change, unaltered and unconverted. The more beautiful, then, and interesting and attractive, by reason of its suitableness to our peculiar taste and habits of thought and research, any portion of the sacred page is found, the greater care should be observed, that we rest not in word only, that we recall to mind the great end for which all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, which is not to gratify vate the mind, nor to store the memory with images and truths, however gratifying and even useful, but to convert the heart and save the soul by its powerful operation and sanctifying energy, when employed in the Spirit's hand as an instrument to fulfil the purposes of God .- Rev. H. S. Owen.

Advertisements.

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

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take

By order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, London, June 3, 1840.

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