"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

## COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

NUMBER XXIX.

#### Original Boetry.

For the Church. JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem !- thou city of the great Eternal King !-The spirit of unnumber'd years comes o'er me as I sing: I view thy fallen tow'rs and tombs and piles of ruin grey, And think upon thy glorious sons—thy children—where are they

Monarch and mighty one of old, prophet and royal seer, Chief captains, high estates, and priests of princely rank, appear: I see their wond'rous shadows sweep in radiant glory past, Like clouds upon the whirlwind's wing when morning swells the

Like golden clouds on tempest's wing, when sun of morn looks

O'er warring winds, in majesty, with sceptre's sway and crown; When from his palace in the east, his beauteous pomp rolls out, The storms exulting hail him, and the stars, departing, shout.

Those forms of light, in vision bright, float transiently away, But lo!—o'er earth, bursts forth a sun, at whose omnific ray,
The dead,—laid deep in dreamless sleep,—rending the silent tomb,
Shall rise and reign a thousand years, in life's unfaded bloom.

He comes! He comes! o'er Zion's walls-plenteous in truth and

To gather in her scatter'd sons, His ancient, chosen race; Beauty for ashes, oil of joy, and balm for ev'ry woe, Jeshurun's God, to her lov'd tribes. shall bounteously bestow.

Tho' enemies and aliens long in her blest courts have trod, Unhallow'd hands have strew'd in dust the holy house of God, Yet now her chains are breaking, and the dark clouds fleeing fast, And soon her ransom'd sons shall sing—the tyranny's o'erpast! J. H.

REGINALD HEBER, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.\*

PART II. RESIDENCE AT HODNET-APPOINTMENT TO THE

SEE OF CALCUTTA. The period at length arrived when Mr. Heber was of age to take orders; and when ordained priest, he was, in 1807, presented by his brother to the rectory of Hodnet, in Shropshire. He shortly after took the degree of M.A., and then quitted Oxford as a place of residence. However men may differ as to the correctness of his views on some theological points, points which have divided the Church in all ages, or may question some of his opinions as to the limit of worldly conformity, no one can doubt that he entered on his pastoral labours with the most entire anxiety to do the work of an evangelist, and to devote his energies to the furtherance of the temporal and spiritual welfare of that flock among which he laboured for so many years, and ultimate separation from which caused many a severe pang in his bosom. He found his parish, we are told, not altogether such as he could wish. How few clergymen do, even after the utmost anxiety and zeal on the part of their predecessor! Occasional drunkenness prevailed, and after church a great disregard of Sunday. On the whole, however, it is to be hoped, that there is more attention paid to the Lord's day generally than when Mr. Heber entered on the charge of Hodnet, especially in country places; though, alas, enough of such desecration remains. His Own notions, he avowed, were by no means strict respecting the obligation of the Christian Sabbath; but he confessed that he saw much mischief arise from its neglect, and he endeavoured to enforce its observance. Of the young labourers he complained more than of any other portion of his parishioners; they were, he says, a dissolute set. Probably most of the clergy have found them to be the most untractable portion of their flock, and will fully coincide in the remark of the Bishop of Winchester—"In the rural districts, the lads of the parish are the thorns in the minister's side. Freed from the restraint of school, uncontrolled by parents, no longer miciled, as formerly, in their employer's house, they are 'as the horse or the mule that have no understanding, whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto us." Much benefit, how-

From the Church of England Magazine. The name of Hodnet, or, as it was anciently written, Odenett, was taken from Odo, probably the father of Baldwyn, the lieutenant of the celebrated Roger, first earl of Shrewsbury (or Schrobes ury) and Montgomery at the time of the conquest. For five geations the Hodnets owned the lordship, and church, and la bearing their name, till, in the reign of Edward II., Matilda de Hodnet, the heiress of the whole property, bestowed her hand and all the wealth of her ancestors on William de Ludlowe of Stokesay, near Ludlow, knight. Their descendants for seven genera tions were possessors of the demesne. The largest part of Hodnet Hall was built by them in the fourteenth century, and finished by the Vernons in the sixteenth. The Vernons, a noble family, orisome years after the battle of Shrewsbury, and succeeded to the estate on the failure of the Ludlows. In the Vernons it remained till 1754, when the male line failed, and the property passed to Bishor to shop Heber's grandfather, who descended from them in the female

ever, may be expected from Sunday-schools, and by seek-

ing to implant religious principles in the mind at a very

early age. In conveying religious instruction, Mr. He-

ber was peculiarly happy. He condescended to the ca-

Pacities of those whom he taught.§ "I like Mr. Heber

The work of spoliation seems to have been carried on at Hodnet with a bold and reckless hand during the rebellion. The rector, Dr. John Arnway, archdeacon of Lichfield, being devotedly attached to the control of the con tached to the royal cause, was driven from Hodnet by the garrison of W of Wen. His rectory and his books were burnt; and not merely to the rectory, and his own personal possessions, did this persecution on extend,—the charch was stripped of its ancient mem the registers were destroyed. Dr. Arnway has related part of his sufferings in two little pieces called "The Tablet," and "An m." In one of them he says, "they offered me £400 per um, sweetened with the commendation of my abilities, to bow meaning the covenant). I replied, I had rather cast my staff and tackling all overboard to save my passenger and pinnace (Soul and body), than sink my passenger and pin my staff and tackling." Again, he complains that his persecutors left him not a Bible of his library to comfort him, nor a sheaf of his means to nourish him, nor a suit of his clothes to cover him, se of common air to refresh him. He lost a large fortune, which he did not lament in his extremest penury, and never recovered either his books or papers; but after being imprisoned and very ill-used, he fled, first to the Hague, and then to Virginia, Te he died in poverty before the Restoration. "He was a very Northy and excellent man; he yearly clothed a certain number rold people (I think they were twelve), and dined as many very Sunday at his table; and his loyalty kept pace with his cha-, for he furnished out no less than eight troopers for his majes-Service, which alone is sufficient to account for the true reaon of all his troubles."

spacious church is divided into two broad aisles and chansels by a row of six pillars, five of them circular, and one octangular, ning lengthways the whole extent of the building, and suporting five circular and two pointed arches; the capitals of the are without any ornament. The ceilings of the north and ath chancels are panelled with dark oak, and small but flowered The royal arms are painted between the south aisle and neel, with the date 1660. The church is dedicated to St. At the principal entrance is a small oaken box for alms, two locks, and the words, "Remember the poor," in raised carving upon the front of it.—See Correspondent, British Magazine

Charge, 1837. § See an interesting anecdote of his ministerial labours in Church of England Magazine," No. 37.

with which he addressed "the lambs" of his flock.

to benefit others, that gained him so much esteem among of one labouring under virulent disease. his college-friends. He possessed in its fullest acceptaman.

of one who had been for some years his companion and at present be able to perceive the reason.' assistant, and whose pastoral care the people of Hodnet where it was least suspected, and of delicate attention towards those whose humble rank in life is too often thought to exempt their superiors from all need of mingling courtesy with kindness.' The same feeling preverted his keeping any person who came to speak with him: when summoned from his favourite studies, he left and his alacrity increased if he were told that a poor person wanted him; for he said, that not only is their time pearance of neglect. His charities would of themselves had another impediment to the acquisition of riches, an ing them, too often taken advantage of by the unwor-Mr. Heber was, however, no solitary instance, I rejoice to think, of boundless liberality, even beyond their means, among the clergy of the country.

About this period Mr. Heber published "Europe," a poem, and began to contribute to the "Quarterly Review," then in its infancy. Naturally of a weak constitution, he had several severe illnesses when a child; and in that fair and amiable character, but was taught by the in 1812 he laboured under a cutaneous disorder, which Gospel to form his opinion of himself; and on his tomb compelled him for a season, much to his regret, to relinquish his clerical duties. In process of time, however, he was restored to health and to his flock. In 1814 he was appointed Bampton lecturer for the following year. He chose for his subject "The personality and office of the Christian Comforter." The lectures, according to the will of the founder, were published, and were dedicated to Lord Grenville, chancellor of the University. A few months after their publication, an article appeared on behalf of his intimate friend Mr. Heber, who, howin the "British Critic" for Dec. 1816 and Jan. 1817, ever, twice declined before he could be induced to acwhich brought unwarrantable charges against Mr. He- cept the preferment. This might arise, in no small deber's soundness in the faith. To this article, written by gree, from diffidence as to his ability to occupy so importhe Rev. Mr. Nolan, he felt it his duty, much as he dis- tant a situation, and satisfactorily to fulfil its various duersy to reply.

About this period he lost his brother, Thomas Cuthbert: a very severe blow. A similarity of age, education, and profession, had united them with more than ordinary fraternal affection. From infancy they had seldom been separated; and the younger brother had acted as curate to the elder till the year before his death. when he removed to his own perpetual curacy of Moreton See. The blow thus fell with peculiar weight. Under its influence the hymn for the fourth Sunday after the Epiphany was composed, in the original MS. of which was the stanza-

"He call'd me to a brother's bier, As down I knelt to prayer; But O, though sorrow shed the tear, Repentance was not there."

From this time forward Mr. Heber constantly consecrated every important circumstance of his life by a short "Or the south wall, but upon the chancel wall, higher up," says the writer from whom the note relative to Hodnet Church is taken, "are two other monuments, the most simply elegant of any in the church; both possessing a melancholy interest, for they are memorials of the graves of two young clergymen, Thomas Cuthbert Heber and Charles Cowley Cholmondeley; the first. the younger brother, the latter, the husband of Regiloved; both are still deeply lamented; and both were well worthy to be loved and lamented with no common affection.'

In 1817 he was appointed canon of St. Asaph by Bishop Luxmoore, and also one of the select preachers before the University. It is almost needless to say, that his sermons were addressed to overflowing congregations; and that his turn to preach was eagerly anticipated by all ranks in the University.

In 1818, to his great joy, he became a father; but the child lived only a few months, when she was taken from her doating parents. Mr. Heber felt the loss severely; but thus writes in a spirit of calm resignation to the Divine will :- "I am myself more cut down than I thought I should, but I hope not impatient; though I cannot help thinking, that whatever other children I may be blessed with, I shall never love any like this little one, given me after so many years' expectation, and who promised in personal advantages and intelligence to be more than a parent even ordinarily hopes for. But I do not forget that to have possessed her at all, and to have enjoyed the pleasure of looking at her, and caressing her for six months, was God's free gift; and still less do I forget that He who has taken her will at length, I hope, restore her to us."

In the spring of 1820 a putrid fever of more than ordinary virulence broke out at Hodnet, to which many persons fell victims, and which nearly proved fatal to Mr.

\* While a clergyman is of course at liberty to do with his income as he pleases, it is very questionable how far, from motives of kindness, he is at liberty to forego just ecclesiastical dues, to the detriment of his successor, who may not be in all respects similarly circumstanced.

much," said a child; "he told me a great many things; Heber. He visited without scruple or alarm the houses but I do not think he knows more than I do." This tri- of the sick, and at length caught the infection at the fling circumstance testifies the mildness and gentleness workhouse. The disease was communicated to seven with which he addressed "the lambs" of his flock.

Workhouse. The disease was communicated to seven of his household. He was, however, in due time resto-In April 1809, Mr. Heber married Amelia, daughter red to health, though at one time regarded as in immiof William Davis Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, and grand- nent danger. Perhaps there are few circumstances undaughter of Dr. Shipley, bishop of that see; and he now der which a minister can be placed which more powerentered in good earnest on the duties of a parochial mi- fully try his willingness to devote himself to his Master's nister, testifying in his intercourse with his parishioners service than when he is called to breathe the atmosphere the same tenderness and humility, affability, and anxiety of infection, and to minister consolation at the bed-side

In 1822 Mr. Heber was appointed preacher at Lintion that "charity which hopeth all things." He not coln's Inn,—a situation justly esteemed most honouraonly discountenanced every tendency to illiberal or ill- ble, and which was the more valued by him, as it brought natured remarks, but had always a kind and charitable him into contact with friends from whom in the country construction to put on actions which might perhaps ad- he was entirely separated—no small trial in the life of a mit of a different interpretation; and when the miscon- country clergyman, who is not unfrequently banished duct of others allowed of no defence, he would leave from all intercourse with the friends of his earlier years. judgment to that Being who alone "knoweth the heart of The unsuccessful candidate was Dr. Maltby, the present bishop of Durham, who, however, succeeded him in the Mr. Heber was, in the most enlarged sense of the term, office. Mr. Heber had been a candidate at a previous imbued with a spirit of charity; and if the following election, when Mr. Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Oxford, sketch be deemed extravagant, and drawn by a too par- was the successful competitor. The appointment retial hand, the fidelity will be admitted by many whose flected credit on the learned body by whom it was made, privilege it was to be ranked among his personal friends, no less than on the preacher; and it was hailed with peas well as by those who were, to no inconsiderable extent, culiar satisfaction by a numerous body in Oxford. In a partakers of his bounty. "In his charities he was pro- letter to Mr. Thornton, previous to the election, he says: ligal; on himself alone he bestowed little. To those "If I fail, I trust, however, the disappointment will not whose modesty or rank in life made secrecy an object, he be great; and I am well convinced that if I fail, it will gave with delicacy and in private; and, to use the words be better for me that I should do so, though I may not

With respect to Mr. Heber's religious views, they were still feel as a blessing, 'Many a good deed done by him avowedly Arminian. He styles himself as such in a pain secret only came to light when he had been removed per addressed to the editor of a periodical. He admitfar away, and but for that removal would have been for ted, however, to the fullest extent the sincerity, as well ever hid; many an instance of benevolent interference as piety, of those who differed from him, and whose rea-

sonings he deemed inconclusive. Mr. Heber's character and conduct as a parish priest will long be remembered with admiration and heartfelt gratitude. If he shone in those academic walks, where some of his happiest years were spent, he shone no less in the quiet retirement of his "townlet;" for as such them unreluctantly to attend to the business of others; Hodnet has been not improperly described. If it be pleasant to trace, with advancing years, an advancement in the paths of literature, it is more pleasing still to trace valuable, but the indigent are very sensible to every ap- the workings of Divine grace in his soul, and to perceive a growing anxiety to live to His glory, and to proclaim have prevented his being rich in worldly goods; but he His salvation, by whom these talents were bestowed. Once more to quote from the writer referred to-"How indifference as to his just dues, and a facility in resign- many of those who praise Reginald Heber for the natural sweetness of his disposition and character, naturally lovely among men,-how many think nothing of that disposition and that character which distinguished him as a renewed and spiritual man before his God. Had he rested in his natural character, it might have been said of him, 'And Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest:' he did not, however, rest it might have been written, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven.'

