NUMBER L.

#### Poetry.

TYRE.

High on the stately wall
The spear of Arvad hung; Through corridor and hall Gemaddin's war-note rung. Where are they now? the note is o'er; Yes! for a thousand years and more, Five fathom deep beneath the sea Those halls have lain all silently; Nought listing save the mermaid's song, While rude sea-monsters roam the corridors along.

Far from the wond'ring East, Tubal and Javan came: And Araby the blest And Kedar, mighty name— Now on that shore, a lonely guest, Some dripping fisherman may rest, Watching on rock, or naked stone, His dark net spread before the sun, Unconscious of the dooming lay, That broods o'er that dull spot, and there shall brood for aye!

ENGLAND.

Tyre of the West, and glorying in the name, More than in Faith's pure flame! O trust not crafty fort, nor rock renown'd,
Earned upon hostile ground;
Wielding Trade's master-keys, at thy proud will, To lock or loose its waters, England! trust not still.

Dread thine own pow'r! since haughty Babel's prime

High towers have been man's crime; Since her hoar age, when the huge moat lay bare, Strongholds have been man's snare.

Thy nest is in the crags; ah! refuge frail! Mad counsel in its hour, or traitors will prevail. Still spares thee for thy ten; But should vain hands defile the Temple wall,
More than his Church will fall: For as earth's kings welcome their spotless Guest, So gives He them by turn, to suffer or be blest. LYRA APOSTOLICA.

#### THE EXILES OF ZILLERTHAL.\* [Concluded from our last.]

It may be asked, how it is that the Austrians, who tolerate Protestantism in other parts of their dominions, did not suffer it in the valley of the Ziller. The simple answer is, that, up to this time, there was no Protestant community in the whole neighbourhood, and the followed by the defection of most of the population; nor can we affect to doubt that they had good grounds church in the valley, many would have joined it who lands and friends for the sake of the Gospel. Their intense anxiety to prevent Protestantism from striking any root in the Tyrol appears, however, in the most distinct shape-first, from the imperial decree which they obtained, forbidding those who were inclined to the Reformation to purchase land or acquire any immovable property in the country-and, secondly, from the final decree commanding them either to return to Romanism or to quit the Austrian dominions.

Vienna, dated April 2d, informing them 'That the government saw no reason for acceding to their request; church, they might emigrate to some other province of felt no inclination. They justly concluded that, if they professed, but proves its vitality by mercy and a meek instruction of the ignorant; they therefore applied for trates, who reported it to Vienna. And now the Court, that two years before would not give them passports, it is obliged to fly from the Papacy, finds protection near commanded them to quit the Austrian dominions within the magnanimous King of Prussia.

The good King of Prussia had, however, heard already the tidings of this oppression in Austria; and another good King, our own late Sovereign, had heard also the tale of cruelty and injustice.

represents the religious movement in Austria as a Prussian machination against that power. It is true that Protestants in Bavaria sent reports of the Popish persecution to Berlin so early as 1834, but the Prussian Government meddled neither directly nor indirectly in the affair. They hoped that the patience and quiet demeanour of the Zillerdalers would ultimately procure them toleration. It was not until the overt act of the decree of January 11th, 1837, that any Protestant court took notice of the matter; and after that silence would have been unpardonable. The Tyrol and Saltzburg belong to the territory of the Germanic confederation; and Austria, by signing the great fundamental compact observance of its 16th Article, which says:

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'Difference of religious persuasion can, within the territory of the Germanic confederation, form no ground of difference in the enjoyment of civil and political rights.'

To the eternal honour of William IV. be it recorded that he was the first who moved in the matter. Again, and again, in February and March, 1837, he called upon the King of Prussia to interfere. They had both been parties to the Act of Confederation—they had both guaranteed its observance: they could not see its provisions trampled under foot, to the oppression and ruin of the Tyrol—without sacrificing every principle of selfrespect, humanity, veracity, honour, and religion. The King of England and Hanover found no want of sympathy on the part of his Prussian brother, a worthy descendant of those Sovereigns who opened their arms to rethe Emperor of Austria, and therefore, instead of adopt-

\* From the London Quarterly Review,

almost entirely by himself:-

'Most illustrious, most Mighty King; 'Most gracious King and Lord,

the faith—whose number amounts to from 430 to 440, I venture to address a cry of distress to the magnanimity and grace of your Majesty, in your high character of so only in writing. After the lapse of an hundred years, land of our home, as the annexed certificate from the Landgericht Zell, dated the 11th of this month, will would bring disgrace upon Tyrolese name, and made the victory over his veracity in order to spare ourselves and our children all further granted our fathers an asylum in their time of need-we, too, put all our trust in God and the good King of Prus-We shall find help and not be confounded.

'We therefore most humbly petition your Majesty for a condescending reception into your states, and kind assistance on the occasion of our settlement. We pray your Majesty to receive us paternally, that we may be able to live according to our Faith. Our Faith is built entirely upon the doctrine of the Holy Scripture, and the principles of the Augsburg Confession. We have read both with diligence, and have arrived at a full knowledge of the difference between the Divine Word Romish clergy were afraid lest its appearance should be and human addition. From this Faith we neither can, nor will ever depart; for its sake we leave house and land, for its sake our native country. May your Majesty for their fears. Had permission been given to open a graciously permit us to remain together in one congregation-that will increase our mutual help and comfort. could not make up their minds to forsake houses and May your Majesty most graciously place us in a district whose circumstances have some resemblance to those of our own Alpine land. Our employments have been agriculture and the breeding of cattle. Two-thirds of us have property-one-third live by day-labour-only eighteen have trades, of whom thirteen are weavers .-May it please your Majesty to give us a pastor faithful to his Lord, and a zealous schoolmaster; though at first we shall most probably not be able to contribute much towards their support. The journey will be expensive, In the year 1834 they had received an answer from and we do not know how much we shall bring to our new home, and we and our children have been for a long time deprived of the consolations of religion, and the make its appearance amongst us, especially amongst the 23d Psalm; immediately after, the commissary of the over again, may it please your Majesty to be a father to must find a new home, it would be better to seek for us all. May it especially please your Majesty to interone not darkened by tyranny. The necessity which cede that the allotted term of four months, from May the poor dragged along a small two-wheeled covered bly received her into their mansion, and the noble host compelled them to look out in quest of a new country 11th, to September 11th, may be prolonged until next cart, containing their effects and neir children. Amongst subsequently presented the child as sponsor at the font, taught them to prefer one where law not only exists, but spring. The sale of our farms, which has already begun, these was Johann Fleidl, upon whose cart sat his mother where she received the name of Frederica Wilhelmina. is justly administered—where Christianity is not only but which cannot be ended in so short a time without and four little children. On the Saturday they arrived loss—the approach of winter—the infirmity of the old in Scharten, the residence of a Litheran Superintendent, they were taken care of in Schmiedeberg, and in summer people and the children-make this prolongation of the Passports to leave the Austrian dominions, and, after a term highly desirable. May God repay to your Majesty delay of seven months, received an answer, dated March any good that your Majesty does to us. Faithful, ho-7th, 1835, which denied them even the privilege of a nest, and thankful, will we remain in Prussia, and not voluntary exile. The people were, however, not to be put off the good features in our Tyrolese nature. We shaken. They now fully made up their minds to leave shall only increase the number of your Majesty's brave a country rendered so unhappy by unjust rulers, and in subjects, and stand forth in history as an abiding monu-1836 signified their resolution in due form to the magisceases to be misfortune, and that the Gospel, whenever

> 'The Tyrolese of the Zillerthal, by their spokesman, 'JOHANN FLEIDL, from Zillerthal.

This letter speaks for itself: there is a heartiness and an openness about it which convince the reader at once It is a deliberate falsehood of Popish agents which of the truth of its statements: there is a tone of independence which spurns the idea of appearing as a beggar, and at the same time an honest avowal of the real circumstances of the exiles. Two thirds of them had by honest industry acquired property: they did not, therefore, issue forth as a horde of needy adventurers. Their renunciation of Popery was not a profitable speculation, but a measure involving certain loss for the present, and the risk of temporal ruin for the future. Some amongst them were poor, and might perhaps require the assistance of Christian charity; and this they present to the consideration of the Prussian monarch. It is needless to say that this petition met with the attention which it deserved. Whilst Fleidl was urging his suit at of June 8th, 1815, had pledged herself to the solemn Berlin, Dr. Strauss was successfully advocating the cause at Vienna. The Austrian ministers, ashamed at the presence of a foreign Protestant, consented to every thing that was proposed, and tried too late to wipe off from their religion the foul stigma of persecution, and from their statesmanship that of tyrannous oppression. Their mock repentance had, however, come too late.— The history of eight years' perfidy and injustice was not to be effaced by a few words of tardy compliment, nor the deliberate cruelty of their policy to be atoned for by a short-lived and compulsory civility.

The Zillerdalers were delighted with the actual results, and set themselves vigorously to make preparations for their journey. The Prussian government behaved towards them with great consideration as well as good faith. Dr. Strauss met deputies from Zillerthal at Kreuth, and communicated to them the ecclesiastical ceive the victims of Popery flying from France, from relations of Prussia; and a councillor of state was com-Saltzburg, and Bohemia. He was as determined as missioned to explain the civil duties to which they would, Ring William, but desired to act as gently as possible to by settling in that kingdom, become liable. They were perfectly satisfied: the manner in which they had been ing the form of diplomatic reclamation, which must have trained had delivered them from all sectarian particularbeen attended with a public exposure of political delinism, and led them to lay hold of the realities of the Pro-

\* Schutzherr.

ing their journey.

on the road, and soon get ric of the remainder. Prussia and even mouse-flesh is sole formoney.' This sermon shows, however, that the inpresion on their Romanist neighbours was not that wint lad compelled them to emigrate. The fact is, hey brought into Prussia 50,000 reichs-dollars, and about as much more remained

due to them in their native ralle;. According to the wish of the Austrian government they took the route through the Imperial States, Saltzburg, the Arch-duchy, Monvia, Bohemia-and in several divisions. The first, coisisting of 150 souls, passed through Linz on the 7th Sptenber. As soon as the Protestant congregation of lützumoos heard that a seas far as Bocklabrug to invte tiem to partake of their hospitality, and to attend the dvine service on September 8th, the festival of the lativity of the Virgin Mary. Here the majority, for the fist tine, entered a Protestant inted to 200 souls To evry two or three families where the inhabitants received hem into their houses, but where they had to encounte the first manifestation the guilt of this unkindness, andsaid, 'You are going to the place to which you properly belong, the desolate Riesengebirg: very few of you, lowever, will get so far; most will perish on the roal through Bohemia.' 'That live to the Lord, if we die we de unto the Lord.' A third and a fourth division speedly followed, and, passing through evil report and good report, kindness and unof that good land which the Providence of God had opened to them, and which if it did not flow with milk and honey, promised then the free enjoyment of that ceived, and the liberty of conscience which they enjoy. Word which to the Psalnist was 'sweeter than honey and the honey-comb.' The pastor, followed by a large portion of his flock, went orth to welcome them, and to say, 'Come in, ye blessed of the Lord.' It was a touching sight—at the head of the train advanced the fathers and mothers, tall and well-proportioned figures, wearing the well-known Tyrolese lat, and clothed in the costume of their country. It was easy to perceive that the clothes had all been newly provided for the journey. Saturday the 23d, at noon, came the second division, weary and wet from the heavy rain which had continued for several days; on the 30th, the third; and a few days after, the their first halting-place and temporary home, until the intended settlement could be prepared for their reception; and here, on the 8th day of October, they observed a day of public thanksgiving to God for their safe arrival. The Tyrolese assembled on the great open Place before the church, at the doors of which stood the clergy to receive them. The hymn was sung-

When Christ his Church defends, All hell may rage and riot.'

The church-doors were opened and the clergy led in the people, whilst another hymn was sung-

Up, Christians, ye who trust in God, Nor let men's threats affrighten.' The exiles occupied the seats on the right and left, im-

mediately before the altar. The service began with the 'In God my friend I put my trust.' Then followed an address from the altar, and all concluded

with the hymn-Now thank God, one and all.'

