"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

tf

NT tock reat the &c.

E.

s in SS,

VED

olved

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

INUMBER 25.

CHARGE

Of the most Reverend the Archbishop of Can-TERBURY, DELIVERED BY HIS GRACE IN THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CANTERBURY, ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1840.

are, perhaps, the alteration in the Poor Laws, the new system of registration, and the regulation of the laws relating to marriage. Whether the inconveniences which the slow growth of years. have arisen in the working of those measures are only such as must be expected in great alterations of matters ponderate, or whether any of them have been productive of trouble uncompensated by any advantage, it would be a waste of your time to inquire. The clergy with that moderation and temper which always distinguished them as a body, feel it their duty to obey the laws of their may obstruct their salutary operation, and in the premay be calculated to produce.

portance relating to the affairs of the church, I will be brief. I allude to the commutation of Tithes, which, after many abortive attempts, has been effected in a manner as little liable to objection as could be expected, with the single exception of depriving the tithe owners of all prospective advantage, and thus excluding the clergy from a share they otherwise had in the growing prosperity of the country. But whether those losses, the extent of which is uncertain, are not more than compensated to the clergyman by the facilities given him of collecting his tithes without incurring the charge of extortion, or provoking the hostility of his parishioners, deserves to be well considered. Far am I from advising the clergy to abandon their just claims. That which might be laudable, or at least obligatory, with regard to our rights as individuals, would be highly reprehensible in respect of the property which we hold in trust for the church. This applies to the question which has not yet been finally settled—assessment of tithes to parochial rates; and with still greater force to the demand of the dissenters for the abolition of church rates—a demand without the foundation of justice, and which would inflict, in its consequences, a heavy, and perhaps an irreparable, blow on the spiritual interests of the grace our profession by intemperate language, by personal violence, or use unwarrantable means in the asser-

A measure more immediately affecting the internal economy of the church is what is commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act—an Act which affords more effectual means for punishing offences, which, I am happy to say, are of rare occurrence in these days, in our church, and which will add little to her real discipline. Our dependence in this respect must rest on the character of her ministers—their prudence, their piety, and their sense of their duties—their disposition to obey her laws and injunctions, and to submit to lawful authority. The the church, when assailed on future occasions, will find infliction of penalties may operate in the way of example, but they seldom reclaim the delinquent who has disgraced his profession, or wipe the blot from his character which makes his ministrations useless. Yet, the powers conferred by this Act, cannot be regarded as unimportant, while they afford the means of relieving the church on the lowest possible scale consistent with the due of the imputation of indifference to the conduct of her celebration of her solemn services—that rewards for ministers, or of removing an offender from the charge of a flock he is no longer worthy to feed. It were indeed duced in number and value, than under circumstances freely to be wished, that the law were more expeditious, and that a less expensive mode of proceeding could be rable. They will protest against the injustice and imdevised, consistent with that regard to reputation and property which is required by the laws, and which the clergy have a right to expect, in common with all their authority of the state; they will call in the aid of others fellow subjects. There is, however, little reason to of the friends of religion and order to secure the peace think that this law will be frequently acted upon, when of the Church, and protect her from factious violence We regard the progressive improvements that for many years have been observable, the attention of the clergy to their duties, and the notions entertained by young men who seek ordination, of the responsibility they take on themselves in entering the service of the church. That any of those who engage in our holy profession, with a sincere desire of promoting the honour of God, and bringing their fellowmen to salvation, should so far depart from their principles, as to fall into scandalous offences, is by no means likely. Even where higher considerations have not due weight, a profound regard for decency, and public opinion, will prevent gross viola-

The recommendations of the church commissioners, which were already before the public when I had last the satisfaction of meeting you, have, at length, after some modification from the wisdom of parliament, passed into law. On the changes thus introduced, affecting the condition of three great classes of the clergy—the Bishops, the parochial Clergy, and the Chapters of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, —I shall trouble you and Altar by force of arms. At a moment when oppowith but a few remarks.—The subject has been so fully sition seemed to be fruitless in the powers it brought discussed—the principal features of those measures, and even the minute details, have been so long before the Public, that it cannot be necessary to repeat that which must already be known to all who take an interest in

The changes in respect to Bishoprics, so far as I can learn, have been greatly approved of. The points which

tory to the jurisdiction of the several Bishops—the un- sacred establishment, and the truth which it is formed My Reverend brethren—When first I was called as been removed. The labours of the Bishops have been our enemies—the support we may expect from our tage from those opportunities of learning their duties, taking was commenced in earnest. When the Associ-Archbishop to this great diocese, the topics upon which more fairly apportioned by a union of sees, and the divi- friends, and the means of defence on which we may I was led to address the clergy assembled on an occasion sion of dioceses, or the transfer of districts from one safely rely.

country-to assist in the removal of difficulties which pluralities, and facilitating the erection of glebe houses. ment. The extent of the subjects prevents me from enlarging In my remarks upon a measure of the greatest imis desirable that every clergyman, however well acbeen involved in serious difficulties, by the neglect of this salutary precaution.

the entire abolition of pluralities.

disapproved of the measure, none will be found who will utmost endeavours to avert any evils that may arise efficiency of our church is increased—that the blessings nent as the causes in which they originate. of her Apostolical doctrines and her pastoral care are most extensively dispensed to the people—that a sense of the benefits which she imparts and the sacrifices to which she has consented has strengthened her hold on the respect and affections of the country, they will be a degree unknown at any former period since the reforamong the first to rejoice at results so different from what they anticipated. If those views should be realised, horself in a strong position. Her defenders will appeal to the improvement in the spiritual condition of the people, which has been effected at her expense. They will show that the funds which remain for the sustentation of those magnificent fabrics have been calculated eminent learning and piety have been more largely reof less pressing necessity might have been thought desipolicy of disturbing arrangements, prepared after careful inquiry and mature deliberation, and confirmed by the and sacrilegious rapacity. Their arguments will make a great impression, as being evidently founded in truth, and our means of resistance will be available in their fullest extent when we have no vulnerable parts to defend.

But, whatever the issue may be, nothing could be more fatal to the church than disunion among her ministers, in whose concurrence in promoting her interests, by a faithful discharge of the duties belonging to their several station, her stability and efficiency must depend. This truth, important at all times, is entitled to particular consideration at the present crisis. From the time of like a volcano, spreading terror and desolation over been constantly active, and the period seems to be approaching which shall decide the issue of the contest. infidelity avowing its principles, and mustering its forces Christian world, in the hope of subverting the Throne rural parishes. these matters. My observations, therefore, will be brief. action, and having recruited its forces it no longer conity and christian principle, but even with common pruousness.

required correction, were the unequal allotment of terri- steadily and energetically working in defence of our means of grace, and diminishes the hope of future imequal distribution of revenues, and the necessity arising to uphold—a spirit which is greatly extending its influhence for assigning Cathedral preferment or benefices ence and increasing its power. Under these circum-

like the present were mostly of a general nature-of diocese to another, with regard to the exigency in each It would be unwise to conceal from ourselves that great importance indeed, though without any particular case. A competent maintenance has been provided for there is a formidable combination against the church. application to the existing state of the church as compared with former times. The clergy were then in the necessity of commendams being thus done away, all mentioned the unbelievers in God and Divine Revelation the reproaches which have of late, been passed on the birth to associations for similar purposes—for the empeaceful exercise of their functions—undisturbed by subordinate preferments will be left to the Clergy; and —who, in principle, are hostile to religion, or regard it church, of our being indifferent or hostile to the general ployment of additional curates in populous districts, and open hostility; and the only interference in the concerns the Bishop, having no other charge to distract his attenof the church on the part of legislature was confined to tion, will be enabled to devote his whole time to the discard it at pleasure, when he finds it unpalatable to have been founded within the last thirty years, and prin- the erection of new churches. The success of this latof the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church on the part of legislature was commed to the church of its discipline. But from the time of my advancement general concerns of the church, in condecisive testimony in our favour. Considerable progress tinguished Diocesan, affords incontrovertible proof of to the very responsible situation which, however unworthily, I have now the honor to fill, a very material further advantage of diminishing the frequency of transchange has taken place in this respect. The attention lation. Occasions there may be, when the power of reof the crown and the parliament has been directed to moving a Bishop from one diocese to another may be by their prejudices, and jealousies, or their notions of means are sufficient, they do not always fully answer shewn by the public to increase the resources of older of the crown and the parliament has been directed to every part of our social system, and among the number every part of our social system, and among the number exercised with advantage to the church. It is therefore ecclesiastical government, or zeal for their peculiar tenets, the end. Many children who pass through the schools societies connected with the church, we may fairly inof measures adopted in consequence are many which wisely retained. But, generally speaking, it is better to unite even with those they most disapprove of in effect that the fountain of charity is never exhausted, and immediately or remotely affect the interests of the interest of the intere church. Of this latter description the most important originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer originally placed, than to be translated to another diometer or another dio cese; for some time must elapse before he can acquire differing in principle, the professors of liberal sentiments, les, or parish schools. The causes, are in all instances, ten accomplished in combination and exertion. local experience, or obtain personal influence, which is who regard all forms of faith as indifferent, and look on nearly the same—the bad example of parents, evil comprimary law of our nature never acts in stricter ac-The necessity has long been perceived of strengthening titled to equal consideration, or, in other words, to equal perienced youth, and neglect of the ordinances of rethe hands of the spiritual rulers, and increasing the effineglect. To these must be added the advocates of the ligion. As far as the poor are concerned, these evils, and wealth, for the advancement of truth and piety. so extensive and complicated, and for which remedies ciency of the church, in regard to parochial ministrations, voluntary system, who, regardless of the confusion which is praiseworthy in individuals, is so in will be suggested by experience—whether in their effects on society good or evil will ultimately be found to prewhich can never be so fully provided for as by incum- shutting their eyes to the failure of their favourite plan tablishment of schools, and provide competent teachers, design in recommending to your notice associations bents living on the spot. By Acts which have lately -whether from choice or necessity, it has unhappily passed, the extent of non-residence has been subject to been tried—have, notwiths anding, persuaded themselves formance of their duties respectively, by frequent inprogressive diminutions by reducing the number of ex- that the great mass of the people would be benefited in spection. The parent should also be reminded of the desire to impart to all who dwell in the land, the beneemptions, by limiting the grant of license, by abridging spiritual respects by the abolition of the church establish obligation that lies on him to attend to the conduct of fits of religious instruction and worship, and pastoral

vention or mitigation of the evils, if any, which they on the particulars, or even enumerating the principal co-operation of irregular bodies, whose opinions and to consider attendance at church as a sacred duty.—

al curates, we may render a service far exceeding the matters which have fallen under the notice of the legis- purposes are practically represented, at least, by the Sunday schools, for the continued instruction of those reach of our single ability. In like manner, the blessings lature. Explanation would be indeed superfluous. It Chartists and the Socialists, and who, though in general who have passed through infant and national schools, of religious training may be secured to the children of disclaimed as auxiliaries by the classes above-mentioned, might be rendered conducive to these or other useful the poor, by contributing to the National Society, and to quainted with the laws of the church, should, in all will, eventually, forward their designs; for it cannot be objects. A system thus accomplished would prepare the association which has been established on similar doubtful concerns of importance to himself or his padoubted that whatever has a tendency to loosen the obthe minds of the young to profit by the instruction of principles in this diocese, which has the greatest claims rishioners, apply for instruction to his diocesan, before ligations of morality, or weaken the sanctions of religion, their pastors in after-life. he proceeds to act. I have known instances of excel- or disunite or confound the social orders of society, must lent clergymen who have lost important advantages and operate against the efficiency-I might say the existence -of the established church.

Of these several parties, the most violent are the least In reference to all that has been done on this head, I to be dreaded. Direct attacks on our sacred institutions may fairly presume that on the whole it is approved of would create instant alarm, and unite the great body of by reason, and by the feelings of both clergy and laity, the nation in their defence. But who can believe that with the exception of those who desire, what at this time the result would be equally certain if the blessings of and in the present state of the church is impracticable— religious instruction and worship were withdrawn from the bulk of the community-if our churches were suf-I am now led in the order of things to a subject of fered to fall into ruin for want of the means of repairequal importance, on which there has been a considerable | if no adequate provision were made for the spiritual nedifference of opinion among wise and good men-the cessities of the population daily increasing-if the youth recommendations of the Church Commissioners in re- of the country were allowed to grow up in ignorance of spect of the Chapters of cathedral and collegiate churches, her doctrines, and the practice of Christianity! With which have now received the sanction of parliament. assailants so many in number, and possessing the means Since the hour of contest has passed, each party, I ap- of extending their influence by means of that powerful prehend, is agreed in acquitting the other of culpable engine, the Press, it would be highly imprudent in us to and character of the European population in those re- visitation (if I should be spared so long), I shall find motives, however they dissented with respect to the rely on the goodness of our cause, without availing our mote dependencies of our empire bear evident testimony a system established in every parish for collections in effects those measures would have on the well-being of selves of the means which are within our reach, of de- to the power of Christian principles—notwithstanding aid of these societies. There is no reason to fear that poor. In regard to this and other measures of a similar our national church. As the matter is finally settled, feating their projects. Of the sufficiency of these means, their piety and virtue cannot fail to make an impression to the power of chiral principles—notwithstanding and of these societies. There is no reason to lear that their piety and virtue cannot fail to make an impression to the power of chiral principles—notwithstanding and of these societies. nature and tendency, however inconsistent with our nolocal charities of the arguments which have been urged with under the blessing of God, we have no reason to doubt.

