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[NUMBER III.

Poetry.

THE PREACHERS.

Amid my garden's broidered paths I trod,
And there my mind soon caught her favourite clue;
I seem'd to stand amid the Church of God, The flowers were preachers, and (still stranger) drew From their own life and course The love they would enforce, And sound their doctrine was, and every precept true.

And first the Sun Flower spake. Behold, he said, How I unweariedly from dawn to night Turn to the wheeling sun my golden head, And drink into my dish fresh draughts of light. O mortal! look and learn; So, with obedient turn, From womb to grave pursue the sun of life and might.

And next I heard the lowly Camomile, Who, as I trod on him with reckless feet, And wrung his perfume out, cried, List awhile— Even thus with charity the proud one greet.

And, as insultors press,
Even turn thou thus and bless,
And yield from each heart's bruise a redolence more sweet. Then from his rocky pulpit I heard cry
The STONECROP. See how loose to earth I grow,
And draw my juicy nurture from the sky.
So drive not thou, fond man, thy root too low;

But loosely clinging here,
From God's supernal sphere
Draw life's unearthly food, catch heaven's undying glow.

Then preach'd the humble STRAWBERRY. Behold The lowliest and least adorn'd of flowers Lies at thy feet; yet lift my leafy fold,
And fruit is there unfound in gaudier bowers. So plain be thou and meek, And when vain man shall seek, Unveil the blooming fruit of solitary hours.

Then cried the LILY: Hear my mission next. On me thy Lord bade ponder and be wise,
O, wan with toil, with care and doubt perplex'd,
Survey my joyous bloom, my radiant dies.
My hues no vigils dim,
All care I cast on him, Who more than faith can ask, each hour to faith supplies.

The THISTLE warn'd me last; for as I tore
The intruder up, it cried, Rash man, take heed!
In me thou hast thy type. Yea, pause and pore—
Even as thou, doth God his vineyard weed: Deem not each worthier plant For thee shall waste and want, Nor fright with hostile spines thy Master's chosen seed.

Then cried the garden's host, with one consent, Come, man, and see how day by day we shoot;
For every hour of rain, and sunshine lent,
Deepen our glowing hues, and drive our root; And as our heads we lift,

Record each added gift,
And bear to God's high will, and man's support, our fruit.

O, Leader thou of earth's exulting quire,
Thou with a first-born's royal rights endued,
Wilt thou alone be dumb? alone desired. Renew'd the gifts so oft in vain renew'd?
Then sicken, fret and pine,
As on thy head they shine,
And wither 'mid the bliss of boundless plenitude?

Oh, come! and, as thy due, our concert lead.
Glory to him, the Lord of life and light,
Who nurs'd our tender leaf, our colours sprea And gave thy body mind, the first-born's right, By which thy flight may cleave

The starry pole, and leave
Thy younger mates below in death's unbroken night. RECTORY OF VALEHEAD.

A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIO-CESE OF QUEBEC, BY GEORGE J. MOUN-TAIN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, (ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE,) AT HIS PRIMARY VISITATION, COMPLETED IN

[Concluded from our last.] These remarks, as it appears to me, are very applicable not only to the judgments which we pronounce, but to the part which we feel called upon to take with reference to the professors of the Roman Catholic Religion. I would willingly avoid this topic; but duty forbids my passing it without notice. I conceive that it is our manifest duty, as, if we have any love to the souls of men, it must be our earnest desire, wherever a door seems opened to us by the hand of Providence, to propagate the simple Truth of God, and to declare Jesus Christ to sinners as their Saviour, in a manner in which he cannot be presented to them by a system encumbered with human devices, and, according to the language of our own Articles, plainly repugnant, in many points, to the Word of God. And so far, I think, we shall be all agreed. But with respect to the most eligible and judicious mode in which we can prosecute the object of advancing the cause of Scriptural Truth, a great diversity of opinion may exist among persons equally concerned for the honor of God; and it is at least a question whether more is not likely to be ultimately done towards the attainment of this object, by a prudent and moderate course of proceeding, and very often by the unobserved working of a holy leaven in the mass of society,—the indirect influence of a purer faith, as recommending itself by its fruits, and winning friends by its deportment, than by the provocation of a public challenge, or the disturbance of an impetuous assault upon the host encamped around us under the banner of Rome.* One thing is plain:—that our first duty is to our own followers; our care of them, with the limited resources which we have at command, seems likely for a long time to be more than sufficient to fill our hands, and our incursions in other quarters may be reserved till we have means and energies to spare, after supplying our own ill-provided people; at least we must take care that nothing is left undone for their direct benefit, because we are engaged in a different employment of our zeal. The Apostles, in the execution of their commission, and the choice of their field of labour, were directed by the Revelations of the Spirit of God: we can only gather from circumstances what it is the will of God that we should attempt and make our experiments, seeking such light as is now vouchsafed in answer to the prayer of faith, ac-

cording to the result which appearances may promise. I desire, however, my Reverend Brethren, to have it well understood, that whatever charity of judgment, whatever Christian courtesy of language, whatever prudent caution of proceeding for the very sake of advancing the interests of truth, it may be proper to manifest in this behalf, I am most fully alive to the necessity of our making a resolute stand against that spirit which walks abroad, and to which, by a mere perversion of language, the name

* This applies to a particular portion of the Diocese—namely that portion of Lower Canada which is inhabited by the old French population.

of liberality is often conceded; a spirit which confounds exclusive character of our Ministry, and voluntarily de- mental in turning men from darkness to light, and from stone, inscribed to the "Unknown God." An ancient historian, derful truths are made known to us from Heaven: the culiar body among the Churches. correct application of those truths furnishes the remedy for our moral and spiritual disorders, and conveys to the instead of Christ Jesus our Lord? Far otherwise than soul of man the principle of everlasting life. The preas their integrity, liable as they are through the corruption of nature, to be obscured and debased, is among the foremost duties of the Church, and the most solemnly important concerns of human society. Any compromise of Scriptural principles of Religion becomes, in this point those who are spiritually under our charge, that they do not suffer themselves to be led into any such compromise from motives either of domestic ease, of social good understanding, of commercial interest, or of political expeencounter odium in this discharge of our duty, we must call to mind the words of an Apostle, marvel not my brehimself, ye know that it hated me before it hated you.

We should warn our people also, when we are upon passed. The right hand of God was so conspicuously broke out in these Provinces,* as to extort, even from cese of Nova Scotia. the unthinking, a devout acknowledgment of Providential community, rejoice with trembling in onr deliverance; these combined considerations. And it will be happy if the Church more impressive by the manner of performing the Clergy can be instrumental, not only in cherishing them, and by the exterior revenuce and decorum with that spirit of loyalty which must characterize the true fol- which they are clothed. The preface to the Common lowers of the Church, but in convincing any unthinking Prayer Book, the Canons and the Rubrics, more particupart of the population of the great wickedness, as well as larly in the Communion office, afford sufficient evidence folly, of seditious agitations in a country where, if there of the care which was wisely taken by our holy Reformhas been a fault chargeable upon the Government, it is ers, while they purged away from our worship, the cumthat of an unwise relaxation of the authority reposed in | brous pageantry of Superstition to preserve the utmost its hands for the common good. Never can,—I will not gravity, solemnity, and order in the public ministrations say rebellion,—but never can those proceedings which of the Church; and to shed over them a venerable air say repellion,—but never can those processing and tend to rebellion be suffered to pass under the colour of fitted to remind men of the awewith which they should the mere maintenance of a different side in politics .-Where can there be worse authors of mischief than those of the Church, the prescribed postures of worship, the who, not to speak of bloodshed and devastation of pro- habits of those who officiate, the vessels of the Sanctuary, perty, disturb and distract a peaceful country, and blast the several appendages and distinctions of our National the rising prosperity of a people, to serve the purposes of Churches, are all designed to ad in this effect; and, as faction?—or, if men acknowledge the authority of the servants of the Church, we ought to act in the spirit, and, Word of God, what sin is there more broadly stamped wherever we can, according to the letter of her regulawith the brand of the Divine displeasure, than the sin of tions. The disuse upon the ordinary occasions of life, those who resist and despise power and are not afraid to of a distinguishing ecclesiastica dress, is a departure from speak evil of dignities? Warn, therefore, all who are in wise and venerable rules, from which our Clergy ought danger, as the Messengers of God. Put them in mind to never to take licence to depart farther than, according to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates; the now received usage, they are obliged to do. They to be ready to every good work; to submit themselves to should never betray a disposition to secularize the chaevery ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Charge them racter and office which they hold. And in the actual in the words of wisdom, my son fear thou the Lord and the performance of any eccles King, and meddle not with them that are given to change. Before dismissing the subject of the uncompromising

maintenance of principle in opposition to that which passes in the world for liberality, I must offer a very few observations relating to what are sometimes called the peculiarities of the Established Church. I shall not occupy your time by an endeavour to refute the shallow and unscriptural notion that Christian unity and charity consist in the establishment of a commodious sort of understanding among parties divided in religious communion, that they agree to differ. Certainly they ought to endeavour to live in peace, and in the interchange of all christian good offices; and it is equally certain that each ought to rejoice in every instance in which another may promote the cause of Christ, and be ready to put the most liberal construction, (I do not avoid the use of the word, for true liberality is a beautiful feature of the Gospel) upon all the proceedings of separate bodies, or individuals belonging to them. We ought to honor and to imitate all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, although they walk not with us. And it would be as difficult to deny as it would be criminal to wish to deny that the blessing and grace of God is often with those whose ministry we regard as irregularly constituted. But with all this, I conceive that we place ourselves in a very false position, and fail to act, in one point, the part which God has assigned to us in the world, if ever we adopt that language or lend ourselves to those proceedings in which the Church is regarded as a Sect among Sects. It is quite foreign to my purpose to argue here the question of Episcopacy: but if we believe that the Apostles founded and framed an Episcopal Church; if we trace the plan of such a Church in the Scriptures; if following up our enquiries to throw light on the question by comparison of Scripture with early ecclesiastical records, we arrive at that conclusion which enables us with the incomparable Hooker to challenge the opponents of our System, that they shew but one Church upon the face of the whole earth, from the Apostolic times to the Reformation, that was not episcopal; if all the remnants of ancient Churches now existing in the East have preserved this constitution from their beginning, and our own Church has opened interesting communications with them which may be designed to lead the way to their renovation in holy communion with ourselves; if the real strength of Rome consists only in the multiplied divisions and unseemly disarray of the Protestant Churches; if this can never be cured, so long as the vicious principle is admitted that christians may lawfully form new Societies, and create new Ministries at will; if it was the singular blessing of our own, among other Churches, at the Reformation, to preserve the ancient order and the uninterrupted succession of her hierarchy; if lastly these principles are so pointedly recognized, so fully received and acted upon in her practice, that we accept the Orders as valid, of a Romish Priest who recants, although we re-ordain all Protestant Ministers who pass over to us from non-episcopal Churches, then, with this chain of facts before our eyes, I do conceive that we are wanting alike in our consistency as Churchmen, and our duty in the Church universal, if. swayed by the stream of prevailing opinion, studying an ill-understood popularity, or even prompted by an amiable spirit of conciliation, we consent to prejudice the

* In the end of 1837 and commencement of 1838.

sense of the greatness of our calling so far above our wor- PENTETH? thiness and strength. Whatever affords a heightened view of the office which we hold, and the part which we have to sustain in the Church of God, can only-or should of view, alike dangerous and sinful; and we should warn only,-prompt us to deeper earnestness in seeking that sufficiency which is of Him alone.

I bless God that there is not wanting good evidence among us of our having recourse to that sufficiency-but what a field is before us! how ought we each to labour diency. In all these points the world will often be found that we may gather with our Lord, and how importuat issue with the Gospel of God, and we must only say to | nately to pray that more labourers may be sent forth into them, choose ye this day whom ye will serve. And if we the ripening harvest which spreads itself around us; that larger blessing may descend upon those Institutions at home, (foremost among which we must mention the vethren if the world hate you, and those of our blessed Lord nerable and munificent Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and Promoting Christian Knowledge) and those endeavours upon the spot, of which it is the object the subject of political differences and agitations, of the to supply our destitute settlements. I am disposed also awful responsibility which they will incur, if they are for- to think, and I shall take occasion, from our meeting, to stretched forth, and in so many different ways, in the pro- milar to that which has been framed under the auspices

approach the things of God. The forms and ceremonies can be justified for which the plea of necessity cannot be advanced. No needless irreguarity should be suffered to creep into our performance of official duty which may

settle by degress into a precedent. To pass, however, to considerations of a higher nature, -I would observe that among very many disadvantages attaching to our situation as a Colonial Branch of the Church, we have our advantages too; and it is not the least of these that, in many parts of the Diocese, we are less trammelled by circumstances in making an approach to that holy discipline, the restoration of which, according to the language of the Church herself, is "much to be wished."† The existence of any such advantage ought to be turned to the utmost account. Instances have not been wanting in this Diocese in which Communicants who have given scandal by some irregularity, have made public reparation to the assembled company of worshippers; and I cannot but commend the endeavour, which has been used with success by some of our Clergy, to revive the practice enjoined in the prayer-book, that ersons desirous of presenting themselves at the Lord's upper, at least unless they are accepted and constant Communicants, should intimate their purpose beforehand to their pastor.