23d of May, 1837, the Zillerdalian deputy to the King they would never know rating more of the emigrants; ter inducted; after which, the President of the Pro- and might in favour of Protestantism; and that if ever of Prussia arrived to solicit a quiet habitation for the -a fact which shows the Popery of the present day vince, Dr. von Merckel, addressed a few words to the by our folly, or as a punishment for our sins, the Papists presented to the King the following petition, drawn up imposed a similar oath on the Saltzburg exiles, and them as the new subjects of his monarch. A more re-Defender of the Gospel.\* With my whole soul I de- term, the wanderers we ready, and the first division cutor's palm to any Austrian Papist. The royal deterthough I am content, too, if it be permitted to me to do and their friends was rid red still more trying by the compelled him to appear as their friend; and the fact the same in her dispositions, her aim, and her means, last words of those who a been their enemies and per- furnishes a remarkable contrast to the conduct of the and therefore Protestant nations must still entertain the another act of persecution and banishment is perpetrated secutors. The bigots across the peasants now relented, Emperor. The Austrian sovereign promised them every same distrust, and exercise the same vigilance that they change their mind; urga pon them that their exile religion was adverse to he manity and justice, and obtained In the one case the piety tion into another Austrian prosmee, or emigration; but, would remain in the Austrian prosmee, or emigration; but, would remain in the Caurch. One poor family, with government—in the other, the intrigues of Popish zeaseven children, had their effects packed upon a small lots overruled the natural feelings of Imperial humanity. that can induce them to maintain a semblance of mercy vexation, we prefer the latter. Once before, Prussia cart or truck, ready for legarture the following morning, The people of Schmiedeberg, however, partook heartily or veracity. Thankful we may be that, by the fundawhen a rich relation came and offered the father a hand- of the feelings of their sovereign, gave the Zillerdalers a some freehold farm, if he would adhere to Romanism. cordial welcome, and were zealous in every little act of is for ever excluded from the British throne. I am not going to sell myreligion,' was the calm reply. kindness which the necessities of their guests required. Even the priests did someting to direct public attention | The Dowager Countess von Reden was particularly acto the exiles, though it mut be acknowledged they did tive in attending to the more destitute. Their spiritual it in their own way, On the boundaries of the valley of necessities, meanwhile, were provided for by the clergy ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT TO Kützen, one took for the subject of his sermon 'The of Schmiedeberg and the neighbouring parishes. The judgment of God upon the autherns;' in the course of first care was to prepare them for their reception into which he showed the hardshp of dlowing them to carry the Protestant Church of Prussia. For this purpose away the sum of 200,000 inperia florins: 'But, my de- they were instructed three or four times a week, from vout hearers,' said he, 'theywill pend a great deal of it their arrival to the 12th of November, when 197 adults were publicly admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's William the women, of Zillerthal to the altar.

Soon after their arrival, nine members of the congregave birth to a child within an hour of the arri-Some marriages also soon followed. During the winter entered upon their new possessions in the domains of Erdmannsdorf, where each obtained a house and farm of Popish unfriendliness. Evera priest participated in suitable to his means and his former position in the Tyrol. The colony itself has received the name of their old home, Zillerthal. Reports have, we know, been circulated, that the exiles are discontented, and already wish to emigrate again; but nothing could be more undoes not alarm us,' answered an irtisan; 'if we live, we true. Those of the labouring class who were accustomed to leave the Tyrol annually in search of employment continue their periodic migrations, and are readily furnished by the Prussian government with passports for kindness, they came at last, at Michelsdorf, to the borders the purpose. The great majority, whom no such necessity compels, remain stationary:—all are happy, and thankful for the kindness with which they have been re-

Such is the simple narrative of this Austrian oppression, and of the happy deliverance of its victims. Prudence forbade the fires and massacres, the dragonades and confiscations of former centuries; but the denial of ustice, the withholding of the religious liberty guaranteed by the law, the refusal of Christian burial, and the most barbarous and unnatural prohibition to enter into the marriage state, concluded at last by an expulsion from house and home, can be designated by no milder term last and the smallest train. Schmiedeberg was to be be imputed to the religion of Rome, but to the barbarism buildings that have been consecrated to God; and the father's of the age. They then point to the unprincipled perfidy which suggested, and the wanton cruelty which accompersecution, conducted by a Roman archbishop, rises up in the Protestant mind as proof that in the eighteenth century the practice of Popery was still the same; but it against the failings of some few clergymen prevail with you to is once more replied that the true principles of civilisa- punish posterity for the errors of this present age: but let God tion and toleration were not understood till within the and his Church have their inheritance. And though I pretend last forty years. The history of the Zillerdale exiles comes to testify that even in the present age of supposed ready become visible in many families, that Church-land, added illumination the system of Rome remains unchanged— to an ancient and just inheritance, hath proved like a moth fretas intolerant, as tyrannical, as faithless, as it was in the darkest of the ages that have passed away.

Who that knows any thing of the kind and amiable dispositions of the late or the present Emperor of Austria, would believe that any power on earth could have yet I beg you to notice, that a part of the Church's rights, added transformed them into the relentless oppressors of their to the vast treasure left him by his father, bath been conceived to loyal subjects, or induce them to break a distinct pro- bring an unavoidable consumption upon both, notwithstanding mise, and deliberately to violate the express articles of all his diligence to preserve it. The church could hardly hold the crowds that streamed the most solemn treaties? It is beyond all doubt that from all sides to take part in the solemnity. A few days no temporal power could have moved them to measures after this, all the heads of families, as well as unmarried so repugnant to their nature and their honour; but straining grace, that as king Saul, after he was forsaken of God, individuals, were summoned to the town-house, where Popery has blinded them to the perception of right and fell from one sin to another, so he, till at last he fell into greater they were presented with Bibles. The government at wrong, and made them insensible even to shame. once made provision both for the schooling of the chil- There can be neither doubt nor mistake about the matdren and the instruction of the adults. A school-master | ter. The Treaty of Westphalia, the Toleration-Edicts

quency and breach of faith, he quietly commissioned his testant faith. Their recon taught them to submit to from the Royal Seminary, in Buntzlau, was immediately of Joseph II., and the Act of the Germanic Confedechaplain, Dr. Strauss, who was going to Vienna, to inter- every ordinance of the in magistrate; they therefore appointed to the charge. From the hours of eight to ration, bound the Emperors of Austria to secure liberty cede with Prince Metternich, that, to such families as began with alacrity to hid the carts and waggons for twelve more than eighty Tyrolese children receive daily of conscience to their subjects; and by the persecution preferred emigration into Prussia, permission and time the journey, and to disse of their houses, lands, and instruction, and from two to five, ninety adults. The of the Zillerdalers these solemn international engagefor preparation might be granted, as he was willing to other effects: they soof and purchasers, and contrary instruction is stated to be in reading, writing, arithmetic, ments have all been violated; a fact not very creditable. receive them all. A revocation or alteration of the de- to expectation, were suc-ful in disposing of them on singing, and Bible history. From four to five, more than to the house of Hapsburg, but momentously instruccree of banishment was not asked for-for this reason favourable terms. It is been reported that the buyers twenty old people, at their own request, are taught to tive to Protestant nations and churches. They may amongst others, that a longer stay in the Tyrol under were obliged to swear at they would never 'turn to read, that they may be able to read the Bible themselves. learn that all Popish professions of liberality, or concern such circumstances could not have been desirable to the the Bible'—but this isot true. The husbands, wives, On the 13th day of October, being the birth-day of for liberty of conscience, are hypocritical; that if there Protestants themselves. In fact, immediately after the children, relations, hower, who wished to remain betheir illustrious benefactress, the Princess Marianne of be such a thing as religious liberty in the world, it is bedeparture of the King's chaplain from Berlin, on the hind in their native lan were compelled to swear 'That Prussia, the school was consecrated and the school-masvictims of intolerance: this was Johann Fleidl. He is just the same as it was hundred years ago, when it children, and, on their dismissal, to the adults, saluting should become the strongest, that moment Europe will that it is at all times dev not only of mercy, but of the markable proof of the kindness and firmness of the king Wherever Popery now possesses the power, liberty of common feelings of hundry. It is, however, but fair could not have been afforded, than the appearance of Dr. conscience is unknown. The Pope suffers it not in his to add, that the Austriag vernment did not require the von Merckel on such an occasion—for this functionary own dominions. He has of late compelled the benevo-'In my own name, and in the name of my brethren in payment of the emigrao -tax, and even furnished the had long been known as the implacable opposer of ortho- lent King of Sardinia to abrogate almost all the old pripoorest of the exiles with pecuniary means of pursu- dox Christianity, and the especial enemy of the Augs- vileges of the Waldenses.\* Bavaria returns to intoleburg confession of faith;—as one who, if his power had rance, and compels her Protestant soldiers to pay hom-Fourteen days beforehe expiration of the appointed been equal to his will, would not have yielded the perse- age to the wafer. Austria contracts the little measure sired to have advanced this prayer personally and orally, commenced their privile. The farewell to their homes mination to protect these poor Lutheran confessors now drives Protestantism out of the Tyrol. Popery is still in our Fatherland. Not for any crimes that we have and met them with every pression of regret; protested thing, granted them nothing. His humanity led him to did two centuries ago. There can be no peace with committed, nor for any misdemeanors of ours, but be- that they had no idea the heir conduct would have led pity them—his justice molined him to secure to them Rome—nor any security for liberty of conscience—excause of our religion, we are compelled to forsake the to a result so serious an sad, and besought them to the rights guaranteed by the law of his country; but his cept in the continued existence of European Protestant ascendancy. It is a sad fact, of which this history reminds us, namely, that neither sovereigns nor churchmen and so be bound by treation or oaths: that fear is the only motive, and force the only argument. mental law of the land, this system of cruelty and fraud

> \* The recent history of the Waldenses is deserving of a separate article-and we purpose to treat of it in an early Number.

> QUEEN ELIZABETH.

With a view of preventing the sacrilegious designs of the Nonconformist party of that day.

I BESEECH your majesty to hear me with patience, and to believe that yours and the Church's safety are dearer to me than is a poor land, the necessaries of life are all dear there, Supper. Their confession of faith was previously read my life, but my conscience dearer than both; and therefore give by Johann Fleidl, after which, the Prince William, bro- me leave to do my duty, and tell you, that princes are deputed ther to His Majesty, preceded the men, and the Princess nursing-fathers of the Church, and owe it a protection; and therefore God forbid that you should be so much as passive in her ruin, when you may prevent it; or that I should behold it withgation went to their eternal rest. The cholera, which out horror and detestation, or should forbear to tell your majesty prevailed in the town at the time, carrried off five; but of the sin and danger of sacrilege. And though you and myself even these had calmness in their last moments, and ex- were born in an age of frailties, when the primitive piety and pressed humble thankfulness to God, who had permitted care of the Church's lands and immunities are much decayed; them to reach a land where they could be strengthened | yet, madam, let me beg that you would first consider that there for their long journey by the body and blood of Christ, are such sins as profaneness and sacrilege; and that if there were and look forward to a Christian sepulture for their re- not, they could not have names in holy writ, and particularly in mains. To attain this object was the only purpose for the New Testament. And I beseech you to consider, that though cond division was to follow the sent deputies to them which some had left their native valley. Ignatius Hau- our Saviour said, "he judged no man," and to testify it would ser, an old man, and for three years previously crippled not judge nor divide the inheritance betwixt the two brethren, by paralysis, came with his will ready-made in his pocket. nor would judge the woman taken in adultery; yet in this point A feeble matron, who had passed her 81st year, continu- of the Church's rights he was so zealous, that he made himself ally urged her children during the journey, to make haste, both the accuser, and the judge, and the executioner, to punish but that, if they wished to secede from the Catholic benefit of school-instruction. If want should anywhere church. The pastor, Traitberger, preached upon the lest she should die in the land of persecution and inhospitality. The prayers of both were heard, and within a the profaners out of the temple, and overthrew the tables of the the empire where a Protestant congregation already exlabourers, and those who are better off be not able to give
march summoned them to proceed on their journey.

few days after the close of their toilsome march, both
money-changers, and drove them out of it. And I beseech you For such an emigration, however, the majority For such an emigration, however, the majority sufficient relief, inasmuch as here they have to begin life to consider, that it was St. Paul that said to those Christians of his time that were offended with idolatry, and vet committed sacrilege, "Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege?" supposing, I think, sacrilege to be the greater sin. This may occasion your majesty to consider, that there is such a sin as sacrilege. And to incline you to prevent the curse that will follow it, I beseech you also to consider, that Constantine the first Christian emperor, and Helena, his mother, that King Edgar, and Edward the Confessor, and indeed many others of your predecessors, and many private Christians, have also given to God and to his Church much land and many immunities, which they might have given to those of their own families, and did not, but gave them as an absolute right and sacrifice to God; and with these immunities and lands they have entailed a curse upon the alienators of them. God prevent your majesty and your successors from being liable to that curse, which will cleave unto Churchlands as the leprosy to the Jews.