Sion on the barbarous tribes with whom they are in imlocal charities. On the contrary, the practice of giving, justice, or true policy, our opposition must great force and ability on both sides of the question, In the very dangers which threaten the church we find always be regulated, as it has hitherto been, by principles | could lead to no useful result. The principle in which | ground of security. The assaults of which she is the of Christian charity. We should insist on nothing but the operation originated—zeal for the church, suggests object, have excited the sympathy and quickened the vice of the Lord, or charity to our brethren dispersed will awaken and cherish pious principles—a disposiwhat we deem to be reasonable, and should never diswhat we deem to be reasonable, and should never diswhat we deem to be reasonable, and should never disa consoling reflection, that among those who the most energies of the better part of people in her defence.

abroad, than by furnishing them at once with the tion to honor God with their substance, and compas-Their demonstrations of attachment, and assurances of means of "working out their own salvation," and hold sionate the miseries of man. not cordially agree with its promoters in using their support, I have the satisfaction of thinking are not ebul-

The importance and extent of the benefits dispensed other source, and her legitimate claim to authority in her mation. The increasing zeal of the clergy—their atforbearance under the insults and calumnies that have been heaped upon them, have had their proper effects on the well-disposed portion of the community. Possessing, as they now do, in a more than ordinary degree, the salutary influence on which the success of their ministrations depends, they have only to continue the course which has produced this happy result, with the to succeed in attaining them. The church, at home and those at present employed, is required. abroad, implores our aid, and it is only by answering her

In looking at the state of religion at home, the first

ceals its hostile designs against our established church. dence, we can doubt the propriety of remedying an evil If by possibility the propriety could be doubted, of not without hope that a cordial union may, in time, be

provement by alienating their minds from the church. already been effected. I well remember the misgivings But even in places where they are amply provided with of others as well as my own, when the system was first churches and pastors, there is reason to fear that, from | tried at Madras, upon the suggestion of a general eduwithout cure of souls; to make up the deficiencies of stances it is very desirable that we should understand the want of instruction in childhood, there are many who cation in the principles of the established church. But income in the poorer sees. These anomalics have now our real position—that we should know the strength of call themselves Christians, who yet derive little advanand attaining a knowledge of Christ. It is true, that on ation for Building Churches and Chapels was formed, comparison of past times with the present, we shall see the success of the experiment was regarded as doubtgreat reason to be thankful that Amighty God has ful by many persons; yet the institution has continued blessed the exertions of his servants with a large increase, to flourish, and not only answered its object by the apall Christian communities, including the church, as en- munications, temptations acting on the passions of inex- cordance with the precepts of the Gospel, than when but to encourage both teachers and children in the per- of clergy and laity engaged in support of the church, his children; and a great point will be gained if young care, by assisting societies which aid in the building or The numbers of our adversaries are swelled by the persons, after leaving the schools, could be prevailed on enlarging of churches, or making provision for addition-

minister is chiefly directed to the flock assigned to his the State to duties of such infinite importance. care, he is no true servant of Christ if he can be indiffer- It is proved by experience, that the most effectual

call with efforts commensurate to the exigency that we the most liberal government, a deficiency would still semination of errors, destructive to faith and virtue. can enable her to sustain her character, or even to place remain, which could not be supplied without the intervention of voluntary beneficence.

losing sight of its object. It continued, in the calm that fidently appeal to your judgments and consciences, work of the Lord," and obtaining a share in "the blessucceeded, to prepare in darkness and secresy for future whether consistently. I will not say with Christian char-

she abandon her pretensions to infallibility. Yet, I am On the other hand, a spirit has been raised which is which deprives a large portion of the community of the meeting at once such immense demands, we may find established among all Protestant churches. Nor do I

on your support. Nor has the Society for the Propaga-The points on which I have cursorily touched, arc of tion of the Gospel a less right to your bounty. Its exvital importance to the church. Her functions would ertions of late have been extraordinary, and the church, be imperfectly discharged as long as there is any part of in many of our foreign possessions, would be desolate the country which does not experience her care. Her if deprived of its assistance. These societies are resinfluence on generations to come-her perpetuity as a pectively labouring for the advancement of a cause, national establishment, will be greatly endangered if she which has a right to the aid of every member of our suffer her children (for so may the children of the poor church; and if they represent the general feeling of be emphatically styled) to grow up in ignorance of churchmen, their operations, considered as national, may, the faith. But, while the attention of the Christian in some measure, atone for the indifference shewn by

ent to the fate of the heathen world, or the spiritual in- method of obtaining the requisite aid, is through the terests of our countrymen who are widely dispersed agency of local associations. The plan has been adoptthrough the British dominions in all quarters of the ed in several parts of the kingdom, and, it is with globe. I speak of the two objects together; because pleasure I add, in this diocese. The example thus the conversion of the heathen is closely connected with set will, I doubt not, be generally followed; and I the prosperity of our colonial churches. If the conduct look forward with pleasing expectation that on my next mediate contact, or maintain commercial intercourse- | will create habits of bounty. Arguments addressed to we cannot give a more decisive proof of zeal in the ser- the feelings and conscience in favour of the institutions,

ing out the light of the gospel to their benighted | Before I conclude, I may be allowed to offer a few litions of a transient feeling; but the expression of sen- brethren. Such aid, I am sorry to say, is greatly need- observations of the highest importance not only to the from chance. If it should be found from experience that the timents founded in principle, and likely to be as permaded. The want of due care to provide for the spiritual ministers, but to every member of the church. It is ministrations of the first settlers - the practicability of evident beyond contradiction, that unity of purpose and which is demonstrated by the Romish establishments in action is conducive to the efficiency of all associations, by the church, and which cannot be supplied from any the dominions of France, Spain, and Portugal, -is far and that their power is weakened by division. And this from creditable to those governments which profess a is particularly true of the church—a society divine in sacred character, have, of late years, been recognised in purer faith. On the culpability of such omission, or the its institution, forming one body, directed by one head, replies urged in extenuation, there is no occasion to having one hope, and acknowledging one Lord, one dwell; as a statement of the facts abundantly shews, faith, one baptism, and one God and Father of all. Setention to their professional duties, and their exemplary that whatever be the necessities of our population at peration, contention and strife are directly at variance home, the destitution prevailing in our colonies is far with the primary notion of a Catholic church, establishore deplorable.

In the North American provinces, in the boundless ed on principles which imply the co-operation and mutual sympathy of all its members. To these fruitful tracts of Australia, the expectancies of the church are sources of evil we may trace a great part of the calamilimited to a few thousands a year. Lands which, as ties which we have to lament in the present day. If the cultivation increased, might afford a permanent, though ministrations of the church are insufficient at home and a scanty, maintenance to a numerous body of clergy, abroad-if her places of worship are threathened with same Christian spirit and increased exertion. A wide have—whether wisely or not, I do not say, for that is ruin for want of repair—if schemes have been madly field is open before us, presenting objects so vast and so out of the question at present—been reserved or or- proposed, excluding religious instruction from the numerous, that if we had no other reliance than on our dered to be sold; whilst, in these, and other colonies, schools of the poor, the cause may be found in the acriown unassisted strength, we could not reasonably hope assistance of ministers to full double the number of monious discord which would sacrifice the spiritual interests of the people to the jealousy of rival sects .--Even after all that could be done for the church by Among the immediate consequences of schism is the diswho look only to the respectable ministers of orthodox Here, then, we perceive, both at home and abroad, congregations of dissenters. The name is applied to thing that strikes us is, an evil of a formidable magni- the extent of the spiritual wants, which is an irresisti- doctrines and practices of a very different kind; and tude, and destructive as far as it extends to the efficiency ble claim to our charity. The amount of aid which while it frequently belongs to many pious and good of our church—the inadequacy of her means for the may be transmitted to the colonial churches from the men, it serves to cover the wildest fanaticism and entire accomplishment of the purposes implied in a namother country at this peculiar time, will providential the grossest corruptions of morality. In the present tional establishment. The spiritual destitution existing ly and effectually determine whether our church shall state of things, the best we can hope, perhaps, to obin some parts of the kingdom is truly appalling. In maintain the prominence which is due to its apostolthese less populous counties, we can hardly conceive the ical government, its doctrinal purity, and its connexion listen to our arguments, to keep peace, and promote want of religious ministrations which is felt in districts with the state; or whether it shall maintain a feeble the establishment of unity among those who look up to where hundreds and thousands of poor and ignorant existence amidst the struggle of conflicting sects. If the church as their common mother. Considering workmen are collected from all parts of the country, for the favourable moment be suffered to pass, the church the liberal opinion, on even essential points, allowed the working of manufactures or mines; without places of England in the colonies may be compelled to aban- within the pale of our establishment, we may surely adthe French revolution, which, bursting forth on a sudden, of worship for public devotion, and beyond the reach of don her claim to the exalted position which she ought here to our persuasions without impeaching the motives pastoral care. And the lamentable consequence of this to occupy. If it is urged that this is the concern of of others who differ from us, and we may unite forbear-Europe, the antagonist powers of good and evil have abandonment are seen in turbulence, profaneness, intemperance, and every species of moral depravity. Even policy require far greater attention to this only effectu- I would it were possible to extend this great principle here we have to deplore the insufficiency of the church al mode of improving the public morals that has ever of unity to all the Churches in Christendom! The dis-We, at that time, beheld, with dismay and astonishment, for the satisfactory discharge of pastoral duties—not yet been bestowed on it by the government of any counsent of the churches in the East and only in towns, where the population is greater, and the try. But instead of finding excuse for inaction in the West, and the corruptions and tyranny which drove for battle, against all that was revered and sacred in the incentives to vice are more abundant, but in extensive the consideration of what is the duty of others, we the Protestants from the communion of Rome, have must look at things as they are, and endeavour to de- been most injurious to the Catholic church. Reconci-But in the places mentioned above, the great dispro- vise a remedy. In one respect, at least, we have reason liation would indeed be desirable; but reunion with portion of churches and clergymen to the neighbouring to rejoice—that the neglector inability of governments has Rome has been rendered impossible by the sinister pointo the field, it was suddenly scattered by the hand of towns, proves, to a certainty, that multitudes must ne- afforded a larger scope to the exercise of private benefi- licy of the Council of Trent, which, dreading the result an overruling Providence. Far was it, however, from cessarily be left in a state of heathen darkness. I concerned and multiplied our opportunities of doing "the of discussions on many disputed points, made no scruple

with the importance of these objects, and are anxious to assist in promoting them, we can never lose sight of our pri-mary and immediate concern—the care of our own flocks. An extraordinary quantity of matter relating to the general interests of the church has left me little time for ad-

verting to the details which form a great part of the elergy-man's duty, and affect the efficiency of his ministrations. I must, therefore, confine my observations to a few

The attention of the clergy has been of late more carefully turned to the subject (extracts upon which I will now read) of respect to the Liturgy and offices of the church, and that laudable regard for order and law which cannot be subject to the church, and the cannot be subject to the church, and the cannot be subject to the subject to the church, and the cannot be subject to the subject to the subject to the church and the cannot be subject to the church and the cannot be subject to the fail to be useful if connected with sound judgment. impropriety of performing offices at private houses which are appointed to be publicly used, is now universally admitted; and I trust we shall speedily see the discontinuance of practices so irregular. But some allowance may fairly be made; as bodily infirmity, and perhaps even inveterate prejudice or mental weakness, may have been the occasion of

In correcting irregularities of long standing, much direction is requisite, and in cases where argument is ineffectual, the ultimate objects will be, sometimes, more surely obtained by temporary indulgence than by insisting on immediate

impliance with the rule.

In the celebration of solemn services, the introduction of novelties is much to be deprecated, and even the revival of usages which, having grown obsolete, have the appearance of novelties to the ignorant, may occasion disaffection, dissention, and controversy. In cases of this nature it may be better to forego even the advantages of change, and wait on the Diocesan for authority, than to open fresh sources for misapprehension or strife by singularity. There is one point, however, of no little importance, in

days, is, of course, not to be expected in all places. But it for themselves staying away. It consigns the thoughtless and indolent to idleness for at least one portion of the Sab-

bath, and sends the religious to strange places of worship, with the risk of eventually detaching them from the church. On the sense of the law on this subject, as expressed by On the sense of the law on this subject, as expressed by recent enactments, I say nothing; but I leave it to the judgment of those who, without cogent necessity, omit the Morning or Evening Service, whether they are duly conforming to the law of the church, or fulfilling the obligations of their office. I would even suggest that in the places where both services were performed, with only a single sermon, the advantage to the parish would be great if engagement to attendance were held out by an additional couragement to attendance were held out by an additional discourse or catechetical lecture, or short exposition of Scripture. Ministers of our church can never forget that they are ministers of the Lord, to teach his people—shepherds of his flock, to guide and feed them—stewards of his heaveled to discourse the bread of household, to dispense to their fellow servants the bread of life; and in order to qualify them for the duties belonging to these several characters, they have the promise of his continual presence and the assistance of his Holy Spir-

the edification of their flocks. the edification of their flocks.

Let it not be supposed that any reproach is intended in these observations. I have great reason to be satisfied with the spirit that prevails in the diocese, and the general conduct of the clergy. In their concern for the interest of the church, in their readiness to promote education at home, and missions abroad, and in the general care of their parishes, they have given an unequivocal pledge of continued exertion in the prosecution of their several objects.

From the time when I was called to the station which gives me the right of addressing you, I have had the gra-tification of seeing a gradual diminution of non-residence, an increase of ministers, and the duties performed by them, and the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, and the erection of glebe houses in places where there was no fit habitation for a elergyman: and I look forward, not without reason I trust, to the time when this Me-tropolitan diocese will exhibit a pattern to the rest of the kingdom, as near approaching perfection as can be expected from human infirmity.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that measures recommended by the Commissioners, and sanctioned by the Legislature, will give to the diocese a second Archdeaconam under to the Archdeacon of this diocese, for the effective assistance which I have on all occasions received from him in the care and superintendence of the diocese. Nor can I conclude, without expressing my thanks to the Deans of the several Rural Deanerics, for their gratuitous discharge of the office which they have undertaken at my particular request. Their authority, which has hitherto rested on the voluntary acquiescence of the clergy, will in future have the sanction of law; and though, to my great regret, no means have been found for remunerating their labours, or even repaying their expences, I confide in their kindness to their Diocesan, and their attachment to the church, for a continuance of services which I can pronounce from experience to be highly useful.

your prayers, I now humbly commend you to the guidance of that good Spirit who alone can give the will and ability to obey the commandments of the Lord, whose servants we

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

of the Churcu, were concluded with the Hymn which be attached to his name as long as the spirit of our true in the Bible,—that while "liberality" is their constant whole of the previous year. that, upon the conclusion of the Lessons respectively, the congregation should immediately rise, and be actually in the posture of standing before the Minister has commenced the Hymns of which we have been speaking. We mention this with the desire of correcting what is obviously a faulty custom, sometimes to be observed,namely, that of the people waiting, after the conclusion of the Lessons, until the Minister commences the Hymn harmless ceremonies, as there is no man constrained to depth of their researches and the elegance of their taste, of thanksgiving, before they rise from their seats. The irregularity and impropriety of this is manifest; for in the noise and confusion caused by this general rising of the congregation, the words first uttered by the minister must be lost, or the attention which is due to them must necessarily be interrupted: moreover, as the people are supposed heartily to participate in the whole of such enjoined and becoming posture, to do so, before it is of his equality with them is a mystery so hard for the full to look down, as it were, into the lanes and alleys commenced.