In the latter part of 1822 newsof Bishop Middleton's decease reached this country. The Right Hon. Charles W. William Wynn was at that time president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and in him was vested the recommendation of a person to fill the vacant see. He did not hesitate offering his influence ties; though doubtless the thoughts of leaving behind him so many comforts, and exposing his wife and family to the fatigues of an eastern climate, could not fail to have some weight. Referring to his ultimate decision, to a friend he thus expresses himself: "I hope and believe that I have been guided by conscientious feelings. And as most of my friends tell me, I should have done more wisely, in a worldly point of view, if I had remained at home, I am perhaps so much the more to hope that it has not been the dignity of the mitre, or the salary of five thousand a-year, which has tempted me. I often, however, feel my heart sink when I recollect the sacrifice which I must make of friends such as few, very few, have been blessed with." The subject of missions had long deeply interested him. He had voluntarily aided some of those religious societies from which some of his friends withheld their support. His attention had been chiefly directed to the state of India; and we cannot doubt but his decision to become its second bishop arose from a humble desire to be an instrument of usefulness in that

overwhelming diocese. The University of Oxford presented Mr. Heber with a doctor of divinity's degree by diploma-the highest honour they could confer. His portrait was placed in the hall of All Souls. The inhabitants of Hodnet raised a subscription, limited to a guinea each, for the purpose nald Heber's only sister. Both of them were tenderly of presenting him with a piece of plate; the list of contributors, however, included many names of the poorest of the inhabitants. On the 22d of April Dr. Heber took his leave of Shropshire. From a range of high grounds near Newport he turned back to catch a last view of Hodnet, and then gave full vent to his feelings, declaring "he should return to it no more."

The time which elapsed between his arrival in London and the period of his sailing was busily occupied. His last sermon, on the atonement, was preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, on May 18th. He was consecrated at Lambeth, June 1st; preached at St. Paul's before the charity children on the 8th of June; and on the 13th received the valedictory address of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, delivered by Dr. Kaye, then bishop of Bristol; to which he returned an extemporaneous reply, which failed not to make a deep impression on the assembled members. On the 16th he sailed with his family for that far-distant land, from which, in God's providence, it was destined he should never return. The ship safely anchored in Saugor Roads, October 2d; and on his arrival he was received with the utmost kindness by Lord Amherst, the governor-general.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION:

BY THE HON. AND REV. A. P. PERCEVAL, B. C. L. CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

CHAPTER I. CONGREGATIONALISM, - SCRIPTURE.

Scriptural passages and precedents resembling the Congregationalist system examined, and shown to be either condemnatory of it, or irrelevant—Micha—Dathan and Abiram—Jeroboam—

Matt. xviii. 20-The transactions at Antioch-2 Tim. iv. 3- | sideration of those most nearly concerned, than express an opinion

First, let us consider what from Scripture or ecclesiastical precedent can be urged in behalf of the Independent or Congregational scheme, which considers every assembly of private Christians who agree to unite together, to be a Church in themselves, and independent of all authority beyond themselves; and to be vested with power to commission persons to act and speak as Christian ministers. I must confess myself to be perfectly at a loss where to find in Scripture precedents for such a course-or sancthe instance recorded (Judges xvii.) of the man of Mount Mo- all events, how much importance they attached to the passage. riah, who undertook something of the sort; for he, being a private individual, "consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest." But the thing appeared so monstrous in the eyes of the sacred historian, that he thinks it necessary to explain immediately how such a thing could have occurred: saying, "In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes :" which he repeats at every moastrons tale which he has there collected together, with a view, apparently, of impressing upon the reader the calamitous state of society when there is no settled order of government. We have also the case murmur on account of it.

8 3. We have indeed also the case of Jeroboam : who may be onsidered as representing in his own person the body of the people who, together with him, had separated themselves from the constituted ministry; and who set up in Samaria "independent" worship; "and made of the lowest of the people priests of the high places, who were not of the sons of Levi;" (1 Kings xiii. 33; xii, 31;) but the sacred historian does not commend this as unto the house of Jeroboam, even to cut it off, and to destroy it from off the face of the earth. (1 Kings xiii. 34.)

§ 4. We have also, in the New Testament, the case of the seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew; not, indeed, strictly parallel, but sufficiently so, perhaps, to be worthy of notice. These men, it seems, had agreed among themselves to perform some offices of the then Christian ministry; for "they took upon themselves to call over them that had evil spirits the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure you by Jesus, whom Paul preacheth;" Acts xix. 13, 14, 15.) which might, perhaps, have been turned into a precedent, if St. Luke had not subjoined the reply of the evil spirit: "Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye?"-Whereupon " the man, in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded." If they had been commissioned by Christ or his apostles, the evil spirit, it seems, would have obeyed them ; but because they had no authority beyond what their "voluntary principle" gave them, not only did no success attend their efforts, but the evil spirit avenged himself upon them for the mockery they had used towards him. So that this story tells rather against the independent Congregationalists than otherwise; for, if it was so hazardous a thing to attempt the extraordinary ministrations without Apostolic warrant, it should seem that it cannot be very safe to attempt the ordinary, unless fortified by such war-

§ 5. The case of Apollos (Acts xviii. 24.) might be cited, who taught at the first, as it should seem, without communication with the Apostles, even before he had received Christian ptism, but it will not afford much counte ce to the Inder dents; because he, as soon as he was accosted by Aquila, and Priscilla, (Acts xviii. 26.) the Apostles' "fellow helpers," (Rom. xvi. 3.) was willing to receive guidance and instruction from them; and instead of setting up congregations, "independent" of them, was ever afterwards in communion and co-operation with them, (1 Cor. iii. 6; Tit. iii. 13.) Whereas the Independents broke off from them who up to that time had ever been looked upon as standing in the place of the Apostles, and have ever since remained in opposition to them.

§ 6. The case of him, whom the Apostles mentioned to the Lord as casting out devils, and yet not following with them, looks more like a case in point; but, that while the miracle which he wrought gave such an attestation of Divine sanction to his course, as is not, I believe, alledged on the part of the Independents, the very request of the Apostles to our Lord to forbid him, and the very ground assigned by our Lord for not doing so, namely, for that he had wrought a miracle, (Mark ix. 39. Compare Numb. xi. 26.) lead us to conclude that, but for that miraculous attestation, it would have been a reprehensible irregularity; or, if we take the reason subsequently alded, "he that is not against us is for us. (Luke ix. 50.) this will afford little consolation to the Independents, who set up their congregations in direct opposition to the successors of the Apostles.

§ 7. The saying of our Lorl, Matt. xviii. 20, if it might be taken absolutely, and without reference to the rest of Scripture, would be the strongest in their favour: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them;" but if taken, as it must be, tegether with the rest of Scripture, "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourseives, for they watch for your souls." and the like, its applicability will turn upon the point in dispute: namely, whether Christ has left any settled government in his Church. For if he has, we shall see reason to conclude that none can be truly said to be gathered together in Christ's name, except it be in conformity to the government, and in subordination to the officers he has appointed.

§ 8. Sometimes the passage, Acts xiii. 1, 2, has been appealed to in support of congregational ordination, by some who suppose that St. Paul was then ordained an Apostle. But as it is clear by a comparison of Gal. 1. ii. with Acts ix., that he had exercised. the office of an Apostle, which he distinctly declares himself not to have received either from men, or by men, but immediately from Christ, -for many years, at least ten, before the occurrence at Antioch,—that transaction can only be regarded as the valedic-Apostles situated at Antioch to two of their number, on the ocand therefore is not a case relevant to our present inquiry.

The sons of Sceva-Apollos-The man casting out devils-the chief part of religious worship, I had rather leave to the conat the advancement of true religion. His admiration of the

of my own upon the subject.

§ 10. The method adopted in regard to the seven deacons shows indeed, that, in that instance, the choice of the persons was left with the congregation; but it equally shows that the appointment was reserved to the Apostles. "Look ye out sevent men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business." (Acts xvi,) To alter this testimony, during the reign of the Independents under Cromwell, the text was changed, and the Bibles printed with "whom tion for such a principle. In the Old Testament we have, indeed, ye may appoint;" which if it showed nothing else, showed, at

CHAPTER II.

Ecclesiastical precedents for the Congregational scheme, None.

CONGREGATIONALISM-ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITY. From ecclesiastical antiquity I am not aware that a single precedent is, or ever has been, alleged in favor of the Independent or Congregational scheme.

#### MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

I have been speaking only of the natural effects of Christian haof Dathan and Abiram-that of Korah, and the other Levites bits and Christian thoughts. There is something yet higher and who were in the same conspiracy, will come under consideration | yet better beyond. For that blessed Spirit who watches over and hereafter, who, being merely laymen of the tribe of Reuben, set | co-operates with the endeavours of his faithful ministers will shed themselves up against God's appointed High Priest, on the very his own consolations and his own joy over their bosoms. He will' plea made use of by the Congregationalists :- "Ye take too much | indeed be their Comforter, that they faint not; so that, "when upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, and the Lord is troubled on every side, they shall not be distressed; though peramong them; wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the con- plexed; not in despair; though cast down, not destroyed." He gregation of the Lord?" (Numl, xvi.) But the ruin which fell will tranquilise and calm them in all the storms of life, comfort upon these men, one might have thought, would have been them in its worst afflictions, and be their exceeding great reward, enough to have deterred all from countenancing their course, did alike in the struggle through time and the passage to eternity; rewe not read that the very next day the people who had been eye- newing the inward man day by day, pointing their view to the witnessess of the destruction of these impious men, dared to house not made with hands, and to the season when their ministry shall pass into empire, their watchfulness into fruition, and their labour into rest. Compare this comfort, my brethren, with the prospects and the hopes of the worldly and thoughtless priest .-Look, I would especially beseech you, to that period of life, when even the unbeliever confesses that a browner shade is cast on his declining years by the abbreviation of time and the failure of hope; when even the heathen moralist feels that there is something from within required to support and to sustain, to give dignity to the an example to be followed; for he adds, "this thing became sin frailty of age, and cheerfulness and comfort to the long and weary. hours of unoccupied infirmity; when, as far as relates to our mortal nature and mortal state, all forward-looking thoughts are closed by the grave, which is opening for us, and all mortal hopes are departing from those dreary days when there is no pleasure in them. Tell me, I beseech you, what must then be the thoughts of the priest who has deemed lightly of his office, and lowered its dignity by his own neglect, or his own carelessness? What is there with him of the thoughts which cheer and comfort the declining years of other and better men, by setting before them the remembrance of a course of honour and of usefulness, of duties performed, and good effected? What is there with him but this, that he commenced his course by entering, from the mere hope of lucre, on a profession which he disliked, or lightly respected; that he continued his career by neglecting all its duties but those to which the law compelled him; and that so he closes it, as he deserves, without self-respect, without respect from man, or favour from God? He has called himself God's servant, and has stood in his place, and worn his garb, and received his earthly reward; but he has done none of God's work in the world. He has called himself the minister of joy and health and salvation to his brethren, but where are the tokens of his ministry? where are the feeble knees which he has strengthened, where the drooping heart which he has taught to sing for joy, where the soul which he has saved? What can he see but the sinner unconverted, the ignorant left in his ignorance, God not glorified, his kingdom not filled? But I am speaking only of a careless priest. What shall be said of the declining years of a sinful one? What can hope suggest, what consolation can he minister to the stings of his conscience? Can he ay that he was ignorant, and so fell into the snare of sin and of Satan? But it was his business to teach the law of God, and shall he plead that he knew it not? Shall he say that the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, the temptations of riches and honour, which slay their thousands day by day, slew him also? But did he not of his own free choice vow a vov to the God of Jacob that he renounced the world, and forgot, and forsook it, and resigned the treasures of earth for the higher treasures of heaven? Nay, whatsoever other men may urge to soothe the terrors of their age, whatsoever they may plead in prayer of ignorance or infirmity, to him who knows whereof we are made, and remembers that we are but dust, that cannot be pleaded to God by the profligate priest, nor minister consolation to his declining years. And if from his declining years we turn to his dying hour, what spectacle will it present? Shall I speak of the agony arising from the remembrance of souls lost by his carelessness, which, but for his carelessness, might have shone as angels in the courts of the living God, but shall now rise against him in condemnation from the house of woe? Shall I speak of the most solemn duty neglected, the most awful charge forsaken? Who would draw the picture, who would not shrink from surveying it? Let us draw a veil over its horrors in the certainty that earth has no sight in woe or in terror like the death-bed of the faithless servant of God, the careless shepherd of the souls of his brethren, who is going to his own place to receive from the Master he has dishonoured the portion which he has righteously earned; and let us all who are, or are about to become, ministers of God, pray from our inmost hearts, and on our bended knees, that such a dying hour, such a place, and such a portion, may not be ours .- Rev. Hugh James Rose.