And to make you, that are trusted with their preservation, the better to understand the danger of it, I beseech you forget not that, to prevent those curses, the Church's land and power have been also endeavoured to be preserved, as far as human reason and the law of this nation have been able to preserve them, by an immediate and most sacred obligation on the consciences of the princes of this realm. For they that consult Magna Charta shall find, that as all your predecessors were at their coronation, so you also were sworn before all the nobility and bishops there present, and in the presence of God and in his stead, to him that anointed you, to maintain the Church lands, and the rights belonging to it; and this you yourself have testified openly to God at the holy altar, by laying your hands on the Bible then lying upon it. And not only Magna Charta, but many modern statutes than that of persecution. When Protestants speak of have denounced a curse upon those that break Magna Charta, a the flames of Smithfield, or the horrors of St. Bartholo- curse like the leprosy that was entailed on the Jews; for as that, mew's night, they are told that these things are not to so those curses have and will cleave to the very stones of those sin of sacrilege hath and will prove to be entailed on his son and family. And now, madam, what account can be given for the panied the revocation of the edict of Nantes; but again breach of this oath at the last great day, either by your majesty the times are made to hear the blame. The Saltzburg or by me, if it be wilfully or but negligently violated, I know

> And therefore, good madam, let not the late lord's\* exceptions not to prophecy, yet I beg posterity to take note of what is alting a garment, and secretly consumed both; or like the eagle that stole a coal from the altar, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed both her young eagles and herself that stole it. And though I shall forbear to speak reproachfully of your father,

> And consider, that after the violation of those laws to which he had sworn in Magna Charta, God did so far deny him his resins than I am willing to mention. Madam, religion is the foun-

\* The Earl of Leicester, the head of the Nonconformist party.

be exposed to scorn, and become contemptible, as you may al- the Church of Christ in this land; and, thanks be to God, there cessarily become? Is it believe that covetousness, and ready observe it to be in too many poor vicarages in the nation. are no symptoms within but such as betoken his continued favour And therefore, as you are by a late act or acts of parliament en- and support. At no period has the piety and zeal of her bishops trusted with a great power to preserve or waste the Church's claimed from her clergy a greater degree of love and obedience; and eternity approaches?—Eperience alas!—the prolands, yet dispose of them, for Jesus' sake, as you have promised and do not our hearts tell us how willingly, how cordially they to men, and vowed to God-that is, as the donors intended: let are offered? In the number of sacred edifices, too, which are rising neither falsehood nor flattery beguile you to do otherwise; but put up in our land, have we not a pleasing evidence of religious ara stop to God's and the Levite's portion, I beseech you, and the dour on the part of our lay brethren—a promise of still greater approaching ruins of His church, as you expect comfort at the exertions to extend the blessings of pure and undefiled religion, last great day: for kings must be judged. Pardon this affection- till at last they shall become commensurate with our vastly inate plainness, my most dear sovereign; and let me beg to be still creasing population? The peculiarly favoured inhabitants of

A FALL OF LOCUSTS. From "Portugal and Gallicia" by the Earl of Carnarvon.

Speaking of natural exhibitions, a fall of locusts is, beyond all comparison, the most awful I have ever seen, and I may perhaps be excused for digressing from the immediate thread of my narrative to give my readers some account of that dreadful scourge, which is considered in eastern and southern countries the most unfailing manifestation of the wrath of God. Travelling along the western coast of Africa, I once beheld this terrible infliction. These creatures fell in thousands and ten thousands around us and upon us, on the sands along which we were riding, and on the sea that was beating at our feet: yet we were removed from their most oppressive influence; for a few hundred yards to our right, darkening the air, the great innumerable host came on slowly and steadily, advancing in a direct line and in a mighty moving column. The fall of locusts from this central column was so great, that when a cow, directly under the line of flight, attempting ineffectually to graze in the field, approached her mouth to the grass, there rose immediately so dense a swarm that her head was for the moment almost concealed from sight; and as she moved along, bewildered by this worse than Egyptian plague, clouds of locusts rose up under her feet, visible even at a stance, as clouds of dust when set in motion by the wind on a stormy day. At the extremity of the field I saw the husbandmen bending over their staffs, and gazing with hopeless eye upon that host of death which swept like a destroying angel over the land, and consigned to ruin all the prospects of the year; for wherever that column winged its flight, beneath its withering influence the golden glories of the harvest perished, and the leafy honours of the forest disappeared. There stood those ruined men, silent and motionless, everwhelmed with the magnitude of their calamity, yet conscious of their utter inability to control it; while, farther on, where some woodland lay in the line of the advancing column, heath set on fire, and trees kindling into a blaze, testified the general horror of a visitation which the ill-fated inhabitants endeavoured to avert by such a frightful remedy. They believed that the smoke arising from the burning forest, and ascending into the air, would impede the direct march of the column, throw it into confusion, drive the locusts out to sea, and thus deliver the country from their desolating presence. It was an awful, and indeed a painful scene, and I shall never forget it. Yet, perhaps, there was not one of those whose blighted fortunes I then commiserated, who would not have considered my assassination well pleasing to their God; and few, perhaps, who would have scrupled to attack me, as a Christian dog, if I had been unarmed and unattended by a trusty band.

## NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

It is objected, that there is no actual commandment in the New Testament enjoining the establishment of a national Church. We reply, such a commandment was not needed. It had been already given. There had been a period in the history of God's Church, during which it was under the authority of Gentile monarchs, and to those monarchs God had plainly given the necessary commandment, as may be seen in the history (which the reader is requested to peruse) recorded Ezra, 6th and 7th chapters. Was the kingdom of Persia any more a theocracy than is the kingdom of England? We think not. The Old Testament was written for our learning; and it contains the history of all classes of men, kings and people, for the instruction of all classes of men, while the world standeth. We utterly and carnestly protest against a line of argument which treats the Old Testament as obsolete, and demands for every scriptural duty express words in the New. Our opponents, equally with ourselves, do, early to seek the favour and conciliate the friendship of and command their followers to do, what there is no express text for in the New Testament. They build chapels, they organise societies and schools, they find money for endowments, and when they have opportunity they press into their service the influence, as well as the individual exertions, of the great men of this world. None of these things are founded upon any express text in the New Testament; but they are all involved in the great scriptural principle, that every man is bound to exert himself in the position in which God has placed him, to do all that lieth in him for the service of God, not as an individual only, but as the master of a family, of a manufactory, of a warehouse, of a counting-housethe master of a province, or the master of a kingdom. Every man has a corresponding responsibility answering to his position in society, as well as to his personal powers and talents. This principle is well understood when the duty of contributing towards the erection of a chapel, and of influencing others to do so likewise, is inculcated upon opulent and influential men. What then, let me ask, becomes the duty of a man who finds himself, by the grace of God, a Christian, and, in the providence of God, a king? His providential position invests him with a commanding influence: is he, then, to confine his exertions on behalf of God's Church to what he can do as a detached and private individual, apart from his official influence? Upon what new principle is it that he is to be an exception to the general rule, and hide under a bushel the precious talent of royal influence with which God has entrusted him? If it be admitted that he is bound to exercise it, then where shall he look for a specimen of the right mode of its supplies none, and, from the nature of the case, can supply none. finds abundant instruction, not in the history of the Jewish kings over one aged sinner that repenteth, how delightful to only, but of Gentile kings also, to whom it was given to believe spired word of God already alluded to, obviously involve the prinunto which all the people were commanded to contribute. There was a temple to be built, in which all could not, or would not, tially wrong? This is a solemn question. Right and wrong, justice and injustice, are not matters of chronology; they are tinction, to contribute towards the maintenance of a form of worship of which many of them disapprove, God would not at any

and beat upon our Zion, she shall not fall, for her foundation is on the Rock of Ages! No hostile power from without can harm

at God's altar shall be exposed to poverty, then religion itself will see to that, for her prosperity and safety is in it—but I speak of longer we live, the more dead the world we shall necontinued in your favour, and the Lord still continue you in his. | Christian Britain will never, we trust, be suffered to fall a prey to their worst enemies. Long may they be permitted, by the same kind Providence which hath hitherto watched over their altars and their homes, to look with holy delight upon those heaven-directed spires and time-worn walls that beautify and bless their native vales! Long may they appreciate the pious benevolence of their Saxon forefathers in providing for them and for their children, out of their own private estates, those wells of living water, from which the poorest peasant may draw his spiritual refreshment without money and without price;" where the fatherless children are protected, and the mourning widow is consoled; where lies the open Bible; and where, prostrate on the same spot that has been pressed by the knees of generations now sleeping in their green graves around them, and supplicating in the same words a supply for the same wants, they may all hear the blessed message of peace and pardon, and all enter by the same heavenly gate into the mansions of eternal rest! And whilst we encourage these hopes for our own native population, we cannot confine them to our shores alone; they wing their way to our distant colonies in the east and in the west; they follow our ordained missionaries to the north and to the south-we see them, with the bible in their right hand, and the Prayer-book in the left, collecting around them congregations of emancipated thousands, now by the knowledge of Christ made "free indeed." And as we mark in the current of these passing events the speedy accomplishment of our Lord's prophetic words, that "this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations," and then shall the end come, our hearts beat high with expectation Oh, may our lives evince by an active vigilance the sou our hope and the sincerity of our belief!-Rev. M. C. Thompson

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## COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

The visitation of the Diocese of Upper Canada in which the Lord Bishop of Toronto is now engaged, reminds us of the duty of calling the attention of our readers generally, and of our more youthful readers especially, to the important and Apostolic rite of CONFIRMA-TION. We are well aware that full instruction, -more full and satisfactory than in our limited space we can attempt to offer, -will be conveyed by individual clergymen to the younger members of their respective charges, upon this particular ordinance of the Church, and upon those points of Christian doctrine and discipline an acquaintance with which is implied in the usual preparation for that ordinance; still a few remarks from us may not be without benefit, nor inappropriately employ a portion of our editorial space. At present, however, we must confine ourselves to a few introductory observations upon the religious responsibilities of the young.

It will be recollected by our readers, that when God ouchsafed to his chosen people a supply of manna in the desert, which was to be their regular and unfailing sustenance, they were commanded to gather it in the norning. Now there is not, we conceive, any impropriety, -any straining of figure, -in comparing this temporal sustenance of the Israelites with the spiritual nourishment of Christians; in likening the manna which fell in the desert to the religious instruction which God, in the Gospel of his blessed Son, has been pleased to vouchsafe. To pursue the similitude, therefore, how touching and how powerful is the exhortation to gather in this spiritual manna-to seek this religious instruction-to apply for this nurture of the soul, in the morning of life! How persuasive is the counsel to begin our God, by his own appointed way,—that the Christian should, in the morning of life, dedicate himself to he has a heart alive to narre's charms, or awake to the calls of his heavenly Father's service, and ensure for his future progress through the trying stages of this pilgrimage, the pleasantness and peace" of religion! To our younger readers it speaks an admonition which, it is our humble hope, they will receive with the attentive seriousness which the solemn subject demands. It will be happy for them, -we cannot doubt that their own consciences will respond to the declaration,—it will be happy for them if they cherish the good seed while the soil of the heart is mellow; before the tares which the enemy of souls has so thickly planted can gain the mastery there; before the sun of temptation has risen so high and strong in his power, as to wither the expanding buds of piety. The candour, the innocence, the simplicity of the heart of "little children," is a theme on which even our blessed Saviour loved to speak. Ere then the heart of youth becomes contaminated by the grosser passions of our nature or the grosser vices of the world, -while they are an offering, as it were, fit for heaven, -how imperative is the duty to come to their Creator's throne-to acknowledge their due allegiance to their God-to bow before their Saviour's cross, and to acknowledge themselves his soldiers and servants.

To consecrate to religion the vernal flower of life,the spring-time of the earthly career,-is a beautiful and becoming offering. Far better to approach the alexercise? The history of the Church in the New Testament tar of God with such a gift, than to come into his presence with "the cattle upon a thousand hills and with Where next shall be look, but to the Old Testament? There he ten thousand rivers of oil!" If there be "joy in heaven" the "angels of God" must it be, to behold the youthful in God. The historical facts recorded in the portion of the in- champion of the cross despising the allurements of sin and the false pleasures of the world, and going on in firm ship, in which all the people of the nation could not join, but "crown of glory" shall enwreath his temples in a heaciple of a national establishment of religion. We read of a wor- and manly perseverance in the holy struggle until a venly and everlasting world!