After the Hymn thus appointed to be used after the second Lesson, both at Morning and Evening Service, succeeds the repetition of the Apostles' Creed; which, as Archbishop Secker observes, "is placed between the third part of the daily service of our Church, namely, the Lessons, and the fourth part, namely, the petitions, that are expected to employ this comprehensive term. But we may express that faith in what we have heard, which these will be best explained in the words of Mr. Wheatis the ground of what we are about to ask. For, as ley: "In our present Common Prayer it is observable faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of that the Amen is sometimes printed in one character, God,' so we must 'ask in faith,' if we 'think to receive and sometimes in another. The reason of which I take deeply regret to observe the announcement of the death any thing of the Lord.' For 'how shall we call on him to be this; at the end of all the collects and prayers,

in whom we have not believed?""

their convictions and stedfast in their faith, is, to testify | before pronouncing." in the presence of God and in the sight of all his people, that they are not ashamed to make this good confession, but that their tongues gladly respond the sentiments of their hearts in affirming their belief in God who created, who redeemed, and who sanctifieth them. It must always, then, be a painful sight to behold any silent whilst this confession is repeating; careless or indifferent at a time when the avowal of their Christian belief is required to be solemnly made. And here it is to be remarked, in favour of the Church of England, that she, in this public and united confession of faith, adopts a practice which the Romish Church appears to shrink from. This latter Church, observes Dr. Bisse, "appoints the Creed, which is no confession at all; or silently by every one to himself, not audibly in the hearing of the congregation; which defeats the intended acts of confession, namely, the satisfying of the congregation that we hold the same faith, and the confirming and encouraging of them in the same."

The posture which, in the repetition of the Creed, we are required to use, is standing. Kneeling is the appropriate posture of prayer, and sitting, in decorous siwhich material benefit would accrue to the public by a strict observance of the Rubric, which prescribes the quantity of service required in the church. Full compliance with its injunctions with regard to the use of the Liturgy on week in all process. But it fession of our faith. This it is which most approprifession of our faith. This it is which most appropridays, is, of course, not to be expected in all places. But it is greatly to be regretted that its regulations were ever dispensed with in respect to the complement of duty on the Lord's day. I am fully aware that this departure from law—this infringement on the rights of the parishioners, was originally occasioned by necessity; but I am equally certain that it has become an abuse which ought not to be tolerated when that necessity has ceased to exist. The omission of one of the services deprives many parishioners of the use of the church, and furnishes others with excuses for themselves staying away. It consigns the thoughtless these times we resemble, not so much an assembly as look and move one way, so should we always do in a regular assembly; but especially at the confessions of faith all 'Christ's faithful soldiers' should shew by this uniformity of gesture, that they hold the unity of faith." In Poland, we are informed, it was anciently the custom for the nobles to draw their swords at the repetition of the Creed, in token that, if need were, they would defend and seal the truth of it with their blood.

"Turning at the same time towards the east," as is remarked by Archbishop Secker," is an ancient custom; as indeed, in most religious, men have directed their worship some particular way. And this practice being intended only to honour Christ, 'the Sun of Righteousness,' who hath risen upon us, to enlighten us with that it. Thus appointed and furnished with power, they are subject to awful responsibility, and would entirely mistake the nature and end of their office if they measured their duty by compulsory regulations of law, or relaxed their exertions while any thing remained to be done for the edification of their flocks. turned their faces towards the mercy-seat and cherubim, where the ark stood. [2 Chron. vi. 36-38.] Daniel was found praying toward Jerusalem, Dan. vi. 10, because of the situation of the temple. And this has always been esteemed a very becoming way of expressing the absence of positive authority fully justifies those who deem it expedient to omit this custom, yet, for the reato be censured. It is true that God is every where, and that man would vainly attempt to define His locality; but to apply this argument to the condemnation of the

At the recitation of this article of our faith, "I believe in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord," it is usual for who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a ry, with ample endowment, and thus distribute the burden which must press heavily on any individual, however zealous and active; and this reminds me of the obligations I this passage of Scripture, "God hath given him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth;" [Phil. ii. 9, 10] and the detected quack, the bankrupt tradesman, the diswas confirmed by the 18th canon of the Church, which carded apprentice, - these seize, with a vengeful temper, provides that "when in time of divine service, the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it hath been accustomed; testifying by these outward ceremonies and gestures, their inward humility, Christian resolution, and due acknowledgment that the Lord Jesus Christ, the true eternal Son of God, is the only Saviour of the world, Relying with confidence on your co-operation in all in whom alone all the mercies, graces, and promises of works of piety and charity, and requesting the benefit of God to mankind, for this life and the life to come are God to mankind, for this life, and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised". To be affected by the latitudinarian views of modern times, in condemning are, and whose blessings can alone give the desired effect this custom as superstitious, is at least to be wiser than our fathers, and it is charging them with the innovations Hooker. His plain sense and moderation, united to his as it is, will be accorded as cheerfully to the Socinian was originally contemplated. The usual Dividend of The remarks which we last offered upon the Rubrics for him the epithet of "judicious," which will probably the Mahometan, if need be, as readily as to the believer until after the tenth of July next, and will embrace the succeeds the second Lesson; and here we would observe Reformers is reverenced and cher shed. On the custom in question, he uses this language: "Because the Gospels, which are weekly read, do all historically declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either the custom of Christian men then especially in token of the contributors to the periodical literature of the day, acclamation, and at the name of Jesus to bow. Which rend regard to the Son of God above other messengers, dels, Jews, Arians, who derogate from the honour of for any erroneous estimation, advancing the Son above thankful acknowledgments, they should be ready, in the the Father and the Holy Ghost, seeing that the truth may give him superiority above them is least to be feared."

At the conclusion of the Creed is the customary brief expression of assent, Amen; one which, in the present instance, is as appropriate to the Minister as to the people. There are, indeed, several cases in which both which the priest is to repeat or say alone, it is printed in obituary notice, -with some abridgement, which our The Creed is required to be pronounced "by the Italick, a different character from the prayers them- limits compel us to make,-will be found in a succeed-Minister and the people," because both are alike inte- selves, to denote, I suppose, that the minister is to stop ing column. The account thus given of this lamented

think it impossible that a gradual admission of light in the East may improve the condition of those ancient churches which have grouned so long under the oppression of infidels—may induce them to try their belief by the standard of the Scriptures, and dispose them to friendly communications with our own church. But, while we are deeply impressed with the importance of these objects, and any one to a summary of that faith which all are required to hold, and man. While, therefore, the Minister of the Lord with the minister, as if taught and instructed by him what to say, there it is printed in the same character to be silent; to manifest by any carelessness of decreeds, &c. and wheresoever the people are to join aloud the departed, as to the loss which the Church has susand man. While, therefore, the Minister of the Lord | with the minister, as if taught and instructed by him | tained in his death. meanour, least of all by the denial of the expression of the minister that he is still to go on, and by pronouncing their assent, that the truths which are proclaimed have the Amen himself, to direct the people to do the same, College, furnished by a correspondent who witnessed no interest for them. The duty of Christians, firm in and so to set their seal at last to what they had been the gratifying sight. We ourselves were present, and

After repeating the Creed, we proceed to that part of the service in which we ask of God "those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the cannot forbear making a few remarks of a general chasoul": of this, however, the consideration must be postponed to another opportunity.

In the review of the Sermon of the Rev. W. Ingraham great practical value, we were anxious to give further as well as the Lord's Prayer, to be said secretly; that tation to nearly the whole of the civilized, and we blush is, either mentally, with the heart, not with the mouth, to say it, the Christianized world, ought not to be withheld from our readers:-

"Again, another of our national sins is, THE DEGRADING INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS. The power which is thus placed in our hands of sending instruction through every class of our population, is one of the noblest gifts of Heaven, and one for the use of which we must surely be held accountable. Yet, how fearfully is it perverted! See the spirit which guides the press through our land, how utterly it is at variance with every law of Christianity. See its conflicts for victory, not for truth in which no weapon which an unvictory, not for truth, in which no weapon which an unvictory, not for truth, in which no weapon which at this scrupulous ingenuity can forge, is neglected—no artifice, which falsehood can devise, is left unemployed. Daily its tones are heard—penetrating to every hamlet of our land—sowing the seeds of bitterness—arraying against each other the citizens of a common country—infusing into them an animosity to which else they had been strangers—and excitation to the citizens of the control of t ting to the utmost all those unholy passions which make a serpent's nest of the human heart. It has, in too many cases, ceased to be respected as the vehicle of truth, but is cases, ceased to be respected as the vehicle of truth, but is regarded only as the instrument of party warfare. Wherever it goes, it teaches a lesson as opposed to the dictates of our faith, as if it advocated the creed of Mahomet, and proclaimed, that the world must be converted by the sword.

And where too can anything be found, which is sacred from its virulence? Offical rank, and retiring worth—venerable are and the invariance of youth alike are the

venerable age, and the innocence of youth—alike are the objects of its attacks. It violates the privacy of the domestic objects of its attacks. It vloates the privacy of the domestic circle, and sports as ruthlessly with female character, as if it were not scattering around, 'firebrands, arrows, and death.' And yet, raise but a finger to repress its violence, and 'the liberty of the press' is at once echoed through the land.— This is the shield behind which the assailant of reputation hides, and from whose cover he securely breaks in upon all the charities and amenities of life. I know indeed that there are some honorable exceptions to this—the more honorable, because they have had strength to resist that impulse of our corrupt nature, which bids us 'render railing for railing'—
yet what are they among so many? As a national evil, this
is one most fearful and demoralizing. On this point,
brethren, I beg you will not mistake my meaning. I would
look at this sin in no other light—I would speak of it in no other way—than as a minister of the gospel of Christ. Yet as a commissioned teacher of that pure morality which He first inculcated, I hesitate not to say, that a press like that which is now attempting to regulate public opinion in this country—so little baptized in the spirit of the gospel, and so utterly reckless of the golden law of charity to our fellow-men—would be blighting and desolating to the best moral interests of any land. Better than this, would it almost be, to have that stern censorship, which in some of the empires of the old world, represses intellect, by narrowing the circle in which its discussions can take place. Better exclude the light than suffer it to enter, when pestilence must come in also. As it is, we are 'using our liberty for the cloak of maliciousness.'"

These are admirable sentiments admirably expressed; and it were well if the world at large should take them our belief in God, namely, by turning to the east, that quarter of the heavens, where he is supposed to have his peculiar residence of glory." While, on the one hand, they convey. We have, we confess, little patience with the cant of the times upon what is termed the liberty of the press,—which, in other words, too often means an sons given, those who think proper to retain it ought not unfettered license to commit every personal injury and to inflict every national evil! The Press is undoubtedly an engine of vast moral good; but, like a deadly weapon in the madman's hands, of what complicated calamities custom under consideration, would afford room for a is it not the cause, when its power is wielded by the misdenial of his spiritual presence in the sanctuary of prayer, chicvous and the unprincipled? The philanthropist and in the elements of the Sacrament, or even in the hearts | the Christian would naturally, then, desire to see some politician, the baffled place-hunter, the briefless lawyer, upon the terrible lever of the press, and lend their wicked hands to upheave the foundations of civil government, moral order, and religious sanction. Of course the first efforts of such conductors of the press is to traduce and vilify their real or imagined injurers; and as the world and promote these sentiments, and we think that the offering in general looks too indulgently at the detraction of a not that they who venture to handle this fearful power have not, what should be so esteemed at least, a solitary qualification for the office: it matters not that they have scarcely a school-boy's learning,—that their contemplations have rarely stretched beyond the local horizon of which a later age has so unscrupulously introduced. their party hates,—that they of many of the Stockholders, it has been considered more There never was a divine of the Church of England have no talent but for abuse,—that their only stable advisable to pay the dividends accruing upon their remore free either from superstition or enthusiasm than possession is their assurance,—that their influence, such spective shares, annually, instead of semi-annually as keen discernment and immense learning, have acquired or the Universalist as to the true Church of Christ; to eight per cent. per annum, will, therefore, not be payable watchword, they are only liberal of what serves to loosen the bands of society and rivet the fetters of moral bondage.

It is true that there is much to relieve the dreariness of this picture, in contemplating the operations, as well spake, did, or suffered in his own person, it hath been as the workers, of the power of the Press. Amongst the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of —from the learned Quarterly to the daily Newspaper, -are very many who, while they dignify Science by the use, so we know no reason wherefore any man should bring all the richness of their talents and the brightness yet imagine it an insufferable evil. It sheweth a reve- of their example to bear upon their support of the altar and defence of the throne. These are faithful servants although speaking as from God also. And against Infi- of their country and their God; employing the talents which He has vouchsafed them to cement the sanctions Jesus Christ, such ceremonies are thus profitable. As of authority and order, and diffuse the blessings of unadulterated Christianity. But from the contemplation of this intellectual eminence, it is humiliating and painwits of mortal men to rise unto, of all heresies that which where the petty but mischievous panderers to social disorganization and moral profligacy are hurrying on their reckless way. From these, few lands are exempt; and | p if the reflected light of Christianity reveals more clearly tenancing, and, if they can, extirpating this crying evil.