I could enlarge upon this topic, and there are others which I could wish to notice, particularly the encouragement and the direction of Sunday Schools, were it not time that, (if I may borrow the allusion,) I should draw in my sails and make for the shore. I will only say, then, in conclusion, that if, as I have intimated in the course of these observations, we stand as a distinct and neculiar body, in virtue of our being a branch of the Episcopal Church, this is not the highest or the most important peculiarity by which we should be marked. Our distinction as Episcopalians will very little avail us, unless we take heed that we are not behind others in the genuine characteristics of the people of God; a PECULIAR people, in the language of one Apostle, zealous of good orks-a chosen generation; according to the description of another, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a PECU-LIAR people, who shew forth the praises of Him who hath alled us out of darkness into his marvellous light. This is the mark which we should set before our followers, and to the attainment of which we should seek to lead them on. We should keep clear and conspicuously bright the amp of Holy Truth, which, as the Priests of the Temple, we are appointed to watch; holding forth constantly to view, (for this is the life and light of the Church, and in exact proportion as it is obscured, our Ministry fails of its purpose,) the salvation of sinners through the free Grace of God in Christ Jesus. We should magnify the love which was displayed in the rescue of a guilty race, and in the gift of the Spirit of Holiness: we should press these things home to the bosoms of our hearers, and teach men to make them their own :--we should labour night and day to awaken those who are plunged in the sleep of sin, and to dissipate the dreams of those who smooth over the Doctrines of the cross, and are satisfied in conscience, because they satisfy the nominally Christian world: we should regard it as the business of our lives to be instru-

+ Commination Office.

† — extremo ni jam sub fine laborum Vela traham, et,terris festinem advertere proram.—Virg.

all distinction between Truth and Error, and absolutely scend from the ground which we occupy with our people the power of Satan unto God. And even if it were to please with undesigned testimony to truth, mentions the remarkable circumstance. tends to nullify the effect of Revelation. Certain won- and other Protestant Episcopalians, as a distinct and pe- God that we could turn but one, shall we not think the labour of our lives to have been better spent than in the of Mars, the sagninary lord of battle, standing on the hill still called And is this to exalt ourselves, and to preach ourselves pursuit, however successful, of any worldly object, when we remember, for our encouragement, the value of one St. Paul's animated and glorious oration! this if rightly considered, our claims to Apostolic order immortal soul, as set forth in the declaration of Him who servation of those truths, therefore, in their purity as well and succession, as is well pointed out by a late excellent paid its ransom—that there is joy in the presence of Colonial prelate,* should humble us in the dust under a THE ANGELS OF GOD OVER ONE SINNER THAT RE-

A COUNTRY LIFE. From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

Of all the modes of life which man can pass, a country one is everything into consideration, the most happy. It is the most alculated to promote our moral welfare, our spiritual improvement, and is at the same time most conducive to our physical health. Man was originally intended to pass such a life by his Maker. God, who has created all things, has in a more especial manner rendered visible the operations of his Almighty hand in the country. The different processes of vegetation, the changes of the seasons, and the effects resulting from them—the decay and the revival of nature—the firmament above us, adorned with its nnumerable bright and shining lights—the beautiful and verdant surface upon which we walk, enamelled with its flowers of various hues-the feathered inhabitants of the forest, the grove, and the getful of the scenes through which we have all recently follow up the suggestion, that we might, with much ad- plain, pouring forth their daily concert of joy and delight—these, vantage, establish in this Diocese, a Church Society, si- and ten thousand other objects as beautiful, as varied, and as sublime, all attest the existence of that great Being who is above all, tection of the cause of loyalty, when the insurrection of an able and zealous Bishop, in the neighbouring Dio- and in all, and through all, and by whom all things consist, and stamp in characters of life and light His omnipotence, benevolence In seeking to recommend the Church, according to and wisdom. And where, it may well be asked, can these marks interposition. And we had public fasts, and proclaimed our bounden duty, in the eyes of our own people or of of an all-wise and superintending Providence be so well observed, thanksgivings. All must not end there. We must, as a others, and to give the fullest effect to the beautiful offi- or so thankfully acknowledged, as amidst the quietness and retire- ples towering aloft on the highest rock, over the lesser temples beces of her Liturgy, there is a principle to be observed of ment of a country life? The dweller in the city is so surrounded and remember that fresh scourges are ready in the hand which I have taken notice upon former occasions in ad- by the works of his fellow-men, and is so much accustomed to reof Gop. We must be humbled under a sense of our dressing my brethren in a different capacity, but which I gard the art and skill of the creature, that he is apt to forget, and, sins,—thankful for the mercy which we have experienced, am prompted briefly to touch upm, because it is in dan- to his shame be it spoken, to disregard the omnipotence of the watchful against forgetfulness of Divine judgment, fruit- ger from local circumstances, of partially falling into dis- Creator. The din of the crowded street, the noise and excitement ful in those Christian works which are prompted by all regard—I mean the principle of rendering the services of of the public Assembly, the bustle and hurry of commerce and amusement, too often, alas! repress that still small voice within, which, if permitted to speak, would tell us of the great source from whence all blessings flow. But the case is far different in the country. There, every individual, whatever may be his station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening and ameliorating influence of the seenes and objects which surround him. The most humble peasant who pursues his labors in the fields, however unenlightened by education, cannot fail to draw conclusions from the very occupation in which he is engaged, favourable to his condition as an accountable being. He cannot cast the grain with his hand over the ploughed field, and watch its progress from a small and tender green shoot until it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle, without being led sometimes to consider within himself who has given this quickening power to so small a grain, which enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he goes forth to his daily task in the morning, and returns at the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the sky shining forth in all their brightness and glory-the thunder-storm, the rain, and the sheeted lightning, the torrent descending from the mountain's side, and the snowwreath enveloping all around with its fleecy covering-sights and scenes which he is accustomed to witness at different periods of the year-all these induce him to reflect, and lead him up to Him "who hath given life and light to all, who causeth his sun to shine and his rain to fall on the just and on the unjust." But if the unliable to be so affected by the scenes and operations of nature, how much greater will be the effect produced upon the educated man, who has had his feelings and sensibilities heightened, and his powers of observation drawn forth and improved by intellectual cul-

We are told in holy writ that Isaac went forth to meditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevolence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works of the creation. And who is there who ssesses a cultivated mind, and a heart attuned to feeling, who ses not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the example of the patriarch of old, and go forth and reflect amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Who is there who has not felt disposed, at one period or other in his life, to withdraw from his usual occupation, and it may be even from the society of his own household, to separate himself for a brief space from this world and its concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there are seasons of the year, when this desire of which we have spoken comes over the mind with greater power than at others. In the freshness and genial air of a spring norning, when vegetable life is again bursting forth-in the brightness of a cloudless summer's day, when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets, and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights and sounds of happiness and joy-in the mild and sober glories of a serene autumn afternoon, that sweet season which has been so beautifully described as the "Sabbath of the year,"-who has not at such seasons as these felt a train of new and unknown sensations pass through his mind, purified from all taint of earthly dross, which raise him for the time above this nether world and its perishable concerns, make him forget that he is a child of earth, and tell him, in characters which can never be effaced, that he is an inheritor of heaven? Who has not at such a time felt his heart lifted up to the Maker and Giver of all good, and experienced a more humble gratitude for Divine mercies, a more unhesitating belief, and a more unquestioning faith in the truths of revelation? Who has not returned from such meditations as these, to his former occupations, a wiser, a better, and a happier man?

ST. PAUL AT ATHENS.

The other Apostles were mostly,-and certainly in comparison with St. Paul-unlettered men. But inspiration is the same in one case as the other. Now St. Peter was not selected to cope with the learned: St. Paul, capable of arguing with the philosophers, and using their own weapons, was especially sent on this message, and called by supernatural agency—aye—called by a distinct voice, amid thunder and lightning, and converted from an open persecutor and blasphemer, to be an instrument of God for that purpose-a learned man, to cope with the most learned of the earth. Behold, then, this Apostle eloquent in speech, and adorned with human learning-behold him not as before at Lystra, a city in the dust, whose foundations are sought in vain-behold him, a stranger, despised and unknown, in the midst of the most splendid and illustrious city in the globe-renowned for arts, for learning, for eloquence, for the wisdom of her philosophers, for valour, and the imperishable fame of her orators, artists, and heroes.

Behold the city "given to superstition!" See the temple of the stern god of battle-of the god of health,* and the goddess of licentions passions-here, in subjection to the majestic goodness of wisdom, standing aloft over all, with her helmet and spear pointing to the skies, on a rock that far overlooks the city, and the sea at its feet. Among this splendid array of fabled deities, appears a

* Æsculapius.

cumstance of this altar; a heathen poet† also speaks of the temple by its name, Mars' Hill: this neglected stone naturally leads to

But the mighty scene is before us! The city, with all its temples, and porticoes, and palaces; the city, whose ancient glory is yet witnessed by the marble ruins, and magnificent remains of those very temples, on the same hill where the poor Apostle stood. near eighteen hundred years ago, preaching the lowly Jesus, and the LIFE TO COME !- And reflect, in the seat and city of the most eloquent orator; the world ever heard, this poor stranger was as superior, in eloquence, fervour, and power of speech, as he was the most innocent, the most serene and peaceful, and, taking in the grandeur of his theme. And if we think of the dying Socrates, who to heathenism not only imparted the most moral wisdom, but approached the confines of Christian light, can we avoid the thought, how much more glorious to such a mind it would have been to hear the certainties of "Jesus and the Resurrection," with faith thus glowing and exalted, set before his hearers by this Apostle! Still more, when he thought of those celebrated funeral orations, by such men as Pericles and Plato, pronounced over the soldiers slain in battle, and heard one | orator mournfully exclaim-"In the present state of things, the power which appoints our lot is inevitable," we must conceive how he would have rejoiced, if a brighter world beyond the grave had been set before him, where was no death, and all tears were wiped away!

Let us, then, imagine we behold this city, once the most illustrious on earth, and let us then mark the plain and simple words in which the apostle's entrance into the city of worldly grandeur is described-"And they who conducted Paul brought him to Athens."

. What! is not a word said of the splendour of palaces, of the marble temples, and of the most proud and majestic of those temlow? No! it is only said, "They who conducted Paul brought him to Athens!"

Can we doubt, on reading this passage of Divine wisdom, that it was written to show how different is earthly glory from glory in the sight of God!-how poor, in the sight of heavenly wisdom, is all that partakes of human vanity!

Sit down, ambition, in the dust, and read this lesson over the ruins of Babylon !- amid the arches and columns of what was once called the "Eternal City," Rome, now also, with her arches of triumph, desolate in the dust!

But let us turn from these vanities of worldly glory, to inquire with whom, in this city of arts and arms, the Christian Apostle, now left a stranger and alone, had "to encounter." Not with the bigoted and pompous Pharisees of his own country, but with the wisest in their generation, the philosophers-the disciples of those whose works of immortality have come down to us.

Who are these? The text (Acts xvii. 18) only mentions two of any note, Epicureans and Stoicks, and it tells us no more !-Certain of the Epicureans and Stoicks encountered him."

The creed of the Stoick proclaims Fate, and a soul above pasion; aloof from all that Christians feel and confess, and all the tender affections and gentler feelings of the heart.

The reasoner of the other sect, who "encountered" St. Paul, was the Epicurean, who preaches to the sensualist of every age, "Eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

These were the two chief sects of human wisdom then at Athens. among a vast listening assembly, while the great Christian Apostle, standing alone on the steps of one of those lofty temples of which I have spoken, proclaims aloud, with a look the most elevated, and both hands uplifted, "JESUS and the RESURRECTION!"-Rev. W Bowles's Discourses on the Cartoons of Raphael.

* Pausanias. The passage occurs in chap. 1:—"This port likewise contains the alters of the Gods unknown." † Ovid. I Demosthenes. || Lycias.

THE MISERIES OF DEBT.

A man pressed by necessity goes to solicit assistance of a rich iser. He throws himself at his feet, he supplicates, he stoops to the most humiliating abasements. What does he not say? But all in vain! The usurer, a being without pity, counts natural feelings as nothing: his heart remains unmoved; neither prayers nor tears can soften him. He continues inflexible in his refusals. He declares with oaths, nay, even with imprecations against himself, that he is without money; that he is making inquiries for it on his own account, and that he shall be obliged to borrow it of some money-lender at interest. But let the solicitor, catching at this word interest, offer to pay it, and produce some pledge as security, and straight the matter takes a different turn: the usurer then recollects that their families have long been united in ties of intimacy. "We are old friends," says he; "I will look about, and see if I have any money at home—it is possible I may have a little, somewhere or other; and now I think of it, I recollect I have a sum which one of my friends confided to me, the other day, to put out to interest for him; but he asks such a high premium for it: but, however, I shall abate something, as it is for you, and I shall be better to deal with than a stranger." When by means of this deceptive language he gains possession of the poor man's securities. even to that of his personal liberty, he lets him go, under the double tie of his necessities and his bonds. Nevertheless, the unfortunate man, glad of temporary relief, begins by enjoying himself a little; his cheerfulness announces some change in his situation. His table is better served—he is better dressed, his servants look neater, he keeps company, is surrounded with flatterers, and every thing about him wears the mask of plenty. But as he sees his money gradually melt away, as day after day brings nearer that of payment, then come sorrowful thoughts, nights without sleep, days without gladness. The sun shines no more for him, and life itself appears only a heavy burden. He counts with bitterness, the weeks that seem to fly on so rapidly towards the fatal period, he trembles whilst he calculates the months big with the accumulation of usurious interest. If he closes his eyes, his creditor appears to him, standing close to his head, like an evil dream, and if he lies awake, he is still pursued by the same image.