To our younger brethren, then, we would freely and worship, but unto the building of which all were compelled, un- affectionately say, Dare to be self-denying,-dare to esder a heavy penulty, to subscribe. Here is the true principle then pouse your crucified Saviour's cause, at this propitious of a national religion, supported by compulsory payments, even season of your lives, in spite of every tempting persuafrom those who cannot, as individuals, conscientiously join in the sion to the contrary. Treacherous companions may tell worship. Is there any thing unjust in this? Any thing essen- you, -the unsanctified world may assure you, -your own deceitful hearts may whisper to you, that there is time enough for religion; that youth is the season for matters of eternal and immutable principle. The one only true the enjoyment of the pleasures of life; that the grave and living God, the Ruler of heaven and earth, is just-unalter- cares of piety, the serious business of the soul, are subably just-in all his works. If there be any thing essentially un- jects only fit for life's decline and not to be intruded just in compelling all classes of a king's subjects, without dis- upon the gay and happy season of youth .- This is advice too frequently offered, and alas! too often accepted. -different as that advice is from what the Book of God right, he would not—he could not—have commanded it. But youth." Is it, indeed, supposed that when the season the grace of God? Is it thought that the corruptions of

worldly-mindedness, and evethe more depraved passions of the heart, all take the flight when life declines gress of passing events, teacs a very different lesson. This assures us that the vain aginations of a corrupted nature cling to degenerate ma even to his latest hour; that, if unconverted in heart al unchanged in principle through the Spirit's teaching,e is as much a stranger as ever to the love and service of s God, -as much wedded to this vain world as in thegayest days of youthful

And why, it is natural to a-why rob the Lord God of any of our time? Why talthe flower of life, for example, and consecrate it as t offering to the world? Why only reserve for the Mar and Giver of all things, the mere refuse of life, -the avings, as it were, of the world and the flesh? Who, whout a pang, could thus requite his gracious and mercil Father? Who could be content with this cold derelion of filial duty; or fail to be alarmed, when he contits these miserable fragments of service with the fulns and the warmth of devotion which is implied in is command, "Mx son, GIVE ME THINE HEART?"

We are warned by our spe to conclude these reflections, -but with a promi of returning to the subject soon. We shall conclus our present observations with the following beautiful marks from the late excellent and learned Bishop Porcus :- "There cannot be conceived a spectacle more gat and lovely than to see a young person struggling wa the temptations of the world, the tyranny of custo, the solicitations of evil company, and the strength of vil passions. To see him not meanly 'following a multide to do evil,' but amidst bad example and strong enticeents, standing alone with virtue in the midst, and darinto be singularly good .-To see the vigour of his undetanding not sunk in sensuality nor dissipated in trifle but rising to the noblest pursuits after truth and virte; and the alacrity of his spirits not exhausted in the ild sallies of intemperate mirth, but exerting itself ingiving life to his devotions and achieving the conquest ver his passions. To see him in short, sacrificing to fower of his days, his gaieties, his pleasures and diversions to the alter of his Creator; and in spite of the impount wit and raillery of thoughtless companions, in soit, of all the obstructions that the wickedness of manor the deceitfulness of his own heart can throw in the ray, steadily and resolutely persevering in a uniform couse of piety and virtue to the

"It cannot fail that such a one must, in the ordinary ourse of things, draw down upon himself the choicest blessings of heaven. And i must surely be a most comfortable reflection tohim that he thus 'grows under the defence of the Most High, and flourishes under the shalow of the Almighty' Itmust give life to all his deigns, inspire him with a mally fortitude in all his resoutions, and diffuse an even cheerfulness and composure through his whole deportment, whilst, like that blessed Master in the same priod of life, 'he grows in stature and in wisdom, and infavour with God and man.'

We observe in some of our Nova Scotia contemporaries a very favourable lotice of a Sermon lately preached by the Rev. Wm. Cogwell, n St. Paul's Church, Halifax, before the "Philathroic Society" of that Province. We have not et had the opportunity of perusing the Sermon, which seems to be uniformly spoken of in terms of the highest paise; but one beautiful extract, published in the Nova Scotia papers and which we give below, will enable our readers in some degree to judge of the propriety of the commendations which it has

"Of the fertility and bundance which mark the products of our soil, what cause have be to yield the palm to any clime be neath the sun! That a prthen region abounds not with the ruits which flourish beneah southern skies, is no reproach; but who can pass through ourland, as the glad voice of spring hath called the sweet warblers to our groves, unlocked the purling rivulets, and decked our fields and voods with the verdure of their early dress, or as the breah of utumn sweeps over the waving gratitude, which the bouties of a Father's gracious hand pre sent, can fail of acknowleging, that, both as regards the features of our country's lovelines and the more solid charms of its fertility, "the lines are fallerto us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." Tru, the san that beams upon us decks not ir forests with the orang bloom, nor inhales the sweet savour of the fragrant pine: but nother doth his heat quicken the deadly iner into life, nor people he shades of our groves with the veno ous reptile or the poisonos herb. True, the sweet notes of the nightingale echo not throgh our glades, nor doth the gaudy plumage of the bird of paradis reflect in its golden hues the brightness of the ray that sports and its beauties: but neither doth the lion's fearful rear awake orror in the unwary traveller's breast, or the beauteous tints of he leopard's coat burst, undesired, upon the view. True, the breges that awake the billow's smile are our coasts, bear not a spic freight upon their wings to refresh the weary seaman, as he draw near our land; but neither doth the tremendous hurricane las the waves into fury, nor the dread siom spread desolation and disnay across our land. stern grasp of winter's ic hand eachains, for some long and dreary months, the energies of the field and flood : but with an air of defiance, the same hand huls back the advances of the pestilential fever, and crushes, ere they bust into luxuriance, the noxious buds

There has lately been traismitted to us a copy of a Sermon entitled "Faith in tod," by A. J. Williamson Esq., formerly, we believe, a hedical practitioner. The composition of sermons by lymen is, in this country at east, an unusual occupation, ind as a general rule is better left to those whose peculiar office it is to declare the counsel of God; but there is much in the circumstances under which the present production is given to the world, as developed in the introductory remarks which precede it, which would, apart from all other considerations, induce us to receive it with indulgence. If the sermon before us be the offering of a spirit broken and contrite for the offences of a past unprofitable life, it must be aca critic's impartial eye. Better such essays—as the author himself very plainly hints-than the volumes of poetic and unmeaning trash which some, with a very reckless waste of time in composing them and a more serious waste of their worldly means in publishing them, are occasionally induced to promulgate, to the serious discomfort of those who have the slightest discernment of what constitutes the charm of poetry

From the sermon of Mr. Williamson we make the following extracts, -commenting with not a little ingenuity and force on the absurdity of those who reject revelation cause it is mysterious:-

"The maker of the five chronometers, which are reputed to have borne a test of climate in the nothern regions, for two years, with Captain Ross; and which, on their return, were found to have varied but six seconds, among the five, from the pendulum time have sanctioned it. Nay, if it were not essentially just and contains, to "remember our Creator in the days of our at Greenwich—to the time of which they had been assimilated for experiment—might have given me one of the two, of the number, which had not, under all the circumstances, varied a he did command it in the days of Ezra. It was essentially right, therefore, then. And if so, there is nothing in the lapse of three thousand years to make it essentially wrong now.— Rev. H. M. ture of piety and to advancement in the knowledge and unnecessary at present to explain to you; as my immediate object is only to make you a present of it. I have bestowed sufficient labour and attention, in the construction of this machine, SECURITY OF THE CHURCH.

SECURITY OF THE CHURCH.

Let the rain descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow one needful thing of the soul's interests? Is it imagined that the standard one needful thing of the soul's interests? Is it imagined that the standard of this machine. It will keep true time without any assistance on your part, but that which you shall daily contribute, in the agreeable occupance of this machine. It will keep true time without any assistance on your part, but that which you shall daily contribute, in the agreeable occupance of this machine. It will keep true time without any assistance on your part, but that which you shall daily contribute, in the agreeable occupance of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no other anxiety will disturb the necessary attention to the order and fashion of its internal arrangement. All that is necessary of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no other anxiety will disturb the necessary attention to the order and fashion of its internal arrangement. All that is necessary of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no other care, no other anxiety will disturb the necessary attention to the order and fashion of its internal arrangement. All that is necessary of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no other care, no other anxiety will disturb the necessary attention to the order and fashion of its internal arrangement. All that is necessary of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no other care, no other anxiety will disturb the necessary attention to the order and fashion of its internal arrangement. All that is necessary of the world so far subdued, that no other care, no othe

feet timekeeper; and me of the pleasure I have proposed to my-self, in making it a lasting remembrance. But I will not anti-cipate foolishness in one for whom I have manifested so great a regard; but, rather, the contrary. Take this gift, therefore, and keep it—and long may you live to enjoy the pleasure of wear-

Would it have been an act of folly and ingratitude in me, to have repaid a friendship like this, for all the wisdom, ingenuity, time, labour, cost, and kindness, thus freely extended to me; by the adoption of a stranger's suggestion-whose character was the suggestion—that, in the cautionary part of his address, y friend was entitled to no faith? Would it have been unworthy in me, to have acted upon such a suggestion; and by remov-ing a pin from the beautiful framework of my chronometer, unsettled the fixture, and destroyed the regularity of its motion? Would it have been justifiable in the donor, after such a wanton buse of his goodness on my part, to have consigned me to my own reflections on the subject; and, as far as he was concerned, to the inconvenience of being without a Timekeeper—of which he had so generously taught me the value—forever? To all these uestions an affirmative answer must be returned. And shall it ot affect us to hear, that, though unbelief and disobedience, we have wrought confusion in the universe, and brought destruction through the incomprehensibility of his love upon the Living

"A certain man went to the dervish and proposed three ques-

First:-Why do they say that God is omnipresent? I do ot see him in any place; show me where he is. Second:—Why is a man punished for crimes, since, whatever the does proceeds from God? Man has no free will, for he can-

not do any thing contrary to the will of God—and if he had power he would do every thing for his own good.

Third:—How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is composed of that element? And fire can make no impression

The dervish took up a clod of earth and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the cadi and said, I proposed three questions to such a dervish, who flung a clod of earth at my head, which made it ache. The cadi having sent for the derrish asked-why did you throw a clod of earth at his head instead of answering his questions? The dervish replied,—The clod of earth was an answer to his speech. He says he has a pain in his head—let him show me where it is, and I will make God visible to him. And, why loes he exhibit a complaint against me? Whatever I did was the act of God—I did not strke him without the will of God-what power do I possess? And, as he is composed of earth, how can he suffer from that element? The man was confounded, (as well he might be,) and the cadi highly pleased with the dervish's answer"

recently established between England and Halifax, we have received the decision of the Judges of England on the Clergy Reserves' Bill. Their Lordships, it will be seen, have decided that, according to the Statutes of the realm, the term "Protestant Clergy" is not to be restricted to the Clergy of the Church of England, but is to be interpreted as comprehending those of the Church of Scotland also.

There cannot, as we have often stated, be a more confpetent tribunal for the correct and valid decision of this question, than the Judges of England; and we freely surrender our own opinion upon that point, in deference to authority so unquestionable and impartial. We trust that this decision may be made the basis of a sound and constitutional settlement of the question of the Reserves. and that in a little time a disposal of them will be effected, from which-be it for better or worse-there shall be no appeal. To the award of the Imperial Parliament, be it what it may, we shall bow with submission, and shall yield a conscientious and Christian obedience to whatsoever, upon this point, may become the Law of

In one essential particular, our opinion touching this juestion has been fully sustained, viz. that the delegation of the power to "vary or repeal" to the Provincial Parliament, excluded them from any legislation upon appropriations already made, and had a reference only to allottments succeeding the period at which such legislation should be entered upon. We stated very explicitly, in the month of March 1838, our persuasion that if this special point was submitted to the "Judges of England," such would be their unqualified award; and the promulgated decision of those Judges proves that we were right.

It is probable that some provision for the final allottment of the Reserves will be interwoven in the proposed Bill for the Union of the Provinces.