#### A WESLEYAN'S OPINION OF THE CHURCHE OF ENGLAND.

He [the Rev. Richard Watson] cherished no feelings of hostility to the religious establishment of his country. An Established Church, recognizing the grand principles of Evangelical truth, and accompanied by a legal protection to all who prefer a different creed and mode of worship he declared to be, in his view, the most likely means of promoting true religion and morality, and, by consequence, the national welfare. He was far, indeed, from thinking that the Church of England had done all that she ought to have done for the instruction and spiritual benefit of the people. But her formularies embody all the vital truths of Christianity. Her services keep the subject of religion continually before the public mind. Not a few of her Clergy have been, and tory benediction on the part of that portion of the college of still are, among the most useful and exemplary of the ministers of Christ: and her general influence is therefore great and salucasion of their undertaking a new mission, and not as ordination; tary. In his writings he speaks of her as "the mother of us all;" and he describes the sanctified and profound erudition embodied in § 9. There is only one other text which I think it necessary to the works of her Divines, as "the light of Christendom." It cite; but that is apparently more conclusive against the Congre- was not, indeed, either his wish or his hope, that the Church gationalists than any of those we have yet considered. It is that should sanction all the functionaries and machinery of Methowhere the Apostle, foreseeing the dissent which would disturb the dism; or that the Methodists should abandon any of the peculi-Church, spake of it in this wise: "The times will come when arities of their discipline, which had been of such great utility in they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts promoting the interests of religion: for this, he thought, would shall heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears;" (2 Tim. be beneficial to neither party, and would require from both such iv. 3.) which how far it fitly describes those who think themselves a sacrifice of principle as they ought not to make. But he was free at every impulse, to set up new teachers in opposition to desirous that the Methodists should always stand in a friendly retheir old ones, and who apparently consider the hearing sermons lation to the Church, aiming not at party purposes, but simply

devotion which it breathes. When he was confined to the house, he read it with his family, as a substitute for public worship : and he said to the writer of these pages, about a year before his death, that if he were a private individual, and there were no Methodist justed. It should be decided primarily, whether the Congregation with whom he could meet in Divine worship, he power of the Legislature to "vary or repeal" extends, or dren as their own. This property may be wrested from should attend the religious services of the Established Church in preference to any others, because of the solemnity and order which are secured by the use of the Liturgy. To the public such reservations should be investigated and pronoun reading of so large a portion of the Holy Scriptures, in the services of the Church of England, he also referred as a peculiar excellence. These sentiments were not the result of prejudice and early habit, but of observation and deep thought .- Jackson's Memoirs of Watson.

## THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Dissenters are a numerous and they are a most respectable body of men. But they are a minority in the community at large; they are besides not equally distributed over the surface of the country; they have much to say in some of the large towns, especially those of recent growth; in the counties their numbers and influence are extremely small; and they are divided among themselves, insomuch that some sects greatly more lean toward the Church than towards any combination against her. Even upon a question affecting their pockets, the church-rates, it was clear that all their union could not gain a majority sufficient to to the principle of the question as recognized in the law carry the bill through even the House of Commons. Upon the education question they are exceedingly divided; and one great class, the Methodists, are decidedly and pretty unanimously with the Lords and the Church. It may be added that the last general election demonstrated powerfully the influence of the Establishment; still more perhaps do some later occurrences in the towns. Even at Manchester the Church party had been defeated by a bare majority, with all the influence of the government and of the new corporation. After making every allowance for the tendency which the ministerial policy on constitutional questions, both in the colonies and at home, has inevitably had to weaken the strength and abate the confidence of the popular party, it must be admitted that all these indications show how little chance there is of making head against the influence of the Establishment on any point which is deemed essential to its interests, as long as it lasts; and the continuance of that Establishment, even if its destruction were a thing to be desired, which neither you nor I could ever for a moment allow, seems just as certain as that of any other branch of our mixed constitution .- Lord Brougham.

## THE CHURCH.

#### COBOURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

We made some remarks in our last upon the new scheme for the settlement of the question of the Clergy Reserves, as propounded by His Excellency the Governor General. Since this it has become the subject, as might be anticipated, of warm and lengthened discussion in the House of Assembly. On Thursday week, the 9th instant, it was taken up by that body; it was freely debated on during that and several succeeding days; and after various divisions upon what may be termed inferior and subordinate points of the measure, it remains as yet nearly as far from settlement as ever.

It was introduced on the day above mentioned by her Majesty's Solicitor General, the Hon. W. H. Draper, who, we presume, was selected for this duty in preference to the Attorney General not because of his office as a Crown lawyer, but from the fact of his being a member of the Executive Council. In common with various other members of both branches of the Legislature whose action on this question is at variance with their conscientious convictions and their avowed opinions, the learned Solicitor General declared as the constraining motive for his support of the Bill, the desire to allay popular clamour and remove a subject of popular irritation. Although we widely differ from this able and respected individual as to the propriety and the policy of the course which he has been led to pursue, we freely give him cre- every part of the Empire : it is offensive, we understand, other destitute Colonies, so soon as the Clergy Reserves become dit for the best intentions; and only regret that talents to the members of the Kirk of Scotland, and can hardly of so high an order and an eloquence so mild and win- be agreeable to the Dissenters from that body; and it ning as that of which he is possessed, should not be ac- cannot fail to create, as soon as it comes into action, the Protestantism, by fostering endless division and perpetuating Recompanied by that firmness of character which can look most enduring as well as bitter animosity amongst the valigious discord. popular objection in the face instead of yielding to its rious sectarians who are proposed to be included in its unmeaning clamour, and adhere to the support of a great provisions. Be this as it may, the members of the public principle, although a few of the ignorant, the de- | Church of England cannot tamely contemplate a course luded, and the wicked may contrive to render it the sub- so unjust and unconstitutional; and it gives us great saject of noisy and mischievous agitation. There is tisfaction to adduce upon this subject the timely and exscarcely an instance on record in which such concessions | cellent Address which follows from the Lord Bishop of have effected even the good which was aimed at in ma- Toronto. It is refreshing to perceive, amidst the disking them: on the contrary, they have uniformly in- tressing conflicts of opinion around us, the head of the creased the insolence of faction, and quickened the am- | Church in this province so decided and uncompromising bition of the demagogue; they have uniformly been in his adherence to the law and equity of the case, -so brought forward as a plea for further condescensions, resolved to resist to the last this mortal stab at the vita-

reasonable demand. for the settlement of this question on some terms, and principle of the question itself. It is true a slight allu- of a petition to either branch of the Imperial Legislaa public man ought to be guided; yet we must be excu-The arguments for a national endowment of religion stance as a late appeal of the like nature from the Lord should, in a discussion of this kind, be made more promineut than, on the present occasion, we found them to be; and the expediency of this once strictly defined, the national establishment of religion as the bulwark of Christo yield to popular intimidation or to official influence.

bunal.

On this ground alone, we contend, -on legal, on constitutional grounds,-should this grave question be adstitutional title of the National Churches respectively to sense of solemn duty will never allow them to make. ced. We contend, as we have often said already, that the opinion on these titles respectively, given by the Crown lawyers in England some years ago, is incongruous and defeats itself, and moreover that in a grand constitutional question of this sort, it is not sufficient authority: we would, therefore, appeal to some other tribunal confessedly more competent,—the Judges of England, the Judicial branch of the Privy Council, or the Imperial Parliament; and in such an appeal the Church of Scotland ought to have no hesitation in concurring.

The question then, we repeat, as far as the law and constitutional equity of the case is concerned, is, as our contemporary of the Montreal Gazette asserts, simply between the Churches of England and Scotland: any proposition which goes to overturn the legal and constitutional bearing of the whole measure, we have no right to entertain; we are compelled, in conscience, to adhere of the land, and the violation of which in this instance we never can assume the responsibility of advocating.

In reference to this view of the case, we affirm that, let the Legislature of this Province pass what act they please upon the subject, if such act be at all in the terms of the Bill as now proposed, they would be rash indeed in believing that it would prove a final measure or constitute a settlement of the question. The British Legislature can never look upon such a violation of some of the first principles of the Constitution, without an appeal against it : it is one, of that leading interest and vital importance, which cannot but command attention; and our firm conviction is that such a measure will experience certain defeat if not in the House of Commons, at least in the House of Lords. And we warn the advocates of the present measure, that the members of the Church of England in this Province will never allow such a mockery upon legislation to pass unheeded and unresisted; but that they will make a strenuous, though it may prove a fruitless effort, to defeat a measure so much at variance with the first principles of the British Constitution, and so manifestly opposed to the interests of true religion.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the Church has been disposed of in the House of Assembly. With a few unimportant amendments,-the particulars of which we are not, at this moment, possessed of,—the Bill proposed by His Excellency the Governor-General sembly on Wednesday afternoon. The vote stood as

Halton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Detlor, Ferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Malloch, Manahan, Carger, Richardson, Ruttan, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Wickens .- 28.

NAYS .- Messieurs Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Lewis, Mc-Intosh, McMicking, Merritt, Parke, Powell, Robinson, Rykert, Small, Thompson, Thorburn, Woodruff,-20.

Majority in favour of the Bill, 8. We need hardly repeat that the measure thus likely to pass both branches of our Legislature, will neither conduce to the satisfaction of the country nor to the welfare of society. It is destructive of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and must therefore be displeasing to Churchmen, not in this Colony alone but in | faithful in England; offirings which ought to be transferred to and provoked at last that degree of encroachment to lity of our constitution; and well assured we are that he which resistance must be made, and thus produced a col- will be manfully supported in the course he recommends lision much more vehement and calamitous than could his brethren at large to pursue. This is a course which, possibly have been involved in the first opposition to un- if adopted with that vigour which it is the solemn duty of Churchmen in a cause so sacred and important to In the course of the second day's debate the Attorney | manifest, will create a sensation in England, the very General took part, and expressed himself with great anticipation of which, we believe, was the most weighty power and feeling. But while he revealed his anxiety argument with the present weak Administration for referring the question here; and we feel well assured that referred to the decision of last session as the only course this is a sensation which will redound to the discomfiture which could be adopted for its final adjudication, we can- of a measure than which none more unconstitutional or not deny that we felt some disappointment at not hear- unjust is to be found in the annals of British legislation. ing a more full development of his opinions on the great | Annexed to the Address of the Lord Bishop is the form sion was made to the obvious advantage to the public in- ture,—the ready and zealous concurrence in the prayer terests and to the good of Christ's Church from the en- of which by members of the Church of England-yes, dowment of only one form of religion, -which is the and by many others not positively embraced in her comgrand line of argument by which, in a debate of this kind, munion-will testify, as an honourable gentleman the other day very eloquently observed, how unpopular is the sed for saying that there was not that bold avowal of a attempt to rob the National Church of her acknowledged determination to adhere to the law and justice and pro- patrimony. We are authorized to state that much of the priety of the case which altogether we expected to hear. | concluding portion of this Address is the same in sub-

It was from the merest accident that the Address from question would be narrowed down to limits much more the Bishop and Clergy of Toronto to the Governor Geconvenient and comprehensible. The importance of a neral, and his Excellency's Reply, did not appear at an earlier period in our journal; and not as some of our tian truth and unity has been too much overlooked courteous and well-informed contemporaries were pleased amidst our local jealousies; and most assuredly the claim to intimate, from any reluctance to make known their of right and the legal title should never, either by the contents to the world. Neither the Bishop of Toronto sagacious statesman or the conscientious man, be made nor our humble selves can fairly be accused of withholding at any time the expression of our honest opinions; It is due, however, to the Attorney General to state and in the reply of the Governor General, although we that he very clearly intimated to the House that his opi- may justly dissent from its abstract propriety, there is have been encreased under the discouragement of many difficulties nions so often recorded upon this question remained un- nothing in it at which, as clergymen or as gentlemen, we and trials to which they have been exposed for several years. changed; and none could be at a loss to discover what have any peculiar cause to take offence. The Governor was the bias of his feelings and convictions on the sub- General, whatever may be the singularity of his views of ject. Yet in one point of his argument we are compel- public policy, from which we are conscientiously bound the Church, much beyond all former efforts; and the result of these led to differ from him,—and that is, that if according to to differ, is not a person likely, either from inclination, a legal opinion given in England some years ago, the habits of life, or common policy, to address himself, in and affectionate thankfulness to our benevolent Fathers and Bre-Church of Scotland may to a certain extent be partici- terms that could be construed as offensive, to a Bishop thren, is full of encouragement both for them and for us. pants in this religious provision, the principle of division of the established Church and his Clergy; and for the is recognized and no other Protestant denomination can information of all concerned, we say at once that the England, to make known the present condition of the Colonial fairly be excluded. We differ from him in this; and on present reply does not, in their view, bear any such conour grounds of difference we may make to him the safest struction. It is true that his Excellency seems to misappeal, viz. as to a lawyer. The question touching the apprehend the exact state of the case, in saying that have been made from the pulpit for the same objects, and very nu

Bishop of Nova Scotia to the Clergy of his Diocese.

selfish or factious feeling, but because they are not legally competent to surrender a property which is as much the heritage of their children and their children's chilnot, to the reservations already made; and then the con- them; but its voluntary and unresisting surrender, a

> We are requested by the Rev. W. Leeming to acknowledge, with his own and the most grateful thanks of his congregation, the receipt of the following sums in aid of the rebuilding of the Church at Chippawa, lately destroyed under circumstances so painful and dishearten-

> From the Congregation at Chatham, U. C, £7 0 From the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, - - -From the congregation at Amherstburg,

> This is a pleasing manifestation of union and communion in the members of our beloved Church; and while in such acts of Christian kindness and good-will, they prove themselves to be of "one heart and of one " may their unity be testified also in a steadfast adherence to the "Apostles' doctrine and fellowshippraising God and having favor with all the people."

15th January, 1840.