The Scriptures say to us, "Drink waters out of thine own cistern," that is to say, examine well what you have; never have recourse to foreign sources, and go not beyond your own supplies, for the necessities of life. You have plate, jewels, horses, furniture; sell them ;-any, or all of them, rather than enthral your liberty Who, I?" you say, "I, to go, and have my things sold at a public auction?" Will you like better, then, to wait for the day, not far off, when they will be taken away, whether you choose it or not, and sold under your own eyes, for a mere nothing, enriching others at your expense? Is it not more desirable to rouse yourself in time, and depend on your own honest exertions, for extricating yourself from your difficulties by degrees, rather than borrow an phemeral opulence, the inevitable consequences of which must be the absorption of every thing you possess. If you have enough wherewith to meet your debts, why not liberate yourself from them at once, by sacrifices which are, after all, a mere nothing compared to the misery they will eventually save you from. If you have it not, you only palliate your ill by borrowing; you will never cure it by that means. I have seen, and who is there that can see such

a sight without groaning from his immost soul, I have seen unfortu- qualified democracy, the divine principle of Episcopacy | mistaken in our calculation of the advantages about to fortunes to your children, at any rate, leave them a good name.-The poverty of parents has never yet been imputed to any one as a crime; but a father overwhelmed with debt leaves his son a prison, for his inheritance, and with it the opprobrium of a name disgraced. -From St. Basil's Homily against Usury.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

It has been our good fortune to obtain early possession der the title of "America and the American Church."though a great-nephew of the late Bishop Burgess, he losing that support, she must of necessity become extinct. left England in the lifetime of that excellent prelate, and became the first-ordained graduate of Kenyon College, in the State of Ohio. During his ten years' residence in the adjoining republic he has had ample opportunities, as student, missionary, rector, and professor, of observing and increasing in numbers more rapidly than any other the state of the religious world, and especially of the episcopal section of it; and the results he has embodied in the work which we are about to introduce to the notice of our readers. Their interest in it will, we are sure, be increased, when we add that Mr. Caswall is clings to the essential doctrine of the Apostolic successions. married to the niece of the good and primitive Bishop Chase, and that he is at present labouring amongst ourselves at Brockville, in the honourable but ill-requited situation of Master of the Johnstown District School.

The work itself being a compendious survey of the American Church, and condensing in every page an immense mass of information, renders it almost impossible for us to give anything like an outline of its valuable contents. The task, moreover, if accomplished, would be but a meagre and unsatisfactory outline; and we shall therefore advert to a few prominent points fraught with warning, encouragement, and instruction to the Canadian branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The Church of England is frequently taunted with having failed to provide for the religious wants of the colonists who betook themselves to this western world on its first discovery; and a vulgar error has got abroad that the Puritan fathers who landed at Plymouth in 1620, first dropped the seeds of Gospel truth in American soil. A reference to Mr. Caswall's work will rectify this mistake, and show that in 1607, a band of respectable emigrants, impelled by religious motives, expatriated themselves to the wilds of Virginia. They were persons belonging to the higher orders of society, and members of the Established Church. The Rev. Mr. Hunt, the elergyman who accompanied them, was a zealous and estimable man, possessing the love and respect of the first pilgrims to the new world: he was, moreover, the first minister of religion that ever visited North America. The piety of this band of Christian pioneers, was worthy of the Church in which it was fostered; it "led to the almost immediate erection of an humble building dedicated to the service of the Almighty"; and "on the 14th of May, within three weeks after their arrival, the colonists partook of the Lord's Supper; and Virginia commenced her career of civilization with the most impressive solemnity of the Christian Church."

Such was the first auspicious planting of the Church in the southern colonies, and to this favourable commencement its subsequent growth in a great measure corresponded. Actually, as well as constitutionally established in Virginia and Maryland, -endowed and recognized by the civil power,-it adapted itself to the wants of the New World, and notwithstanding the serious detriment it sustained from want of local episcopal supervision, numbered 150 clergymen in these two States previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion. In New England the Church could with difficulty obtain a footing. The Puritans met it on its first appearance with a stern hostility, and almost regarded an Episcopalian as an Amalekite, whom it would be iniquity not to hew down. "At a very early period," writes Mr. Caswall, "a few persons withdrew from communion with the Pu-1 ritans and assembled separately to worship God according to the liturgy of the Church. This was too much to be patiently endured by the dominant majority. The leaders of the party, two brothers, named Brown, were expelled from the Colony of Massachusetts and sent home to England. A monument has been erected to of religious liberty in America. Heavy fines were inflicted on those who took part in the ceremonies of the Church; severe laws were enacted against 'the observance of any such day as Christmas or the like', and (to Inquisition existed in substance, with a full share of its terrors and its violence." The Quakers, and alleged witches of Salem, bear still more fearful evidence than this against those, who have been blindly and ridiculously honoured, as the Puritan fathers of religious li-

These stern religionists, however, might trample on, but they could not utterly exterminate the infant Church. Under the Christian auspices of the "Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts' formed in 1701, it ceived some partial encouragement from the bounty of however, it never presented a complete appearance, and, though nominally under the diocesan control of the Bishop of London, languished for want of a resident chief-shepherd. When an attempt was made by the Episcopalians to supply this defect, the Dissenters, with strange inconsistency, resisted it; and though they claimed the full enjoyment of their own peculiar form of worship, combined to debar Episcopalians from a similar checked the growth of the Church, were in force at the commencement of the differences with the mother counmination, left the Church almost in ruins.

mity, and regarded with jealous eyes by the triumphant that we may despatch missionaries, at an enormous cost, republicans, as a relic and ally of monarchy, found its to China and the South Seas, and leave thousands withstrength revived, and its faith purified in the furnace of in our own borders to "perish for lack of knowledge!" persecution. One obstacle after another was removed | We recollect that when the establishment of our exby the dove-like wisdom of Dr. White, "the Cranmer of cellent and useful Missionary Society at Toronto was the American Church"; Alps melted away before the first contemplated, it was designed to limit its operations advance of this indomitable soldier of the cross; and in to the evangelization of the Indians. We ventured, at 1787 two American clergymen received the Episcopate the time, to offer to the late excellent Bishop of Que- Miss Pearson, Mademoiselle Wallet, Colonel Wildman, John the rigor of their confinement and the great severity of a from the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

worthy of such a mother; nay more she amply repays admitted the justice of the suggestion; and chiefly through pupils perish, the rev. gentleman incurred a very serious loss. They proceeded to state that having been thus inthe fostering care of the maternal hand, by stirring up a his influence, the care of our "destitute Settlers" was His friends and neighbours have kindly made this up to him by a formed that if they would confess the crime whereof spirit of holy emulation in her parent's breast, and by included in the benevolent designs of the Society. The present of £1500, and the tradesmen and farmers of the parish they were charged, they would receive an unconditional England, but also in the centre of unchecked and un- employed by this Society, will shew that we were not respect and sympathy."

nate children dragged into the market place, and publicly sold to can exist by its own inherent virtue. But here it will be be achieved in annexing to its primary designs a proporcious language of his Preface:-

"The contemplation of a remote branch of the English Establishment rising from its ruins, and not merely sustaining itself, but increasing with unprecedented rapidity, will induce Englishmen, it is hoped, to prize more highly those blessings which they now enjoy, and which so many in America are labouring to extend .-The view of a THOUSAND RREPUBLICAN CLERGYMEN, AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REPUBLICAN LAYMEN, contending to give a paramount attention to the condition of the for a liturgy, and for the 'sacred regimen' of bishops, will be sufficient to prove that the system whish has flourished under the tyranny of the Roman Empire, and the constitutional monarchy of a volume recently issued from the English Press, un- of England, contains in itself nothing repugnant to the principles of political self-government. At the same time the wonder-The author is the Rev. Henry Caswall, the son of an En- ful progress and improvement of the American Church serve to glish clergyman, as we gather from his work, residing in | confute the Romanist, who asserts that the Church of England is | comes again the prey of the insidious tempter, and the neighbourhood of the far-famed Salisbury plain. Al- sustained merely by the secular arm, and that in the event of her

And it is not a slight encouragement to us of the Canadian Church, to have an elder sister so near at hand walking in the paths of primitive and apostolic order,-"growing in piety, in resources, and in unity of action. Protestant denomination in America,—having quadrupled itself during the last twenty-four years, while the It is not a light benefit to us, to watch how faithfully she sion, and how that doctrine shines a steady beacon to direct her course, and to attract to her communion from surrounding and infinitesimal sects those deep-thinking spirits and conscientious men, who, -forced after painful investigation to admit that there is but one visible Church throughout the world,—at last find christian truth and christian order within the pale of the Episcopal fold.

It is not a light benefit for the laity of our communion to behold their American brethren supplying the place of royal nursing-fathers to the Church,—as lav-readers extending its influence in remote and benighted places,contenting themselves at first with the rude log-hut thurch, rather than remain unprovided with any-and devoting a stated and regular portion of their wordly means, as a voluntary oblation and tithe offering on the altar of God.

It is not a light benefit to American Christianity, that on a continent so productive of the rank weeds of heresy, schism, latitudinarian error, religious novelty, religious mania, and extravagant fanaticism, the sober influences of such a Church should counteract the deleterious excitement of religion run almost mad.

It is not a light benefit that between two such mighty and jealous powers as England and America, a feeling should be promoted by the connexion of the two churches, alike favourable to Christian unity, international peace, and the evangelization of the world.

The reflexions, however, suggested by the delightful and valuable pages of Mr. Caswall, are so many and so gratifying, that if we do not at once stop, we shall exceed our limited bounds. Suffice it to say that we think our reverend brother has rendered a solid service to the cause of Episcopacy, and in such a manner as its sturdiest opponents cannot feel offended with. The style of Mr. Caswall is chaste, perspicuous, and expressive; his judgment clear and discriminating; his charity, unques tionable; and his ability and learning, so far from being ostentatiously paraded, are evidently kept by him in the back ground, as if from a shrinking and modest sensitiveness of disposition. The book, we suppose, will be quickly reprinted in the United States, and should such be the case, we hope that it will be studied by every Upper Canadian Churchman, who is zealous for the welfare of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. In order that they may form some previous estimate of its general merits we shall present them next week with a simple but touching narrative, which will prove that America, as well as England, can produce a William Davis of Devauden. Occasionally also, we shall trespass on Mr. Caswall for other choice and profitable extracts.

The task that Mr. Caswall has performed so happily for the Church in which he was ordained, has led him, we are rejoiced to add, to contemplate rendering a similar service to the Canadian Establishment. Time and labour, and minute investigation, will of course be requisite to the completion of this interesting undertaking, -and, above all, a collection of materials. Any one therefore who can communicate information of the earliest missionaries of our Church in either Province, or who is their memory in St. Peter's Church, at Salem, which de- in possession of documents that would throw light upon scribes these worthy Episcopalians as the first champions its history,—or who has any traditional knowledge or personal reminiscence either of men or matters connected with its planting in different parts of the Canadas,will be discharging a patriotic and a pious duty, by entrusting them to Mr. Caswall. Floating fragments, isouse the words of an eminent New England jurist) 'an lated facts, and undigested matter will rise up, under his well-practised hand, into a structure, goodly and well-arranged; and we have such an opinion of his taste and feeling, that from his projected HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN Church we anticipate a work, which, while it delights the Churchman, will extort approbation from the secta-

By an unfortunate act of the Imperial Legislature, persons receiving ordination from an American Bishop, are incapacitated from holding preferment in any part of the British dominions. Mr. Caswall, having been ordained took root in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and by Bishop Chase, is therefore included in this restriction. New Jersey, flourishing most in those regions where it re- We trust, however, that some means may be adopted in England by which he and others similarly circumstanced, the secular power. Owing to the want of a bishop, may be relieved from this disability, and the Church in Upper Canada enabled to avail itself of his solid learning, his valuable experience, his orthodox and well-tempered zeal.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very sensible and valuable discourse by the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, entitled MISSIONARY FANATICISM OPPOSED TO CHRISTIAN ZEAL. privilege. These, and internal evils besides, which We have not space to-day for any extracts from this useful sermon; but we hesitate not to express our approbation of its general spirit and tenor,-to countertry; and the war that succeeded, with the confiscation act the too prevalent but certainly erroneous opinion, of ecclesiastical property that followed soon after its ter- that in the plenitude of our Christian regard for the heathen and the stranger, we are perfectly justifiable in over-Yet the Church bowed down, and stricken with cala- looking the wants of our children and neighbours at home;

bec an humble suggestion against so contracted a sphere From that time to this present hour the growth of the of duty on the part of our first Missionary Society, and Church has met with no serious interruption, but on the pointed to the scattered multitudes of our own commucontrary has risen into a fulness of stature, which those nion throughout the Province who were utterly destitute who tended her in her earlier years, could never have of the ministrations of the Church,—the prey of every hoped to behold. Deriving her existence from the Es- teacher of "strange doctrine," and in danger of falling tablishment of England, she shows herself a daughter into infidelity itself. That pious prelate immediately

of unsupplied Churchmen which almost every District in the Province contains.

We are far from underrating the pious feeling which incites Christians to extend their philanthropic views beyond the bounds of their own land; but it becomes them -whatever of religious romance may be associated with the name of evangelizing the pagan and the idolatorspiritually needy around them. For, in this new world especially, there are thousands upon thousands, who, having been originally instructed in "the truth as it is in Jesus," are in danger of relapsing into practical heathenism, and evidencing the condition of the individual in the Gospel who, having been "swept and garnished," bewhose "last state" is therefore "worse than the first."