In the Southern Churchman of the 4th instant, we of its late Editor, the Rev. ZECHARIAH MEAD. This rested in the confessions which it embraces. It is a at the end of the prayer, and to leave the Amen for the Minister, does credit to the fraternal feelings of its

We direct the attention of our readers to the account of the Annual Examination of Upper Canada can bear willing testimony to the correctness of his interesting description. His communication renders it quite unnecessary for us to enter into details, but we racter on this occasion. The result reflected the highest credit both on instructors and instructed, and attested, in the strongest manner, the application of the Pupils, as well as the untiring efforts of the Masters to Kip, which we offered to our readers a short time since, we impart to them the invaluable possession of an elegant were precluded by the want of space from some further education. The friends of this noble institution—and, comments which we had designed to make, as well as from we feel confident, they are neither few nor lukewarmmaking further extracts to which, on account of their will experience sincere satisfaction at beholding such convincing evidence of its prosperity, and of the benecirculation. The following is one which, from its adap- ficial effects resulting from the administration of its present learned and gifted Principal. The unwearied exertions of the Rev. Dr. McCaul to sustain the enviable reputation which Upper Canada College has always enjoyed, and the acknowledged ability of his active supervision, have been attended with distinguished success. A halo of brightness now surrounds its honoured name, the splendour of which, we trust, will never be extinguished.

Upper Canada College is the source whence the refreshing streams of pure literature flow through our land, diffusing their grateful influence far and wide. To it do we look as the criterion of education, and the only safe object of imitation in the construction of every minor system of tuition. Its practice is followed without hesitation, and its dictates are regarded with deference. But these are not the only benefits for which we are indebted to it; it is confessedly a most powerful instrument in the extension of knowledge, but it is also shall effect, to elicit the fervent gratitude and respect of every true lover of his country! This is a prayer that no loyal subject can refuse to utter.

We beg to apologize to our esteemed contemporary of the Albion for our inattention in not inserting before the following gratifying notice. Our contemporary is resolved to render his valuable journal as interesting as

In our last we announced our intention of issuing to our subscribers two plates in the course of the ensuing year, the subjects being the Duke of Wellington, and Windsor Castle.

It has occurred to us that it might be acceptable to our readers, if we were to select an American subject for one of our prints. This would seem to be but fair to our numerous American subscribers, as most of our previous plates have experienced of English subjects; we have accordingly deter-

consisted of English subjects; we have accordingly determined upon adopting this course.

Consistently with this determination, and with our most careful endeavour to present that which shall be equally acceptable to all, we purpose to offer the portrait of

The events of the Revolution have now become matter of history, and are too far removed from the present time to allow of the continuance of hostile feeling on either side. The one great nation has become two—the independence of WASHINGTON. chievous and the unprincipled? The philanthropist and the Christian would naturally, then, desire to see some means devised of limiting the exercise of that power, or of checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. For how often is the conducting of a checking at least the rampant wantonness of those who employ it. terests of no two nations upon the globe are so intimately blended, and it is impossible to injure one without inflicting of a patriot, in the memorable words of Dr. Johnson, "the last refuge of a scoundrel?" The disappointed refuse the haffled place bunter, the briefless lawyer rence that the philosophic philanthropist can discover between them is, that the government of one is at London and

the other at Washington.

Such being the relative position of the two countries, it behoves every virtuous citizen of both to promote and inculcate to the best of his abilities, peace, harmony, and re-

ciprocal good will.

In our humble labours, which have now continued up-

we now design to present to our American friends, will be neighbour, there are unhappily many patrons to be found to this system of calumny and falsehood. It matters that the the thought of the same end. The plate will be produced as soon as practicable, and will be superior in execution to any that we have yet offered to our readers. We beg to call attention to the Advertisement in to-day's impression, requesting a further instalment of

Five per cent. upon the shares subscribed for in the UPPER CANADA DIOCESAN PRESS. At the suggestion

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church.

REVEREND SIR,—I have frequently observed in your most useful and excellent Journal notices of benefactions rendered to the Church by persons blessed with the means as well as the spirit to do good; among whom I recollect, as particularly bright examples, Col. Burwell, of Port Burwell, Mr. Cotter of Newmarket, and Admiral Vansittart. I am happy in having it now in my power to add to the list of benefactors to the Church, by reciting what has been done in my immediate neighbourhood.

Five years ago this village was literally a wilderness,when, with the circumjacent country, it was purchased by the present spirited proprietors Messrs. Jameson and Wallis. Scarcely two years had elapsed from the first settlement of the spot, before a sacred Edifice was erected and dedicated to the Most High. Previous to this a spirit of devotion had been less than the settlement of the spot, before a sacred Edifice was erected and dedicated to the Most High. Previous to this a spirit of devotion had been less than the settlement of the settlement been kept alive, and a regard to the Sabbath preserved, by the latter gentleman calling his neighbours together every sunday morning, and reading the inimitable liturgy of our Church, succeeded by a sermon from some approved author; an example which it would be well if more of the laity,

ossessing the ability and opportunity, should follow.

In proof of the earnestness and zeal with which they were the deformities of this "national sin", let the nation's moral might be exerted in vindicating the honour of that God by whom only nations can be blessed, by discountenancing, and, if they can, extirpating this crying evil. yield the amount of £60 per annum towards the maintenance of a clergyman.

ow a year since I was sent to this new division by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and in the intervening time I have experienced the effects of the benevolent spirit which actuates my congregation in a great many instances, but chiefly in the comforts found in a commodious and substaniefly in the comforts found in a commodious and substan-

writer; while it bears testimony as well to the worth of the departed, as to the loss which the Church has sustained in his death.

We direct the attention of our readers to the account

individuals mentioned above, I have the gratification of recording the following donations to the Church:—a magnificent service of plate for the Altar, with appropriate cloths for the same, by Mrs. Langton; a rich crimson Pulpit cushion by Miss Currer; a large Bible for the Desk by Miss Langton; and a Book of Common Prayer, folio, elegantly

bound in red morocco, by John Hore, Esq.
In giving publicity to these acts of munificence, I feel conscious that I am not acting in accordance with the desires of any of the parties mentioned, and that they have been moved to the performance of good deeds by nobler principles than the love of fame; but it is surely right that we should let their "lights shine before men," and not allow them to be

"hidden under a bushel." "hidden under a bushel."

Permit me, Reverend Sir, in conclusion, though rather foreign to my subject, to recommend to you, or any of your readers, possessed of sufficient leisure, to pay a visit to this favoured spot and these charming "Back Lakes." Your favorite Ontario, though ever sublime and beautiful, must have lost some of its attractive novelty: let us now come in for a share of the tourist's observation. I feel that he will hardly return without being gratified with his visit, if made at a pleasant season of the year.

With many and continued prayers for your continued health and happiness, and for the success of your truly

I remain, Reverend Sir. Very respectfully yours T. FIDLER.

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 30, 1840.

To the Editor of the Church.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR; As every one of your intelligent readers must feel a deep interest in the prosperity of that excellent Institution, Upper Canada College, I feel convinced that an account, however imperfect, of the late Annual Examination, will give very general satisfaction. Influenced by this consideration I take the liberty of offering you the following brief description of that pleasing

I was a regular attendant on the Examinations antecedent to the day on which the Prizes were distributed, and derived, from witnessing the various exercises by which the attainments of the Pupils were tested, the most lively gratificaments of the ruphs were tested, the most lively gratifica-tion. In every branch of literature the most intricate questions were answered with astonishing promptitude, and the intimate acquaintance with all the subjects of examina-tion, displayed by each class, said much in favour of the judicious plan of education pursued at the College. Several a firm bulwark of Conservatism, and a proud defence of Christian principles, order, and good government.—
Should the furious torrent of revolution sweep in its course of desolation through our land, bearing down becourse of desolation through our land, bearing down before it every revered monument of religion, literature, and civilization; should the brazen trump of discord echo through the Province, this excellent institution, in the hour of danger, shall send forth a force to check the progress of the destructive deluge, and silence the advocates of anarchy and confusion. Long may it continue to flourish, to exercise with undiminished success its salutary influence, and, by the incalculable good it shall effect, to elicit the fervent gratitude and respect of Institution, for its friends are too sincere to suffer apathy to diminish their attachment or detract from their esteem.

But interesting as were the preceding examinations, yet they were far excelled by the one that followed them, and formed the concluding subject. This was the contest between the competitors for the two prizes presented by the College for the most perfect acquaintance with the Word of God. That particular attention is paid to the study of the Holy Scriptures is the most eminent characteristic of the averaged of the procedure that the college and resolved to render his valuable journal as interesting as possible, and to carry this determination into effect he is contented to make a considerable sacrifice. We trust that his liberality will meet with its just reward, and that the circulation of his paper—already so distinguished for its advocacy of British principles—will be greatly increased.

November 28.

In our last we announced our intention of issuing to our subscribers two plates in the course of the ensuing year, the subjects being the Duke of Wellington, and Windsor Castle.

It has occurred to us that it might be acceptable to our readers, if we were to select an American subject for one of our prints. This would seem to be but fair to our numerous

youn or raient and great industry, though young in years, distinguished themselves.

On the day when the Prizes were distributed a large number assembled to view the pleasing ceremony. The boys who acquitted themselves most creditably in the delivery of their recitations were Robert O'Hara, Weller, Maule, and Ruttan, who exerted himself with his characteristic perseverance, and obtained particular emplanes. These above verance, and obtained particular applause. I have already mentioned him as one who displayed considerable talent in the Scriptural examination, and indeed so great was his merit that it elicited from the Rev. Dr. McCaul especial

It will be satisfactory to every friend of this Institution to know that its prospects are as favourable as ever, and that it is continually acquiring additional strength under the vigorous administration of its present Principal. His predecessor standard were requisite in his successor. All these have been supplied in the Rev. Dr. McCaul, and no better choice could have been made of a Principal to discharge the duties of a situation of such weighty responsibility, high literary attainments, combined with indefatigable

Upper Canada College has numerous enemies, who would employ all the means in their power to diminish its usefulness, and conceal its worth; enemies, malignant and unwearied, who would prostrate the Institution, and sing songs of triumphant exultation over its ruins. But over their most formidable exertions it has hitherto been signally victorious; nay, more than that, it has derived fresh vigour from every hostile encroachment:

"Per damna, per cœdes, ab ipso Ducit opes animumque ferro.' May it ever assert its superiority in the diffusion of learning and extension of religion! "Esto perpetua!" J. M.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH AT HERNE BAY .- On Wednesday morning the interesting ceremony of consecrating Christ Church Episcopal Chapel, at Herne Bay, was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The fineness of the morning attracted a great concourse of spectators. At 20 minutes before 11 calculations of the morning attracted and the concourse of spectators. before 11 o'clock his Grace, accompanied by his Chaplain and Mr. George Way, of Strode House, Herne (at whose hospitable mansion his Grace was entertained on the previous evening), arrived at the chapel, at the door of which he was met by the Rev. J. S. May, Vicar of Herne, and the Rev. Henry Geary, the Minister of the Chapel, attended by the churchwardens, the principal gentlemen of Herne Bay, &c., churchwardens, the principal gentlemen of Herne Bay, &c., who conducted his Grace in procession up the aisle of the chapel to an elevated seat prepared for him on the north side of the altar. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, his Grace commenced the consecration service. The ceremony being performed, the morning prayers were read by Mr. May, after which the Archbishop proceeded to read the Communion Sarvice. read the Communion Service. An eloquent and most appropriate sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Geary, taking his text from Ezra vi. 14: "And they builded, and finished it, according to the commandment of the God of Israel, and according to the commandment of Cyrus, and

Darius, and Artaxerxes King of Persia." CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CLAYTON-LE Moors.—This Church was consecrated on Thursday last, the 8th inst., by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by nearly all the clergy of the parish of Whalley. The church is finished in an exceedingly neat and chaste manner, and is capable of containing 550 persons on the ground floor; it is capable of containing 550 persons on the ground noor; to so arranged that galleries may be erected at any future time to seat 500 more. We were much gratified at perceiving by a substantial school room, large enough we should imagine for 500 children, that the mental improvement of the rising generation in the principles of our beloved Church had not been overlooked. Neither have the advantages of a resident with the principle of this section. ministry been undervalued by the spirited proprietors of this pretty church, so far at least as we could judge from the comfortable-looking parsonage, in a nearly finished state, close to the church-yard walls. We understand that the building of the church, school, and parsonage has cost about 3000/., in addition to an endowment of 2100/. The church appeared completely filled, and almost exclusively by the higher and middle classes of society, who showed their gratitude to an atoning Saviour by contributing no less than the tial Parsonage-House erected during the last summer, encir-cled by two acres of excellent land and commanding a most delightful view of Cameron's Lake and its ever-green shores. | the pious, by bringing them to consider how they can best promote his glory in setting forward the salvation of men; and painted to the life in bold contrast the conduct In addition to these noble efforts on the part of the few of the ungodly, as represented by Belshazzar (Daniel, v., 23).

who forget the great Giver of all they possess either to themselves or their ancestors, and often, even in the misapplica tion of those very gifts to purposes of selfish gratification, lift up themselves against the Lord of Heaven. The most marked attention was paid by all to the discourse of his lord-ship, and we trust that not a few will, under the blessing of God's Holy Spirit, be influenced by it to consider in what way they can devote some of their abundance to spreading the glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, among the too long neglected operatives of our native land. The prayers were read very impressively by the Rev. Joseph Wood, B. A., late Curate of Church Kirk, who, we are happy to hear, is to be the future Incumbent of All Saints. We cannot close this imperfect sketch without noticing the handsome manner in which the Bishop and clergy were entertained at Mr. Fort's hospitable mansion of Read. Two sermons were preached in the church on Sunday last, to crowded congrega-tions, composed chiefly of the labouring classes, that in the morning by the Rev. the Vicar of Whalley, and that in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Birchall, M. A., Incumbent of Church Kirk, after which collections were made, we are happy to hear, amounting to upwards of 60%, making in the whole the sum of 254%.—Blackburn Standard.