My Rev. Brethren of the Clergy and Laity of the Bishopric and Sec of Toronto :

On the 27th of May last, I congratulated you on the passing of Bill by the Provincial Legislature, which referred the disposition of the Clergy Reserves to the Imperial Government; -not that I approved of its details, for they went to alienate the whole of the Church property, and to deprive the State of the power of redeemthe ministrations of Religion as the settlements and population insed. The Bill was nevertheless valuable on two grounds :-

1. It removed a source of contention which was disturbing the Province, and testified that, after many repeated trials, the Colonial Legislature had become convinced that the only tribunal by which it could be satisfactorily adjusted was that of the supreme

2. It was an invitation to the Imperial Government finally to settle a question involving so many opposing interests as to render it impossible to be fairly considered by the local authorities. Viewing it in this light, I was induced to believe that the invitation would be gladly accepted; and therefore did I rejoice, that all religious contention would disappear, and that henceforth the only rivalry among SPOLIATION BILL, as we have heard it justly termed, the different bodies of Christians in the Province would be to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

The distance of the supreme authority from the scene of conflict and hostile opinions, which irritate neighbourhoods and perplex the Province, renders it best qualified to explain its own act; and was read a third time and passed by the House of As- if it be necessary to modify the provisions of the 31st Geo. 3rd. chap. 31, for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, it is the only authority in whose decision the parties more immediately in-YEAS .- Messieurs Armstrong, Burritt, Chisholm of terested will be found willingly disposed to acquiesce.

Instead of this wise and conciliatory course, other counsels have unfortunately prevailed. The question of the Clergy Reserves Mathewson, McCrae, McDonell of Glengarry, Mac- has been again returned, and a Bill has been introduced into the Donell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Morris, Mac- House of Assembly, by authority, as injurious to the Established Church as it is repugnant to the 31st of Geo. 3rd. chap. 31, and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

It is not my intention, on the present occasion, to enlarge on the numerous evils which this Bill, were it unhappily to become Law, must inevitably produce; but a brief notice of some of the more prominent is required in order to convince you of the necessity of a prompt appeal to he supreme Legislature.

It begins with depriving the National Church of nearly threefourths of her acknowledged property, and then, as it would seem in mockery and derision, ofers her back a portion of her own so trifling as would be totally insufficient to maintain her present Establishment, which is chefly supported by the offerings of the productive. The Bill proceeds not only to compromise the principles and interests of the Church, but to endanger the cause of

By the provisions of the Bill, the Clergy and Ministers of Religion are made stipendiries and dependents on the Colonial Government, and to seal their degradation, it confers on the Governor in Council power to invest the funds arising from the sales of the Reserves in Provincial Debentures (at present unsaleable). which the first financial difficulty will sweep away :- it thus leaves (in such an event) the Clergy and their families in helpless and ir-

The Bill next proceeds to trample on the faith of the British Government, by destroying the birth-right of all the members of the Established Church who are now in the Province, or who may hereafter come into it; to all of whom the ministrations of their Religion are secured by the most solemn pledges, and the Law of

Moreover, the details of the Bill promote error, schism, and dissent, against which we are bound to pray; and while it seeks to degrade the Clergy of the Church of England to an equality with unauthorized Teachers, it sacrifices to expediency the highest

Such are a few of the many evils which the measure is calculated to produce, but fortunately it is one of those which must be tested by much higher authority than any in the Colony. After sing our Legislature, it has to be submitted to the British Parment, and we may rest assured that a measure so completely subversive of all that forms the glory of the British Constitution, will never be allowed by that august and enlightened body to become Law in any Colony of the Empire.

On the whole, we need be under no great apprehensions in regard to any measure likely to pass the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves :- reckless injustice in their disposition will not be permitted; and although the Church may appear friendless and in peril, from the defection and treachery of me professing members, she has many devoted sons in the Colony. But if any of her children incline to despondency, let them turn their eyes to England, where we have protectors both numerous and powerful, watching our struggles, and holding out the hand of fellowship and assistance.

In London, the venerable Societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and for promoting Christian Knowledge, with our reverend Primate and the Bishops and Clergy, and a large portion of the Laity, have manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the Colonial Church. They have entered into our present depressed condition with kind and affectionate feeling. They rejoiced in the testimony which I gladly bore to the exemplary piety and zealous labours of my Clergy, and the generous efforts of our people, which

These venerable bodies, and individuals, have made, and con tinue to make, exertions for the benefit of the distant members of pious exertions, while it calls for our heartfelt gratitude to God,

Numerous meetings have been also held in the rural parts of respective claims of the national churches of England concessions are required to be made on all sides, for merous parochial associations have been formed under the imme-

for unceasing blessings upon this labour of love. The work is suc- Crown, or by the Parliament of Great Britain. ceeding with increasing success; the amount of contributions and yearly subscriptions to the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel has been doubled within the last two years, and they are encouraged to hope that the present amount may be so augmented by continued and unwearied efforts among all the members of the Church, as to render the Society competent to the full discharge of their duty as agents of the Church, in the widely extended field of HER Missionary labours, which now happily embraces the four quarters of the world.

It can hardly be necessary to inform you that these pious exertions call for corresponding efforts among those whose spiritual welfare engages such affection in England, and prompts such beneficent assistance. Well may it be hoped that every member of the Church in this colony will now feel a double obligation laid upon him, to co-operate most cordially in the work which aims at the promotion of his own eternal welfare. Even the poorest settler will feel constrained to give, of his poverty, and offer up his fervent prayers for a blessing upon his gift, when he learns that the poorest nembers of the Church at home are called upon, and readily contribute their weekly pence, that they may have a part in sending forth the Gospel of the Son of God, and all the blessings of the Church as he founded it, to every portion of the British Empire. Were each member of the Church in the Province, who has the

ability, to devote one hundred acres of Land towards its support, as an instrument in the hands of God for the spiritual instruction of the people, an endowment nearly equal to that set apart by the Constitution, might in time be accumulated, and the Church, freed from all anxiety, would flourish to the lasting benefit of the country. Were indeed each communicant to give a few acres of land,

it would in time ensure the independence of the Church, nor would any such assistance be long wanting, were we all, both Clergy and Laity, animated wholly by the principles of the Gospel, for in that case the same liberal spirit and enlarged views which animated ing its sacred pledge to all her members in the Colony, by extending the first Christians in every land of their conversion, would produce the same fruits, and a portion for the Lord would be first set apart; it would also be permanent, and not allowed to fluctuate according to the varying tempers and dispositions of the people.

You are probably aware, that during the last session of Parliament petitions were presented from many Parishes in England on behalf of the Colonial Church. The feeling which prompted them will probably produce many more Petitions in the next so sion. Having had an opportunity of communicating with dis tinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, Lay and Clerical, as well as with two of the Colonial Bishops, I am happy to inform you that all concurred in opinion, that it is the duty of every one of our congregations in every settlement, large or small, to forward similar petitions. They should be grounded upon a sincere concern for the spiritual destitution of the Colonies, and the terms in which they are expressed should be marked by that Christian moderation which will receive the respect which they ought to shew for the Imperial Parliament. They should be so perfectly free from every thing like party or political feeling, that they may be fit for presentation by men of all parties who can feel for the spiritual wants of their distant Brethren. Their prayer must be cautiously expressed, that it may not ask for more than it is in the power of the two houses to grant. They must be written, not printed, and forwarded to me, to save postage, by any friend who will take the trouble of handing them.

To assist you in preparing such Petitions, I annex a form similar to that which is now in course of signature in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, which may serve merely as a model. You will observe that the prayer is for all the Colonies, as it is the earnest desire of the friends of the Church to induce the British Government to adopt a general measure for the religious instruction, through her ministration, of every foreign dependency belonging I have thus been carried much further than my inclination would

lead me into the secular concerns of the Diocese, by a persuasion that our attention to them has unfortunately been made necsssary. But we must not allow them to occupy such undue portion of our regard as would interfere with our more solemn duties :- we have higher and holier objects than any which are limited to this world of change, to engage our attention and quicken our exertions. Let these be ever in our thoughts to assuage all anxiety for less important things, and prompt the continued aspirations of our hearts for unceasing blessings from Him who can order all things for the benefit of His Church, and will supply protection and consolation under every trial and affliction which his unerring wisdom may permit to come upon his servants. Let our faithful seeking be for the Kingdom of God and His

righteousness, with fullest faith in His divine assurance, that all things necessary for us will then be added from the exhaustless store-house of His mercy. Fervently commending you to that unfailing mercy, and ear-

nestly desiring that our hearts and prayers may be united, and ontinually ascend in devout supplication to the most Holy Trinity for the richest blessing upon all our labours in the Lord, I am, my Brethren of the Clergy and Laity,

Your affectionate Friend and Brother, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1840.

FORM OF A PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

1. To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; 2. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain

and Ireland; [in Parliament Assembled.] The Petition of the undersigned MINISTER, CHURCH-WARDENS, and other INHABITANTS of the Parish or in the County of Township of \*

Humbly showeth :--THAT your [Lordships'] Petitioners are filled with the deepest regret, that throughout Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, and especially in these North American Provinces, the provision for Religious Instruction, according to the doctrine and discipline of the United

to the wants of the inhabitants. That such wants have been largely increased of late years by extensive emigration from Great Britain and Ireland; and that the religious destitution of the Emigrants, thus removed from the spiritual advantages which they enjoyed at home, and cut off from the opportunities which were there afforded them for worshipping God after the manner of their fathers, is truly deplorable

Church of England and Ireland, is totally inadequate

That the provision hitherto made for the religious struction of the members of the Established Church in these Colonies, and more especially the tracts of land in this Province of Upper Canada called Clergy Reserves, which have been set apart, under the authority of Parliament, for the maintenance of a Protestant CLERGY, are sought not merely by individuals, but by Her Majesty's present Administration, to be alienated and diverted from their original destination.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray,

That Your { Lordships Honourable House } will be please to continue your protection and encouragement to the Bishops and Clergy throughout the British Colonies, and will make provision for increasing their number to such an amount as may be required by the circumstances of the different Provinces; that You[r Lordships] will devise measures for rendering the Clergy Reserves in the Canadas, and all other lands in British America, in-

\* Or as the proper designation of the Petitioners may be.

Liturgy was unbounded: and he greatly enjoyed the use of it in and Scotland, is simply one of constitutional law: it is the satisfactory adjustment of the Rethe Wesleyan Chapels on the Sunday morning. Its beauties as not grounded, in the slightest degree, in any principle of serves; because it would very clearly appear that from enrolling every member of the Church as a contributor to the good sacred purposes to which they were originally destined; a literary composition recommended it to his fine taste: but it was the propriety or expediency of the case; but for fair adthe Church of England alone are such concessions exwork, that the rich of their abundance may give plenteously, and and that You[r Lordships] will refuse to pass, or sancmore strongly endeared to him by the spirit of pure and elevated judication, must be referred to a competent judicial tri- pected to be made. If the consistent members of this the poor may do their diligence gladly to give of their little, and tion, any law, depriving the Colonial Church of en-Church cannot voluntarily make them, it is not from any that the prayers of all, of every condition, may continually ascend dowments solemnly conveyed to her by Grants from the

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

\* \* The Petitions may be written on common paper. The Signatures, as in the Petitions of last year, to have the residence and number of the Family opposite—and the Clergyman's signature testifying to their authenticity.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Coun-cil, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over all the British North American Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and Clergy of the See of Toronto, embrace with much satisfaction the first opportunity that circumstances permitted, to approach your Excellency with our congratulations on your safe arrival in the Province, and assumption of its Government.

Being well assured that your Excellency, as the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, regards with deep interest what-ever affects the prosperity and security of the Established Church of the empire, we are encouraged to hope that your Excellency's powerful influence will be exerted in bringing under the favourable consideration of the Imperial Government the necessity of relieving the branch of that Church which constitutes this Diocese from the difficulties and embarrassments occasioned by the disputes respecting her temporalities, and in recommending that the same be ar ranged in accordance with the provisions set forth in the 31st of His late Majesty King George the third, chap. 31, and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

Your Excellency has had ample opportunity of observing how essential sound religion is to the peace and happiness of every

community, and can therefore form an accurate judgment of the spiritual destitution of this Province, when we state that for the instruction of the members of the Established Church in their pure system of faith and worship scattered over this extensive country, nearly as great as England, we have only about eighty clergymen. To remedy this lamentable evil and to build up and render efficient the glorious edifice of the Church of England in all her solidity, harmony and beauty, will be a source of grateful recollection to your Excellency when the pleasures attending a course of the most brilliant political success shall have passed away the dews of the morning

We fervently pray that Your Excellency's administration of the Canadas may be blessed to the healing of all the evils which at present afflict them, and that you may long live to see their loyal inhabitants happy and prosperous, fearing God, honouring the Queen, and bound to the parent state by a growing attachment that shall navous be beautiful. that shall never be broken

In the name and on behalf of the Clergy of the See or Bishoprio

JOHN TORONTO.

REPLY.

My Lord Bishop and Reverend Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the expression of your kind feelngs towards me.

I am not unacquainted with the spiritual destitution un which this Province suffers, and it will afford me the most heart-felt satisfaction, if, by any efforts of mine, I can assist in removing The question to which you specially draw my attention is one

of great importance, but of no less difficulty. I should, indeed rejoice, if, through my instrumentality, that which has hither been the fruitful source of discord and contention, might become the means of extending religion and piety through this land; but you must be well aware, from the experience of the past, that, in order to afford a prespect. order to afford a prospect of a satisfactory settlement, great con-cessions must be made on all sides.

For the promotion of this, and of every object, which may ad-

vance the interests of religion, of which you are the sacred teach ers, you may rely on my earnest and most sincere co-operation.

TO THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD

My Lord,
We, the undersigned, Teachers of the Toronto Episcopal Sunday School, beg most respectfully to approach your Lordship, to offer you our sincere and hearty congratulations, upon your Lordship's accession to the See of Toronto.

When we call to mind your Lordship's unwearied exertions to rocure for the youth of this most important portion of her Macros dominions, the blessing of a sound and scriptural education of the strength of the service tion—your indefatigable zeal in ministering to the wants, spiritual and temporal, of your people, especially in seasons of the most trying visitations—when we reflect upon your steady and uncompromising efforts to secure the temporal rights of our beloved Church, then sa n times of great public commotion, when principle is too often sa crificed to expediency, and a cold disregard of religion disguised under the mask of a false liberality:—we gratefully adore the great Head of the Church, that it has pleased Him to make your Lordship the "Overseer of His flock" in Upper Canada.