It gives us great pleasure to perceive, from an advertisement in the Niagara Chronicle, that St. Mark's Church, in that town, is about to be enlarged. We have long thought that a sacred edifice comparatively so small was quite inadequate to the accommodation of the large number of members of our Church resident in the town and neighbourhood of Niagara. We trust that our brethren, in the present undertaking,-in which we heartily wish them "God speed,"-will not overlook the claims of the way-faring man and the poor in this land were dotted with village steeples. increased accommodation, but by a proportionate allottment of free sittings make some provision for those who the rain so heavily falling, that I was three hours in going 'have nothing to pay."

We are happy also to learn that the new Church at gave some account on a former occasion, has been so far completed as to be used for divine service. It was opposed completed as to be used for divine service. It was opened for this purpose on the 31st ult.; and we are glad to hear that a good prospect exists of raising amongst the congregation the necessary funds for the entire completion of the interior.

We publish on our last page to-day a list of the Agents of this Journal, in order that our subscribers may be at no loss in understanding into whose hands subscriptions are to be paid. Where the name of a layagent is not given, the resident or officiating clergyman is to be understood as acting in that capacity. Our clerical brethren will, indeed, in all cases receive subscriptions in behalf of "The Church," where payment to them may be more convenient.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS From the Journal of the Rev. W. Dawes, Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal, Lower Canada.

February 14.- Went to Roxham. Visited a family on the road to catechise the children who are preparing for baptism .-The parent was much pleased and thankful. Then proceeded to another house by appointment to baptize two children who were to be brought up from Champlain, in the United States, for the rpose. They rejoiced much at having their children baptized in the Church, an opportunity they had long desired. They were Irish people. Hence to Roxham for Evening Service.

February 15.—On to Bogtown-roads very bad-visited the children I had appointed to baptize at my next visit—to instruct and prepare them; and sent notice for Service in the evening at the school house-between seventy and eighty persons attended. After the second lesson, baptized nine children. After prayers, explained the character of the Liturgy and the requirements of the Rubric. This was the first time the Church Service had ever been used there; and they had never seen a Church Minister in that part till I visited them. One of the fathers whose children were baptized, expressed a touching complaint that in this Christian country, they should have no instruction provided for their

February 26 .- At half past eight began our Sunday Schoolthirteen children only attended—at 10 o'clock, Divine Service. February 28. To return to Napierville, to superintend the the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society to the several barracks in July 7.— Met my children as usual—stormy morning—only

dation and cement of human societies; and when they that serve her—for I speak not of the national establishment; let the nation stroys the canker-worm of cruption; and that the justed, in their several positions, and to each other; that, to this part of the country. Went in the afternoon on horseback to disturb the least of them, is to mar the whole. A consequence a back settlement in the bush, five miles from Napierville—held which will, at once, deprive you of the use and beauty of a perbaptism. This settlement has been formed seventeen years and no clergyman has ever visited them.

March 1 .- Returned to Napierville and aftewards left for Sherrington-visited a poor sick family two miles back in the woodsat seven P. M. held Divine Service at a private house.

March 2.-Left for Covey Hill-visited a family on the road (who have children for baptism) to catechise them. Also visited a sick old man-had been ten years from Ireland, and had never since once heard a Sermon from a Church Minister, which he had greatly desired-left with him Dean Stanhope's Meditation for

March 4.—On road to the Flats, called at an old lady's, who had been sick-her neighbours and self hoped I could visit their settlement-many not having conveyances could not go so far in bad roads as our Sunday places of meeting-instructed the chil-

March 7.—Left for Beech Ridge—called on a family who have children for baptism—a careless man, having neglected his duty so long, scarcely feels it a duty, though he admits it. Divine Service in the evening-about sixty persons attended-

ome came a considerable distance. The settlers are more faoured in this part, having a resident Minister of the Church of Scotland among them.

March 8 .- One pious old woman from Yorkshire, had always at home attended Services on the Sabbath; here, deprived of all, regretted it deeply. This place had been settled seventeen years, and had never been visited by a Clergyman; and for four years had no Minister of any denomination to visit them.

March 14.—In a poor Irishman's cottage, baptized his sick

March 16 .- On to Bang-All by appointment-at Evening Service, at which about thirty persons attended, baptized five chil-

March 16 .- Twenty four miles journey to Covey-Hill.

March 17.—At half past eight attended our Sunday School as isual—forty one children present. After Divine Service, left at the usual hour for Hemmingford, where, after Service, I catechised some of the children. On the road, called on an old woman-who expressed most feelingly her delight in again having the privilege of attending Church. She comes four miles to Service. On leaving our School-House at Covey Hill, a young man, the part of his neighbours, a visit—they are Church people from the North of Ireland.

March 24 .- At the usual hour met the Sunday scholars-a soldier attended to teach, and offered to assist on the alternate Sundays, when I am not present -- with gratitude to our heavenly Father do we mark the smallest fruit of our ministry.

March 26.—Left for Mooerstown, in the States, the settlenent referred to above -one old man of seventy years came out to welcome the Church Minister, and hoped once again, before be died, to partake of the Lord's Supper in the Church. His young son seemed to catch a glow of the old man's fervour, and heartily and cheerfully ran to advertise the neighbours to assemble in the April 1.-Went to somewhat a wild settlement, through a bad

unformed road. In the evening, (notices having been sent), about thirty persons attended Service, at the house where I was kindly received-many present, who had been from eight to fourteen years in the country, and attached to the Church of their fathers, yet have had but two or three opportunities of attending its ministrations. They expressed much gratification at the visit.

April 7.—As usual met the Sunday School—three children came six miles—at Divine Service had a full School-house left for Odelltown, where, at the usual hour, we had a very large attendance, the weather being propitious.

April 12.—Catechised the children—one youth of eighteen, and a girl of nineteen years old, in the house where I stayed, have not been baptized—the parents not having an opportunity of meeting a Clergyman—rough accommodation here—but a hearty welcome, which softens the hardest bed, and as (we trust) good is communicated, more than compensates.

April 14.—Met Sunday School at Covey Hill as usual—fifty

children present. April 16 .- Left for West side of Covey Hill-a newly former settlement of Irish Protestant Church families—nearly all 'shan' ties' yet-no school-at five o'clock had Service. One old lady, who said she had been bred in the Church of England, had but once or twice within twenty years had an opportunity of hearing a Church Minister-thanked God for this opportunity.

April 19 .- Left for Sherrington-nineteen miles. April 22.—An old countryman, who expressed the intenses ratification at once again being able to attend the Services of his Church, wished me much to stop the night at his house, which I accordingly did. They seem feelingly alive to the charms of the village Church at home, and the loss they sustain at not hearing, the Church going bell, when the Sabbath appears. Oh! that this

April 24.—Left for Norton Creck—the roads were so bad, and miles—at seven P. M. in a low School-house, there met as many as could enter it-many brought their prayer-books. April 30.—Left for West Hemmingford, where had appointed the

May 1.—After morning prayer, catechised the children of the family where I stopped, which is my usual practice—went on Sherrington Divine Service at half past three about forty pro-

May 2.—Left through a bad road for Bogtown—at half Pas three held Divine Service as appointed.

May 3.-To Bang-All; and, at seven P. M., Divine Service in a private house.

May 17.—Went twenty three miles to Sherrington—on road called on a family from Yorkshire, lately settled here from the States. They attended Service on Sunday, and expressed their thanks to God for that opportunity, the first afforded them since landing (eight or nine years ago) in America—they had reserved four children, born in this country, to be baptised by their own Minister. In the evening walked to a back settlement about three miles distant, over logs, to visit a poor sick family. One old man who walked up with me, said, coming to this country was like being transported—in sickness or in trouble, no one to visit them with words of comfort and encouragement.

June 17.—To Beaver Meadow, where in evening we had Divine Service—after Sermon, the congregation remaining, I bap tised five children of one family, whom I had often previously seen to instruct, preparatory to the Sacrament. The parents from Yorkshire, have been here eight years without once seeing a

June 25.—Stopped at a house to examine and instruct two adults for baptism, a brother and sister. This family has been here nineteen years, (about the age of the daughter to be baptized,) and had tized,) and had never seen a Clergyman—eight children were

unbaptized when I first came to them. June 28.—Catechised the children, and amongst them one (ten years old) presented for baptism, but refused till an opportunity tunity was had of inquiring into her knowledge of Divine things and practice—and to instruct her.

July 1.—An old gentleman from Yorkshire, had been here seventeen years, and never once had the opportunity (he told me) of attending Church Sania of attending Church Service or hearing a Clergyman preach, til my arrival in this part. He hoped the privilege would be continued to them now that it was begun.

July 4.—Though the rain was falling heavily, two poor families brought from five miles distant, four children for baptism. with a man who has never been baptized, yet desires that his chil-

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some had come from eight or ten miles distant.

July 11.—The people just about here (or rather some few) can't or won't divest themselves of the fear of tithes, if they attend the ministrations of a Clergyman of the Church; or, as they call it, "ENCOURAGE" them to come into the country.

OPENING OF TRINITY CHAPEL, MONTREAL. The exertions that have been made by the Christian public, during the last three or four years, to spread the lights of our religion through the land deserves the most favorable mention, and the most hearty wishes for success. The isolated Protestant in the French parishes, and the all but benighted inhabitant of the forest, differing in situation of life but similar in their destitution as to means of religious instruction, are each of them again in the way of being enabled to listen to the words of life. In accomplishing these results, we are happy to say that all denomina tions of Protestants have shewn praiseworthy union. But we are led more particularly to mention to-day the efforts of the Church of England under the Right Reverend Bishop of Montreal. At no time since the first planting of the Church in Canada, has such a demand existed for the services of her ministers .- Not that the necessity for them did not exist before, but that there seems to be at present an awakening towards spiritual things among the

and regret because of the fewness of the laborers. His Lordship yesterday consecrated Trinity Church, lately erected here, and preached on the occasion a highly appropriate sermon from the 95th psalm. Want of room prevents us from giving even a synopsis of the learned Bishop's discourse; we can only say, that he pointed out with effect the parallelisms in the rites and observances of the religion of the ancient Jews, and that of our Saviour; he maintained the propriety of the church ritual with eloquence and force; he showed the antiquity of a liturgy and its benificial effects both in regard to the pastors and their flocks, the fitness of the ceremonies in the performance of public worship, and concluded with a general view of the economy of

People, which produces this demand, and which raises, we doubt

not, joy in the breast of his Lordship because of the harvest,

We were much disappointed to see so few present.—Montreal Herald, June 4.

## Civil Antelligence.

the Church.

THE UNICORN STEAMER.

From the New York Albion. CANADA BILL. CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Chancellor, on Monday, after informing the House of Lords that the Judges were in attendance, moved that they deliver their opinions on the questions touching the Canada Clersy Reserves, which had been referred to the Lord Chancel Company of the Lord Chancel Ch sy Reserves, which had been referred to them by the House.

This motion having been agreed to, the Lord Chief Justice Tindall advanced to the bar, and stated, that all the Judges except Lord Denman and Lord Abinger had met at Sergeaut's Inn

consider the questions proposed to them by the House, and that they had unanimously agreed upon the answers to be given—
Their Lordships' questions were as follows—"1. Whether the words 'a Protestant clergy' in the 31st George III. c. 31. sec. 35 to 42, includes any other than clergy of the Church of England, and D. and Protestant bishops and priests and deacons, who have received Episcopal ordination? And if any other, what other 2. Whether the effect of the 41st section of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, be not entirely prospective, giving power to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, as to future allotments and appropriations; or whether t can be extended to effect lands which have been alre ted and appropriated under former grants? 3. Whether the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, having in an act 'to provide for the sale of Clergy Reserve. erves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' enacted hat it should be lawful for the Governor, by and with the ade of the Executive Council, to sell, alienate, and convey in ee-simple, all or any of the said Clergy Reserves; and having enacted, in the same act, that the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or may be invested under the authority of the act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the eventh and eight years of the reign of his late Majesty King of the Curth, intitled 'An act to authorize the sale of part de Clergy Reserves in the Province of Upper and Lower Ca hada, shall be subject to such orders and directions as the Gover-nor in council shall make and establish for investing in any secuwithin the Province of Upper Canada the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said Reserves, or any Protostant answered. "We are all of opinion that the words 'a Protestant clergy, in the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, are large enough to include, and that they do include, other clergy than the clergy of the Church of England;" and when their Lordships asked, "If any other, what other?" the Judges answered, "The clergy of the Church of Scotland." To the second question the Judges said, "We are all of opinion that the effect of the 41st section of the statut. statute is prospective only; and that the power thereby given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either Province cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants." In answer to the last question, the Judges said, "We all agree in opinion that the Legislative Course." tive Council and assembly of Upper Canada have exceeded their anthority in passing an act to provide for the sale of the Clergy the distribution of the proceeds thereof, in respect of both the enactments specified in your Lordships' question; and that the sales which have been, or may be, affected in consultations.

consequence, are contrary to the provisions of the statue of George III., and therefore void." From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The steam boat Unicorn, the first of Mr. Cunard's line, departed Halifax, on Monday, the 1st of June, at 11 A. M., and departed again the same evening for Boston, where she arrived on Wednesday evening the 3d, after a passage of forty hours.