A society has been formed under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Viscount Sandon, Sir George Chetwynd, and the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, for promoting the spiritual instruction of boatmen and others employed on the Trent and Mersey Canal. A chaplain has already been selected for that part of the canal which runs between Lawton and Golden-hill, and the appointment of ministers to other districts is in contemplation.

From the Southern Churchman.

It has become our painful duty to announce to the readers of the Southern Churchman the death of its editor, the Rev. Zechariah Mead. At half past 3, P M. on the 27th ult. after a painful illness of eight weeks, his liberated spirit took its joyful flight to a better world.

Mr. Mead was a graduate of Yale College, where he took the degree of A.B. September 11th, 1825, and of A.M. Sep-

He received his theological education at the Alexandria Seminary, and was admitted to the order of deacon by Bishop Meade, in Christ church, Alexandria, Feb. 17th, 1830, and was ordained priest by Bishop Moore, in Christ church, Norfelly, 1830,

Mr. Mead's first pastoral charge was in Albemarle county, Va., where he officiated in Christ church, Charlottesville, and in St. Ann's and Walker's parishes. From Charlottesville he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Boston. During his residence here he was married on the 25th of February, 1835, to Mrs. Anna M. C. Otis, step-daughter of George Alexander Otis, of Boston, and grand-daughter of Major General Hull, of the U.S. Army. After retiring from the rectorship of Grace church, Mr. Mead officiated a year in St. Stephen's, New York, during the absence of the rector in Europe. On the 3d of November, 1837, he took charge of the editorial department of this paper. As a pastor our departed friend every where secured the

confidence and love of his parishioners, and left behind him an abiding conviction of his sincere piety and ardent devotedness to his Divine Master's cause. A clerical friend who now occupies a part of his former field of labor in Albemarle, gives this testimony of the esteem in which he was there held. He says in a letter to Mrs. M.—"I am becoming more and more attached to my parish, your husband's ing more and more attached to my parish, your husband's old walks—and should I ever succeed in gaining as much of their respect and love as he had, and still has, nothing I believe could draw me away." We do not wonder that Mr. Mead should have left this impression among his friends in Albemarle, for we have never witnessed a more consistent Christian life than his. Intimately associated with him, and in habits of almost daily intercourse for three years past, we had frequent opportunities of admiring the excellent spirit by which he was actuated. Humility, sincerity, freedom from selfishness, and a well regulated temper, were conspicuously characteristic of his piety. Though often harrassed by those unjust assaults which are incident to the editorial life—though his spirit was at times deeply wounded by the harshness of others, yet his mind was always calm, and neither anger, resentment nor evil-speaking was ever allowed to mar the uniform consistency of his Christian character. Indeed, it seemed to be his constant endeavour to do the will of God, and to avoid all that could injure the Redeemer's cause. In the conduct of his paper, in the duties of his office, in the intercourse of society, and in all the arrangements of private life his earnest effort was to set with the conduct of the set of the set of the set of the conduct of the set of the private life, his earnest effort was to act up to his motto, which was to "do all things to the glory of God." He was a man of prayer, and his was a life of faith. The writer in

consistent with Christian principle.

A life so animated by devotional spirit and so influenced by zeal for Christ—a life which was a continual preparation for death and had constant reference to eternity, might be expected to terminate in the "death of the righteous." And thus it was with our friend and brother. A more complete triumph over the pains of sickness, and the fears and infirmities of mortality, could scarcely have been possible. His unvarying meekness and patience under suffering— his en-tire freedom from that irritability which sickness is so apt to produce-his overflowing love to God and heartfelt gratitude to those who ministered to his necessities, rendered it pleasant to be near his bed. From the commencement to the termination of an illness of eight weeks' duration, he maintained a spiritual and devotional frame of mind, and seemed almost constantly, when able, to be engaged in mental or ejaculatory prayer. He delighted to dwell upon God's goodness to him, and to hear of the love of Christ. Such was the strength of his faith in the Redeemer, that he had no fear of death, but a confident expectation of a blissful immortality. This elevation above the fear of death was accompanied by the most perfect willingness to die, and a joyful contemplation of the happiness of that state upon which he knew he must soon enter.

vain endeavours to recollect a single act or word of his in-

He often asked his clerical friends at parting to give him the Apostolic benediction, and seemed peculiarly to value it. He had earnestly prayed that he might be able to meet death in "the full possession of his faculties," and his reques was granted; for though before often too weak to speak and with his mind incoherent from prostration of strength, yet for several hours before his death, he had unusual strength and a perfectly lucid mind. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to him about an hour before his death. He entered fully into the initial control of the into the spirit of the service, during the prayers repeating the most consolatory petitions audibly, and following his officiating friend in the Confession, Lord's Prayer, and in the Gloria in Excelsis. He appeared to derive much comfort and joy from the sacrament, evidently taking delight in it. After this holy service, in which is embodied every Christian principle and sentiment which could be desired to support and comfort the sick, was ended, he clasped his hands and said most emphatically and joyfully to me, "I rejoice, I rejoice, I rejoice forever, forever, forever!" The words "I rejoice" and "glory to God" were the last ever uttered Within an hour after the reception of the emblems of his Saviour's dying love, and after thus leaving his last testimony by that act so wisely appointed by the Church, he calmly "fell asleep in Jesus," dying as easily as

Civil Intelligence.

MARRIAGE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- It is reported that MARRIAGE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—It is reported that the noble Secretary for the Colonies is shortly to be united in marriage with Lady Fanny Elliott, one of the daughters of the Earl of Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord John Russell, it will be recollected, spent some time at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire, in the course of the recent autumn. Her ladyship is in her 25th year, and the noble lord is in his 49th year. The ceremony is expected to take place previous to the next meeting

Barcelona papers of the 28th ult. announce the death of the celebrated canon Tristany, who was called the Merino of Catalonia. Tristany's career was full of romance and adventure. Having refused to follow the retreat of Cabrera into France he remain carrying on a guerilla warfare in the mountains. Pursued night and day for months by various detachments of the Queen's troops, he managed with extraordinary activity to clude pursuit till October 19, when he was overtaken about a league from Cordova, on the river Cardener, between Manresa and Solsona, and fell under a shower of balls, fighting to the last. A priest who was with Tristany was taken prisoner. Tristany was a man of herculean proportions, and very bigoted. He was a devoted Carlist, and his fidelity to the cause, in the midst of the greatest privations and difficulties, was surprising. He held at one time the chief command in Catalonia, but was more adapted to lead small guerilla

INLAND NAVIGATION OF IRELAND. - The Ulster Canal which is ultimately intended to connect loughs Neagh and Erne with the river Shannon, is now, we understand, nearly completed to Belturbet, and, we trust, will be opened for traffic early in the ensuing spring. We have heard that a London Company purpose extending the line to the neighbourhood of Drumond, or Jamestown, where it will join the Shannon, touching near the towns of Killeshandra, Ballyhiland, Crossdoney, and Mohill, and thus connect a most extensive and important agricultural district, and at once open up a stupendous water communication throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, uniting the port of Dublin with those of Belfast and Ballyshannon, as well with the important inland European officers and men zealous on future service?

towns of Longford, Carrick, Inniskillen, and Limerick. The the late King William IV. to give him my assistance in the forpoor of the neighbouring counties are joyfully looking forward to the completion of the Shannon improvements, which have at length commenced, as they calculate that when the canal is connected with that river they will be abundanly supplied with good fuel at a moderate rate, the want of which is a great source of sickness and distress.—Dublin Evening Packet.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—By the ship Tarquin, at

this port from Manilla, we learn that the French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, was at St. Helena, and that the disinterment of the remains of Napoleon was to take place on the 16th October. The English authorities show an anxiety to give all possible solemnity to the scene. We learn from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce that the Prince, on land-ing, was received by the authorities, and a guard of honour, with salutes from the Battery and a British vessel of war then lying in the Roads. He and his retinue immediately after landing proceeded to Government House; and after remaining there about half an hour, they proceeded to Napoleon's Tomb, and returned to the town in about five hours. The following day the Prince was met at Government House by the principal people at dinner. There was a splendid band on board the Belle Poule, which had been frequently on shore performing for the inhabitants.

Further outrages have been committed by the French on the inhabitants of the South Sea islands. A letter from Tahiti states, that the French frigate which left that place for the Sandwich Is-lands last year, had been at the latter, and succeeded in extorting lands last year, had been at the latter, and succeeded in extorting 20,000 dollars. The captain threatened to commence hostilities unless his demands were immediately complied with, but offered protection to all foreigners, except the Protestant clergymen. The officers of two American ships of war, just arrived from Tahiti, had drawn up and circulated a spirited protest against the arbitrary proceedings of the French. It was also probable that a memorial on the same subject would be presented to the American governernment.—Liverpool Standard.

A New Sect.—One of the most recent developments of fan-

A NEW SECT .- One of the most recent developments of fanaticism is the appearance of a new sect in different parts of England, entitled "Latter Day Saints." We believe that it made its first appearance in Hertfordshire and Leicestershire, from which counties great numbers of its members extended to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and by the labours of its preachers is now travelling northward into Durham and Northumberland. The "Latter northward into Durham and Northumberland. The "Latter Day Saints" assume to do many extraordinary things. Among other accomplishments peculiar to those who believe in the new doctrines, they are declared to possess the power of casting out devils, or curing the sick by laying hands on them, of resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, of speaking with new tongues, and of working miracles of various kinds. They state that no ministers now men the earth preach the Gospiel but, themselves. ministers now upon the earth preach the Gospel but themselves, and that only to them have the supernatural gifts of the Church been vouchsafed. The kingdom of God, they say, is open only to been vouchsafed. The kingdom of God, they say, is open only to those who have been baptised by immersion. In addition to the Bible, they state they are in possession of another work of equal authority, entitled "The Book of Mormon," the original of which was found engraved in brass plates in the central land of America. Finally, they consider this is the last generation of mankind, and that they have been sent into the world expressly on purpose to prepare the way for the Son of Man!—Leeds Times.

We learn from Naples, 4th inst., that subterranean comm tions had for several days been perceptible along the whole of the ground which crosses the road leading from the frontiers of Citer-ior Calabria to the Roman states, and Vesuvius had for two days been emitting dense volumes of smoke, spreading a sulphureous odour, so that an eruption of the mountain was expected.—Ga-

THE PENINSULAR OFFICERS.

We beg leave to direct attention to the following respectful we beg leave to direct attention to the lonowing respection address to the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of a Decoration for Service, and to his Grace's reply thereto; and though the great Captain says that he cannot conscientiously interfere in behalf of his old War Officers, yet we would earnestly advise all those who are undecorated, and who have seen service in the field, not only in the Peninsula. but elsewhere, since the beginning of the century-in America, India, Java, Burma,* &c, to lose no time in meeting and applying in the "proper quarter," for what they are assuredly most justly entitled to, namely, a badge, to testify that they have served their country in the field.

The occasion of a Royal Birth will be a fitting time for the

authorities to concede this cheap, but highly-prized, boon.

To His Grace, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Grace, -We, a remnant of the Captains and Subalterns, who fought under your Grace, in the Peninsular campaign, and professing the greatest respect for your person and character, beg leave to solicit your Grace's attention to a paragraph in the accompanying copy of the Naval and Military

Gazette.

It has long been a source of deep mortification to us, and to our relatives and friends, that whilst the youngest boys, who had the good fortune to be present at your Grace's crowning victory of Waterloo, were decorated, we, who fought in Spain and Portugal, and the South of France, for three, four, and six campaigns, der your own eye and direction, have never received any mark of

our country's approbation,
So keenly do some of us feel on this subject, that an old Peninsular campaigner, and one not unknown to your Grace, (though in no ways connected with this humble address,) said to one of us, some time since, "If I could only get some badge, to show that I had fought my country's battles, I would then go with ecstacy my grave!"
In Russia, the most honomable badge is the ribbon of St.

George, black and yellow, and on it letters, showing how long the wearer has served. Thus might not something similar be given for our humble but devoted services? The prize-lists would

show who ought to get these badges.

We now, therefore, confidently trust that your Grace will pardon us for this great intrusion, and hoping that some favour will be shown us through the powerful intercession of your Grace on the occasion of the Royal Marriage, we are, with the greatest

respect, your Grace's devoted followers,

A REMNANT OF THE CAPTAINS AND SUBALTERNS OF Junior United Service Club, ?

January 1, 1840.

Strathfieldsaye, Jan. 7, 1840.

Gentlemen,—I have received the memorial which you have sent me, and the printed paper referred to therein. You and I do not consider in the same light the situation in on and I do not consider in the same light the struction in which I have stood in relation to the Army—to yourselves as its Officers, and to the Government; and that in which I stand at present in relation to the same parties. I was the Commander in Chief of the Army, and it was my duty faithfully to report the services of its Officers, whether as an Army or as individuals, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before the Sovereign, and to my superior Officer as well as yours, the Commander in Chief of the

It was the duty of the Government to settle whether any, and what reward should be conferred upon those whose services and merits were reported by me, whether in the way of honorary

distinction or otherwise. It was no part of my duty to interfere in such discussions, unless my opinion was required.

I was frequently commanded by the Sovereign to recommend corps, battalions, and individual Officers, upon which and whom honorary distinctions, and upon the latter of whom brevet rank should be conferred. I have received similar commands, in re-spect to distinctions for individuals from the Sovereigns in alliance with our Sovereign, whose Armies were likewise under my

I obeyed those orders, and performed all these duties, to the best of my judgement, according to the intention of the Sovercign. But, excepting when thus ordered, I have not considered it any part of my duty to interfere in such matters.

I stood in precisely the same relations towards the Army of which I was Commander in Chief in the Netherlands and France, and towards the Government; and I invariably acted accordingly. My relations with you ceased in the year 1814; with the Army which I had the honour to command in the Netherlands and in

France, in the year 1818-19. I recommended various individuals for their services in the Army n the Netherlands and France in the year 1815, when so required. in the Netherlands and Tance with our Sovereign, when so required.

I likewise recommended many for honorary distinctions from the Sovereigns in alliance with our Sovereign, when so required by those illustrious personages. But I never interfered in such affairs till

I have since been called upon by authority, at different times,

to state my opinion upon individual claims, and I have answered the call to the best of my judgment.