Attached as we are, from choice, from education, and from principle, to the inimitable Liturgy of our pure and Apostolic Church, we feel the more anxiously desirous of inculcating upon the minds of the right appearance. the minds of the rising generation, a knowledge of her doct and discipline: and believing, as we do, that your Lordship rejoice to hear of the smallest extension of this knowledge; most respectfully to acquaint your Lordship that the nt

greater than at any previous period within our recollection In conclusion, we most humbly and devoutly implore the bles ng of Almighty God upon yourself and family, and that your Lordship may, by your learning, your fervent zeal and piety, love adorn that exalted station in the Church of God, to which by great good Providence you have been called;—that when the great "Shepherd and Bishop of our souls" shall appear, you may receive as your reward, "a crown of glory that fedath at the country." as your reward, "a crown of glory, that fadeth not away."

J. T. WILSON,

J. HARRINGTON

THOS. CHAMPION. W. A. HARVEY. G. W. ALLAN. LUKIN ROBINSON, JOHN MOSLEY. A. MORTIMER. Toronto, January 3, 1840.

W. W. FITZGIBBON. GEO. M. JARVIS. JAMES HARVEY. ROBT. BRITTON GEO. WILLIAMS. A. SAVIGNY.

To the Teachers of the Sunday School in connexion with the Established Church and Congregation of St. James. My dear Friends,

Your kind congratulations on my appointment to the See of Toronto, afford me great and abiding satisfaction; and although deeply sensible that I am far from deserving con strong and affectionate, yet I am willing to believe that the labours of forty years in favour of a scriptural education, have not been altogether in vain.

My desire has ever been to make the Gospel, and the Gospel

only, the basis of education to the youth of this Province; for an education so founded towning to education so founded terminates not with youth, but continues to nity, and its holy purpose is to destroy the power of evil in the heart, and to present objects of desire infinitely above any that the world can offer and thus to read the months of the world can offer and thus to read the same that of the world can offer and thus to read the same that of the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and t the world can offer, and thus to produce on earth the society of

Such are the invaluable objects that the plan of Instruction which you are so worthily employed in teaching, aims to attain; it qualifies your pupils for both worlds. qualifies your pupils for both worlds, and keeping constantly before them their lofty destination, points to a higher state of being for the recompense of their reward.

Attempts to divide education into secular and religious, from a false philosophy, and the progress of infidelity, at never be endured in a land truly christian. Is the pure spirit the Gospel, its sublime doctrines and precepts, the endearing example of our Saviour page. ample of our Saviour, no longer to operate in their force and beauty on the infant mind? God forbid. Education cannot be so divided in a Christian cannot be so divided in a Christian community—you might as well separate the body from the soul.

Christianity is the root and trunk of the tree of Education supplies through its branches the proper nourishment by white those portions of knowledge deemed secular, are purified and re-Nor does it cramp the intellect, or discourage the attainment of science; for history proves that no minds are so well quahified to advance in knowledge, as those that are embued with re-

Your occupation may be sometimes laborious, and perhaps of fail, and remember that you are following in the path of Christ who loved little abilities that you are following in the path of christs who loved little abilities that you are following in the path of christs who loved little abilities are followed by the path of the p who loved little children, and teaching the same precious truths which revelation embedwhich revelation embodies in glorious events, which cannot fail to interest their infant minds. "Whom shall we teach knowledge, and whom shall we make to understand doctrine? Those that are weaned from the milk, and draws for the same precious fruits which cannot fail to interest their infant minds. "Whom shall we teach knowledge, and whom shall we make to understand doctrine? are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breast.

I rejoice in your firm attachment to our beloved Church, and our reverence for here. which, with our Catechism, and holy offices, are a sure guide to the right understanding of the Scriptures, and present the consentient voice of the primitive Church. Equally removed from superstition on the one hand, and pernicious innovations in government and doctrines on the other, the Church of England stands on a rock, against which the cate of hell shall not preyour reverence for her form of worship, and apostolic mi stands on a rock, against which the gates of hell shall not pre-

ed to that containin the esteer meritorio is now th wards th vious occ

And wh Institution more and n

destined to stand forth

Accept,

the good w

Toronto

On N

tion with

friends, a

exertions

this natur endearme lost sight The I exertions assistance now estal grets to s be, or as rant. T

proper tu ject of par an alarm vital impo only of th the paren their relig quences o It is unne however, are great who are r

Volumes (

The pac

evening from the the latest of that inst

appears to and the sto verely cens and comma der was sev Queen in lis named S has been ration in the Egypt had Turkey, t France and Sir Joh his are:

> of the interior one minist lord of the let the tornally, that their fortu-The con-of feeling alarming-many are inany are iset at liber taken at

agent person dentity the mines of the rimp on the 2 nd election of the 3d, to ever, that a cleaster, a

And when you tell me that the vigour and efficiency of your Institution are at present greater than at any former period, I feel more and more disposed to believe that our Apostolic Church is ned to extend her blessed influence over the world, and to stand forth the universally acknowledged Spouse of Christ.

Accept, my dear friends, the thanks of a grateful heart, for Your prayers to Almighty God in behalf of me and my family and suffer me to exhort you to continue with increasing diligence the good work which you have begun, that you may have cause to rejoice in that day when our Saviour comes to make up His jewels.

Toronto, 4th January, 1840.

From the Montreal Herald.

On New Year's morning, the Bible class in connection with Christ Church in this city, aided by a few friends, admirers of the Rev. Mr. Robertson's zealous exertions in promoting their spiritual interests, forwarded to that gentleman, through one of the ladies, a purse containing the sum of £25, as a trifling testimonial of the esteem in which he is held, and of gratitude for his meritorious and voluntary services in their behalf. This is now the second time that the feelings of the class towards their teacher have been manifested; on the previous occasion, the present consisting of a full clerical dress. It is gratifying to be able to record instances of this nature, especially in this country where the mutual endearments between pastor and people are frequently lost sight of in private secular interests.

The Bible class owed its origin to the praiseworthy exertions of one or two gentlemen with Mr. Robertson's assistance, and under the management of the latter, is now established on a firm footing, although the writer regrets to say it is not so numerously attended as it should be, or as the congregation of Christ Church should wartant. The principal object in its foundation was the Proper tuition of teachers for the Sunday Schools, an ob-Ject of paramount importance, as a destitution of religious Principles among the poorer classes in this city, exists to an alarming extent. A knowledge of this fact, one of vital importance to the moral and political influence, not only of this city, but of the whole colony, should arouse the parents in our Israel to a sense of the duty which their religion and country demand of them. The consequences of a neglect of it are so palpably apparent, that it is unnecessary to dwell on them. Independent of this however, the individual benefits derived from the school are great indeed, and are highly appreciated by those who are members of it.

We are happy in being enabled to state that the Executors of the will of the late Bishop (Stewart) of Quebec, have recently deposited in the Episcopal Library of the See of Quebec, 480 Volumes (almost entirely on Religious subjects) being a part of the books of his Library devised to that institution by will.—Que-

## Civil Antelligence.

From the N. Y. Gazette:

LATE FROM ENGLAND: The packet ship United States, Capt. Fisher, arrived on Friday ng from Liverpool bringing us dates to the 3d of December and by the arrival of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, we ceived full files of London and Liverpool papers to the the former of the evening of that day, and we are indebted fur-her to the friendship and politeness of Capt. Waite, for papers of

The cotton market it will be perceived had declined. Money atters were on the whole, rather easier, and there was a slight advance in American flour.

Mr. Jaudon had published a statement of the affairs of the Uni ted States Bank of Pennsylvania, grounded on the official expose of that institution put forth in the United States. This statement appears to have affected the affairs of the Bank rather favorably, and the stock rose in consequence considerably.

The commander of the army, Lord Hill, had issued an order se erely censuring certain officers for interfering in political meetings and commanding them peremptorily to desist in future. This order der was severely animadverted on

Another crazy attempt had been made to gain access to the residence. The poor maniac who made the attempt icklidge, and is partner in a respectable wholesale tea use at Manchester.

Sir John Colborne, lately Governor General of the Canadas, as been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Seaton, of Seaton in the ton in the county of Devon.

counts had been received in England, that the Pasha of 37pt had actually delivered up the Turkish fleet to the Sultan of key, but it did not seem to be credited. The news from and Spain is by no means interesting,

Sir John Colborne was received with every mark of respect on arrival—he was waited on by a deputation of the London chants, who congratulated him on his safe arrival, and rearned him thanks for his eminent services in Canada, &c. was interred in the burial ground of the Benchers of Lincoln's

on the 4th December. This is the only instance on record The Bishop of Litchfield died on the 4th December.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament was to assemble some time in January. A Privy puncil was to be held on the 9th of December, at which the day meat. meeting would probably be appointed. Various rumors were circulation; such as that Lord Melbourne would retire from ministry-that Lord John Russell would succeed him as first d of the treasury—that all the whig ministers would resign and the tories in, with Lord Stanley for prime minister—and, fi-ly, that the whig ministers would dissolve Parliament, and try fortune in a new election.

The correspondents of the London papers described the state ing among the colliers in South Wales as very uneasy and Large numbers of them have refused to work, and y are said to have openly declared that they will never go a mine until the leaders, Frost, Vincent and Williams, are a mine until the leaders, Frost, vancent and the prisoners at liberty. It appeared, on the examination of the Chartists at Newport, that the immediate object of the Chartists to seize the persons of as many noblemen and other promi-nt personages as they could lay hands on, take them down into nines and there detain them as hostages for Vincent and imprisoned Chartists. A placard was stuck up at Sheffield the 2nd of December, announcing a Chartist meeting for the election of a delegate, and a torch-light meeting on the night of the 3d, to consider the case of Frost. It does not appear, however, the consider the case of the consideration of the standard of the consideration of the co that the meetings were numerously attended. At Manand in its vicinity, the Chartists leaders were making

reat efforts to keep up their organization.

As may be supposed, from the depressed state of trade, very creat distress existed among the operatives in the manufacturing district.

At Limerick, in Ireland, a priest named Father Matthew was ng a tremendous sensation as an apostle of temp ands upon thousands of the country people were flocking town to hear him discourse, and receive from him the temce pledge, which he administered to fifties and hundreds at excitement was so great, and so terrible was the one of the throngs that assembled round the speaker, that der, of soldiery were called in to assist the police in maintaining

Mr. Phillips, the mayor of Newport, who so sturdily resisted to Chartists insurrection, has been knighted for his gallantry, and is now Sir Thomas.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSTA. dijusted, or at least in a fair way of adjustment. The Observer Palmerston's paper, intimates that Lord Auckland, the arr General of India, will be raised to an Earldom; and that Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the Afghan expeon, will receive a peerage.

Much disappointment is experienced in the city at the little imon caused on the foreign exchanges last Tuesday by the large ont of American Bills on Paris and Amsterdam which wer bught over by the Great Western, supposed to be drawn against buents of corn and flour from the United States to France. on Paris alone amounted to upwards of two millions of but as they were nearly all bought up by an eminent firm moment they were offered for sale, the exchange was not the slightest degree by their introduction upon our the high test degree by their introduction upon our the high test degree by their introduction upon our the high test degree by the number of the high test degree by the number of the number of the high test degree by their introduction upon our test degree by the introduction upon our test degree by their introduction upon our test degree by their introduction upon our test degree by the introduction upon It is believed that they were purchased for the purpose me the protested bills of the United States Bank upon ttinguer & Co., of Paris, which are now about falling The sluggish state of the foreign exchanges, and the difficul-turning them effectually into a more healthy course, is the abject of regret with all persons here; we cannot hope for any improvement in monetary affairs until this be accomplished.

We have received from our correspondent in Constantinople a dated the 13th ult., but it contains no news of importance.

other topics, and was, it appears, issued in opposition to the desire of Russia. Our correspondent mentions that a rumour prevailed that the Ottoman Government was about to contract a loan for £5,000,000 sterling with the house of Rothschild Brothers; but

we have reason to question the correctness of the report.

The Prince de Joinville, after his interview with the Sultan, The Belle Poula frigate and two men of war steamers would remain in the Bosphorus. The French fleet was still at the mouth of the Dardanelles, but would soon quit that station. One portion

of the Parameter, of the Parameter of Liverpool fit would winter at Smyrna.

SOUTH AMERICAN BLOCKADES.—The merchants of Liverpool south american explanation remoustrances on have at length resolved to make such energetic remonstrances or the ruin occasioned to our trade by the wanton aggressions of the Freuch, as even Lord Palmerston shall be compelled to hear. W trust the commercial interests throughout the country will second the appeal. The closing of South America is the main cause of the distressing stagnation of commerce.—Manchester Chronicle.

It is said at Hamburg that one of the first mercantile houses of that city will open a credit of ten millions of marks banco (710.

000) for the Bank of England .- London Courier. From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 2nd. CHINA TRADE.

A further correspondence having taken place between the com-nittee of the East India and China Trade Association and the Treasury, in the hope of ascertaining what steps her Majesty's government intend to adopt respecting the state of affairs at Canton, this naturally formed the subject of much discussion in the city

In a letter addressed by the committee to Lord Palmerston, or Tuesday last, the chairman stated the reluctance he felt at again addressing his lordship on behalf of the association on the state of he relations with China, but "that, as it appears by the last advices from the Canton River, that many vessels had arrived from his country and from British India, and that more were daily ex pected, forming together a mass of British shipping and property f a value of several millions sterling, the owners and parties cor ected therewith are most anxious to learn, before the departure of the next overland mail of the 4th proximo, what orders it may be necessary to give their correspondents and supercargoes. Looking to the stoppage of the British trade by the Chief Superintendant. nd to the avowed intentions of the Americans to carry on the trade, the association feel that if individual interest should induce parties to use the American and other flags, the measures that the wisdom of her Majesty's government may devise for the preserva-tion and future establishment of the valuable trade with China nay be seriously affected, and the Chinese government encourage to refuse to enter into such arrangements as may be proposed; the association would therefore most respectfully solicit that, if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of her Majesty's government, and inconsistent with the public service, such a declaration of their intentions, as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports may be notified before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the munications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail."