The passengers have subscribed a sum of money to purchase and processes and processes and processes are the subscribed as the subsc

and present a piece of plate to Caprain Douglas. nown Capt. D. as a commander of one of the steam packets between Montreal and Quebec, and we have no doubt he will be a

The Irish municipal reform bill had its second reading by a vote of 131 to 32.

Tuesday, May 5.—In the House of Commons there was a long and very interesting debate on the subject of convict transporta brought on by a petition, numerously signed, for its total

Wednesday, May 6 .- In the House of Commons the debate on Wednesday, May 6.—In the House of Commons the account of Stanley's registration bill was again postponed, in consequence of the absence of Lord John Russell—which absence was caused by the recent murder of his uncle, Lord William Russell.

Friday, May 8.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Mountcashell. Cashel moved to have laid on the table the address of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, imploring her Majesty to promote enigration to that country; also what had passed between the igration Company and Government on that subject. He said company was willing to give up £60,000 due to them by Go-The Earl of Aberdeen asked if Government intended to do any

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Sky. Lord Melbourne said no.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the budget would be deferred from the 11th to the

Monday, May 11.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Mountcashel inquired whether government would guarantee the payment of interest on the loan of £250,000 voted by the House of Assembly: bly in Upper Canada, to carry on public works in that province.—Viscount Duncannon said he could not undertake to give the guarante.

In the House of Commons the Earl of Darlington moved the is-In the House of Commons the Earl of Darlington moved the istue of a new writ for Ludlow, although urged to postpone his motion on account of Lord John Russell's absence. Mr. Warburton moved that the subject be postponed to Thursday—lost 215 to down, and the subject was debated until a late hour.

Tuesday, May 12.—Earl Stanhope moved an address to her Majesty are in the subject was debated until a late hour.

Port of the motion Early standard the way and consur-

Lord Palmerston; he also censured Captain Elliott severely,

in a general review of his proceedings.

Lord Melbourne replied, opposing the motion, and vindicating Lord Palmerston and Captain Elliott.

The Duke of Wellington, in a speech of unusual length for him carnestly advised the dismissal of the motion by voting the previous question. Under existing circumstances he thought it inas question. Under existing circumstances he thought it inent for the house to pronounce an opinion on the case. He ntreated their lordships to give no vote—for himself, if his advice and regarded, he should decline voting, because he would neiother to advise her Majesty to submit to insults such as he be-

thirty-five attended—nearly one hundred persons present at Church lieved had never before been inflicted on a representative of the

The Duke's advice was followed—the previous question v oved and carried, amounting to a negative of the motion.

Wednesday, May 13.—House of Lords not in session.

In the House of Commons the day was devoted to petitions. One of these, signed by 16,000 inhabitants of Sheffield, was for Parliamentary reform. It embraced six objects-1, the dismissal of the present ministers-2, that her Majesty would form a minisby by which universal suffrage should be made a cabinet measure 3, that no time should be wasted in long speeches while the people were starving-4, that all lawyers be excluded from Parliament—5, that a compendium of laws be framed, instead of the seventy-five huge volumes in which the statutes are now contained—and 6, that the heirs and descendants of peers be excluded from the House of Commons.

the House of Commons.

Thursday, May 14.—In the House of Lords counsel were heard against the Irish municipal reform bill.

In the Commons Sir S. Canning put questions concerning the relations of England with Persia. Lord Palmerston said they relations of England with Persia. Lord Palmerston said they were just the same as they had been the past year. An envoy from Persia had arrived last summer, to whom Lord P. gave a distinct statement of British demands. The answer of the envoy was totally unsatisfactory. A rejoinder had been sent, to which no reply had yet been received. He was confident, however, that the demands of England would be fully complied with.

After this the new writ for Ludlow was again debated, Lord J. After this the new with the did not oppose the motion, but stated his intention at an early day to introduce a general measure to ent bribery at elections.

Sir Robert Peel expressed his approval of Lord John Russell's course, and the motion carried.

Mr. Duncombe moved the discharge of Stockdale and his attor-

ney, Howard, and the motion was carried. THE TWO SICILIES. The quarrel between England and the King of the Two Sicilies as been happily adjusted by the mediation of France.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. On the 7th of May. Lord John Russell gave his promised expla-

nation, as follows:—

I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to ans wer the question which the honourable gentleman has just put to me; but no doubt there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, me; but no anote there is constanted and at papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary. The house will recollect I state I there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undistarbed by the two par-

ties, made in the course of the spring of 1839.

With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the Government of the United States. At the same time comthe Government of the United States. At the same time com-missioners were appointed by the Government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. Their report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and under the consideration of the Government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the Government of the United States, informing them how far we can

This is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The agree-ment proposed by General Scott, and agreed to by the Governor of Maine, was, that Great Britain should hold the valley of Upper St. John, and Maine that of the Aroostook, without it being conceded that the right was in either. Unfortunately the agreen did not state the exact position in which the jurisdiction of either party was to remain. That agreement was offered by General Scott on the 21st of March, it was agreed to by Sir John Harvey on the 23d March, and by the Government of Maine on the 25th. It afterward appeared, late in the autumn, that the persons belong ing to this civil posse of Maine, had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, and had established themselves in a position where the Fish River falls into the St. John, called the Mouth or Confluence of St. John and the Fish River.

The party which had advanced into the valley of Upper St. sisted of only twenty or thirty individuals, armed with guns and a field-piece, which they fired off in token of taking possession. In consequence of these proceedings there were remon strances made by Mr. Fox to the Government of the United States and it not appearing that there was likely to be any effectual check put to those proceedings, the Governor of the British North American provinces, in connexion with the commander of the forces, has advanced two companies of Infantry, to a place certainly within the disputed boundary. In the representation made on the part of the United States, there certainly must have been some oversight on the part of the Governor of Maine in his communications to the secretary of state for the United States, in not adverting to that point, but merely referring to another part of the agreement in which it was stated that they had done nothing to disturb the

Madawaska settlement.

They confined the limits of the Madawaska settlement within a very restricted boundary, while we contend that it extends to the Fish River. (Hear.) However, according to the last accounts received from that country, it does not appear that Maine enterof going beyond what she has hitherto done. I have been given to understand that such is the opinion entertained on this subject by those on the spot, and I believe that it is also the opinion of the Governor of New Brunswick that the two parties will remain in their present position, and there is, I will not

say no possibility, but certainly no probability, of any collision taking place between the adverse parties. (Hear, hear.)

Such being the state of affairs, it appeared to me to be my duty to write to the Governor of British America, and to the commander of the forces in that country, to state my opinion that it would be exceedingly desirable, if any ambiguity existed in the instrument agreed upon between the Governor of New Brunswick and the rived at Paris with his family. Governor of Maine, in order to avoid any chance of collision between the adverse parties, that the exact geographical position at present occupied by each party should be distinctly ascertained and made the foundation of a fresh agreement. Gov. Thomson coincided with me in opinion on this point, and in obedience to my wishes he sent to the American government to make such a proposal, adding, which is a matter of great importance, and of which I entirely approve, a proposition that commissioners should be ap-pointed on each side, to see that such agreement should be fairly

Such is an outline of the state of affairs at present between the two countries—no doubt it implies that differences of an unpleasant nature have occurred between the two countries on this question of the boundary; but when I consider how much both question of the boundary; but when I consider how inder both accountries are interested in the preservation of peace—(hear, hear, and cheers)—the great responsibility that will be incurred by whichever country shall unnecessarily have recourse to hostilities, (cheers,) I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of

all existing differences. (Cheers.)

Canada.—Lord John Russell said,' that looking to the precedents having any analogy to the bill for the government of Canada, it appeared that no precedents bearing exactly upon the point in question were in existance; but, looking to the analogy of those cases which the most nearly resembled it, he was of opinion that it was necessary to obtain the vote of a committee of the whole house on the subject before the house could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the could be compared to the could be compared to the could be compared to the cashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb. (Cries of "bravo,") M. Hernoux rushed to the tribune, and proposed to oak a million of frances for the removal of the ashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb. (Cries of "bravo,") M. Hernoux rushed to the tribune, and proposed to vote with enthusiasm the money asked for. The president said he was equally inspired by this generous impulse, for the presentation of a new law. The deputies quitted their seats, and for a quarter of an hour the business was suspended. could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the appropriation of revenue for forming such civil list. Under those circumstances, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a committee on Monday se'unight (17th) for the purpose of considering the clause of the bill relating to the charge of the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada.

—Agreed to.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

No change appears to have taken place in the question between these two powers, and indeed Lord Palmerston declared in the United States of Commons that matters remained in statu quo.

In Turkey the good work of reform was vigorously pressed forword. A proof of the sincerity of the Sultan was recently afforded in the deposition of Akliff Pacha from the government of the complaint of the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord John Russell had announced in the House that government did not intend, this year, to propose any direct grant for the

purpose of emigration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that, before the close of the session, the expense of the war with China would be brought before the House and a vote taken upon it.

The papers make no farther mention of the "maternal probabilities" of the Queen, and we perceive that her Majesty had re-

sumed her dancing enjoyments, the cessation of which was chiefly relied on as evidence in support of the prevailing rumor.

The Rev. George Grantham, one of the fellows of Magdalen

College, Oxford, was found lying dead under the window of his room. Supposed that he fell out while raising the sash. The papers announce the death of Judith Grisi, sister of the elebrated Julia, and herself a vocalist of some eminer

The Queen gave her first state ball since the royal marriage, on the night of May 11. Among the Company were Earl Grey, Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Ripon and Earl of Aberdeen—a curious mingling of political oppo-

The Queen's birth day, May 18, was to be celebrated as a na-

The Queen's birth day, may 15, may to be celebrated as a national holyday throughout the kingdom.

The approaching marriage of the Russian Grand Duke to the Princess Mary of Hesse Darnstadt, has been officially announced.

The Spanish General Cordova died at Lisbon on the 29th of

Col. Pasley had fired another of his monstrous charges against the wreck of the Royal George, and with excellent effect.

MURDER OF LORD VILLIAM RUSSELL. The murder of an aged and ighly-respected nobleman has eated a painful sensation in Lundon. On Tuesday morning, Lord William Russell, brother of the late and uncle of the pre Duke of Bedford and of Lord John Russell, was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The circumstances were detailed at a coroner's inquet held at the residence of the murdered nobleman, in Norfolk st, Park Lane.

Lord William, who was in his eventy-third year, rather infirm and very deaf, lived alone in his louse in Norfolk street; his es-tablishment consisting of two fenale servants and a Swiss valet, who had only been a short time in his service. On Tuesday evenwho and only occur and interest to his bed-room at his usual hour—half past ten. The two women-servants went to bed about the same time; the valet sitting in till nearly twelve, when his the same time, the task stands of the heart were, when his master's bell summoned him; an he assisted Lord William to undress, saw him get into bed, andby his Lordship's desire lighted a candle and gave him a book. There was nothing extraordinary in Lord William's appearance or ianner.

The valet then went to bed. 'he doors and windows were all

fastened. About a quarter befor seven on Wednesday morning Sarah Mancer, the housemaid, gt up; and she found the papers in her master's writing room scatered about. His opera-glass, cloak, and some other articles ofdress, were in the hall wrapped up as if ready to be carried off. The plate in the pantry was all "lying about," and some of it takn; so there was no doubt a rob-bery had been committed. She ent up stairs and called the va-let, who was almost dressed, havig only his coat to put on. He let, who was almost dressed, havig only his coat to put on. He ran down stairs, and said, "Som person has been robbing; for God's sake, go and see where his Lordship is." They went into Lord William's room, and found im lying on his back, his head nearly severed from his body, and he clothes soaked with his blood. Courvoisier, the Swiss valet, ws arrested, and his examination was still in progress. The facts heited pointed strongly to him as the perpetrator of the murder.

STATE O TRADE.

YORKSHIRE.—More goods of a general description were sold last week in the cloth halls at Ltds than during any week in the is posed of out of market, and tis, together with the prospect of in early and abundant harvest, iduces the expectation of a good and full trade. Trade was alsonore brisk in the ware houses;

mained very firm.