After the death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, After the death of Indeed of the Army. There was appointed Commander in Chief of the Army. There was no question, at that time, of a desire that the honorary rewards

the Army should be revised. I resigned the office of Commander in Chief early in 1828, by I resigned the office of Commander in Chief early in 1828, by desire of my colleagues in office; and from that time forward I have never interfered in any military affair whatever, unless my opinion or assistance was required by the General Commanding the Army in Chief, by the Sovereign, or by the Ministers of the

In the year 1830, I retired from political office, and, excepting for a short period in 1834 and 1835, when I was called upon by

* A medal was distinctly promised, in General Orders, to all A mean the troops engaged in the two years' arduous contest in Burma, during which 40,000 (!) men fell by the sword and by disease, but Sepoys, who assuredly did not bear alone the brunt of the fighting, got the promised decoration. Was this the way to make

mation of an Administration, I had neither patronage, power, nor influence; nor relation with those who had.

This is the position and relation in which I stand towards the

Army and towards the Government of the country at the present I have been Commander in Chief of many Armies; I am not the Commander in Chief of the British Army. I cannot, I must not interfere in the duties of that officer, unless my opinion or

assistance should be required.

I have neither influence nor power to enable me to interfere upon any question with the Government; above all, not upon one which must have been considered and decided from twenty to twenty-five years ago by the Government of those days.

Under these circumstances, I lament that you should have applied to me. I had no power over those questions, as I have shown, in those distant days: I can have none now. If you think yourselves aggrieved, the usual channel of the General Commanding the Army is open to you, and is the one which you should follow, if you should think proper to lay before the Government

I must decline to interfere in any manner, until my opinion is required by authority.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient hum-

To the Officers who have sent a Memorial and Printed Paper to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, calling themselves the remnant of the Captains and Subalterns of the Peninsula.

To His Grace Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. S Junior United Service Club, February 6, 1840.

May it please your Grace, - We have the honour of acknow ledging the receipt of a communication from your Grace, in reply to a memorial from us regarding a decoration for our Peninsular campaigns. We thank your Grace most sincerely for your kindcampaigns. We thank your Grace most sincerely for your kindness and condescension in replying to our memorial, and for pointing out to us that if we wish redress, the proper channel is that of the General Commanding in Chief. We would make use of that channel, without troubling your Grace further on this occasion, but we think the best way of proceeding will be this—to solicit your Grace to have the goodness to forward to Lord Hill our first letter to you, if it is still in existence, with or without your recomplete of the Commandian control of the contro of it to the notice of the General Commanding in Chief. We beg you will not trouble yourself by answering this communication; and hoping that you will kindly excuse us for thus intruding ourselves on you, we are, with the greatest respect, your Grace's most obedient and humble servants,

A Remnant of the Captains and Subalterns of the Peninsula. To this the Duke returned a short answer, still declining to inerfere, unless called on by authority for his advice or assistance, and added, "You may make what use you please of my letter." We, therefore, again recommend the undecorated respectfully to "agitate" and to lose no more time.—Naval and Military Gazette.

This feeling of the Army with regard to some personal distinction for those who have so long and meritoriously served is exceedingly general, and exceedingly just, but we must say that the extraordinary disinclination of those persons, military, naval, or civil, who have decorations, to wear them, would almost justify a refusal to those who have not. What personal decorations are conferred for, except as personal distinctions, we know not, and how they are to be personal distinctions if not worn, we really cannot see. - John Bull.

BUENOS AYRES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We have been favoured with a letter from Buenos Ayres of the 20th of September, from which we make the following ex-

I write by the packet to Rio Janeiro. The affairs of this country are in a very critical state, and an engagement is daily expected between the armies of Gen. Rosas and Lavalle.

I rode out the other day to the army, in company with Capt. Ogden, of the U. S. ship Decatur.

We inspected the army with General Rosas, and some of his principal officers. His men look as if they will fight hard, and Gov. Rosas has one-fourth more men than Gen. Lavalle, but the troops of the latter are said to be veterans, and the former are bout half militia.

will probably sail for Rio Janeiro about the middle of De-From a letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated September 29, we learn that the new French Admiral, Mackaw, arrived at Montevideo on the 23d of that month, with two frigates and a ortion of the troops, and, on the arrival of the other vessels,

The army is about ten leagues from this city. The Decatur

ould go up to Buenos Avres. General Lavalle had retreated some 60 leagues from his position in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and was expecting an attack from Oribe and the Buenos Ayrean generals, whose united forces amounted to 6000 men; his to 4000.

The letter states that Governor Rosas has been launching his vengeance anew upon the Unitarians, 50 of whom had been shot, and a large amount of property confiscated.

The U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur was at Buenos Ayres.

From the same,

CHINA.

The ship Niantic, Captain Doty, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 5th of July, arrived off the Hook this morning, where she was at anchor at 8 o'clock. She landed her passengers at 6 M., namely, Rev. Dr. Parker, Captain F. Jauncey and R. B. Forbes. We are indebted to a Jersey pilot boat for the intelli-

gence brought by this arrival.

The Niantic reports that the American ships Adelaide and Washington had been stopped at the Bocca Tigris, when coming out, by the blockading squadron then under command of Captain Warren, of the Volage. Application for their release was made to Captain Smith, then at Macao, who ordered the ships to the anchorage at Capsuymoon, and promised that the case should be immediately investigated. They had taken in their cargoes be-fore the 29th of June, when the blockade was to commence, and it was believed that they would be allowed to continue their

royage.

The Niantic touched at Angier, where she spoke the ship Resident, whose captain informed Captain Doty that accounts from Singapore to the middle of August had reached Batavia. The intelligence was that all attempts at pagestiative behavior. intelligence was that all attempts at negotiation by Admiral El-liott, with the Chinese, had failed, and that active hostilities had

commenced.

The Niantic has had a stormy voyage. Captain Doty was confined to his cot for twenty-one days, and during the first fortnight, many of the crew were sick; this rendered the progress of the ship very slow. They were obliged to lie to off the Straits of Northumberland two days in a gale from the Westward. This prolonged the passage to Angier to 54 days.

UPPER CANADA.

We have been requested to call public attention to the renewed We have been requested to call public attention to the renewed exertions of the Mormons in Osnabruck, it seems that they are adding to the number of their dupes every day, although two persons, who had left their homes and gone to the new Jerusalem, have returned quite disgusted, and have endeavored to convince their neighbors of the foolishness of listening to such stories, as are industriously circulated among them. The mischief these groundless are doing even in a term oundrels are doing, even in a temporal point of view, is incalcu lable, and if not put a stop to, may very seriously affect that part of the country. From all that we have heard, we think some of these preachers might be taken up for blasphemy, but if those on the spot will not exert themselves, they cannot expect any good to arise from any notice we may take of the subject, the matter rests entirely with them, and we hope they will not neglect an opportunity of putting down one of the worst species of humbug.

FIRE.—The town of Belleville, which has so long been spared from the effects of fire, has at last experienced the sad disaster. On Saturday last, about ten A.M., the two story frame house occupied by Mr. Sheriff Moodie, and owned by the widow Herchmer, took fire. How it originated we cannot ascertain, nor do we lieve it is known. When the alarm was given, the smoke was believe it is known the roof in all directions, and while the Engine Company was getting under way, those who were on the spot succeeded in removing all the furniture, with the exception of one ceeded in removing all the furniture, with the exception of one chest of drawers; containing, we are sorry to say, family clothing, which was destroyed in the flames. It was evident that the house in which the fire originated could not be saved, consequently, the whole attention of the Engine Company and the Hook and Ladder Company, was directed to the saving of the surrounding property. The former succeeded, beyond the expectation of all, in saving the adjoining building, only nine feet distant, although it was, at one time, on fire and fast burning. They succeeded, however, in saving the building, about half of the clapboards being greatly charred. The Hook and Ladder Company, succeeded if foreing the roof from part of the sheds, by which means, the flames greatly charles from part of the sheds, by which means, the flames ore entirely confined to the dwelling-house. The exertions of one and all were praiseworthy, and we must not omit to mention that the town is greatly indebted to the ready aid lent by several of our farmers, who happened to be in town with their teams. They kept up a constant supply of water from the river, in addi-tion to what was furnished by an excellent well near the spot. The property destroyed was not insured.—Belleville Intelligencer.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A T a Public Examination, held on December 14, 15, 16, and 17, the following rewards of merit were adjudged:-I. Wis Breellenen the Lieutenant Cobernor's Drize...... Boulton, H. J.
II. CLASSICS..... Sharpe, Edmund.

III. MATHEMATICS Boulton, H. J. Principal's Prizes: HEAD MONITOR Crooks, A. GOOD CONDUCT,..... 1. Wedd, W. 2. Cosens, S. Specially noticed for good conduct: Cosens.
Williamson. (Crooks, A. Crookshank.

Wickson. Moore, C. Draper, R. H. Macaulay, G. Ruttan. Sadleir. Woodruff. Bampfield. (Billings, W. Jessopp. Roaf. Baldwin, W. Baldwin, J. Wells, F. Arnold. Walton. Weller. Moore, J. Anderson. M'Cutchon, H. Price, H. Blevins. (Ridout. Peay. M'Cutchon, P. J Duke. Knowles. O'Hara, W. Nichol. Thompson, C. Kingsmill. (Catheart. Baldwin, E. Horne. Jones, J. McLeod, N.

COLLEGE PRIZES, HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

I. Prizes: SCRIPTURE,..... 1. Stanton. 2. Nichol. GRAMMAR, GREEK Connolly. GREEK POEM, Subject-Athenæ. Boulton, H. J. Sharpe, Edmund. LATIN ")
ENGLISH ESSAY. Subject "Græcia capta GOOD CONDUCT, (Boarding House)..... Connolly.
" (Preparatory School)..... M'Cutchon H.

For diligence and proficiency in For proficiency in the subjects proposed AT THE EXAMINA-Classics, DURING THE YEAR.

Boulton, H. J. 7th Form-Boulton, H. J. Bampfield. Robinson, C. Weller. Macaulay, J. J. 4th "Partial Class. Wickson. Wedd. Wells, F. Williamson. 2d " Crooks, A Crooks, A. Preparatory School. McCutchon, H. Kingsmill. II. Wonours:

2D CLASS. 7th Form-Stanton. 6th " Bampfield. Robinson, C. McLeod, N. Partial Class-Moore, J. Cathcart. 3d " Cosens. Wickson. 2d " {Gildersleeve. Boyd. 1st ", Moore, C. McMicking. Thompson, C. Torrance. Preparatory School-Peay. III. First Places:*

GREEK-(Demosth.)-Boulton, H. J. (Euripid.)-Boulton, H. J., Macaulay, J. J., Wedd, Williamson and Cosens, equales.

LATIN—(Tacitus)—Boulton, H. J. (Horace)—Boulton, H. J.,

Weller, Robinson, C., Wedd, Wickson, Arnold, Crooks, A.,

GEOMETRY-Boulton, H. J., Bampfield, McLeod, N. Macaulay, J. J. and Robinson, C., aquales, Wedd, Moore, J. and

Wells, equales.

Algebra—Boulton, H. J., Bampfield, and Hagerman, equales,
Macaulay, J. J., Wedd, Cathcart. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY-Crookshank. ogic-Boulton, H. J. FRENCH-Stanton, Weller, Wedd, Moore, J., Wickson.

LATIN AND GREEK EXERCISES—Roaf.

LATIN EXERCISES—Williamson, Arnold, Crooks, A. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES—Bampfield, Price. HISTORY—Sadleir, Jessopp, Boyd, Crooks, A. ARITHMETIC—Sadleir, Nichol, Williamson, Gildersleeve, Crooks,

A., Ritchey, J.

GEOGRAPHY—Cathcart—Crooks, D., Jessopp, McMicking.

MAPS—Moore, J., McMicking.

WRITING—Ruttan, O'Hara, W., Wedd, Duke, Williamson and

Cameron, equales, Parsons, B., Crooks, A.

Geometrical Drawino, Penspective and Surveying—
O'Hara, R., Crowther and Baldwin, J., equales, O'Hara, W., Wedd, Wells, F., Williamson.

Reading—Stanton, Ruttan, Grasett, Wedd, Wells, F., Wickson, Gildersleeve, Torrance, Price, E.
Spelling—Arnold, Torrance, Kingsmill.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S PRIZE. Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse. Plane Geometry; Euclid, Book I, II, III; Def. V, and B. VI: and Algebra and Arithmetic.

II. CLASSICAL PRIZE. Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Livy, Book IX, chap. 17—19; and XXI, chap. 32—37; Thucydides, Book I, chap. 5—8, and 128—134. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

III. MATHEMATICAL PRIZE. Plane Geometry; Euclid, Books I, II, III; Def. V. and B. VI. Algebra and Arithmetic. Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Conic Sections; and Mechanics.

SENIOR DIVISION. 7TH FORM.

Greek, (Demosthenes, Olynth. II, and Euripides, Medea); Latin, (Tacitus, Extracts from the Annals; and Horace, Odes, Books II and III); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, IV and VI), Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.; Natural Philosop (Astronomy and Optics, Elementary), Logic, French, Geometri Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading. 6TH FORM.

Greek, (Homer, Iliad, Book I); Latin, (Cicero, Oration for Manilian Law); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra, (to Proportion); French, History, Geography, and Antiquities; Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and and Antiquities; Williams.
Surveying; Public Reading.
5TH FORM.

Greek, (Hierocles and Palæphatus, Extracts from); Latin, (Ovid, Fasti; Extracts from); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, and III); Algebra, (Quadratic Equations); History, Geography and Antiquities; Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading.

4TH FORM. Greek, (Delectus, portion of); Latin, (Cæsar, War in Gaul, portion of); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I); Algebra, (to Simple Equations); French, Latin and Greek Exercises; Arithmetic, History, Writing, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective;

PARTIAL CLASS. Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra, French, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Book-keeping, Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading.

JUNIOR DIVISION. 3D FORM.