We have just been favoured with the following return of the population of the City of Toronto, as divided into its respective religious persuasions. We have also received the religious statistics of the greater part of the Home District, as well as of the District of Gore: but as the returns are not yet complete, we consider it best to defer their publication until the full strength of the population of the Union has little more than doubled." various denominations can be more accurately ascer-

CITY OF TORONTO.			
Church of England, -		-	5,702
Church of Scotland, -	-		1,515
Roman Catholics		-	2,007
Methodists, Wesleyan, -		1,233	
Episcopal, -	-	76	
Primitive		119	1,428
Independents and Congregati	ionalists	,	813
Seceders,			132
Baptists,			832
Irvingites,			147
Quakers,			8
Jews,	-		4
Unitarians, &c	-		17
No religious denomination		-	83
		-	
Total			19199

From this it appears that the members of the Church of England number nearly one-half of the whole popuation of the city of Toronto; and it is a fact which the returns thus far promugated, have established, that in all the towns and townships of the Province where the ninistrations of the Clurch have, for any length of time, een regularly supplied its members form a very large najority over any othersingle sect, and in many places constitute nearly a mostly of all the inhabitants. need not advert to the widence which these returns have already furnished in disproof of the assertion so reckessly made, that the numbers of the Church of England in Upper Canada firmed but "a fraction of the population;" but they estiblish à fortiori the truth of what ve have so often expressed, that place the Church upon the foundation which he obvious wants require, and she would very soon be the Church of a majority of the peo-

The statistical returnwhich we have published above of the city of Toronto, forces us into another reflection, -the grievous destitution under which its Church population, as respects church accommodation especially, are actually labouring. There, within the liberties of the ity-not to speak of the surrounding country which, within a few miles at lest, north, east, and west, depends upon the city for all religious ministrations, -are nearly 6000 souls, for vhom there is provided but one church, capable probaby of containing, on the largest calculation, 2,500 individuals. Nothing can be more creditable to the religious spirit of the members of the Church in Toronto, that the first erection of their sacred edifice, and the nanner in which, undaunted by calamity, they have applied their benevolent energies to the restoration of their list house of prayer. But even when this is completed, bout 3,500 souls will have been left unfurnished with Curch-room; and although the which are actually required-be, at the present moment impossible, we shall hope that some temporary accommodation may be found on he sabbath-day for these unprovided members of our communion, and that labourers may also be procured who will render them cheerful, and need we add, most welcome, services in alleviation of this lamentable want. We know full well, that in order to afford any proper amount of justice to this large number of Church members in Toronto,-to supply all the private and personal ministrations which are so important and trying an appendage of ministerial duty, -not less than four clergymen, exclusively devoted to the work, are required. We have little hope, amid the wants of a similar kind which prevail in other parts, that this just meed of pastoral care can soon be yielded; but the Churchmen of Toronto, and Churchmen in the Province at large, must not relax their energies nor spare their means to supply this "lack of service," while petitions earnest and constant should ascend to the throne of grace that more labourers may be sent into our whiten-

In looking over a file of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, -a aluable publication issued monthly in London,-from July 1838 to April 1839, we have had the satisfaction of counting the names of Ninety-six Clergymen of the Established Church, who have received testimonials of esteem from their Parishioners, in the shape of pieces and services of Plate, costly Bibles, and Purses of money. Could we have access to all the English papers, we have no doubt that the number of faithful pastors, thus honoured with these public marks of popular approval and affection, would be found much larger. As it is, we adduce this fact in cheering evidence of the zeal with which the Established Clergy in the mother country discharge their duties, and of the grateful estimation not have been parties to it. in which they are held by the laity at large.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gloria Patri" being sung, and the benediction pronounced, an School partook. There were present Mrs. General Need, Mrs. pardons. Need, Mrs. William Need, Miss Need, Mrs. Wildman, Miss thur Need, Esq., Charles Need, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, with a substantial supper in the evening .- Nottingham Journal.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.-A few weeks house burnt down, when besides the pain of seeing one of his connect with the pardon. proclaiming to the world that not only in monarchical missionary journals of the Rev. Adam Elliott and others have given him a handsome silver tea-service, "as a mark of their pardon, and be set at liberty, they were induced to peti-

in the parish of St. Helen in this borough on Saturday last to the highest bidder, to pay their fathers' debts. If you cannot leave better to let Mr. Caswall speak for himself, in the judirector (Mr. Nottidge) was in the chair. The churchwardens having laid before the meeting an estimate of the probable expenses of the repair of the church, &c. for the year of their office, a rate of 4d. in the pound was proposed, upon which Mr. Lacey (a Dissenter) moved a postponement of 12 months. A show o hands was taken, and the Chairman declared a majority of seven in favor of amendment. A poll was then demanded and granted, which it was agreed should close at nine o'clock in the evening. The poll was continued with great spirit until the appointed time, when there appeared a majority of 12 in favour of the rate. What is worthy of remark in this case is, that although this is but a small parish, it has always been considered by the Radicals as their stronghold, and has been the means of Radical town councillors being returned for the middle ward, in two or three occasions, and one of the churchwardens has always been, and is now, one of the most active partisans in the Radical in-

CHURCH-RATE TRIUMPH.—Another gratifying instance of the return to the old-fashioned principles of attachment to Church and State occurred in the parish of St. Peter, Wallingford, on Thursday. For the last four years all attempts to make a churchrate have, from some cause or other, failed. In the year 1835, when the parish was polled on the question, the rate was lost by a majority of 40 dissentients to 22 Churchmen. On Thursday the tables were completely changed; for, at the close of the poll there appeared-For the rate 45 votes, against it 22-Windsor

NEW CHURCH AT HARLECH .- On Wednesday last, the 8th inst., the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation of the new church took place. The site, which is exceedingly convenient, is the gift of Sir R. W. Vaughan, who has ever shown his attachment to the Establishment; and the contributions, which amount to nearly £800, are headed also by his subscription of £100-

The church in the parish of Potton, in the county of Bedford has undergone alterations which are considered to be very great improvements. Subscriptions from the inhabitants, and from some persons not living in the parish, but having property in it, with the grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, &c., and a collection after a sermon by the Rev. W. W. Pym, M. A., Rector of Willian, Herts, and also a drawback on timber, altogether exceeded £570. The Rev. W. M. Keppel and Mr. Robert Marsham have given

£200 each towards building a new church in the parish of Hainford, near Norwich .- Norfolk Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 20 .- Died at Caius Lodge, Cambridge, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Davy, for 36 years master of Caius College. Dr. Davy had originally, and for many years, practised as a physician, and acquired great reputation for his medical skill and success, particularly in the treatment of the severer kinds of fever. Some years ago he took orders, and behame successively Rector of Cottenham and Prebenary of Chichester. Perhaps no man in the University of Cambridge had acquired a larger degree of the respect and good will of his contemporaries of all classes of opinion and most deservedly, for he was throughout a long life distinguished for the courageous integrity of his principles, for the manly candour of his understanding, for the suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his actions. He was besides highly accomplished, both as a professor of medical science and as a general and classical scholar. He felt the greatest interest in the college over which he presided; and many persons now eminent may, and we believe do, unhesitatingly ascribe their success in life to his judicious advice and friendly services when they were mere students inexperienced and uncertain what course of study or what scheme of life they should adopt. Dr. Davy has not lived without great advantage to his fellow-creatures; and we are sure that this hum ble tribute to his worth will obtain the cordial sympathy of very many considerable persons both in the University of Cambridge and in society at large.

Civil Antelligence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 12. ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. By the arrival this forenoon of the packet ship Siddons.

we have received Liverpool and London papers-the former to the 14th, June, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Palmer.

Letters from Liverpool dated the 14th June, state that the cotton market was dull.

We have, by this arrival, two more days' proceedings in Parliament, but they are of little interest-the House of Lords not sitting, and the House of Commons being chiefly occupied with the reception of petitions. Very great numbers of these were presented, against the government plan of national education. The clergy have been zealously at work, it seems, all over the kingdom.

Friday, the 14th, was set down for the third reading of the

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Spring Rice and adopted to the effect that it was not expedient to make any alteration in the duties on sugar and molases.

The debate on the Canada bill was to be renewed on the 13th. JUNE 13 .- In the House of Lords a petition was presented by Lord Brougham, from the Canadian prisoners -Mr. Parker and others-whose cases had been under discussion in the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's

He had never seen a more clear, lucid and impressive statement of fact than was presented in their petition. therefore he did not think he could do better for the petitioners than to present that statement to the House.

He had had correspondence with Mr. Parker, one of the petitioners, and had made it his business to make some inquiries respecting him. In the result he had found that he had been in a most respectable station of life, and universally admitted to be an honest and upright man. As to the others, he had been assured they were generally respectable. They were committed to prison in Upper Canada toward the end of 1837, on a charge of high treason, which was before the treasonable

Mr. Parker's offence was that of having written a letter containing treasonable expressions. Some of the petitioners had surrendered from the terms of the proclamation, which offered a free pardon to all who should BLIDWORTH PARISH CHURCH.-On Tuesday last, the 14th surrender, except to the six persons named in that proastant, the foundation stone of the enlargement of this church clamation. The Governor was not then in a situation. was laid by the Rev. John Downall. After which a very appro- to grant a pardon for treason, whereupon an act was priate and impressive address was delivered by Mr. Downall. The passed in the province of Upper Canada, enabling the Executive to grant pardons to those who should confess ntertainment of tea and bun-cake wasgiven by Mrs. General Need, their offence and petition for the same, with such condiof which upwards of 500 children and the teachers of the Sunday tions as the Governor should think fit to annex to such The petitioners stated that when in prison under du-

Preisig, Mrs. Edward Wildman, Miss Wildman, Mrs. Walker, ress of the imprisonment—suffering great distress from Coke, Esq., Fras. Wellford, Esq., Dr. Mitchell Davidson, Ar- Northern winter, they were informed that an act had been passed which they knew nothing of, but from infor-&c. The Rev. John Downall regaled the masons and labourers mation representing that it was to enable the Governor to pardon treason, but positively denied, and challenged proof to the contrary, that they were informed of the ago, the Rev. Mr. Furlong, of Warfield, in Berkshire, had his conditions which the said act enabled the Governor to

tion the governor for such pardon, but were totally unin-

CHURCH-RATE TRIUMPH AT IPSWICH.—A meeting was held formed of the penal consequences of such a step. It was to be observed here that the suppression of important information on this point of fact was equal to information in point of law. They listened to those garbled statements, the suppression of information being equal to a

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fiction, calculated to fix them with penal consequences. [Here the report most vexatiously terminates, in the vening edition of the paper from which we copy.]

In the House of Commons a petition was presented from the Roman Catholic Archbishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, against the national system of education in that part of the kingdom. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks.

Mr. Law moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title "Archbishop of Tuam," was illegal. A long and sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. O'Connell took a prominent part, and the petition was rejected, 165 to 82.

The Allegemeine Zeiting (Augsburgh Gazette) of June 7th, publishes the following letter from Alexandria.

"Alexandria, May 16. "The pacha arrived here from the Delta on the 12th. The consuls-general immediately waited on him to compliment him, and to confer with him on the important events that seem to be impending. To the exhortations to preserve peace, expressed by the several consuls, he replied-"I do not desire war, I wish for peace; but I will not suffer any one to attack me with impunity. A Turkish corps has already passed the Euphrates, and is on my territory, yet I have enjoined my son Ibraham Pacha to wait for an actual attack, and then to commence

Of course no answer could be made to this prudent declaration. When the Russian consul spoke to him of the note of the Russian government, which had lately been presented to him, in which the pacha was required not to begin war with the Sultan, to pay the arrears of his tribute, and withdraw his troops from the frontiers to the interior of Syria—the pacha said 'The Sultan must wait for his tribute; for, as he manifested the most hostile feeling toward him, it would be worse than firelocks if he (Mehemet Ali) would give the Sultan money, and furnish him with the means of executing his plans against him.' He gave a similar answer respecting the withdrawing his troops. The English steamboat that returned yesterday from Beiroot, brought word that Ibrahim had collected his whole army, including the garrisons of the towns, in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. Damascus is confided to the care of Emer Bescher, and his Druses irregular corps are stationed along the Horan to Naplous. The Horan has entirely submitted. Sheik Scheble seems to be for Ibrahim. Ibrahim has large magazines in Adana, Taraplus, Alexandretta, and Aleppo; whereas the Turks have taken no precaution."

Mr. Wakley, the coroner, made the following remarks at the close of one of his inquests, on the 12th June.

"I have seen so much of the evil effects of gin, that I am inclined to become a teetotaller. Gin is the best friend I have; it causes me to have annually 1000 more inquests than I otherwise should hold. I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually from the effects of gin dinking, on whom no inquests are held. Since I have been coroner, I have seen so many murders and suicides, by poison, drowning, hanging, and cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am confident the legislature will before long be obliged to interfere with respect to the sale of liquors containing alcohol.

"The gin-seller will be made as responsible as the chemist, and I think it is right that publicans should know that even now they are to a certain extent responsible in the eye of the law. If a publican allows a man to stand at his bar, and serves him with several glasses of gin and sees him drink it, until he gets intoxicated, and if the man should afterward die, and a surgeon depose that his death was accelerated by the gin so drunk, then is the publican liable to be punished for having aided in bringing about that death.'