To this communication the following reply was received to-day by the chairman of the committee, Mr. G. G. De H. Larpent:—

" Foreign office, Nov. 23, 1839. "Sir.—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in which you submit, on behalf of the East India and China Association of London. 'That, if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of her Majesty's government, and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of the intentions, as to the blockde or otherwise of the Chinese porte, may be noticed before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to quest that you will state to the parties interested that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that for themselves as to the orders they may think it necessary to send to their correspondents in China.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "W. Fo "W. Fox STRANGEWAYS.

The amount of property at stake being very large, the interest of our merchants cannot fail to receive that attention from her Majesty's ministers to which they are entitled; and we do not see how Lord Palmerston could give any other answer, hav-ing already, as we have reason to believe, adopted measures which it would be imprudent to announce at the present mo-

WAR WITH FRANCE IN AFRICA. The Moniteur of Monday publishes important dispatches rom Marshal Vallee, to the Minister of War, announcing the idden outbreak of hostilities with Abdel-Kader, commenced by an almost unexpected attack on many points of the French ine, as well as the results of two affairs, both of which have een unfortunate to the French arms. These dispatches are of various dates, from the 15th to the 24th ult. We pass over the earlier dispatches to give the last which had been received from Marshal Vallee, under the date of the 24th of Novem-

"TO THE MINISTER OF WAR. "ALGIERS, Nov. 24th 1839 .- The events foreseen in my dispatch of the 15th November, have been realised; Abdel Ka-der has commenced the war. The religious missions comnenced by him six months ago have produced their effect, and have raised up a portion of the population submitted to his For the last three days he has attacked our outposts, and henceforward France can only hope by force of arms to obtain satisfaction for those wrongs, which her policy has, during the last two years, attempted to conquer by measures of citication. On my arrival at Algiers the Emir had alread been written to, complaining of the advances of his Kalifs. I received a few days after a letter from Abdel-Kader, full of iritation and hostile intentions. I replied to him calmly, and whether from cunning, or whether it was that he hesitated, he answered me in a manner which would leave me no reason to suppose the rupture likely to be immediate. But Abdel-Kader had been long decided on war. He had, apparently, only waited until he had collected his cavalry, and on the 20th of November, he wrote to me the letter subjoined. I had also taken every precaution necessary. The lines of the Chiffa and of Orud Kaddara were reinforced; considerable provisions were supplied on all the principal points, and as it was my intention to act upon the defensive, I gave orders that the rescent courage of a few officers prevented the exact execution strictest prudence should be observed. Unfortunately, the effer-

The European and indigenous population who were in the plains ought to excite in the highest degree my solicitude. The army could not on all points protect the settlers and the Arabs, and I was obliged to order the inhabitants to seek protection in the camps. I had an understanding with the settlers that were in posn of farms built up. I furnished them with guns and cartridges, and on some points I sent soldiers to assist in defending I could not hope I should be enabled to prevent all misfortunes. The Arabs, in particular, whose improvidence is so well known, must of course bear the consequence of their want of foresight. On the 17th and 18th November several attempts were made by the Hadjouts, who were vigorously repulsed. Our soldiers obtained such success as gave them too much con On the 20th of November, at the same moment that Abdel-Kader made known to me his resolution to go to war against us, his troops were passing the Cliffs. The commandant of Boussarick was at the same hour putting in motion convoys for the blockade of Mered and the Camp of Ouad-Lalleg, he only gave 30 men as escort to those convoys. They were attacked at a league from Boussarick, each of them by a thousand Arabs. The commandant of the convoy of Mered formed a square; his soldiers defeuded themselves vigorously, and gave time to the garrison of Boussarick to come to his assistance. The commanding officer of the detachment was killed by a ball. The convoy was brought back. The commandant of the convoy of Ouad-Lalleg was less clever; he perished with all his detachment, either from want of science or preence of mind; his detachment was cut in pieces; and when a column from Boussarick, on hearing musket shot, repaired to the spot, the Arabs took to flight, taking with them the mules of the convoy. This misfortune ought to have given prudence, but it was not so. On the 21st, a column of 1500 Arabs passed the Cliffs. General Danvivier, from the camp of Belhidah, watched his movements, when the commandant of the camp Ouad-Lalleg, marched imprudently against them with 200 men of infantry, and by a still greater imprudence, spread them as riflemen. The Arabs

The commandent of the French troops endeavored to form them in squares, and to regain the camp, but this movement being made with uncertainty, bacame still unfortunate; he was crushed, and 106 officers and soldiers remained dead on the spot. The camp of Ouad-Lalleg fired the pieces which defended the redoubt as soon as the Arabs where within the range of their shot. shots, directed with skill, struck full upon the groups which they had formed. Many were killed and wounded; more than 20 horses were running about without riders, and the remains of the French troops were enabled to return to the camp. To the east, a column of the enemy showed itself on the 20th of November. The garrisons of Aracht and Arab marched against it, and protected the retreat of the population on the camps and fortified houses. In the mountains the tribs of the French territory have been pillaged, and several men killed. Yesterday's news announces to me that the enemy had retired. I have given orders that

The Hatti Scheriff occupied attention nearly to the exclusion of the fortress de l'Eau. I have recommended extreme caution, and nod; and that any one or more of such Commissioners may be diabove all not to act except in full force. When the troops are reposed, and when they shall be reinforced, and, above all, when the fine weather shall have returned, I will occupy myself in chastising the Hadjouts, our most active and most bitter enemies. The Marshal Governor-General of Algiers.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MESSAGE PROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CLERGY RESERVES. And Bill for the disposal of said Reserves, and disposition of the Proceeds thereof.

C. POULETT THOMSON.

Pursuant to his Notice, the Governor-General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the

Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from His Message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold Her Royal Assent from a Bill passed last Session, for reinvesting the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should itself afford a solution of this much-debated and very complicated question.

The Governor-General does not conceal from himself the diffi-culties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agita-tion of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been nononneed upon it—and the different schemes which have un-uccessfully been brought forward, render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution from the peculiar position in which the question stands as contra-distinguished from other subjects which may engage the attention of the Legislature,—since, not merely is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, Address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the circur stances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a termination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada,—nor is it less necessary. with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and dis cord within the Province, the protracted existence of which oposes a bar to that tranquillity so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor-General as given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has

directed a measure to be prepared, to which he carnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope

the consideration of the Assembly, in the ankibus hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realised, be distributed, according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred ob-jects for which these different bodies are established or associated

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan a just regard to the objects for which this property was destined, tempered by a due consideration of the state of society and of the feelings which have grown up in this Province and in the Legislatur tion, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province generally.

Toronto, 6th January, 1849.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the Lands called Clergy Reserves, in this Province, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom for the maintenance of Religion and the advancement of religious

Be it therefore enacted, &c., That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, and under such rules and regulations as may be from time to time in Council established in that behalf, to sell, alienate, and convey, in fee simple, all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provided always, that in the Letters Patent granting such Lands they shall be designated as Clergy Reserves, and that no reservation of Lands in respect for such Grants shall be preserved on the lands in respect for such Grants shall be necessary, any thing in the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'Au Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in

ment of the said Province," to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it, &c. That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or may be invested under the authority of a certain other Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," shall be and the same are hereby declared to be subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Council shall ment thereof in the same funds and upon the same securities as at present, or for investing them in and upon any other funds or

securities in Great Britain or in this Province.

3. And be it, &c., That the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said Reserves or any part thereof may in like manner be invested, and the investment thereof be changed by the Governor in Council: Provided always

that the necessary expenses of such sales shall be borne and de-frayed out of the first monies received therefrom.

4. And be it, &c. That the interest and dividends accruing pon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves old or to be sold and also the interest to accrue upon sales or credit of Clergy Reserves, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be demised for any term of years shall be paid to the Receiver General, and that together form an anual Fund for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or paid by him from time to that he discussed by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, that is to say, in the first place to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been here tofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Seotland or to any other religious bodies or denominators of Christians in this Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same: Provided always that until the annual Fund so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowance, the same or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet shall be defrayed as at present out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown.

to the Casma and Termina Revenue of the Crown.

5. And be it, &c., That as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and submount of the several supenus and allowances aforesaid, and sub-ject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, one half of the said annual fund shall be allotted and appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland in this Province; the said Church of Scotland to be held to include the Presbyterians of the United Synod in Upper Canada, and shall be divided between them in proportion to the number of their respective members, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided; and the share of each of aid Churches of England and Scotland (the latter including as aforesaid) shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Governor in favour of the Treasurer or other officers who shall be appointed by such Churches respectively, according to the form and mode of their Ecclesiastical Constitution, and the amount so received shall be expended for the support and maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, under the authority of the Convocation, Synod, or other body having authority for that purpose, according to the canons, laws, rules, or regulations of the said Churches respectively. Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and ed always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to, and received by, any Ecclesiastic or Minister of any of the said Churches of England or Scotland in this Province, or of any Minister of the said United Synod, shall be taken as far as the same will go as a part and portion of the share accruing to each Church respectively, by virtue of this Act—that is to say, the stipends and allowances to any Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of England, part and portion of the share accruing to the Church of England, as and the stipends and allowances to any Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of Scotland, or of the said United Synod in this Provice, as part and portion of the share accruing to the said Church of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond such respective stipends and allowances until the proportion of the annual fund allotted to them respectively, in manner aforesaid, shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

6. And be it, &c., That it shall be lawful for the Governor of

rected to visit each or any District, Township, City, or Town, in this Province, and shall have power to require to be laid before him or them for their perusal and examination all records, rolls, assessments, population or other District, Township, City, or Town, returns or lists in whose custody soever the same may be, and who shall also have power to administer all necessary oaths and affirmations to any parties giving evidence before them or any one or more of them, and generally to do all such other lawful acts as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them, and that the report of such Commissioners; or the majority of them, shall be final, and shall be the basis for estimating the proportion of the said annual Fund to which the said Churches of England and Scotland shall be respectively entitled.

7. And be it, Sc., That any person falsely swearing or affirming before the said Commissioners, or any or either of them, shall, i duly convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by law on persons guilty of that offence; and that if any person having reasonable notice before such Commissioner or Commissioners shall refuse to attend and give evidence before such Commissioner or Commissioners, or

and give evidence decide a such Commissioners, to Usualissioners, to produce to him or them any record, roll, assessment, population or other return as aforesaid, whereof he shall have the possession or custody, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding pounds to be recovered by information and complaint before any two Justices of the Peace who are hereby authorized to hear and determine every such information and complaint and to levy the penalty by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels by him added to the Fund for payment of the expenses of the said Commissioners: Provided always that no person shall be obliged to attend before the said Commissioners out of the County wherein

he is a stated resident.

he is a stated resident.

8. And be it, &c., That the reasonable expenses of such Commissioners, or of any Clerk or Clerks they may find it necessary to employ, shall, subject to the approval of the Governor, be allowed and defrayed out of any monies now or hereafter to be re-

served as rents of Clergy Reserves.

9. And be it, &c., That subject to the foregoing provisions, the residue of the said annual fund shall be divided among the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians now recognized by the laws of this Province, and not before mentioned in this Act who shall prefer their claims for the same on the conditions and following: - That is to say, that each and every sucl

religious body or denomination of Christians shall, on or before the
day of in each and every year, send in to the Inspector General of Public Accounts a statement, in duplicate, setting forth in detail the amount received by each of them respectvely during the year preceding the day of rendering such account rom the private contributions of the members of such religious from the private contributions of the members of such rengious bodies or denominations of Christians respectively, and by them expended in the same year for the maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious knowledge; which account shall be verified in such manner as shall be from time to time required by the Governor in Council; and that on the approval of such accounts respectively, an amount of the residue of the said annual fund proportioned to the amount of private contributions so appearing to have been received and expended in the previous year, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which may be issued by the Governor in favour of the Treasurer or other officer who may be appointed by such religious bodies or denominations of Christians respectively to receive the same; and such amount shall be expended and appropriated for the maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of reliious knowledge under the direction and authority of the Confeence or other governing body existing in or over every such reli-Tous bodies or denominations of Christians respectively, according to their respective discipline or form of Church Government: Proided always, that any such Religious Body or Denomination of Christians neglecting to send in their accounts on or before the said thirtieth day of June in any year, or neglecting or refusing to said, shall thereby waive and forfeit all claim to a proportion of the aid annual fund for the year (but not longer) in respect whereof such neglect or refusal shall take place.

10. Provided also, and be it, &c., That no Religious Body or

Denomination of Christians shall be entitled to any such shar proportion of the said annual fund which shall not raise and exnd, as aforesaid, during the year in respect of which the claim is referred, the sum of at least £

11. Provided also, and be it, &c., That the amount of such of the annual stipends and allowances hereinbefore mentioned, which shall be paid to any of the said religious bodies or denominations of Christians, or to any Ecclesiastic or Minister thereof, or in aid of any Mission established by any of the said religious bodies or denominations of Christians, or for the propagation of religious knowledge, shall be taken and accounted as far as the same will go as a part and portion of the sum to which such religious body or denominations of Christians. mination of Christians would be entitled under the provisions

of this Act, and shall be deducted and allowed for accordi 12. And be it, &c., That accounts of the expenditure of all and every sum or sums of money, so to be received out of the said an-nual fund, by the said Churches of England and Scotland, or any other religious body or denomination of Christians respectively, under the authority of this Act, shall be, on or before the

day of in each year, rendered to the Governor in Council; and that until such accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper expenditure of the sum granted during any preceding year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor. nor in Council, no other or further sum, or proportion of the said annual fund, shall be paid or allowed to any or either of the Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such account, or to verify the same as aforesaid; and every such failure, neglect, or refusal shall should be conducted; and it will be the earnest and anxious deamount to a waiver or forfeiture of any share or proportion of the sire of the Governor General to discharge the trust committed to aid annual fund for one year, but not longer.