Greek, (Accidence); Latin, Phædrus, Book II); French, Latin Exercises; History, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Public Reading.

Latin, (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of); French, Latin Exercises; History, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Writing, Public Reading, Spelling. 1ST FORM.

Latin, (Lectiones Sclectæ, portion of); Latin Exercises, History, Arithmetic, Writing, Public Reading, Spelling. PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Latin, (Accidence), Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal Upper Canada College. U. C. College, Dec; 21, 1840.

* The second and third places are not publicly noticed, but they are regarded in the adjudication of the Examination Prizes and N.B.—The College will be re-opened after the vacation, on

MONDAY, January 4, 1841.

The editors of the following papers are requested to insert the above twice:—British Colonist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, Hamilton Gazette, and Niagara Chronicle. UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND

DIOCESAN PRESS. THE Subscribers to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or where it may be more convenient, to the Editor or the Publisher of The Church), an instalment of Five 172 centre. The centre of the

TO INN-KEEPERS AND OTHERS. NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned General Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court-House, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 21st day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of granting Licences to Inn-keepers, and to the Retallers of Ale, &c.

Applicants for Licence are particularly requested to have their applications, either for Renewal, or grant of a new Licence, ladd before the Bench on as early a day as possible,—each of which must be accompanied by a Certificate of Good Conduct, &c., as directed by the Statute—as no applications without such Certificate will be laid before the Magistrates.

The Forms of such Certificate can be obtained by applying at this Office.

The Forms of such Certificate can be obtained by applying at this Office.

As difficulties are sometimes thrown in the way of parties' obtaining Licence, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Magistrates from the Township where the parties reside, the Clerk of the Peace has been directed, particularly to draw the attention of the Justices to this fact, in order that there may be as full an attendance on that day as receible.

GEO. GURNETT, C. P.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
Toronto, 30th Nov., 1840. }
The several newspapers of the City to insert the above, for three weeks, in a conspicuous place.

EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL, MR. C. B. TURNER, B. A., - Principal. THIS School will be re-opened on the 4th of January, 1841.

25-6in.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Five vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840. A LADY but recently arrived from England (and who has received her Education from the first masters in London and Paris,) is anxious to meet with a few Pupils, to whom she would have great pleasure in imparting her knowledge of Music or Singing. For further particulars apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell, Stationer, King Street, Toronto. December 8th, 1840.

MR. SWAIN, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO, SINGING, &c. AT MR. THOMAS', PIANO FORTE MAKER, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

Pianos Tuned for Cash.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

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

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

presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

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

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

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

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

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but uscless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers m

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, POOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, AND BEAVER BONNETS,
of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought
Mails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will
be sold on the same Reasonable Terms!!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

For for the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned
would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West
end of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware
Stores.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. GENTLEMEN,—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I beg election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER DIXON.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MARY.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

New 1 1840. Nov. 1, 1840. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ERGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.

WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840. JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BEING an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Fragers for every day in the week. For sale at the Methodist's Book Store No. 9. Wellington Buildings, and at Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Book-seller, Wing Street Townies.

MARRIED. At St. Catharine's, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. James Lennox, of Niagara, to Mrs. Adams, of the former place. DIED.

On the morning of the 8th instaut, after two days' illness, at the house of Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Providence, in Rhode Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, deeply lamented by every member of the estimable family with whom she had resided ever since her departure from Toronto.-Without doubt all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and especially her more intimate friends, who were many in this province, will cordially sympathize in the sor-row felt by those who with affectionate attention watched her last moments.—The accomplishments of this excellent lady were of the highest order; and her use of them, little impaired by her advanced age, still rendered her, even to the last few days of her sojourn on earth, an agreeable and instructive companion, a safe friend

and prudent counsellor. In this city, on Sunday, 20th inst., Sarah, wife of G. B. Willard, Esq., Merchant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude,—aged 44.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 24: Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem; David Smart, Esq.: F. B. Mar-

ley, Esq.; R. Bell, Esq.; P. Durnford, Esq.; M. Burwell, Esq.; rem; Dr. Baldwin; S. Falconbridge, Esq.; C. B. Turner, Esq.; A. Menzies, Esq., add. sub. and rem.

The following have been received by the Editor:
Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem; J. Weatherhead, Esq.; Rev. J. Reid, rem; Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; B. Y. Mo-Kyes, Esq. Kyes, Esq.

they

and

rs,

m-

Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet, in childhood to give back The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart Has grown familiar with the paths of sin, And sown—to gather up the bitter fruits. I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod Upon the blossoms of some seven springs; And when the eighth came round and called him out To revel in its light, he turned away And sought his chamber, to lie down and die. 'Twas night-he summon'd his accustomed friends, And, on this wise, bestow'd his last bequest:

"Mother-I'm dying now! There's a deep suffocation in my breast, As if some heavy hand my bosom press'd, And on my brow

"I feel the cold sweat stand: My lips grow dry, and tremulous, and my breath Comes feebly up. Oh, tell me, is this death? Mother, your hand-

"There-lay it on my wrist, And place the other thus, beneath my head, And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead, Shall I be miss'd?

"Never, beside your knee Shall I kneel down again at night to pray, Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay You taught me.

"Oh at the time of prayer, When you look round, and see a vacant seat You will not wait then for my coming feet You'll miss me there!"

"Father-I'm going home! To the good home you spake of, that blest land Where it is one bright summer always, and Storms do not come.

"I must be happy then, From pain and death, you say, I shall be free, That sickness never enters there, and we Shall meet again!"

"Brother—the little spot I used to call my garden, where long hours We've stayed to watch the budding things and flowers, Forget it not!

"Plant there some box or pine, Something that lives in winter, and will be A verdant offering to my memory, And call it mine."

"Sister-my young rose-tree-That all the spring has been my pleasant care Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair, I give to thee.

"And when the roses bloom I shall be gone away, my short life done; And will you not bestow a single one Upon my tomb?

" Now mother, sing the tune You sung last night; I'm weary and must sleep. Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep, You'll all come soon."

Morning spread over earth her rosy wings-And that meek sufferer, cold, and ivory-pale, Lay on his couch asleep. The gentle air Came through the open window, freighted with The savoury odours of the early spring-He breathed it not: the laugh of passers by Jarred like a discord in some mournful tone, Disturbing not his slumbers. He was dead.

NOMINIS UMBRA.

Toronto, November 25, 1840.

WORKING IN FAITH.* THE ORPHAN HOUSE IN GERMANY.

The following brief sketch of the principle on which the celebrated orphan institution at Halle was conducted-the trials and difficulties which marked its progress, together with its providential support and deliverances, bear such a striking resemblance to all that the conducters of the orphan institution at this settlement have experienced, that we lay it before our readers, and if it prove as interesting to them as it is to us, they will peruse it with no small gratification:-

The design, progress, and completion of this noble institution, were so peculiarly marked as the fruit of unwavering, uncalculating faith in God's power and willingness to provide for the carrying out of his work, that, as the account has served, through grace, for the strengthening of our own faith, we cannot forbear presenting to our readers an abstract of it, in the earnest hope that it will be of similar advantage to them. It is taken from "The Life of Augustus H. Franke, professor of Divinity, &c," published in the Christian's Family

Library. This institution, when completed, contained 2341 children, under the superintendence of 185 teachers and overseers. Of the children, 134 were orphans, and were fed, clothed, and educated; the remainder were educated, and we believe, partially clothed and maintained. Dinner was provided every day for 148 individuals, and supper for 212; and besides the maintenance of the children and their teachers, 255 poor students of divinity were fed from the funds of the establishment. Belonging to the establishment were, a farm, a brewery, &c., a library, containing 18,000 volumes, a bookseller's shop, a printing office, a dispensary, laboratory, hospital, museum, and, lastly, a charitable institution for poor widows.

This yastly extensive establishment, which resembled rather a street of buildings than a single one, might almost be said to have had its rise from nothing, and to have been brought to perfection with nothing, -there not having been all through any visible means in reserve to carry on so great a work. The instrument used in effecting it was the before-mentioned Professor Franke, and the history of it is briefly as follows:-

The poor of Halle used to collect alms from door to door on an appointed day of the week, and Thursday was the day on which this was done, about the parsonage of Glaucha, Franke's residence. He was in the habit of distributing bread to them, but soon began to reflect that this was a good opportunity to administer spiritual food also. "On one occasion," says he "therefore, when they were assembled and waiting for the alms, as usual, I sent for them all to come into the house,-placed the aged on one side, and the young on the other,—and began immediately, in a friendly manner, to ask the younger ones questions respecting first principles of the Christian faith, whilst the elder ones acted only as hearers. in this catechising I spent no more than about a quarter of an hour, concluded with prayer, and then distributed the usual alms, informing them, that in future they should have food for the soul as well as for the body, and en-

in my house, which they accordingly did. This was at the commencement of the year 1694."

Franke soon found that the ignorance of the poor was indescribably great. This grieved him greatly; and the more so, on perceiving that so many children, by reason of their parents' poverty, were neither sent to school, nor received any education, but grew up in the most shameful ignorance and depravity. He therefore hit upon the idea of giving the poor a weekly sum, to enable them to send their children to school; but soon perceived that though they regularly fetched the money, the children either did not go to school, or did not in the least improve.

The distress, also, of those amongst the poor who were ashamed to beg, went to his heart. For their relief he caused a box to be fastened up in the parlor of the parsonage house, and wrote on it the words of 1 John iii. 17—"Who so hath this world's goods," &c.; and under-neath, 2 Cor. ix. 17—"Every one as he purposeth in his heart so let him give," &c. This box, which was related. destined for the casual gifts of those who visited Franke, was fixed up at the beginning of 1695, and not in vain.

"After the poor's box had been fixed up in my dwelling about a quarter of a year," says Franke," a certain person put into it at one time four dollars, and sixteen He replies, "God had already furnished me with enough groschen (about fifteen shillings). On taking this money into my hand, I exclaimed, with great liberty of faith, 'this is a considerable sum, with which something really good must be accomplished: I will commence with it a school for the poor.' Without conferring with flesh and blood, and acting under the impulse of faith, I made arrangement for the purchase of books, to the amount of dreds of persons. Often he was obliged to have recourse two dollars, and engaged a poor student to instruct the to the small coin he had laid aside for beggars and the poor for a couple of hours daily, promising to give him six groschen weekly for so doing, in the hope that God ly necessary, in order to be able even to buy bread. couple of dollars would be spent in eight weeks."

twenty-seven, which were distributed amongst them, only four were brought back again—the rest were either sistance always came, the orphans and students never sold, or kept by the children, who did not return. But wanted a meal, and the masons and labourers always re-Franke did not suffer this to deter him; for with the ceived their full wages. They always commenced their remaining sixteen groschen he purchased books, which the children were obliged to leave in the school. Franke, ever ready to offer up whatever he had to the service of his neighbour, fixed upon the antechamber of his study and, to put unbelief to shame, the house was roofed, Jufor the schoolroom of the poor children, who began to ly 1699. receive regular instruction at Easter, 1695. In this room he fixed up a second box, with the inscription, "for the instruction of the children, needful books," &c,; and underneath, Prov. xix, 17-"He that hath pity on the poor," &c.

Various friends of Franke's contributed from time to time trifling sums, to aid him in this good work; and soon the better sort of people became desirous of sending their children to his school, and offered to pay the teacher a groschen weekly for each child; so that the teacher was now pretty well paid, and the school soon amounted to near sixty children; of which number the poor, besides gratuitous instruction, received alms twice or thrice a week, to excite them the more to attend school. Donations in money and linen for the poor children began now to arrive from other places. In the autumn, the room in the parsonage was not sufficient for the increasing number of scholars; he therefore hired a schoolroom of one of his neighbours, and a second in the beginning of winter. He then divided the children into two classes, and provided a teacher for each.

But he soon began to perceive that many a hopeful child was deprived, when out of school, of all the benefit The idea therefore occurred to him, in the autumn of 1695, to undertake the entire charge and education of a limited number of children; "and this," he says, "was the first incitement I felt towards the erection of an orphan house, even before I possessed the smallest funds for the purpose. On mentioning this plan to some of my friends, a pious individual felt induced to fund 500 dollars for that purpose, the interest of which (25 dollars) was to be paid every Christmas, and has been regularly received. Reflecting on this instance of the Divine bounty, I wished to seek out some orphan child, to be supported on the yearly interest. On this, in reliance on the living God in heaven.

In a little more than a week after the charge of these orphans was undertaken, the number was increased to nine, foolish reason could ever have expected. For he moved dollars at the beginning of winter. Soon after another person of rank was incited to send me 300 dollars-for

the poor, another 100; and others, smaller sums." Thus was he enabled to support the orphans, keep up dollars, in April, 1698.

almost compelled to build upon it, and it was accordingly words of eternal life."—Bishop Horne. bought for the site of the new orphan house, "Even as the whole work," says he, "from its very commencement was not begun from any capital in hand, but in trust in the living God, so he graciously gave me liberty of spirit | Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but

"build it of stone, I will repay thee."

on the work in the multitude of his other disbursements? to procure a considerable, though insufficient quantity of would provide means to continue the building." It frewhen it was necessary to purchase food for some hunhouse-poor, or turn into money every thing not absolute-The children joyfully received the books; but of the children might not sit in the dark; and the light had already disappeared, before he succeeded. But still aswork with prayer; and at the end of the week, when the

> It is highly encouraging to read the many instances related by Franke himself of the interposition of providence, often in the hour of extremity, both at the commencement of the work, and afterwards, when the expenses had greatly increased. We select a very few of the many he records.

(To be continued.)

The Garner.

A SAVIOUR.

one will make him well again; by sentence of the law, to hear in so much better circumstances than his Saviour,—Heylyn. of one with a pardon to save his life; by enemies, of one that will rescue, and set him in safety. Tellany of these, assure him but of a saviour; it is the best news he ever heard in his life. There is joy in the name of a saviour. And even this way this CHILD is a SAVIOUR too. This he can do, but this is not his work; a further matter there is, a greater salvation he came for. And it no fear of the law, in no danger of enemies. And it may be, if we help us to it. We have therefore all cause to be glad for the birth poor a groschen in faith, we feel afterwards no hesitation whither our sins will certainly bring us. -Sin it is will destroy us in venturing a dollar to the same principle. For having all. And, to speak of a Saviour, there is no person on earth hath so once begun in God's name to receive a few poor orphans | much need of a Saviour as hath a sinner. Nothing so dangerous, Bishop Andrewes.