> From the London Sun, June 13. THE FUNDS.

Owing to the accounts from Constantinople, which are again of a very warlike appearance, as well as the fall of the funds at Vienna, after a courier, having been received by the house of Sina, from Turkey, has had a slight effect on the British market.

Consols, which closed at 941 opened this morning at 935 3 94 for the account; but to the present hour, no business to any extent has been doing .- Bank stock still continues very heavy, by which it is generally supposed that the bank directors are determined to narrow their discounts. Bank stock is one half per cent. lower than it closed at-190 a 91.

Half-past one P. M .- Consols at present heavy 935; reduced 921 bank stock money receded to 190; for the account 192; India bonds nothing done.

> From the N.Y. Journal of Commerce. VERY LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the fast sailing barque Empress, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo, we have a Gibraltar paper of June 6th. We annex a few extracts. The dates from Madrid by

the steam ship Liverpool were to the 3d. GIBRALTAR, June 6 .- Although the Madrid papers received on Monday mentioned a rising in favor of Don Carlos, at Alcocer, but a few leagues to the south-east of Guadalajara, we took no notice of it, seeing that the number of the disaffected was represented as insignificant, and it was affirmed that they had been crushed. To-day we find it stated, that the example of Alcocer has been followed in two neighboring places—Buendia and Villa del Ladron-nor is it added, as in the first in stance, that the mal-contents have been put down. Far from it; a body of 3000 is said to have marched thro the territory of Cuenca on the 27th, who, it was sus pected, were hastening to support their newly declared friends. Notwithstanding Cabrera's retreat, the whole outbreak took place in that colony, so that they could of that part of the country continued infested by bands at the last mentioned date; and the natives loudly con-plained of their being left wholly unprotected by both the central government and the local authority. Similar complaints were uttered from Requena at precisely the same time. That district was likewise overrun and laid waste by some rebel detachments on the one hand, while others were fortifying several points from which they would, before long, completely command all the country round Moya, and the Cuenca mountains, and thence might safely invade Upper Mancha at will, even with the most inconsiderable bodies of men. And, while all this was occurring, a division of the Queen's troops (Av nar's) had come up; ascertained that the enemy were within one day's march; drawn a quantity of rations from the magazine in the place; and instead of march ing upon the rebels, had marched back in the direction of Liria, alleging that they had no orders.

According to a report current in Madrid, Gen. Espar tero, having been informed that Louis Philippe's Cont. missioner at his head quarters was corresponding with the Carlists, had ordered him to withdraw.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND

BOROUGH OF SHOREHAM AND RAPE OF BRAMBER. The Duke of Norfolk having consented to take Mr. St. lomons by the arm upon his canvass, has aroused all the latent energies of the Conservatives in East and West pery and d matic giver of V Haw bour cinia quiet by up been Mr. I

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We can confidently state, that in the event of a diswe need hardly name the Hon. Henry Fitzroy as one-

We are authorized in stating that George Darby Esq. and A. E. Fuller Esq. will be candidates for the representation of East Sussex .- Ib.

POOLE.—It is currently reported here that Mr. Phillips will retire from the representation of this borough at the next dissolution; and that Mr. Glyn will appear as a candidate to succeed him. It is said that the Radicals here, at the last election, put Mr. Philips to the cost of £7000!! as the price of the honor of representing them. Mr. Philips seems to think that this is paying rather too dear for such a whistle.—Dorset County Chro-

REPRESENTATION OF IPSWICH.—At a meeting of the Wellington Club, at Ipswich, it was unanimously de-Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, should be solicited to come forward, with the promise of the most strenuous sup-

Mr. Walter Long, the member for North Wilts, has, in an address to his constituents. formally declared his adhesion to conservative principles.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST KENT.—It is understood that Mr. Hodges, the Whig member for this part of the county, does not intend to offer himself again. The Conservatives, no doubt, are ready with a man.—Morn-

West Norfolk.—Messrs Bagge and Chute, the present members for this division, are sure of their re-election in the event of a dissolution; it is also expected that Sir William Folkes and Sir Jacob Astley will require a better authentication of the sentiments of the voters than they had last election, before they suffer themselves again to be put in nomination.—Norfolk

BOROUGH OF STOKE.—Resolutions were agreed to at a meeting of the Conservatives of the borough of Stokeupon-Trent, held on Tuesday last at the George Inn, Burslem, which contain the encouraging announcement that it has been determined to present a requisition to whenever an election shall take place. The munificence patriotism have already won him "golden opinions."-Lord Sandon needs scarcely any other recommendation in a neighbourhood where the latter is personally known to a large body of the most respectable electors.—Staffordshire Gazette.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—We are authorised by Mr. David Watts Russell to announce his readiness, in the event of a dissolution, to come forward on the Conservative interest, as a candidate for North Staffordshire, in conjunction with the Hon. W. Bingham Baring. The high satisfaction with which we communicate this gratienthusiasm which it will call forth, and of the gratitude and confidence which it will inspire in every loyal breast enshrined in the memory of all true Conservatives, as a watchword for whatever is estimable in the private—and as a pledge for whatever is honorable in the public relations of life. Tb.

NOBLE TRIUMPH—GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

Dudley, June 3, 1839. SIR, During the last few days the revolutionary party in this town had been industriously engaged in disseminating hand-bills calling a public meeting of the inhabitants to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature in support of the government plan of education. The day having arrived, the Church party and the Wesleyans mustered in immense force, and completely frustrated their mischievous machinations.-Isaac Badger Esq., a staunch conservative, was called to the chair. Mr. Palmer, the Socinian minister, with a petition ready cut and dried under his arm, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Dawson, the Independent Minister. Mr. Whitehouse moved an amendment condemnatory of the government plan, as having a direct tendency to encourage Socinianism, Popery and Infidelity, and degrading to the national honor and dignity. The amendment was carried amidst acclamations by a majority of at least 400 to 14. After thanks were voted to the chairman, three cheers were given for the "Church and Queen," three for the Duke of Wellington, three for Sir Robert Peel, three for Mr. Hawkes; and after three hearty groans for Lord Melbourne and her Majesty's ministers, three groans for Socinianism, and three groans for Popery, the meeting

P.S.—A petition against the government plan, signed by upwards of 2500 of the principal inhabitants, has en forwarded this day to our Conservative member, Mr. Hawkes, for presentation.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on Mary Banim, the only living child of our distinguished townsman, John Banim, the well-known author of "tales of the Control of the Contr of the O'Hara Family," a pension for all the purposes of her education, and not terminating with her father's death.—Kilhenny Journal.

Her Majesty Queen Adelaide's gracious benevolence has been happily exemplified in the following case: The day previous to the arrival of the Hastings at Spitexpense of the young man's funeral; but finding his dess-mates had previously expressed the same desire, her Majesty considerately gave way to their generous feeling, and instead, directed a tomb-stone to be erected to the deceased's memory. On enquiry, no means existed on board the Hastings to trace whether the young man had left a widow or parents: but Queen Adelaide caused inquiry to be made through the clergyman of the parish to which he belonged, from whom Her Majesty learned that the young man had left a deserving and indigent mother, to whom the Queen Dowager has been pleased to grant a pension of 7s. a week.—Hampshire

IRELAND.

Lord Brougham's awful castigation of Ministers, and was this morning engaged as a principal, have supplied Daily Sun.

Sussex, who are marking their sense of such a course of the topics of conversation this day. Mr. Fynn, the proceeding by pouring in requisitions to Colonel George Barrister, a gentleman well known among the Precur-Wyndham to come forward at the next election to op- sors at the Corn Exchange, having had an altercation pose the Earl of Surrey. Requisitions are in course of with an Attorney, Mr. O'Hara, of Limerick, they prosignature in Brighton and at Chichester, and other towns ceeded to adjust their differences upon that portion of the strand at Clontarf called the North Bull. Shots were exchanged without effect, and the pistols were solution of Parliament, two staunch Conservatives—and loaded a second time and placed in the hands of the hostile parties. While Mr. Fynn was again preparing to will be put in nomination for this borough.—Brighton raise his pistol, it went off, and the ball lodged in the calf of his leg, running down towards the ancle, and inflicting a dreadful wound. The ball has not yet been extracted.

Mr. O'BRIEN, M.P.—The county Limerick Club met on Saturday, to discuss the propriety of receiving the tendered resignation of Mr. O'Brien. It appears that there was a vast deal of parish brawling, which ended, owever, in a resolution, that although they differed with Mr. O'Brien respecting his views, and regretted his vote upon the Jamaica question, they yet felt assured that he acted conscientiously, and did not consider his resignation called for. Mr. O'Brien will of course abandon his intention of accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

contemplation, a project for throwing open to Roman cided that Mr. Gibson, the M.P. for that borough, had Catholics the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The completely forfeited the good opinion of the electors, ministerial journals, as usual, charged us with falsehood and that upon a vacancy, Col. Chatterton, of the 4th and folly, and exercised their little ability to throw ridicule upon our warning. The Globe, in particular, was eminently facetious, almost as jocular as in its ridicule of the "Ribbon legends." The Ribbon legends have been verified, however; and it has been seen from Mr. O'Connell's notice of motion, in the House of Comnons, on Thursday, that the project of a Romanist Irish Chancellor is matured to the extent of a formal notice. -St. James's Chronicle.

ANOTHER DREADFUL MURDER.

From the Tipperary Constitutional. On Saturday night last, a man of the name of James Ryan, caretaker to Mr. Greene, of Cappamurra was brutally murdered close to the village of Golden, where there is a military and police station. The facts are

A man named Thomas Donnell called at his house about nine o'clock, and under some pretence enticed him to go with him to the village of Golden, where they had some drink in a public house; they left the house together to return home, but, dreadful to relate, the unfortunate Ryan never reached his, for he was dreadfully butchered on the way, as the sequel shews. On Sunday the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder and Mr. Alderman house, the inmates of which alleged they heard no noise morning his body was found by the road side, close to a Copeland, inviting them to come forward in the Conseror struggle during the previous night. It presented one vative interest to represent the Borough in Parliament of the most frightful spectacles ever witnessed: the head of Alderman Copeland, his public spirit and practical with a pitchfork in every part. Our correspondent tells was nearly severed from the body, which was perforated Mr. Ryder is a gentleman whose talents are as undoubted nell, who was last seen in deceased's company, was arus that the head was merely held by the wind-pipe. Donas his integrity is unimpeachable; but the brother of rested with the marks of blood on his clothes, and there is no doubt but that he was one of the party who assassinated the unfortunate man. The only reason we have heard assigned for this horrible deed is, that the unfortunate man had recently got married to a second wife by a Protestant clergyman, to avoid the exorbitant dues attendant thereon in his own church. He has left nine children by his former wife to deplore his untimely end.

Our Dublin correspondent supplies us with a report of fying intelligence will doubtless be but a feeble index of the Grattan and Mr. O' Connell are reported to have delivered an O'Connellite meeting in Dublin, at which Mr. Henry speeches surpassing in violence, absurd ignorance, and in Staffordshire. The very name of Watts Russell stands partments of violence, absurd ignorance and malignity, malignity, anything that these several masters in the deever before exhibited. Mr. Grattan, we are told, gravely assured his hearers that the Queen would be in danger of poison from the Conservatives if one of them should be allowed to approach her Majesty .- St. James's Chron.

UNITED STATES.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

Loss of Life on Harlem Rail Road .- About ten o'clock, yerterday morning, one of the locomotives of the Harlem Railroad Company, which had been brought into the city as far as 15th street, ran off the track, opposite Union Park. As the superintendant of the road and several others were endeavoring to replace it, the boiler burst, and two persons were killed, and several wounded.

The names of the persons killed were William Spencer, an engineer of the company, and George Johnson, a passenger. A person named Robert Matherson was also severely injured by the explosion .- Com. Adv.

Accident on board the Samson. - As the steamboat Samson was coming up yesterday afternoon from Staten Island, when off Robbins's Reef, her promenade deck gave way, being too weak to bear the weight of so many persons as were upon it. The passengers beneath it were more or less injured, and a Mrs. Miles, an elderly Scotch lady, and Mr. Joseph Chambers, a grocer, were killed.

Mr. Moses Heariques, a broker in Wall Street, and David E. Paton, were very badly injured. The former is not expected to recover, but was not dead at 11 o'clock to-day. Mrs. Miles, one of the killed, had engaged her passage for

Liverpool, by the packet of to-morrow. The agents of the steamboat at Staten Island requested the people not to crowd the boat, but without avail. The pressure was so great that the gates were carried away, and all who were so minded rushed on board.

The Samson is a new boat, only about 18 months old, and very strongly built .- Ib.

The Celebration was very clever, or to come a little nearer to its merits, it was "very nice." The streets were filled with people, the military out in respectable numbers-notwithstanding the severe losses of that "arm," in the eventful campaign on Tuesday. At least fifteen hundred veteran volunteers were put hors du combat by the perils of that day. Mars can't stand every thing, and he is supposed to be particularly sensitive in the appointments of the stomach; to say nothing

To be serious, however, the event was pleasantly celebrated, and but for the melancholy disasters of the day, it would head, one of the seamen fell from the maintopsail-yard day School children probably present as pretty a spectacle as of that ship during a heavy squall, and was killed on the any thing during the day—somewhere about twelve thousand any thing during the day—somewhere about twelve thousand spot. The Queen Dowager wished to have been at the expense of them attended by some thousands of their teachers, went over in the steamboats to Staten Island. The President of guilty villains who seduce them. To mark the just contempt he has given a power of Attorney to sell his property in Montreal. the United States and the Governor of this State were both which society must feel for this crime, we conceive that the present at this interesting encampment of juveniles. We believe the excursion was made without accident to the children, though there was an unpleasant report yesterday that some five or six of them were drowned from one of the boats. We hope the report was unfounded .- N. P. Gazette.