THE TEA TRADE, MONDA—The deliveries of tea last week mounted to 363,000 lbs. bein again rather less. There has been very little doing in the arket, and we cannot quote any buoyancy in prices; in fact, owig to expected large arrivals, there were plenty of sellers but no buers this afternoon, at 2s. 51d. to

2s. 6d. per lb. for Company's Cogon.

From a report of the British ad Foreign Temperance Society in London it appears that the number of tectotallers—of strict abstinence men and women—in the tited Kingdom at the present moment, was estimated at tree man, as an a quarter; of which upward of two millions were attives of Ireland.

From the Sus of May 15.

THE BUDGET.—The Chardor of the Exchequer has just orwarded his Budget, and has sted that the expenditure for the year, including all extras, will 1 £49,432,000, while the whole revenue, making certain expected batements, on a favorable estimate would not exceed £46,70,000, shewing a deficiency of £2,700,000. To meet this the ight Honorable Gentleman reno increase in the Stamp duties. The duties on spirits-in order to avoid any change in the differential protection, -are to be raised uniformly 4d. in the gallon. Thduties on corn, as they are not raised for revenue, are not to be irreased, and the duties on stage coaches and licenses are not to e increased. The Chancello proposes to reduce the taxes on for-wheel carriages to a uniform rate of £3 per carriage. All thalterations to take effect from

The opening prices of Securits were.—Consols  $91\frac{3}{8}$  to  $91\frac{1}{9}$  for Money, and  $91\frac{1}{9}$  to  $91\frac{5}{8}$  for Acount; New  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents,  $100\frac{3}{8}$  to  $100\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills are 1940 21s, prem. FRACE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, o the 12th of May, the Minister of the Interior announced that the King had commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena, and contents Figure 1. vey to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon. On this event the Journal des Debats reneks as follows :-

"Who would have said, twent-five years ago, when England was directing against France the hole of Europe, that the day was so near at hand when these to nations, reconciled by a new revolution, would rely upon each ther for the maintenance of the peace of the world, so long distribed by their quarrels? Who would have thought that Englandanxious to efface a sad remembrance from its annals, would have expressed its desire that the restoration of the ashes of Napobn might become the pledge of the permanent reconciliation of th two nations?

The alliance with England is sill farther consolidated by this event. In vain do diplomatists'dlw up treaties, if they are not ratified in the hearts of the people We may now, however, believe, to use the noble expression of the British government, that leon are to be deposited.

The Constitutional states that the Cabinet received only on Monday evening the despatch of the Eglish Government, announcing ts compliance with the application or the remains of Napoleon. The Cabinet, adds this journal, as resolved to take the opportunity of announcing this plasing intelligence to the Chamber of Deputies. It says also the Generals Bertrand, Gourgaud and Petit, and Count de Las Casa, will accompany the Prince de

Joinville on his mission to St. Helna.
"It is supposed," observes the Tnivers, "that the transferring Mr. Daton, late U. S. Ministent the court of Spain, had ar-

The proceedings in the Chambr, when the announcement respecting Napoleon was made, are hus described: "The Minister of the Interioraid, "the King has commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena (bursts of cheering interrupted he sentence)—and to take from there the ashes of the Emperor apoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in Fince." (Repeated cries of bravo.) "Our magnanimous ally," contined the minister, "in this cir cumstance has wished to efface the last trace of past animosity; if any still existed it ought to be wried in the tomb of Napoleon. The frigate charged with this preious deposit will arrive at the mouth of the Seine, and anothervessel will bring the ashes to Paris, where they will be placed by the Invalids, and a solemn cere-

mony worthy of the country and of the occasion will take place. "Napoleon was legitimate so ereign of this country, and at his return he must reign and command still. His sword will be placed on the monument to be erected in this glorious and silent asylum of his former comrades in arms. For an important monument must be erected, accompanied combre et de silence (verbatim.)— The project of law we propose is to ask a million of francs for the

Nicomedia, on the complaint of the inhabitants that he was cruel

Bombay letters of March 31 announce that preparations for the Chinese expedition were in progress, on a most extensive scale. Singapore was the place, and the 7th of May the time,

The Supreme elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was issued under constraint of a foreign power—that his acts were therefore invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANCES,

Since this day week, there have been large arrivals of foreign. Wheat, with moderate supplies of foreign Barley and Flour; of Malt, coastwise, the largest during the season; but from Ireland the imports of all articles in the trade still continue extremely limited. From Tuesday to Friday duty was paid on 76,435 quarters of Wheat, 12,757 quarters of Barley, 177 quarters of Peas, 1933 quarters Indian Corn, and 14,027 barrels of Flour, all of which are available for consumption; but, notwithstanding this which are available for consumption; but, notwithstanding this accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weather, accession of stocks, and a very great improvement in the weathe and in some instances a shall advance on both has been realized.

For Indian Corn there has been a good demand for Ireland, and considerable purchases have been made, and latterly at 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance.

New Irish Wheat has also been taken to a considerable extent for the same destination, which has greatly reconsiderable extent for the same destination, which has greatly re-

be quoted 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, 1 P.M. June, 1840. The steamer Unicorn came in about 11 o'clock to day, in the ost beautiful style, although she has had a long passage of nearly 6 days, the most tedious part of which was the first, in consequent of a continuation of strong westerly gales, and the ship being unsually deep, having on board a much larger supply of coal than she was ever intended to carry. She has brought about thirty passengers, the most of whom are intended for St. John, N. B., and the United States. I send you a file of the latest Liverpool and London dates, although I have not had a moment to examine

I understand Mr. Cunard has chartered another steamer, the Achilles, to start this day (1st June) from Liverpool.

GOODWIN ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.—Goodwin, the young man who left New York with a large amount of money belonging to his employers, was arrested in Plymouth on the 7th, in com-Thirteen thousand dollars were found in his possession, York. Thirteen thousand dollars were found in his possession, which he surrendered to Mr. Cripps (the member of the firm who went to England in pursuit of him.) He stated he had spent about D.500 of the stoled mony. In consideration of this surrender by Goodwin, Mr. Cripps made a compromise with him and consented not to prosecute. Mr. C. made a present of £20 to the woman, to pay her passage to the United States, and also gave £40 to the officers who had assisted him in the recovery of his property .- Boston Post.

## UNITED STATES.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN-ARREST OF LETT AND DAFOE.

present year. Considerable quatities of goods have also been trunk was moved to a different position by a person who was noticed by a lady on board, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms and throwing fire in all directions, so and on the whole, the prospect more cheering. In the foreign and on the whole, the prospect more cheering. In the foreign wool market at Leeds there was rather more demand, and prices that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gum shellac, cotton, &c. At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Capt. Ussher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's Monument, and for the apprehension of whom we believe about \$10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper all nal, road from Oakville to Huron, &c. - Montreal Herald. Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat. He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by constable Reid, to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a pudiates all loans and temporar expedients, and all new taxes, and purposes to increase the premt Customs and Excise duties five per cent. and the assessed tax ten per cent. There is to be bowie knife, and made a desperate but unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the captain of the British boat Gildersleeve then in port, bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities .-Very properly no doubt, the Captain declined the proposition, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady referred to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Dafoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens in conjunction with the village authorities took measures for the arrest of Dafoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion a resolution passed authorising the offer of a reward of \$250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Dafoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed by the investigation. which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural if some sentiments of animosity ill exist between the two countries, they will be buried in the tab in which the ashes of Napoprofligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Dafoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village for some days .- Oswego Herald.

From the Augusta Chronicle of May 28.

The rains which have fallen in the early part of this week up to Wednesday morning, have produced the greatest rise in the Savannah, which has occurred since the celebrated Yazoo fresh in 1796, and those of our citizens who saw that, say the body of water is much greater than at that time. The damage produced on plantations, both above and below this city, will be immense, and the destruction of property incalculable.—

The growing crops have no doubt been entirely destroyed.

The damage done in this city, cannot be ascertained for some days; the amount of property destroyed is already known to be very considerable. A considerable portion of the upper bridge has been carried away, and it is supposed that all the upper wharves have been entirely destroyed. city is now an island, and the water on the back commo from two to six hundred yards wide, cutting off all communication with the adjacent country in every direction. To give our readers at a distance some idea of the extent of the freshet, a six oared boat can pass without difficulty through Broad street from Bennoer's old corner up to the extreme end of the city, and how far heyond we know not; and from the Globe Hotel up Broad street is almost a continuous lake of

In short, there is scarce a street in the city that the water is not now, (eight o'clock P. M.) passing through, and the river is still rising at the rate of four to six inches an hour; and should it continue to rise in the same ration for four or six hours longer, the whole city will be inundated. The lower bridge has withstood the force of the current, and is still standing at the time we write, though serious fears are enter-tained for its safety. Many of our citizens have been driven from their dwellings, and in some of the houses the water is several feet deep.

The river at dark had risen thirty-five feet above low water

# NOVA SCOTIA.

Sunday the 24th May, being the anniversary of Her Majesty' Birth day, the Royal Standard was displayed on Citadel Hill. The celebration, bowever, took place yesterday, when the Royal Nicomedia, on the complaint of the inhabitants that he was cruel and exacting.

CHINA.

Bombay letters of March 31 announce that preparations for the Chinese expedition were in progress, on a most extensive scale. Singapore was the place, and the 7th of May the time, for the general muster.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta had decided that the scrip is used by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was sesued under constraint of a foreign power—that his acts were herefore invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing. It is reported that the cholem has again broken out in the East Indies. At Bombay, it is said, thirty had been attacked with it, Indies. At Bombay, it is said, thirty had been attacked with it, day was beautifully fine, which attracted a greater number than asual, to witness the pleasing spectacle.

Among the deaths announced are those of Mr. Morrison, of hygeian pill notoriety, and Count Guicioli, husband of Lord Byron's change in the value of free American Flour, but that in bond may faulter in a large amount. The government was applied to, faulter in a large amount. The government was applied to, through the British Minister, for redress, but nothing was done in relation to it, and the claimants came to Congress, where a bill for their relief has this day been rejected. The principle assumed is that the government is not responsible for its own officers. It is an important decision in reference to cases which are likely to be of frequent occurrence. A draft upon a sub-treasurer, for instance may be protested—the sub may be steaming it across the Atlantic, and the government declare it is not responsible for the defalcation of its officers.—Oneles Moreum the defalcation of its officers .- Quebec Mercury.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC WITH A GENERAL CARGO FOR QUEEEC.—The brig Hero, Miller, which arrived yesterday from St. John, Newfoundland, brought 18 passengers from the wreck of the Atlantic, of which event we have collected the

following particulars :-The new bark Atlantic, of Perth, (284 tons) George Morton, master, from Dundee to Quebee with a general cargo, ran on shore near Cape St. Francis (Newfoundland) at half-past eleven o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, 5th May. The passengers, twenty seven in number, and the crew, had a miraculous gers, twenty seven in number, and the crew, had a mandatabase escape, but all succeeded in getting ashore with the exception of a boy named Hogg, who was unfortunately drowned. From a Newfoundland paper brought by Captain Miller, of the Hero, with a perusal of which we have been favored, we learn that the passengers of the Atlantic arrived at St. John's the capital of

passengers of the Atlantic arrived at St. John's the capital of that Island, in a very destitute condition, and appeals were being made to the charitable public to secure for them assistance of which they stood in need. Scarcely an article of clothing was saved from the wreck—the loss of the ship having been almost the work of an instant, and the circumstances superseding every consideration but the preservation of life; many got on shore as they rushed from their beds on being aroused from the shock. His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland promptly and humanely sent to their assistance on being informed of their situhumanely sent to their assistance on being informed of their situ-They reached St. John's, from the wreck of the Atlantic While the Great Britain was laying at the wharf in at Pouch Cove, overland, not however without much difficulty; While the Great Britain was laying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after, the Societies of this city on whom they may have claims will immeengineer; Alexander Mackenzie, currier; Donald McGregor, with a wife and three children, labourer; Benjamin Hogg, labourer, with a wife and three children; Henry Burgie, furrier, with a wife and one child; James Robertson, merchant; and John Duff, a boy.—Total 18, the others, nine in number, remained in St. John's.—Ibid.