13. And be it, &c., That whenever there shall appear to the Governor in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has been any misappropriation or non-appropriation of any sum or sums of money paid to any or either of the said Churches, Religious bodies, or denominations of Christians, out of the said annual fund upon direction for that purpose given by the Governor, it shall and may be lawful for the Attorney General to apply sumshall and may be lawful of the Attorney General to apply summarily either by petition or information to or in the Court of Chancery in this Province, setting forth the nature of the abuse apprehended, and praying discovery and relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require, and that if any five or more persons having any interest in the sum or sums paid to any of the id Churches, Religious bodies, or denominations of Christians, shall complain of any neglect or abuse in the appenditure or management of such sum or sums, it shall and may be lawful for them to apply to the said Court of Chancery by petition in a summary manner for discovery or relief as the nature of the case may require, and that in all and every such case the decree or order of the Vice Chancellor shall be final, unless appealed from within

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Con mons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg permission to approach your Majesty with the renewed expression of our unwavering attachment to your Majesty's Royal-Person

During the present session of your Provincial Parliament, subject more important than any that has ever engaged the attention of the Representatives of the people, has been brought nder their consideration, in pursuance of the commands of your ces, namely: the Legislative Re-union of Upper and Lower Canada. In the Message of His Excellency to the two branches of the Legislature, they are informed that "after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these Provinces, and of the difficulties under which they respectively lahour, your Majesty's advisers came to the conclusion that by their re-union alone could these difficulties be removed: that during the last session of the Imperial Legislature they refrained from pressing immediate legislation, but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure, or its necessity; it arose solely from the desire to ascertain more fully the opin of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satisfactory to the

from which the details ingut be rendered more satisfactory of people of both Provinces."

The House of Assembly deeply feel this additional proof of your Majesty's solicitude for their happiness and prosperity; and t will ever be held by them in grateful remembra

In pursuance of the message referred to, the House of Assembly lost no time in taking into consideration the three distinct propo sitions submitted by your Majesty's Governor General as the basis on which the Union might be established, namely: First—equa representation of each Province in the United Legislature; dly—The grant of a sufficient Civil List; and Thirdly—That public debt of this Province be charged on the joint revenue of the United Province.

In the discussion of these propositions it happened that som of the Members of this House, apprehending the greatest dan-ger to our civil and polical Institutions, and even to our connexion ger to our civil and porteal Institutions, and even to our course, with the Parent State, were opposed to the Union on any terms; while of those who supported the measure there were many who were not wholly free from apprehensions as to the result, and who regarded it a hazardous experiment, unless in addition to the terms submitted by the Governor General, certain details, calculated to secure their Institutions and their connexion with the Imperial the authorities should immediately give the necessary aid to these unfortunate beings. All settlers who have asked for them have been supplied with arms and ammunition, and in every direction they are placing their houses in a state of defence. The Arab tribes have sought protection in our camps; those of the west are at Boussarick. In the east they have placed their families in Crown, should accompany their concurrence with the terms pro-

It is in this confidence that we now submit to your Majesty's most gracious consideration the following propositions, which in the opinion of this House are calculated to secure the great end in expectation whereof the assent to the Union was given.

And first, we respectfully entreat your Majesty that the use of the English language in all judicial and legislative records be forthwith introduced, and that at the end of a space of a given number of years after the Union, all debates in the Legislature shall be in English: and as a matter of justice to your Majesty's subects in Upper Canada, we earnestly and confidently appeal to your Majesty to admit their right to have the seat of the Provincial Government established within this Province. It surely cannot be denied to the people of this Colony, that if favour is to be shewn to either Upper or Lower Canada their claim stands pre-eminent: independent of which the moral and political advantages of the concession are too obvious and undeniable to admit of

It is with the most sincere satisfaction that this House has reeived from your Majesty's Representative the assurance that the bill introduced into the House of Commons during the last session of the Imperial Legislature, is not to be "considered as embody ing the provisions which may hereafter be adopted by the Imperial Parliament." "And that it is His Excellency's intention to re"commend to her Majesty's Government in the new measure that
"must be introduced, to adhere as much as possible to existing
"territorial divisions for electoral purposes, and to maintain the
"principle of the Constitutional Act af 1791 with regard to the enure of seats in the Legislative Council.

We would further respectfully submit the necessity of providing that the members of the Legislature should possess a stake in the country equal to that now required by the laws of this Province, that to the call of public duty that of private interest may be added, as an inducement to wise and careful legislation; and for this purpose we trust that a sufficient qualification in real estate will be quired from any person holding a seat in the Legislature.

We would also respectfully suggest to your Majesty, the paramount subject of emigration from the British Isles, which we conider the best calculated to render the United Province British in fact as well as in name. No time in our humble opinion should be st in the establishment and vigorous prosecution of a well-organized system of emigration calculated to afford every possible faci-lity to the settlement of that extensive domain, the proceeds of which have been proposed to be surrendered to the control of the Provincial Legislature upon certain terms and conditions which in pper and Lower Canada is at present in right of the crown, at ur Majesty's disposal. We have no desire to interfere unnecessarily in questions of de-

tail which more immediately affect the sister Province, but we cannot omit respectfully soliciting your Majesty's attention to the introduction of a municipal government into Lower Canada in or-der to provide for local expenditure by local taxation and under local management, on the same principles as have obtained in Up-per Canada, where the system established by the Provinctal Lelature after repeated and careful revision, has, in its operations,

roved highly satisfactory to the people.

We would lastly desire humbly to assure your Majesty that to the principles on which our Constitution has been established-to the representative mode of Government under a monarchy—and to a permanent connexion with the British Empire and a dutiful algiance to our Sovereign, the people of Upper Canada most faith-

It is only from apprehensions of danger on these most impor-tant matters that doubt or difficulty has been felt in assenting to the Union, and we therefore now humbly trust that your Majesty, fully acquainted with our situation, will not confine your Royal n any other proceeding of this House, but that continuing to us that gracious and generous protection we have hitherto experi-enced from your Majesty and the British nation, your Majesty will add such further safeguards as in your wisdom may be thought ecessary and desirable to protect your faithful subjects in the eareful enjoyment of their laws and liberties, and to perpetuate their connexion with your Majesty's Crown and Empire.

Commons House of Assembly, 13th day of January, 1840.

On question for passing the Address. YEAS-Messrs. Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Butwell, Caldwell, Detlor, Elliott, Ferrie, Gamble, Gow-an, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, McLean, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicior General, Thomson, Wickens. -28.

NAYS-Messrs. Chisholm, Glengarry, Cook, Duncombe, Manahan, McCargar, McDonell, Glengarry, McDonell, Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Parke, Shaver, Small, Thorburn, Woodruff.—17.

Address was passed by a majority of eleven.

C. POULETT THOMSON.

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the 3th December, respecting communications received from her Ma-esty's Principal Secretary of State, on the subject of Responsible Government, the Governor General regrets that it is not in his power to communicate to the House of Assembly any despatches upon the subject referred to. The Governor General has received her Majesty's commands to

dminister the Government of these Provinces in accordance with he well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their representatives, the deference that is justly due to them. These are the commands of er Majesty, and these are the views with which her Majesty's Government desires that the administration of these Provin-

Toronto 14th January, 1840.

ELECTION BILL.

The Bill for altering the present method of voting at Elections, vas thrown out by the following vote :-

YEAS, Armstrong, Bockus, Burritt, . Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Ferrie, Gowan, Manahan, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, McCarger, Parke, Shaver, Small, Woodruff,—22.

NAYS, Aikman, Attorney General, Boulton, Burwell, Caldrell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Gamble, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Mathewson, McCrae, McDonell of Glen urry, McDonell of Northumberland, McLean, Murney, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor Gene ral, Thorburn, Wickens,-28.

Lost by a majority of 6.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION Rev. Brethren,-You will please to take notice that the next Port Hope, on Wednesday, the 5th of February next, at ten o'clock

A. F. ATKINSON, Secretary, Rectory, Bath, Jan. 16, 1840.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not refired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER, Cashier.

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

MARRIED.

At Burford, on Thursday the 2d inst. by the Rev. George Petrie, William, son of John Burn of Deerham, Esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of London, to Jane, daughter

of James Underhill, of Burford, Esq. On Wednesday the 8th inst. by the same, Josiah Smith, Bachelor, residing there, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Matthias Simmerman, of Burford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret very much being obliged to defer to our next the excellent communication of " Scotus," as well as the seasonable remarks of "Claud Halero."

The subject alluded to by "Amicus" has only been deferred from the press of local matter.

LETTERS received to Friday, January 17th :--

Rev. F. Evans, rem.; Rev. G. Graham, rem. and add. sub.; M. C. Crombie Esq. rem.; Rev. T. Greene, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Rev. H. J. Grasett, rem.; Rev. G. Archbold. rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. Dr. Phillips, rem.; D. Cameron Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. G. Hallen, rem.; Rev. W. Leeming; J. McIvor Esq. [we cheerfully agree to his suggestion]; T. Walker Esq.; J. White Esq. [have sent the missing paper]; Mr. Jacob Stickle, rem. in full vol. Land 2; Lieut. Ruttan, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. T. Fidler; A. Davidson Esq. with packet; Rev. A. F. Atkinson (2); Rev. B. Lindsay, rem. in full vol. 3, and on acct. of Press; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal.

#### Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE EPIPHANY, OR MANIFESTATION OF CHRIST TO THE GENTILES.\*

"Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the mission to His will, and our dependence on His providence, the excellency of our God. And the ransomed of the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."-

"Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that

hangeth on a tree:
"That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith."—Gal. iii. 13, 14.

There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor "And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs

according to the promise."—Gal. iii. 28, 29.
"The love of Christ constraineth us: because we thus judge, that if one dieth for all, then were all dead: and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto them-selves, but unto Him which died for them and rose again."— 2 Cor. v. 14, 15.

Loud hallelujahs shout all hail to Thee, Bright "morning star," us bidding to rejoice, And one triumphant anthem raised be, The holy incense of Earth's grateful voice.

Fore-shadow'd Ark! man's Refuge, THOU-display To Gentile wanderers the door of hope.†

Almighty "Child!" Thy regal sceptre sway,

Victorious Man—for men with Satan cope.‡

Wide publish Him who left his glorious throne, To dwell "a Servant" in this world of woe, Who, "Man of Sorrows," came unto His own, Unwelcomed came !-his quenchless love to shew. IV.

Telling of Him upon the cross who bled, And agonized in soul for thee and me, Dying that we might death no longer dread, But sweetly pass into Eternity. V.

Oh, for a heart enlarged to understand, And grasp the fulness of a Saviour's love, Oh, for a heart upturn'd to that blest land, Where gently reigns the holy, heavenly Dove.

Oh, for a humble, "broken heart," to kneel Beneath the cross in meek contrition deep, Oh, for a quickened new-born heart to feel God's mercies sweet to all who truly weep.

VII.

Oh, for a grateful, thankful heart, to give Myself, my life, my all to Him with joy; By love constrained, to Jesus e'er to live, And serve him purely without sin's alloy!

VIII. Oh, for an angel's voice, through timeless space, Eternal hallelujahs loud to raise, Oh, for a pen of living light, to trace, ||
In beams of glory, Christ's undying praise.

Oh, holy Sabbath, "shadow" of the "Rest" To Christian pilgrims swiftly drawing nigh, Be thou to us a cheering, joyous test, Eternity with Christ is not to die.§

To us endear the purity, the peace, ¶ The joy of holy worship unalloyed; Angelic beings never, never cease, In praising God eternally employed.

Oh image thou the Home, where evermore Christ's sheep, in dazzling, glorious light arrayed, For ever safe, all earthly trials o'er, Shall bless the Lamb in Majesty displayed.

XI.

January 6th, 1840.

\* Also called " Twelfth-Day."

† Isa, ix. 6. ‡ Heb. ii. 14, 15; Phil. ii. 6, 7, 8; Rom. v. 18, 19, 21.

H. Kizke White. S"We may tell by our affection for the Sabbath, whether eters "We may ten ox our attention for the sandard, whether eter-nity will be forced upon us."—Rev. T. Adam.

"It is a vain thing to think we can take any delight in being

with Christ hereafter, if we care not how little we are in His company here."—Ibid. "Look to the Lord, and attend him in the use of ordinances,

to strengthen and improve your faith; keep close to the ordinances of God. Faith lives upon God in the use of ordinances, and it gathers strength thereby."—Rev. W. Bridge.

# FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.\*

Mr. Hargrave had considered that it was not necessary to enter into any further conversation on the subject of the Absolution; and he was about to call the attention of the children to another portion of the service, when he was surprised by an unexpected enquiry from William, who put his finger once more on the rubric before the Absolution, and suddenly exclaimed,-' Papa, why did the gentleman in the pew next to ours, repeat the Absolution after Mr. Davison?

That was only his mistake, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave. 'The gentleman to whom you allude wishes, I dare say, to do what is right, and thinks that he does so; but I suppose he has not looked at the rubric, and thought of it, as you and I do, and so he falls into error in this matter. You see what a privilege it is for young people to be instructed in these things, for if they are not well informed respecting them in their early years. they are likely to make mistakes when they grow up.

Thank you, my dear papa,' exclaimed William. 'I hope I shall always be wiser and better for all that you teach me while I am a little boy.'