Lett, the murderer of Capt. Usher, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Texas. He made no secret of the affair, but publicly exhibited the carbine with which he had shot him, and his favor. Had he been punished by fine, our Government day evening, from Cork, has on board drafts for the following Realso one of the two bullets he had cast for the purpose. He was would have paid the amount, as it was on account of Paddock armed with a brace of pistols, two bowie knives and a carbine.-He may do very well for Texas, but a man that would call another arrested. The Quebec Mercury says that "some gentlemen night, in the steamer Canada. to his door at midnight, and murder him in cold blood, would never make a good member of society.

COLONIAL.

COLONEL PRINCE. From the Montreal Gazette. - July 4th.

"It will be seen that a very animated and interesting disassion arose in the House of Lords, with respect to the conduct of Col. Prince towards the four pirates whom he ordered to be shot at Windsor. Upon this question, Lord Brougham took particular pains to prove the illegality of this the House appears to have justified it. But there are good lawyers out of Parliament as well as within it; and we are happy to find that an able and Constitutional English paper like the Standard, has, in our opinion, conclusively opposed the view of the question adopted by Lord Brougham. In an | ner, the following address:able article in that paper, to which we shall again allude, we TO G. A. WETHERALL. C.B. K.H. COLONEL 2D BATfind the following observations:

'As respects British laws, these men had forfeited their lives by all the British laws which they had observed; but this is a trifling, though we hope a trifling not quite so puerile as Lord Brougham's. The lives of the outlaws were forfeited by the only law applicable to their case—the law of nations-Some months have passed since we announced, as in the present we will offer him the shortest text that we can find in Marten's Compendium, Lib. viii. c. 3. s. 6:-

" Those who, unauthorised by their profession or the order of the enemy's hands, have no right to expect the treatment due to prisoners of war; the enemy is justified in putting them to death as banditti. So also soldiers, who employ means which are contrary to the laws of war, or who act without orders from their chief, may be punished in consequence by the enemy."

"We have on this subject, only space to express our exceeding great regret at the slighting manner in which the Duke of Wellington appears to have alluded to the services of the loyal volunteers and Militia of both Provinces, and to have disapproved of their employment in repelling the rapine of ruffians and brigands. Perhaps his Grace is not aware, that it was these volunteers and militia-men that saved these Provinces to the Empire. Who put down the insurrection in Upper Canada, and drove the brigands from Navy Island? Who fought so nobly and bled so profusely at Lacole and Odelltown, and without the assistance of regular troops, scattered the rebelious and sympathizing force of Nelson to the winds? Who, but loyal volunteers and militiamen, and every man of whom conducted themselves with as much mercy in victory, as bravery in combat. Had Sir John Colborne not found it necessary to employ these civil defenders of their country he would not have done so; and we have never heard an instance of their having disgraced the arms put in their hands by the Queen's Representative."

" A letter from Hereford received in town by the Liverpool steamer, states that a subscription is raising there for the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to Colonel Prince, as a token of the feelings of esteem with which he is regarded by his fellow townsmen, and as expressive of their unqualified approval of his public conduct at Windsor, in ordering the four American brigands to be shot on the spot near where

From the same.

We observe that at an entertainment given by the Lord Mayor of London, on the 4th June, his Honour the Chief Justice of Upper Canada was among the guests, and that in the course of the evening his health was proposed from the Chair in the following flattering terms :-

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the "Chief Justice of Upper Canada," who had come to this country for the benefit of his health, and also to give his able advice to the Government as to the preservation of the peace and the estab. lishment of prosperity in that unfortunate colony. The company was acquainted with the name of Mr. Robinson from the book of Sir Francis Head, who found, when the rebels were prepared and busied in insurrection, that the first man who ok up arms against them was the Chief Justice .- (Cheers.)

Mr. Robinson returned thanks for the peculiarly marked manner in which his health had been drunk. He felt proud of having his name associated with that of Sir Francis Head, and he assured the Lord Mayor, that whatever dangers or privations he might have encountered, they were more than compensated for when he saw the remarkable loyalty of all classes in the country to which allusion had been made.-(Cheers.) After several observations upon the loyal disposition of the inhabitants of the Northern Colonies, and their determination to assist the Government in quelling insurrection, Mr. Robinson warmly expressed the gratitude he felt at the very kind and hospitable manner in which the Chief Magistrate had received him.

An advertisement signed "Samuel Houston," addressed to the Volunteers of Missisquoi Bay has gone the round of the papers. Samuel Houston whose residence is what he calls the "Kingdom of Swanton," informs deserters from Her Majesty's troops that as they are liable to be imposed upon in the sale of their arms and accourrements after their arrival in the United States, he has opened an office for their protection, where he will purchase these from them at the highest prices. If there be such a shameless villain as Samuel Houston, in Swanton, it is high time that he should be brought under the operation of the Neutrality Act.

The soldier in the British service, is the happiest of the sons of labour, his every want is abundantly supplied, the greatest interest is taken in his health and comfort. In sickness as in health, in old age as in youth, the country which he serves secures him from want, and leaves him without those cares for the morrow, and that apprehension of penury in the decline of life, which are the lot of every other class of men from the highest to the lowest. His duties are not severe; if ambitious, promotion is not withheld from him, and if well conducted in his behaviour, he enjoys more real freedom than any of the working classes. The entry of the soldier in the army is his voluntary act, and the obligation which he assumes to his country is sanctified by the military oath. To seduce one of these men from his duty has always appeared to us to be a complication of crimes and a refinement upon wickedness. The man who tempts the soldier to leave his standard, ruins his victim without procuring for himself any gratification. He is a suborner of perjury; an accessary to theft: a disturher of society, and a treacherous and cowerdly enemy of a Government which he hates and yet is mean enough covertly to injure by the seduction of its servants. The liar and the thief are honest men when compared to him, and indignation is not too strong to overwhelm the wretch.

We hope that the two Governments will combine for the purpose of giving up deserters and of punishing the more perpetrator should be punished by the loss of his civil rights, and disqualification to give evidence or to be invested with any trust .- Quebec Colonist.

Contrary to our expectation, Captain Davidson of Huntingdon, against whom an action for damages was brought at Malone, U. S. on the 5th instant, for having arrested one Paddock during the outbreak of 1837, has got a verdict in holding official situations in this Province, who were in attendance as witnesses, speak in highly satisfactory terms of 60 rank and file. an "affair of honor," in which a very zealous Precursor Caroline, that he shot him, but for a personal insult.—Rochester the whole of the proceedings were conducted in Court"—Mon-Left stated that it was not for the part he took in burning the the impartiality of the Judge and of the fairness with which

From the Montreal Transcript.

At three o'clock yesterday the ceremony of presenting to Col. Wetherall, of the Royals, a piece of plate, in testimony of the esteem and gratitude of the loyal citizens of Montreal, took place on Dalhousie square, in front of the Regimental Mess House.

The deputation charged with the duty of presentation consisted of the Hon. P. McGill, Lt. Col. McCord, Lt. Col. Molson, Messieurs Jamieson, Griffin, Anderson, Redpath and B. Holmes.

The Memorial presented, and which we have particularly described on a former occasion, was borne in front of the deputation by four soldiers in uniform, and having arrived in front of the Mess House, it was deposited on a stand.

The Hon. Mr. McGill now stood apart from his fellow deputies, and delivered in a firm, audible voice, and in a very emphatic man-

TALION 1ST ROYAL REGIMENT.

SIR,-At a period when the most violently disaffected portion of the inhabitants of the District were in arms, for the avowed purpose of subverting the government of her Majesty in these provinces, and of dissolving their connexion with the glorious empire of which they form a part-when the mass of the French populaas Lord Brougham will see in any work upon that code. For tion was evidently only watching for the confirmation of their first partial success, as the signal of a general rising,-and when a speedy and decisive blow to the designs of treason was wanting to strengthen the confidence and confirm the hopes of the loyalists; their sovereign, exercise violences against an enemy, and fall into | the victory at St. Charles, while in its moral consequences it stimulated them to renewed exertions, and added fresh vigour to their energies, struck terror and dismay into the hearts of the disaffected, and proved "a sore discouragement" to incipient and actual rebel-

To you, Sir, to your military skill and conduct, and to the courage of the brave men under your command on that auspicious occasion, the loyal inhabitants of the city of Montreal feel indebted for the complete consummation of their hopes; and as an evidence of their estimation of the great importance of that event, and of their regard for you as an officer and a man, they have deputed us to present, for your acceptance, this humble "Testimonial" of their admiration and gratitude.

The unfortunate cause which has prevented its earlier presenta-

It was shipped from London last autumn on board the fine but ill-fated ship "Colborne," and its almost miraculous preservation, a little before the time when our illustrious Governor General, by the wisdom of his arrangements, and the promptness of his action, saved the country a second time, is not the least interesting portion of its history. In conclusion, we beg to assure you, Sir, that those whom we represent, and we ourselves, fervently wish that prosperity, success, and honours may continue to attend your future career; and of their, and our unceasing remembrance of the great service which you have rendered to the cause of British is President, is dissolved. nnexion in the Canadas.

The crowd, which was great, listened with due attention, and xpressed, at its conclusion, their approbation of the Address. COLONEL WETHERALL now stepped forward from the door,

where he had stood supported by the Officers of his regiment, and having saluted the deputation, made the following reply:-

Next to the approbation of his Sovereign, a soldier's best reward is the esteem of his fellow-countrymen: one hour of such public esteem is worth a whole Epicurean life. I shall, therefore, ever reflect with pride and exultation on the occurrence of this

The splendid Testimonial which the Loyal British Inhabitants of Montreal have presented to me, through you, is a proof that I osess their good opinion, an honour which it is impossible suffi-

It would be prudery in me to deny that the force which I had the good fortune to command, was the means of suppressing, for a ime, the extensive and unnatural rebellion which threatened to subvert the peace of this Colony; but I was only the humble intrument in the hands of our illustrious' Commander of the Forces, in performing that service: success was alone owing to a strict bedience to the spirit of his Excellency's orders, and to the galantry of the troops.

The result of the attack upon St. Charles was serious,-fatal to many, but it was unavoidable, -it was the necessary consequence of the misguided inhabitants resisting to the last, the authority of her Majesty's Government-and ought to convince them of the utter hopelessness, the folly, of opposing a government so strong and so paternal as that of Great Britain, under which it should be the pride, the boast of every Canadian to live.

Gentleman, there is one point to which in justice to myself, I shall be excused for adverting upon this occasion-I mean that part of the inscription on your splendid Testimonial which records ny "Mercy in Victory:" I am especially gratified by this exression, because it is the most triumphant refutation of those calumnies which were wickedly lavished upon me, in certain distant quarters where truth should be more respected, by persons alike ignorant of the facts and of the character which I hope, you have not unjustly bestowed upon me.

For the good wishes of those to whom I am so much indebted for this flattering Testimonial, I beg to return my best thanks, and especially to you, Gentlemen, for the manner in which they have been conveyed.

Immense cheering succeeded to the conclusion of the gallant Colonel's speech.

A few evenings ago, at an evening auction sale of books, a lot ras offered, consisting of twelve copies of Lord Durham's famous report on the state of the British American provinces. After considerable delay, the sum of one farthing was offered for the lot, but as there was no advance, the auctioneer withdrew it. The gentleman who offered this magnificent sum intended to use the the latter.—ib. report for wiping his razor. The popularity of the egotistical 'People's Peer" is on the wane in the Canadas .- Mont. Herald.

The body of the late Rev. Mr. Harper, drowned in the St. Maurice on his way to a mission among the Indians in the interior, has been found and conveyed, amidst the greatest testimony of respect by the inhabitants of Three Rivers, to be buried at St. Gregoire, on the 9th inst .- Quebec Gazette:

The farmers in this neighborhood, who were complaining a few days ago of the want of rain, are now fully satisfied, and as the weather is ever a fruitful theme of complaint with husbandmen, have come to our knowledge are—a sale of 200 brls. Fine at 33s. begin to fear that there will be too much wet. The crops, however, look well and promise, unless some very unfavorable change takes place, an abundant return of all sorts of agricultural produce to reward the labour of the farmer .- Quebec Mercury.

The recent warm weather has brought forward the crops with wonderful rapidity. We have had heavy thunder showers every day this week .- Sherbrooke Gazette.

A correspondent of the Quebec Gazette says that Lactance Pa-1st July, in the Philadelphia, for London, on his way to Paris: and that Mrs. Papineau would shortly follow, with all the family. -Montreal Transcript.

Schools.-Robert Armour, Jr. Esq., Advocate, has, we understand, been appointed to visit the different parishes throughout the province, and to make a report on the state of the Schools, the government intending to support one good school in each parish.-Quebec Mercury.

MILITARY.

being supposed to be connected with the rebels that be was day, of the 93d Regiment. The whole proceeded to Montreal last

65th.—Ensigns C. Tafford and O. Nicolls, and 60 rank and file

71st.—Lt. Ready, Ens. F. G. Scott, Asst. Surg. Macdiarmid 2 serjeants, and 60 rank and file.