CHRIST GOD AND MAN. who were received by Franke, and placed with pious people. "Meanwhile," continues he, "the Father of power; that he might remove the most stubborn difficulties in the monishing us by his loving spirit.—To him who vouchsafes to the fatherless came to my aid far more powerfully than way to our salvation, that he might subduc our enemies, command nature, abolish death, and vanquish hell; that he might satisfy the hearts of those persons of rank who had given me justice, conciliate and appease by dignity of person, value of merit, conciliate and appease by dignity of person, value of merit, children; to invite us frequently, and entertain us kindly with the hearts of those persons of rank who had given me factors, the father; that on his example, his those most pleasant delicacies of spiritual repast; yea, to visit us doctrine, and his laws might be stamped the character of Divinity, often at our home, and (if we admit) to abide and dwell with us; denominating them the coin of heaven, the royal image, and sudenominating them the coin of neaven, the Paviour was man, perscription, which it is treason to efface. The Saviour was man, all joy and comfort consists, and to behold the light of his allthat as man lost this divine favour, man might regain it; that "as cheering countenance. Is there any thing more? Yes: to him the school, and assist many poor students. The house by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the in which the school had been hitherto kept was purchas- obedience of one many might be made rightcous;" "that as man ed for 365 dollars, in the Spring of 1696. Franke now did approve, so man might condemn, sin in the flesh;" that "as by thought it better to bring together into this house the man came death, by man might come also the resurrection of the orphan children now twelve in number. During the next | dead;" "that as in the first Adam all die, even so in Christ, the six weeks after this, the number amounted to eighteen; second Adam," who was likewise the Lord from heaven, "may all and it was not long before they had so increased, that the be made alive;" that through sympathy, compassion, a fellowhouse bought by Franke no longer afforded room for feeling of our infirmities, he might propitiate for our faults, interthem and the children of the schools. He therefore cede for our welfare, pity and aid us in our distresses: be tender hired, and afterwards bought for 300 dollars, the house of our good, sensible of our necessities; "in all things it behoved adjoining, which he united with the first. He was now him to be made like unto his brethren; that he might be a mercitherefore in possession of two houses for the use of his ful and faithful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make schools and orphans, but as the number of the latter, the reconciliation for the sins of the people; for in that he himself fade, and scentres that can never be extorted from us.—Dr. Isaac scholars and the poor students, who dined at the open hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succour them that are Barrow. table which he had lately provided for them out of the tempted." In a human formhe became visible, audible, familiar; funds received from various sources, for the benefit of less amazing and more obliging. He became a copy for us in bethe poor, rapidly increased; these two houses were found having, in moderating our appetites, in governing our passions, insufficient. Just then an inn, situate outside the gates in employing the powers of soul and body, in passing through all of Halle, being offered for sale, Franke thought it would | conditions, and accommodating ourselves to all events. So lively a answer for his institution, and purchased it for 1950 pattern, with such power, and to such effect, could never otherwise be exhibited. O what a comfort it is to think that we shall He soon found, however, that this also was both too be judged by such a person! And with what propriety was he small, and unsuitable for the purpose, there being then appointed to recapitulate (as the apostle has it) and to reconcile 100 orphans, and 72 students, besides superintendents, all things in heaven and earth, thus allied as he was to both paromestics, &c.; and as there was an open space in front ties; Son of God, brother to us; that so he might dispense God's which should be occupied in some way that would not be grace, and purchase our peace .- "Lord, to whom" else, then, detrimental to the orphan house, Franke found himself "shall we go." "Thou hast"—thou only caust have—"the

to take the firm resolution to begin the building without unto those that are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the

joined them to appear in the same manner every Thursday, delay. Several persons advised me to build it only of power of God, and the wisdom of God,"—His power in effectuatwood, and I was almost induced to listen to them; but ing, His wisdom in contriving, the wondrous scheme of man's the Lord strengthened my faith as if he had said to me, salvation. Sin had no place in, and formed no part of, the original economy and primitive constitution of the world. It is an At the very outset many difficulties arose. At one innovation and a superinduced disorder, alien and foreign from the time stones were wanted; at another, sand, lime, &c.; nature of God, and of His creation. Consequently, for this disorand the overseer of the workmen was utterly at a loss derthe existing state of things supplied no remedy. There was for horses; none were to be had during harvest time, no balm in Gilead, and no Physician there. Neither the Creator even for money. Franke therefore went into his closet nor the creature was suited to repair the ruin which sin had and prayed in silence to God for help. On returning, brought on man. Simple Deity was too highly raised, and too quite disheartened, to the place, a workman handed him far removed, to come in contact with "the body of this death." a medal, which had just been found among the rubbish, And even the Hierarch, which is nearest to the throne of God, on which was, in Hebrew and Latin, the inscription, would have utterly fainted under the weight that pressed us down. 'Jehovah the builder complete the work." This re- And thus would the sinner, like the wounded Passenger in the vived him, and strengthened his faith so much, that he Gospel, have lain for ever in his blood, while both the Creator would live to see the completion of the building. A and the creature passed by, with the Priest and Levite, on the stone quarry was found on a farm which had been pur- other side, had not the good Samaritan come to him, and bound chased for the use of the household, and proved of great up his bleeding wounds; had not Finite and Infinite conjoined, service in the work. But the most wonderful instances and "God and man" become "one Christ." Such is the great of the divine interposition and assistance are yet to be moral engine, the omnipotent lever, which the Divine Artificer has constituted as alone sufficient to raise up man from the abyss The building having thus been begun purely in faith into which he has fallen. If any other instrument could have in God's power and will to bring to completion by his been available, surely God would have spared His own Son, and own means, whence did Franke derive supplies to carry would not have delivered Him up for us all. -Rev. H. Woodward.

HUMILITY OF OUR SAVIOUR. St. Matthew introduces his relation of the birth of Christ with timber; but for the workmen's wages, I was obliged to an account of his genealogy, which is adorned with whatever apexpect from week to week that the good hand of God pears great and illustrious in the eyes of the world. We find among his ancestors the brightest instances of grandeur, dominion, quently happened, that there was not a farthing left, riches, and science. Yet all these ceased from his family before his appearance in it. The splendour of his pedigree was useful to prepare the attention of mankind to his person and doctrine; but he himself received no advantage from it. All his lustre was employed only for our benefit, to render him discernible and conspicuous to us; but not the least ray of it was reflected back upon himself. would meanwhile grant more, since in this manner a Once the manager of the house was in great straits to For though he might count nineteen kings among his progenitors, obtain even a couple of groschen to buy candles, that and was himself a king by descent, wanting not the power, had he had the will to assert his claim; yet he made his entrance among mankind in the most astonishing circumstances of meanness and poverty. Let ordinary men, whose fortunes are not their choice, and who are confined to the low station in which Providence has fixed them; let such, I say, extol an honest poverty, declaim against grandeur and high stations, as dangerous to virtue, with people were paid, Franke concluded with prayer and an the most cogent arguments; yet shall they not persuade the great edifying address. The foundation was laid, April 1698; and opulent, who will impute such invectives to envy, and the poor satisfaction some find in maligning what they despair to attain. But when we see the Son of God, the Lord of the Universe, choosing the lowest place among men, born in the meanest circumstances of want and obscurity; and at the same time we hear of the concerts of angels, who did him homage; and that the heavens put forth a new star to inform the remotest nations of his birth, and carry the glad tidings round the world, in the daily revolutions of the globe; there can after this be no farther objection It is evident that his choice is voluntary; and if we have any deference for his judgment, we must renounce all ambitious projects, all our fond desires of secular greatness. In this thought the man of low degree will be contented, will be pleased with a state, that has the recommendation of his Saviour's choice; and Men may talk what they will, but sure there is no joy equal to the man of high degree will grow poor in spirit, with a heart disthe joy of a man saved; no joy so great, no news so welcome, as engaged from all fondness for the riches and dignities he is possessone ready to perish; in the case of a lost man, to hear of one | ed of; and far from pride or insolence upon that account, he will that will save him; in danger of perishing by sickness, to hear of rather be modestly discountenanced, and ashamed to find himself

UNRESERVEDNESS OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Our Saviour was so far from any reservedness in his temper, or from showing any dislike of conversation, that his enemies objected it to him as a fault, and he took it upon himself as his proper character, that he came eating and drinking, and that even may be we need not any of these; we are not presently sick; in with publicans and sinners. And certainly, to men of clear understanding, and uncorrupted judgments, 'tis one great sign of our were, we fancy ourselves to be relieved some other way. But that, Saviour's divinity, that he did make this ingenuous profession which he came for, that saving we need all, and none but he can that he durst avow those human infirmities which he came to take upon him, and espouse those natural appetites and necessities this Saviour. I know not how, but when we hear of saving, which he made us subject to. Had there been any deceit, or imor mention of a saviour, presently our mind is carried to the saving posture in his design; had he intended to delude the people, to of our skin, of our temporal state, of our bodily life, and further form a party, and draw after him the admiration of the world, saving we think not of. But there is another life, not to be for- doubtless he would have set up, as all impostors do, upon the gotten; and greater the dangers there, and the destruction there, dazzling impracticable piety, some astonishing stupendous discimore to be feared than that of this here; and it would be well pline; and by keeping of his distance, would have studied to sometimes we were remembered of it. Besides our skin and flesh, conceal the fallacy, and to gain respect. But our Saviour, who four of the same family, without father or mother, were brought to me. I took them all, placed them with religious people, and gave half a dollar weekly for the from which she would be saved; and those would be thought on. much better it was for us to imitate his virtues, than barely to bringing up of each. On this I experienced what is Indeed our chief thought and care would be for that; how to es- admire them. And therefore he set us such a pattern, as we generally the case, that when we venture to give the cape the wrath, how to be saved from the destruction to come, might well admire, but not despair to imitate.—Bishop Hickman.

GRATITUDE TO OUR HEAVENLY FATHER. We are to give thanks to God. To God, I say; that is, to him without any human prospect of certain assistance, (for so deadly unto us, as is the sin in our bosom; nothing from which who hath inspired us with immortal minds, and impressed upon the interest of the 500 dollars was not sufficient to feed | we have so much need to be saved, whatever account we make of | them perspicuous characters of his own divine essence; hath made and clothe a single one.) I boldly left it to the Lord to it. From it cometh upon us all the evil of this life, and from it us, not in some superficial lineaments, but in our most intimate make up whatever might be deficient. Hence the all the evil of the life to come; in comparison whereof these here constitution, to resemble himself, and to partake of his most exorphan-house was by no means commenced upon any are not worth the speaking of. Above all, then, we need a cellent perfections; an extensive knowledge of truth, a vehement sum in hand, or on the assurances of persons to take up- Saviour for our souls, and from our sins, and from the everlasting complacency in good, a forward capacity of being completely on themselves the charges, or on any thing of a like na- destruction which sin will bring upon us in the other life, not far happy, according to our degree and within our sphere. To which ture, as was subsequently reported, but solely and simply from us, not far from him of us that thinketh it farthest off. - | blessed end by all suitable means (of external ministry and interior assistance) he faithfully conducts us; revealing to us the way, urging us in our process, reclaiming us when we deviate, engaging us by his commands, soliciting us by gentle advices, encouraging The Saviour was God, that he might save us by his almighty us by gracious promises, instructing us by his holy word, and adgrant us a free access unto, a constant intercourse and a familiar acquaintance with himself; to esteem and style us his friends and indulging us the enjoyment of that presence, wherein the life of who, to redeem us from misery, and to advance our estate, hath infinitely debased himself, and eclipsed the brightness of his glorious majesty; not disdaining to assume us into a near affinity, yea, into a perfect union with himself; to inhabit our frail and mortal nature, to undergo the laws and conditions of humanity, to appear in our shape, and converse, as it were, upon equal terms with us, and at last to taste the bitter cup of a most painful and disgraceful death for us .- Yea, to him who not only descended from his imperial throne, became a subject, and (which is more) a servant for our sake, but designed thereby to exalt us to a participation of his royal dignity, his divine nature, his eternal glory and bliss; subnitting crowns and sceptres to our choice; crowns that cannot

Advertisements.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, hat he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Voyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have been carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with as little delay as possible.

21

Vive Street New 98 1840.

Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son, Richard Hughes, Esq.
James Stanton, Esq.
Thos. Sanders, Esq.
Thos. Sanders, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
J. Hawkins, Esq.
Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son, Richard Hughes, Esq.
James Stanton, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
J. Hawkins, Esq.
J. Hawkins, Esq.
Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co.
A. Davidson, Esq. P. M.
J. G. Armour, Esq.
J. G. Armour, Esq.

ANNUALS FOR 1841.

words of eternal life."—Bishop Horne.

ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other lilustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c.

Also just received from London, a large assertment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Pook eller and Stationer,

King Street, Toronto

ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Charles Hughes, Esq. Charles Hug

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740.

HENRY ROWSELL, STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

KING STREET, TORONTO. AS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock rinted Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great sty of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the tvolumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c. he English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanaes for 1841.

PRINTING INK.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

4tf

October 10, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

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

torekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to a not examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee lee exchanged.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street, 15-tf TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

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

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened formodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other leb in his line, will be kept on hand.

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

Coronto, September 17, 1840.

CHINA, OUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHUTER & PATERSON. 13-12W Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Firird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth lay of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

e place.

By Order of the Court,
(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—If by letter, post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

REPIOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade-110, King Street, Toronto. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

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

great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns.
Horse and Carriage Brushes.
Nose and Carriage Brushes.
Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.
Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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

The Church S published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL,

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or elivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per amum—ayment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper is continued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option

AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour. Brantford. 31, Cheapside, London, England. Emily. Etobicoke. Fort Erie.

*From the Achill Missionary Herald.