'I have often explained the Lord's Prayer to you,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'when we have been talking over the Catechism; and I have referred you, not, I hope, without advantage, to the paraphrase or explanation of it at the end of Bishop Wilson's Introduction to the Lord's Supper, and to some comments in various parts of his Sacra Privata. It is not needful therefore, for me to enter into particulars respecting the meaning and structure of this prayer, on the present occasion. I will only observe to you, that it has been used in the public services of Christians from the earliest times; and that in the primitive Church it was the practice to begin and conclude the public devotions with this prayer. "This being the foundation upon which all other prayers should be built," says one ancient writer, "we begin with it;" and "being the perfection of all prayer," says another, "we end with it." This Divine prayer is introduced in several parts of our Liturgy with very good effect. It occurs here very seasonably. Regarding ourselves as absolved from sin apon our repentance and faith in Christ, and consequently as being reconciled to God, we go holdly to the throne of grace, doubting not, that as an earthly parent knows how to give good gifts unto his offby adoption and grace.'

My dear,' said Mrs. Hargrave to her husband, 'perhans this would be a suitable occasion for you to read again that extract concerning the Lord's Prayer which then is this, my dear children, for lowliness, and gratiyou read to Maria a few weeks ago, and with a promise that you would repeat it at some future time.'

'True,' replied Mr. Hargrave; and, having fetched from his study the book containing the passage in question, he read what follows: "The whole composition is truly wonderful, being so short that the meanest may learn it; so plain, that the most ignorant may under-

\* By the Rev. J. E. Riddle.

and intimates all our duty; showing not only what is fit solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice to be asked, but what manner of persons we that ask and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, ought to be: whence Tertullian calls it an epitome of the and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of Le-Gospel, as containing our persuasion of God's love, our de- banon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel sire of His honour, our subjection to His authority, our sub- and Sharon; they shall see the glory of the Lord, and our need of His mercy to pardon former offences, and of His Lord shall return, and come to Zion, with songs and grace to keep us from future sin, and of both to deliver everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy us from the punishment due unto them all; concluding with acts of faith, and praise, and adoration." 'I will (Isaiah xxxv. 1, 2, 10.) add,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'a passage from Cyprian, in which that writer reminds us that this form of prayer has been prescribed for our use by Him who is now our devotion which holy men of old poured forth under the free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ great Intercessor in heaven. "Let the Father recognize immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit, while we thus Advocate with the Father for the pardon of our sins, we come prepared for that happy condition in which we shall the very words which our Advocate has taught us. We uninterrupted devotion. I think it is Baxter who has Our Advocate, now in heaven, has taught us to say this the cheerful and melodious singing of his praises. prayer upon earth, that so the most perfect harmony may subsist between his intercession and our own sup-

simultaneously. 'Pray, papa,' continued William, 'what is the name of these short prayers in single lines, after the Lord's Prayer?'

tain such short and devout sentences, which were alternately pronounced."

'I think, observed Alice, 'the use of these Versicles (Psalm lv. 17, 18.) is one of the many great beauties belonging to our Liturgy.'

'Such is certainly the case,' replied Mr. Hargrave; and I think we may say that these parts of the service are as useful as they are beautiful. These Responses they are an appropriate expression of that communion of feeling which ought to subsist between the minister and the people, as well as among the people themselves. It is, perhaps, needless to remark to you, that the people ought to join mentally in those Versicles which the minister repeats, as the minister is privileged, in like manner, to unite in the Responses which the people return. Indeed, you may observe that some of these Versicles are incomplete, and require to be connected with some other, in order to become perfect. I think I have told you, William, from what book these Versicles are for the most part taken.'

'From Scripture, papa. Those which follow the Lord's Prayer, are taken from the Psalms.'

'And I have said also,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'that these Versicles often denote a change in the tenour or tone of the service. What change do you observe in this part of it?'

'The office has thus far been penitential, or concerned with confession of sin:-it now changes to praise and adoration.

'The Doxology,' said Mr. Hargrave, "Glory be to the Father, &c." which follows these Versicles, is agreeable to the most ancient form of giving glory to God which prevailed in the Christian Church. It serves both as a hymn of praise, and as a confession of our right belief in the Holy Trinity in Unity. Maria, do you remember an anecdote which I have related to you in connexion with the former part of this Doxology?

'It is said that these words, or others to the same effect, were the last which were uttered by Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, who was put to a cruel death on account of his faith.'

'True,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'this is recorded in the Epistle of the Church of Smyrna, which was written on occasion of the martyr's death.

'We all rose on our knees, and stood up, papa,' said William, 'when these words were pronounced

'And we continued standing,' observed Mr. Hargrave, while engaged in the act of praise. This was the posred in the Jewish Church on such oc and it has been retained in the Christian assembly from the first. You may take notice, that before we enter upon this exercise, the Church, knowing well that our nearts are naturally too cold, and our words too weak, to praise God worthily, directs us to implore divine assistance; and after having so done, in the confidence that our petitions have been heard, we rise from the posture of supplication, and stand up to "sing unto the Lord, and heartily rejoice in the strength of our salva-

'I have heard it remarked as something singular,' said Alice, 'that in the rubric before the Psalms, no mention is made of the alternate method of reading or singing them, which, however, is universally observed. Pray, papa, can you account for the omission?'

'Perhaps,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'it ought not to be regarded as an omission at all; for it is almost implied in the expression, "to say or sing a Psalm," that the words should be repeated by course. It is well known that the primitive Christians used this alternate method; and it appears that the Psalms were originally composed with a view to such practice in public repetition. It is remarkable that Isaiah says respecting the Scraphim in his vision, that one cried unto another, and said, "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of Hosts," (Isaiah vi. 3): and that St. Paul says, "Speaking to yourselves," or, as it would be perhaps more accurately rendered, to one another, "in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs."-(Ephes. v. 19.)

'Observe,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'how seasonably this part of our worship is introduced. We have come into the presence of the Holy God, acknowledging our sins, and confessing ourselves to be miserable offenders; and we have earnestly entreated mercy, and restoration to divine favour. This humiliation, if sincere, has been accepted; -this prayer has been heard; -an answer of peace has been sent us from the mercy-seat on high, and we have heard of power and commandment given to the minister of Christ to declare and pronounce to all who are penitent and faithful, the absolution and remission of their sins; -and then, encouraged by the tender mercies of our God, we have approached him as his adopted children, and ventured to spread before him, as in outspring, much more will our heavenly Father bestow His line, all our wants. Thus we have just received tidings blessings upon those who have been made His children of the greatest of blessings, namely, pardon, and the favour of God; and we have just exercised the highest of earthly privileges, in presenting an address to the Most High, as our Father in heaven. What a moment praise of our God to be glorious! What a moment for Taylor. us to celebrate the perfections of Jehovah, and to anticipate the employment of that heaven which has been thrown open to our view! What a time for the Church to array herself in glad attire, to raise the note of holy exultation, and thus, in some measure, to fulfil the be too well studied in the book of God's word; rather let men en-

stand it; and yet so full that it contains all our wants, Christ, and spake of him. "The wilderness and the and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away !""

'It is a delightful exercise,' rejoined Alice. 'I often rejoice in our privilege of perpetuating those strains of in your prayer the words of the Son. Since we have an hold delightful communion with each other, and beshould, whenever we pray for pardon, address unto God sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, with purer and have his promise that whatever we ask in his name, be- said, "The liveliest emblem of heaven that I know upon lieving, we shall receive; and must we not more readily earth is, when the people of God, in the deep sense of obtain our desires when we not only use his name in ask- his excellence and bounty, from hearts abounding with ing, but in his very words present our requests to God? love and joy, join together, both in heart and voice, in

'And there is something very beautiful,' observed Mr. Hargrave, 'in our practice of annexing the Christian doxology to those hymns which were at first com-'Thank you, papa,' said Maria and William, almost posed, and afterwards sung, by saints under the old dispensation. The recital of these sacred compositions in the Christian assembly not unfrequently becomes a powerful comment on the words themselves. Howstrikingly, 'We call them Versicles,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'be- for instance, do we fulfil the concluding verses of the cause they are, as you describe them, short prayers in forty-fifth Psalm-a psalm which is evidently prophetic single lines; or Responses, because in repeating them of Messiah and the Gospel Church. "Instead of thy the people answer the minister. This is a very ancient fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou mayest practice, and we are told that all the old liturgies con- make princes in all lands. I will remember thy name from one generation to another: therefore shall the people give thanks unto thee, world without end!"'-

"And how forcibly,' said Mrs. Hargrave, 'am I sometimes reminded in this part of the service, of those words of our Saviour, addressed to his disciples: "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear. For verily I say unto you, that many prophets and righserve to engage or retain the attention, and to quicken teous men have desired to see those things which ye see, the devotion, of the congregation: and, besides this, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them." (Matt. xiii. 16, 17.)

# The Garner. BENEVOLENCE AND REVENGE.

Benevolence, itself of immortal quality, would immortalize its

objects: malignity, if not appeased by an infliction short of death. would destroy them. The one is ever strengthening itself upon old objects, and fastening upon new ones; the other is ever extinguishing its resentment towards old objects by the pettier acts of chastisement, or, if nothing short of a capital punishment will appease it, by dying with their death. The exterminating blow, the death which " clears all scores"-this forms the natural and necessary limit even to the fiercest revenge; whereas, the outgoings of benevolence are quite indefinite. In revenge, the affection is successively extinguished; and if relumed it is upon

new objects. In benevolence, the affection is kept up for old obects, while ever open to excitement from new ones; and hence a living and a multiplying power of enjoyment, which is peculiarly its own. On the same principle that we water a shrub just because we had planted it, does our friendship grow and ripen the nore towards him on whom we had formerly exercised it. The affection of kindness for each individual object survives the act of kindness, or rather is strengthened by the act. Whatever sweetness may have been originally in it, is enhanced by the exercise; and, so far from being stifled by the first gratification, it remains in greater freshness than ever for higher and larger gratifications than before. It is the perennial quality of their gratification which stamps that superiority on the good affections we are now contending for. Benevolence both perpetuates itself upon its old objects, and expands itself into a wider circle as it meets with new ones. Not so with revenge, which generally disposes of the old object by one gratification; and then must transfer itself to a

new object, ere it can meet with another gratification. Let us

grant that each affection has its peculiar walk of enjoyment. The

history of the one walk presents us with a series of accumulations:

the history of the other with a series of extinctions .- Dr.

Wit indeed, as it implies a certain uncommon reach and vivacity of thought, is an excellent talent; very fit to be employed in the search of truth, and very capable of assisting us to discern and embrace it: but in the way in which the scorner exerts it, the way of satire and profane drollery, it betrays a man into a thousand errors, for one that it discovers to him. Men of quick and lively parts are apt to give themselves a loose beyond plain reason and common sense, and to say many things not exactly right and true, in order to say somewhat new and surprising. Their great aim is, in general, to please; and, in order to it, they must bend all their wit that way to which the corrupt nature of man is inclined, and be sure always to speak against that which is uppermost; I mean, the opinions that are most general and prevailing. This gives them a light and trifling, instead of a serious and manly frame of spirit; and makes them think, they have answered all the wisest reasons that can be brought for anything, if they have but clapped a nickname upon it, and dressed up a grave and venerable truth in so odd a disguise as to raise mirth and laughter from it. Thus a late person, eminent for wit and wickdness, till a death-bed made him more serious, and gave him truer apprehensions of things, used to please himself mightily with this thought, that the doing of a miracle was only another phrase for the showing of a trick; and having once represented the thing to himself under such a light image, he could hardly be brought to think reverently ever afterwards; or to allow the strongest arguments which could be brought for the truth of miracles, a due and impartial consideration. - Bishop Atterbury.

Here is the proper scene of piety and patience, of the duty of pacents, and the charity of relatives; here kindness is spread abroad, and love is united and made firm as a centre : marriage is the nursery of heaven; the virgin sends prayers to God, but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labour of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessing of society, and the union of hands and hearts; it hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than the single life; it hath more care, but less danger; it is more merry, and more sad; is fuller of sorrows, and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself. Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies, and republics and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest tude, and love! What a moment for us to take up the of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath harp of the sweet singer of Israel, and to make the designed the present constitution of the world.—Bishop Jeremy

# SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE.

Let no man, upon a weak conceit of sobriety, or an ill-applied moderation, think or maintain that a man can search too far, or predictions of the prophet of old, who saw the glory of deavour to endless progress or proficiency therein. - Bacon.

# Advertisements. UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND

DIOCESAN PRESS. Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The Church." H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839.

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

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

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, epairs &c.

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

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

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

November 25, 1839. MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-

NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

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

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

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

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully I informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other papils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be coneniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839. CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON.

25-13w Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. FOR SALE OR TO LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new falow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

GOOD LOG HOUSE. 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath.

A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath. A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Conhard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El- ral interests of this paper may be addressed. liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

Harbour Company's Office,

Cobourg, 1st January, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take place at this office, on Monday, the third day of February next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date. By order of the President,

WM. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

VC

REGI

On

Bishop

which

The su

about

tended

matter

vacant

respect

great s

his de

in a ca

had ar

senior

tablish

writes

preach

centre

ing sta

all che

Engla

more;

than

selves

cordin

Middl

Missie

cessor

tender

lated

that

mind.

inhab bishop

nerall

vernn

Th

The

The

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

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

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

#### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock and Courter Menhants and do well prises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well

examine it before purchasing elsewhere:

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons:

Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and

Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas;
Black Bandanas and Stocks;
A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
White and Colored Stays;
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked do.

Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

# SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain which he is resolved to sell at the lowest casu prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes Furniture, latest Patterns.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs, Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness.

manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in the commencement in the forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of autological ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Dashe Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashe Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry at Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, rious analities and the state of the s s qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sa Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tas Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military S Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best qu Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dre Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason able terms as any other House in House

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

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

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday.

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annu postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ver Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ver-The Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, M. A. Rector of Themat. A. Rector of Thornhill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cohements tor of Cobourg; The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. Asst. Minister of The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. cession, containing 100 acres more or less of good -wood land, 25 of which are already and 100 acres more or less of good Asst. Minister of Kingston; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Asst. Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto; to any of whom communications referring to the gene

[B. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

upon no sel Perilo ship i arrive The lowed meeti who declima erwise activi

unres had th neithe

dency dency former before unlik unlik In a par native whose taken bisho