73d.—Ens. R. P. Campbell, one serjeant and 40 rank and file. 93d.—Capt. Haliday, Ensign Seton, one sergeant and 40 rank

The ship Earl of Durham, from London, arrived this morning, has on board a detachment of the 11th Regiment, 60 rank and file, and a detachment of the Dragoon guards.—Quebec Gazette,

The following gentlemen have lately been called to the degree of Barrister at Law :- John Crawford, John Hector, Adam Wilson and William Allan Geddes, Esquires .- U. C. Gazette.

Toronto, July 13th, 1839.

MORNING DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

At a court of Enquiry at Toronto, on the 10th July inst., thereof Major Brown, 32d Regiment, is President, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Com-

The Petition of Michael Chambers, late Sergeant in the Whitby Independent Company of Militia Volunteers, complaining of e ill-treatment of himself and sundry men of the company, and f their bounty money and pay being withheld from them by Capt. McDonald, commanding the said Company, was fully investigated; and all the evidences as named by Michael Chambers in his petition, who could be procured, having been fully examined, with the exception of Michael Chambers himself, who did not appear to substantiate his complaints, and all evidences also, who were produced on the part of Captain McDonald having likewise been duly nterrogated, the Court came to the unanimous decision that the petition of Michael Chambers is altogether groundless and False.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding, has been pleased to approve the opinion and report of the Court, and to desire that the same be read at the head of every embodied Corps of Militia and Volunteers at their full pa-

In approving the opinion and report of the Court, Sir George Arthur thinks it necessary to point out to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Militia and Volunteer Corps, the very great risk they run of undergoing the severest punishment which can be awarded against them by the sentence of a General Court Martial, if they should be found wicked enough to prefer vexatious and groundless charges against any of their superior officers. Had Michael Chambers not been already discharged from the Whitby Independent Company, he would have been subjected to a trial before a General Court Martial, which His Excellency would the more regret as Michael Chambers is an out pensioner from her Majesty's Regular Force.

The Court of Enquiry of which Major Brown, 32d Regiment,

By Command, C. FOSTER, A. A. G. (Signed)

We were much concerned to learn, from a late number of the Niagara Chronicle, that a destructive fire had broken out in the barn of Dr. Mewburn, at Stamford, which destroyed property, including the whole of his outhorses, estimated at the value of £300. This is attributed to incendiarism, and two men (Americans) were arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators, but, nothing being proved against them, they were released. So great was the activity of the neighbours in rendering assistance, that Dr. Mewburn, in publicly thanking them, dealares himself "unable to express by words the deep feeling of gratitude he owes to each and every person in the village and neighbourhood, for their unbounded kindness; -men, women and children absolutely perilling their lives to save his property; not an article of furniture injured, and not one

The American steamer Telegraph returned to the port on Saturday last to land a sailor, a deserter from the dock-yard, who had concealed himself on board that boat .- Kingston Chronicle.

Martin Kelly, alias Millis, the American pirate who was delivered to the American authorities, in consequence of his having been taken within the boundaries of the United States, was committed to prison on that side, and is now about to be given up to take his trial in this country for robbing the mail.-Ib.

FIRE AT PRESCOTT.

ings, belonging to Messrs. Averel and Hooker, in which the Post office, the agency of the Commercial Bank, the County Registry office, and a Retail Shoe Shop were kept, were destroyed by fire. The stone building was insured in the Mutual Insurance Company, of this District, for the sum of £500, and the goods for a like sum .- It was feared at first, that the fire was caused by incendiaries; but it has since been ascertained, to have been accidental,-

DEFENCE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We understand from various sources, that active preparations tre being made, to place every part of British North America, in the most ample state of defence. The Bermudas are to be fortified -Permanent Barracks are to be built at Laprairie, with stone towers to defend them-Martello Towers are to be erected at Montreal-Fort Wellington, at Prescott, is to be completed-Fighting Island is to fortified; and last week government purchased several pieces of land, in various parts of the suburbs of Kingston, with a view of commencing public works, for its defence, on the largest scale early next spring. Fort Henry is only spoken of as a commencement. In addition to these and numerous other "notes of preparation," numerous additions are to be made to all the regular forces now in these Colonies, both on land and water, particularly

From the Morning (Montreal) Courier.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING This has been an exceedingly dull week, and we have little to

say in our review of the Markets.

Asues.—The quantity coming forward is very light, and last week's prices are maintained. A few Pearls have been sold as high as 31s. 6d.

FLOUR.-Holders are now asking 7 dls., but we have not heard 6d. cash, and another of 100 brls. at 33s. 9d. at ninety days, with

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 8. The week has commenced with the same dullness and languor that has prevailed for the last ten days. Stocks all droop, and litle or no business doing.

Suspense yet exists in our Money Market, and public attention A correspondent of the Quebec Gazette says that Lactance Pa-pineau, second son of Mr. Papineau, sailed from New York on the Liverpool. We deeply feel our dependence now upon the state of affairs in Threadneedle-street, London, for we have no protecting securities, the condition of political affairs, the rates of exchange there upon Amsterdam, Hamburgh and Paris, are all matters of nportance to us, and enter deeply into the scientific merchant's calculations. The British Queen, it is possible, may be here on Saturday, but cannot be expected before Sunday or Monday. The advance in the rate of exchange upon London, creates a little uncasiness in Wall Street, and would create more were it not for the steady determination of the United States Bank to sell at 1093, There is nothing now more alarming to our Banks than the propect of losing their specie. The reported large exportation of British manufactured goods, is, therefore, a source of anxiety to them,

LETTERS received to Friday, July 19th:

Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Rev J. G. B. Lindsay, add. subs. and rem. in full 6 ms. vol. 3; Rev. M. Harris, add. subs. & rem.; 34th Regiment.—Lt. F. Duff, Ens. W. B. Money, 2 serj's. and Rev. T. B. Fuller, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. J. Grier; Rev. H. Caswall; Major Campbell, rem. in full vol. 3; A. Dixon Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal:-66th.—Ensigns J. H. Birch, and H. L. G. Scott, and 40 rank F. Fidler Esq.; A. Davidson Esq.; Wm. Simpson Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; G. C. Wood Esq.

Youth's Department.

THE FRIEND OF FRIENDS.

"HE THAT HATH AN EAR TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR!"-Blessing and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that

sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever .-

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother .- Prov. xviii. 24. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever .- Heb.

We love Him because He first loved us .- 1 John, iv. 19.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—John xv. 13. Scarcely for a righteous man will one die: yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died

God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son, that

whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii. 16. He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our

iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with his stripes we are healed !—Isa. liii. Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the

world.-John i, 29. The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—Isa. liii.

The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.-Christ Jesus, of God, is made unto us Wisdom, and Righteous

ness, and Sanctification, and Redemption.—1 Cor. i. 30.

Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift!—2 Cor. ix.

In whom we have Redemption through His blood, even the for-giveness of sins.—Coloss. i. 14.

He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him .- Heb. vii. 25.

And the Spirit and the Bride (the Church universal of Christ) say, Come! and let him that heareth say, Come! and let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.—Rev. xxii. 17.

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; (See here Acts viii. 18, 19, 20; Rom. vi. 23—v. 15, 18; John xii. 47, 48.) come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk (See here 1 Peter i. 25.—ii. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7; Rom. x. 8, 17, 10.) without money and without price.—*Isa.* lv. Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out .- John

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi. 28.

CHURCH CALENDAR. July 21.-Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

25.—St. James the Apostle.
28.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. August 4 .- Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

SCENES IN OTHER LANDS. No. XL.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

It was on a bright day in the early part of the month of August,-the sun pouring down his rays upon the smiling land with all the intensity of a tropical clime, and clouds of dust, from the long drought, wreathed about in the breeze, -that I ascended a caravan at a stage office in Dublin, to make an excursion in the beautiful and picturesque county of Wicklow. The caravan is a public travelling vehicle peculiar, I believe, to Ireland. and answering very nearly to the description of the Diligence in France. My next neighbour on the top of this somewhat lumbering vehicle was a Romish priest, -one of the order of Jesuits, it was easy to discover; marked by a great complaisance of manner, "all things to all men" in the most erroneous sense of the Apostle's recommendation, and evincing almost as much knowledge of men and manners in various climes as the travelled Ulysses himself. He certainly proved a very intelligent and agreeable companion: there was the greatest possible condescension manifested to the blindness of his Protestant fellow-traveller; and when we parted, it was no doubt with as fervent a prayer on his side for the restoration of his benighted brother to the "true faith," as was the aspiration on mine that he might have grace to perceive the defilements of his creed, and appeal to "the law and the testimony"—a stranger too long to his eyes and ears—in proof of the errors to which he so blindly

Soon after leaving Dublin, we came to the village of Donnybrook, celebrated for its annual Fair; where the native humour of the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle has ample scope for its exercise, and where their versatility of character is exhibited in a variety of sports; from that in which the boisterous joke is passed from mouth to mouth, to that which, rude and perilous as it often is, is deemed nevertheless but a sport,-the shillelagh contest!

Leaving the town of Bray on our left, and proceeding about a couple of miles, we enter the Glen of the Downs; a narrow valley, on either side of which hills rise abruptly to the height of 1200 feet,-covered from their base to the summit with trees. On this sultry day, nothing could exceed the delightfulness of the drive through this beautiful and romantic valley. Parallel with the road runs a small torrent, and the two usurp all the level space between the frowning hills. On the left, near the northern extremity of the Glen, was to be descried the cottage of Mrs. Latouche, and beyond it a handsome little octagon Temple. The seat of the family-one of the wealthiest in Ireland-is Bellevue, a plain but extensive building, beautifully situated on a commanding spot, and

possessing a wide prospect both of land and sea. About three miles further on is the neat village of Newtown Mount Kennedy, -in the vicinity of which is a variety of attractive objects, and scenery which for romantic beauty is nowhere surpassed. The county of Wicklow, indeed, of which this day's drive afforded me a most favourable specimen, abounds with grand and bold objects, and many of its scenes possess a celebrity from tocal association, remarkable events, and strange legends. In the valley of Glendalough, amidst the mountain fastnesses of this country, are the scattered remains of an ancient city, commonly called the Seven Churches; and not far from this spot is the vale of Glenmalure, a wild district celebrated in Irish history as the retreat of the famous Teagh O'Byrn.

I left the caravan before reaching the county town of Wicklow, and diverged towards the sea, making as my temporary head-quarters the Newry Bridge Inn. Here, after a short pause, I walked across the estate of Rossana to pay a visit to its proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Tighe, to whom from a venerable relative I was the bearer of an introductory letter. Rossana was now possessed by a nephew of the celebrated authoress of Psyche; a poem written in the style of Spenser, and to which, if it adopted the antiquated manner of spelling, it would in style and sentiment and general merit, as well as in measure, bear a very close resemblance. It is a poem not very generally read, -not at least since some of our more modern bards have thrown such a witchery around the poetic art, and enchained to their own more lively productions the popular regard,—but it is nevertheless a poem which ought not to be forgotten for the masculine power of mind which it displays, and above all for the pure and chivalrie tone of virtue which it inculcates.

The mansion house of Rossana was at this time undergoing repairs, and large additions were making to the ancient habitation. The lawns were beautifully smooth, and nothing could surpass the branching majesty of the venerable trees. Mrs. Tighe, -a sister of the present Lord Crofton,-was fortunately at home, and volunteered a drive through some of the most attractive spots of the surrounding country. Accordingly we proceeded to what is called the Devil's Glen, on the estate of Mr. Sing; a most romantic spot, exhibiting every variety of scenery,

freshing breeze.

We returned to Rossana about 7, the dinner hour; and the remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly following day compelled me to decline; as, after visiting | guide the footsteps of the wanderer, amid all the deso-Delgany, it was necessary that I should return to Dub- lation of that elemental warfare. That power, which

the Newry Bridge Inn. Through some inattention on the part of the landlord, lightful, and in a couple of hours we entered the pretty village of Delgany. Here, although I could count upon was speedily furnished with the means of refitting, and terly Review. served too with a comfortable breakfast at a very moderate charge. All these important preliminaries being adjusted, I walked to the Rectory,-a spacious and rather handsome building, surrounded by well-cultivated grounds, a neat garden, and fine old trees, many of the halt and houseless and tattered waiting beneath their shadow for the accustomed alms of the beloved incumbent,-and was fortunate enough, the hour being early, to find Mr. Cleaver at home. To be Continued.

PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.

NO. II.—THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA. There is much that is highly pleasing about Lord Winchelsea; in his personal appearance as well as in his character. * * * His Lordship is about forty-five years of age, and is somewhat above the medium height (perhaps five feet ten inches), well and stoutly made, and decidedly handsome. His face is something of the oblong square in form, with a clear complexion and a fresh coour. His hair is black, with a tinge of grey on the edges; he has a high broad forehead, large blue eyes, and an acquiline kind of nose. Altogether he is a noble looking man, with much dignity in his carriage; but he looks more like a country gentleman who represents some ancient, honourable family, than a member of the aristo-

In this, his Lordship's exterior tells the truth, he having been long known as Mr. G. W. Finch-Hatton, a lescendant of Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Lord Keeper, before he succeeded, in 1826, to the Earldom's of Winchelsea and Nottingham, upon the death of his cousin, the late Earl. He is connected with several noble families, being brother-in-law to the Duke of Montrose, by his first marriage: and by his second (to Miss Bagot, grand-daughter of Lord Maryborough) he is related to the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Cow- ties of others; take we first notice of the impatience of our own ey, and Lord Bagot.

received in public. His manner in speaking is a combination of zeal, simplicity and honesty, in the greatest possible proportions. "No Surrender" is stamped on his brow, and every attitude breathes of the defensive.

He stands to address his auditory, quite erect, with his eyes and mouth well-opened, and his head thrown back; every muscle of his powerful frame is traced, and his coat girt tightly round him; he seems ready and anxious for the attack he is to repel. All is done in thorough earnest; his heart is in his employment. I am sure no man could ever look in that open, ingenuous face, and think of deceit or hypocrisy at the same moment; Lord Winchelsea is the very incarnation of sincerity.

His voice is good and audible, and is never over-exerted. His action is not so vehement as his expression of countenance, but is quite in keeping with the sturdy independence of his carriage. A short start back, an indignant stamp with the foot, and a repelling motion of the right arm, with a most indescribable energetic shake of the whole person, constitute its principal character-

His matter is as straight-forward as his manner;—he speaks plain language, and never minces terms. His style is the declamatory, but quite unornamented; argument and comparison are equally foreign to its composition. He gives a strong unvarnished representation of his views on the point to which he is speaking, calling on you to attend to him; then asks rapidly and vehemently f such things can be suffered to exist, and implores, exhorts, conjures you, with all his might, to come forward and save your country. He declares that he has never flinched from his post, and that he will yield to no man in that zeal for the good cause "which burns within his

the relations of life. His religious views may not be so him to our imagination rather as the God of hell, a hideous monstrictly evangelical as those of Lord Roden; they seem to incline more to the High Church.

of Wellington, in 1829, at the passing of the Popish Emancipation Bill, in consequence of his having termed the Duke and his official colleagues "traitors to their country," has been the subject of frequent and severe animadversion. Every one knows the fact of the duel, spreads like shadows before the understanding, to intercept the but few, perhaps, are acquainted with the repentance that followed it. Shortly after the unhappy circumstance, the day of salvation be passed. - Rev. Dr. Hinds. Lord Winchelsea's feelings on the subject became so acute, that he wrote to the secretary of a religious society, of which he was a vice-president, expressing a deep penitence for the rash conduct into which he had been betrayed, and requesting that his name might be withdrawn from the society's list, as he now felt unworthy to be classed among religious persons, or to patronize a religious institution. The withdrawal, however, did not take place, it being agreed between the parties that the letter should be published and the name retained.

This honourable and ingenuous conduct should never be forgotten when the duel is mentioned. It is highly characteristic of his Lordship's noble, manly disposition, and stamps him as one of the admirable few who are not ashamed to confess themselves in error when they feel that they have offended.

THE DIVINES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Not the least curious of the many wonderful circum-

of the diversified pathway of human life. Driving in our seventeenth century, is the tumult and agitation in which jaunting car for some distance along the edge of a preci- they were composed. It was not within the quiet garpice, our progress was suddenly arrested by a rustic gate; dens of a college that Taylor or Hall constructed those but Mrs. Tighe was furnished with a key, and we prose- enduring monuments of piety and genius which they cuted our drive, up hills and down into valleys, until, have bequeathed to the love and veneration of posterity; compassing the glen-like a huge basin lined with trees, but when the sky was over-cast with thick darkness, and scraggy shrubs, rocks and precipices,-we came to the the roar of popular fury, like the rushing of a conflagramansion house of Mr. Sing, standing on an elevated piece of tion, rolled fearfully through every corner of the land; table land, commanding a most delightful view of the when the ear was agitated by wars and rumours of wars; sea and surrounding country, and possessing on this hot when the eye was afflicted by the dissolution of the tenday what was denied to the dwellers in the valley, a re- derest charities of life; when every man's hand was against his neighbour; when the father glared in hatred upon the son, and the son upon the father; and the smooth shaven greens" of our hamlets were defiled -Mr. Tighe having been an extensive traveller, and his with the blood of the innocent. During this stormy and lady a person of winning and unaffected manners, and tempestuous night, peace continued to sit by the hearth the most engaging amiability. Though pressed to accept of these mighty masters in the faith; and a light, that their hospitality for the night, my engagements for the deceived not, shone through their holy habitations to lin without delay. I therefore returned, walking leisurely belongs essentially to genius, of retiring from the world almost the whole way between rows of majestic trees, to into its own reflections, and of clouding itself over with the workmanship of its own industry, protected them under all the visitations of an evil fortune; abiding, as I lost my passage in the coach on the following morning, they did, beneath the shadow of a sleepless and benefiand was obliged to appropriate to my exclusive use that cent Providence. No enchanter in Arabian fable ever ever ready vehicle, a jaunting car. The drive, close to dwelt within the crystal walls of his magical palace the margin of the scarcely rippled sea, was very de- with a serener tranquillity, than these eminent men within their sacred contemplations. Gate of pearl, or column of jaspar, or chamber radiant with the gold of a hearty welcome at the Rectory, I chose first to halt at Ophir, never lighted up the gloom of an idolatrous temthe inn, if the village possessed such an accommoda- ple with a richer splendour than streamed upon the souls tion; but all my inquiries failed to discover that usual of Hall or of Taylor from the treasures of Israel and the and convenient appendage. I was driven at last to what revelations of the Gospel. Whatever is magnificent in was called a public-house, -a bakery on one side the en- prophecy, or beautiful in a milder dispensation; whattrance, and a low room without a floor, and scarcely a ever is picturesque in the pomp of ancient mythology, or glimmering of light on the other. After many apologies charming in the notes of classic poetry—was all concenfrom the proprietors, who were remarkably obliging and trated, like the rays of the sun, upon the great theme of intelligent, for the homeliness of the accommodation, I their hallowed meditations.—Church of England Quar-

The Garner.

You have need of patience, says the Apostle, (Heb. x.) We have indeed: God help us! We live here in a vale of misery, where we meet with a thousand petty vexations in the commo road of our lives; poor things in themselves, and, if rationally considered, very trifles, yet able to bring vexation upon our impatient spirits :- we are surrounded by a world of temptations, assaulting us within and without, and on every side, and at every turn :- we are exposed to manifold injuries and obloquies, many times without cause, (or as it may be for a good cause); -we have to converse with men of different tempers and spirits; some hot and furious, others sullen and sluggish, some unruly and ignorant, some scornful, some obstinate, some fickle and humourous, all subject to passions and infirmities in one kind or other; we had need of patience to frame our conversations to the weaknesses of our brethren, and to tolerate what we cannot remedy: that by helping to bear each other's burdens, we may so fulfil the law of Christ. We have many good duties required to be done of us in our Christian callings, and in our particular vocations, for the honour of God, and the service of our brethren; we had need of patience to go through with them. We have many rich and gracious promises made us in the word; of grace, of glory, of outward hings; of some of which we find as yet but slender performance and of others (but that we are sure the anchor of our hope is so well fixed, that it cannot fail) no visible probability of their future performance; we had need of patience to expect them. Great need we have of patience you see; but the Apostle tells us where we may find it. God is the God of patience; in him, and from him, it is to be had, but not elsewhere. Whenever then we find our selves ready to fret at any occurrent cross, to avenge every injury, to rage at every light provocation, to droop at the delay of any promise, to flag in our own performances, to look at the infirmispirits and condemn it; then haste we to the fountain of grace, He is everywhere highly esteemed, and is always well there beg for patience and meekness, and he that is the God of patience will not deny us .- Bishop Sanderson.

INFINITE MERCY OF GOD.

God hath given his laws to rule us, his word to instruct us, his Spirit to guide us, his angels to protect us, his ministers to exhort us: he revealed all our duty, and he hath concealed whatsoever can hinder us; he hath affrighted our follies with fears of death, and engaged our watchfulness by its secret coming; he hath exercised our faith by keeping private the state of souls departed, and vet hath confirmed our faith by a promise of resurrection, and entertained our hope by some general significations of the state of interval. His mercies make contemptible means instrumental to great purposes, and a small herb the remedy of the greatest diseases. He impedes the devil's rage, and infatuates his counsels; he diverts his malice and defeats his purposes; he binds him in the chain of darkness, and gives him no power over the children of light; he suffers him to walk in solitary places, and yet fetters him that he cannot disturb the sleep of a child; he hath given him mighty power, and yet a young maiden that resists him, shall make him flee away; he hath given him a vast knowledge, and yet an ignorant man can confute him with the twelve articles of his creed; he gave him power over the winds, and made him prince of the air, and yet the breath of a holy payer can drive him as far as at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's, the utmost sea; and he hath so restrained him, that, except it be by faith, we know not whether there be any devil, yea or no; for we never heard his noises, nor have we seen his affrighting shapes. -Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

THE GOD OF THIS WORLD.

Satan is so called, partly because his power over us is limited to our stay in this world; that is, if we avail ourselves now of the means of deliverance from him hereafter. But he is more especially so called, because it is from this world that he furnishes him-Lord Winchelsea's private character is admirable in all self with the means of leading us astray. We are apt to paint ster, armed with fiendish terrors, abominable and revolting even to think of. He would be no tempter to us, if he were only this. The duel fought between his Lordship and the Duke This, indeed, is his true character; and in this light alone he will one day appear to his unhappy victims. But now, he is the God of this world; all that is fair and goodly to sight and sense in it, all that is enticing to the feelings and attractive to the imagination, furnishes him with his disguises and his temptations; it is these he light of Christ's glorious Gospel, and so to hide it from us until

THE CENTURION AT THE CROSS.

Are there any of us who have shrunk from confessing Christ before the world? Has the fear of man been a snare to us? Have we quailed under the frown of power? Have we shrunk from the sneer of ridicule? Let this centurion reprove our consciences .-Let the timid Christian learn a lesson from the boldness of the converted Heathen. Or, are there any who have thought too meanly of Christ; who have seen no beauty in him that they should desire him; who have acknowledged him as a righteous man but not as the Son of God? Let them consider how the hearts of these soldiers were melted even at the very foot of the cross itself; even in the humiliation of that hour, they were enabled to see the true character and dignity of the Lamb that was slain .-The Jews remained strangers to it; these heathens saw in that stupendous sacrifice the wisdom of God, and the power of God to salvation, to every one that believeth. So it is ever with the true child of God who is taught of the Spirit. That which is a mystery to the world, a stumbling-block to pride, an offence to the natural man, is to him the foundation of all religious truth; he -rock, hill, and valley, forest and cascade, -an epitome stances attending the most admirable productions of the rejoices in confessing the faith of Christ crucified; he ceases not

from the open profession of his Lord and his God.-Dr. C. R. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

RELIGION AND LAW.

The welfare and prosperity of civil societies, as such, depend upon the minds and manners of the people; human laws are often transgressed with impunity; often easily evaded; and sometimes for want of due execution, they lose their force and vigour: but the law never dies in an heart seasoned with religion, and conscious to itself that it owes obedience to the ruler, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake. Faction sometimes grows too strong for lawful power; and who then shall refrain the madness of the people, who already think themselves superior to their prince, and know none higher than he to be afraid of? Religion only can subdue the wild passions of men, and make the ruler secure against their attempts; so that in this sense it may truly be said, that the throne shall endure for ever which is established in righteousness .-Bishop Sherlock.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Pro-vinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c.

STATIONERY.

STANTON, 164, King Street, Toronto, has R. STANTON, 164, Ang Sutter, received from London and Glasgow, a general assortment of Stationery, consisting of

PAPERS.-Medium, Demy, Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, laid and wove; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Drawing Papers, of various sizes; Brief Paper. BLANK BOOKS.—Letter and Account Books; Ledgers; Day Books, full and half bound; Orderly Books; Guard

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Children's Books; School Books and School Stationery; Copy Books; Writing Slips; Slates and Slate Pencils, &c. &c. Blank Books made to order-ruled or plain; and

Binding generally. Orders from any part of the Province, will receive immediate attention; and parcels carefully packed and

forwarded, according to directions. Toronto, July, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, by J. G. & F. Rivington, London and for solved H. D. don, and for sale at H. Rowsell's, King-street, To-

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH. By the Rev. Henry Caswell, (Principal of Johnstown District School,) late Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Kentucky. With Map and Plates. In small octavo, pp. 386; price 12s. 6d. 3-3w

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. MR. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is authorised by the College Council to receive all sums, which are or hereafter may be due to this College.

JOHN M'CAUL,

July 5th, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, the Rev. H. Caswell, Brockville, U. C.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices,

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C T. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS just returned from England with an extensive and varied assortment of Books, comprising Pictorial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He has also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia,besides a variety of Theological works, and Church of

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery,plain and ornamental, -is large and diversified: and to this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several dif-

England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is

respectfully invited.

His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also very large, and consists of handsomely bound and gilt copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest

Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently 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

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

50-tf.

Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr.

do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, -1 5 0 do.

As the number of the boarders will be limited to six, an early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 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.

WANTED, by a subscriber to "The Church," Nos. 1, 26, 42 and 47, of Vol. 1, and Nos. 1 and 13, of Vol. 2. Any person transmitting the above to the Editor of the Church, will oblige.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS, are requested to pay to the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next ensuing, FIVE PER CENT on the amount of their respective shares, or five shillings per share. Remittances, when more convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. H. J. GRASETT.

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 8, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, A ND for sale at Messrs. Graveley and Jackson's, Cobourg; at Mr. Rowsell's, Toronto; and at Mr. McFarlane's,

A SERMON Preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal, BY THE REV. DR. HOOK, Price 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen: Orders for copies from

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tin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, to the editor of the Church. 37—tf

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Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shelf Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harvey Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. As Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly preferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference.

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Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

The Church

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