The public will be gratified to learn that about 150 Emigrants, many of whom had been from ten to fourteen days in the sheds for want of necessary means to enable them to proceed, were sent off Saturday, to various parts of Upper Canada at the expense of the Government. The conduct of the head of the Government on the occasion is highly creditable. As soon as he was made ac-quainted with the circumstance he gave immediate orders to have them forwarded. We understand that all who may arrive simi-larly situated will be forwarded in like manner with as little delay as possible, and that those who are able to work will get immedite employment on the public works on the Trent, Welland Ca-

## UPPER CANADA.

The Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. R. D. Jackson, arrived here on Monday evening, when he was saluted by 17 guns, the bands and grenadiers being in attendance. On the following day he inspected the troops on the plains. He stopped at this post until Thursday morning, and during his stay he expressed himself well pleased with the commanding situation of London, its present prosperity and future prospects. As a military station it meets his notice appropriate to the commanding situation of London, it meets his notice appropriate to the commanding situation of London, its present prosperity and future prospects. entire approbation, as from its central position in this Western peninsula, the troops can be in readiness to meet an invading ene-my with the greatest possible facility, at whatever point they may choose to commence an attack. To make this system of defence perfect, we should urge (and we believe it is in contemplation) that there should be constructed military roads diverging from London to the shores of lakes Eric and Huron, and to the Western frontier. This would not only add to our defence, but it would also open up the country for settlement, and give an impetus to the increasing wealth of the Province .- London Gazette

We regret to announce, and the public at large will be sorry to hear, that Col. Cameron, the universally esteemed Sheriff of this district, has felt it an act of duty to himself to resign his situation.

—Niagara Chron.

ROBBERY .- The house of the Rev. Thomas Creen was broken into last night, and a silver hunting-watch, bearing the maker's name and number, (Morris, London, 2464) stolen therefrom.—

Chauncey Skinner, found guilty of murder at the recent assizes for this District, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning, pursuant to sentence. The unhappy man, we are told, met his fate with much firmness, and addressed the multitude around, praying them to take his untimely end as a solemn warning to avoid intemperance, to which was to be chiefly imputed his riolation of the laws of God and man. The Rev. Mr. Grasett has, we hear, been unremitting in his attentions to the spiritual ants of the miserable convict since his condemnation, and it is to be hoped that the Rev. gentleman's ministry will have fitted
this miserable man for exchanging time for eternity.

More than fifteen hundred persons—as many women (!) we are

scked to say, as men-witnessed the awful snocked to say, as men—witnessed the awill ceremony; and the' some went to their farms and others to their merchandise, it is to be hoped that the public terror, which is, or ought to be, the only reason for inflicting the penalty of death, will not have been weakened in its effect .- Toronto Patriot, June 9.

The Lord Bishop of this diocese returned on Saturday last from a clerical visit to the district of Niagara. His Lordship appears to be in excellent health. On Sunday, being Whitsunday, His Lordship, assisted by his chaplains, administered the sacrament to a large number of his congregation in St. James's Cathedral

## YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to her patrons in Cobourg and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since the opening of her School, and begs to announce that she has still accommodation for a few additional Boarders, who will be received on very moderate terms, which may be known on application. Her charges for Day-scholars are the

same as formerly advertised.

By unremitted attention to the pupils entrusted to her care, she hopes for a continuance of the patronage she has hitherto received. The assistance of competent Masters is engaged; and in the course of the ensuing racation, she expects to receive from England a supply of the most approved School-Books, as well as patterns of the most fashionable fancy-work done by young Ladies. The usual Summer's Vacation will commence on the

29th inst., and terminate on the 1st August next. Cobourg, June 10th, 1840.

## STATIONERY.

A RMOUR & RAMSAY have received, by the recent arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of WRITING PAPERS, and the different articles of PLAIN and FANCY STATONERY. -ALSO,

An excellent collection of ENGRAVINGS and IL-LUSTRATED WORKS, of late Publication. Montreal, St. Paul Street, May 23, 1840.

In Kingston, on the 3rd inst., the lady of Capt. Bouchier, H. P. 19th Light Dragoons, and Town Major of Kingston, of a At Ancaster, on the 27th ult., the lady of John Wetenhall Esq. MARRIED.

On the 23d of May, at St. Thomas, by the Rev. Mark Burnham, Edwin Albert Lindsay Esqr., of Westminster, U. C., to Emma, second daughter of William Kissane Esqr., of Port E. On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London, U.C., William Henry Kenny Esq., H. M. 73rd Regiment, to Mary, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Claye Watson, E. Shee, St. Thomas. J. C. S., of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

DIED. On Friday, the 22d ult., of Scarlatina, aged 24 years, Wm. Shaw, second son of Wm. Fortune Esq., of Wood Brook, Port Hope; sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

LETTERS received to Friday, June 12; Rev. W. Morse, rem.; W. Rorke Esq.; Mrs. S. Wilson, rem. in full to end of vol. 3; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. Wm. Arnold,

## SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL.

NO. I.-MARIENBOURG

Early one spring, it was several years ago, I set out from Scotland to make, in company with an old schoolfellow, a summer's tour through the countries which border on the Baltic Sea.

Previous to our undertaking this excursion we consulted, both together and separately, every book of travels we could hear of which was likely to guide us in our rambles; and I remember very well that we both agreed that though we were likely to meet with much that was interesting, and even with something that was ornamental, yet there was small chance of our finding out any thing so romantic as to compensate us for visiting those hyperborean regions instead of turning our steps to the south.

Lounging, however, one day in a drawing room in St. Petersburg, I happened to take up a volume of Baron Reisbeck's Travels in Germany, and turning to that part of it which describes what is usually called Polish Prussia, I then found that many interesting remains of antiquity were still to be found at Marienburgh, a town near the Vistula, which was formerly the principal fortress and chief palace of the Teutonic Knights. These valiant worthies composed a body of fighting monks, which was formed in Palestine during the Crusades, and much about the same time as the associations of their brethren of the Temple and of Malta. When the arms of Saladin put an end to the vocation of these gowned warriors in the Holy Land, the Teutonic Knights, thinking that they could perform the next best service to Christianity by attempting to convert, after the manner of Charlemagne, the rude and wandering tribes of Northern Russia, Livonia, and Courland, established themselves at Marienburgh, and, by virtue of their own prowess and the Pope's Bulls, soon conquered for themselves a goodly territory.

After the lapse of many years, Albert, Margrave of Brandenburgh, and ancestor of the present royal family of Prussia, being elected Grand Master, succeeded in making the title hereditary in his family, in virtually abolishing the order, and in annexing their dominions to his own. Still, however, the celebrity of these gallant Knights was familiarised to us: we were still impressed with the prestige of their bold and manly bearing; and finding that their ancient seat and head-quarters was still in existence, we delighted ourselves with the idea that here, in the north of Europe, we might find relics of chivalry quite as important and interesting as if we were stalking through the ruins of Rhodes, or wandering among the Gothic pinnacles and orange groves of Valetta.

It was nearly sunset on rather a fine evening in September when we drove into Marienburgh. It is now but a small town; there is no suburb to it; and even within the fortifications there is many a garden and more than one field where we may readily suppose that a busy population once had their homes. It is situated upon the Nogarth, a branch of the Vistula, and but a short distance below the place where this separates from the main stream of the river. The country around is not bold but undulating; the banks are beautifully wooded; and from several parts of the ramparts and watch towers you can see the undivided waters of the Vistula, and their separation. There, as I looked in the bright moonlight, both the magnificent parent river and its offspring glittered with silver radiance: all was still serene and lovely; and I could not help thinking of the departure from his father's house of a youth blessed in his innocence and glorying in his strength.

Early in the morning I sallied forth to view the town. It has been very strongly fortified according to the aucient plan, -with a high wall encircled completely by double ditches, broad and deep, and which could be easily filled from the river. At short intervals the walls are strengthened by projecting towers, while at some of the corners and near the principal gates these towers are built of so much greater strength, and are reared so high, that they seem to have been intended not only for defence but also as look out places for watchmen,changing signals, alarm the whole city. Upon one of round the corpse whilst the beautiful service was read; whence they could spy danger at a distance and, by exthese high towers, and at a considerable elevation, is fixed a plate of iron, with an inscription, detailing that on the 26th March, 1717, in the "administration" of John Cassimir, the waters of the Nogarth, during an inundation, rose so high. The inundation must have been a fearful one, and have laid nearly all Marienbourg under water.

The whole town seems as if it must have been built in a florid Gothic style, and have had at one time the appearance almost of a city of Palaces. In several places considerable ranges of houses still remain, with a broad footway in front covered with arcades, very much like the celebrated "Rows" at Chester. It is probable that both may have been built about the same time .-The streets seem to me to have been laid out with a kind of radiation from the chief palace and halls of justice of the Knights, as being the place of eminence,-the sun of their lives was to call forth not only food and necessaries for their existence, but to warm and protect them, and to guide them in each and all of their higher aspirations. There is a good deal of antique carving on many of these arcades, and mingled as they are among cottages of a more modern date and more mean appearance, they proclaim more distinctly of grander days

than do even the remains of the chief Palace itself.

This chief Palace was built in the form of a very large quadrangle. Entering it from the side next to our Inu, and opposite to the small chapels, the principal buildings appear to have been on the right hand; and these, I still think, must have contained the Halls of audience and of justice. Two of these were so perfectly entire, and one of such size and loftiness, that during the wars with France at the beginning of the French Revolution, the King of Prussia converted them into magazines, where could be collected the grain which came down the Vistula, and whence it might be doled out afterwards for the supply of his armies. They were in progress of removing this desecration when I visited Marienbourg. I call it desecration, and well do I think was Prussia ripe for its punishment under the iron sway of Napoleon, when it could coolly so deface and so demean the monuments of that chivalrous government, which drove Odin and Thor from their groves on the Vistula, and reared temples to a beneficent and crucified

One of these Halls is particularly striking. The ceiling is so lofty that there was height enough to make four stories of warehouses under it. It runs in beautiful arches, all of which spring from three slender granite pillars. The other Hall is smaller but of nearly equal height, and the beautiful and complicated arching of the roof springs from one slender pillar by which it is supported in a surprising manner. In one of these Halls, but I forget which, a low stone bench or divan runs round three sides in the oriental fashion.

moved, and were laying strewed about among their broken coffins in an adjoining vaulted room. They were a a still larger assembly, bu it rained nearly the whole disgusting spectacle: they had undergone a process of embalming, but the skin and flesh which had thus been day.—Elliott's Letters from the North of Europe. dried and tanned, had now, by exposure to the air, begun to moulder from the bones. Many of these are of great

The upper Chapel is nearly in the same state as in the 'olden time." The stained glass has indeed given way in many places, and been replaced by common window glass, but the ornaments and paintings in the interior are still much as we may suppose them to have been three or four hundred years ago. There are the benches at which sat the Knights, and many is the notch and many the initial, which, after the laudable practice of their choolboy days, they have cut upon them. At one side near the end, and very near also to the entrance from the lower Chapel, there is a small altar, upon which there are still laid some pieces of pasteboard or parchment with sentences from the Bible written upon them in important to the human race, as communicated from the beblack letter. Here the Knights received the communion and took their vows of chivalry. Above this altar is a large crucifix of wood,—the body as large as the natural size. This crucifix is encircled by a heart upon which it rests. Above our Saviour's head is "INRI;" and above this again, in the hollow of the heart, is a with the New Testament in or hands, may not want these archauffer, with bright flame issuing from it. Under the whole is a scroll with this inscription, "Amor cruci-

I had long been fond of studying the history of the middle ages; to read descriptions of jousts and tournaments was to me a most delightful occupation, and many a time have I pored over the beautiful chapters of Gibbon which narrate the perils and conquests of the Crusaders. I thought I knew something of the nature of Chivalry. I thought I could enter into the spirit and feelings of its Knights. But when I saw this crucifix I absolutely started back. I felt as if I had been all along in utter ignorance, and that only now had I acquired any idea of that extraordinary mixture of gallantry and devotion, -of that fealty to God and the Ladies, -of that mixed feeling of opinion and sentiment. "It is this which has given its character to modern Europe .-It was this which, without confounding ranks, had produced a noble equality, and handed it down through all the gradations of social life. It was this opinion which mitigated Kings into companions, and raised private men to be fellows with Kings. Without force, or opposition, it subdued the fierceness of pride and power; it obliged Sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem, compelled stern authority to submit to eloquence, and gave a domination vanquisher of laws, to RIVIGNUS. be subdued by manners."

## THE INFANT'S GRAVE.

spring, brought with her from the foe country where she had been long a sojourner, three noble boys. But they were not all her children. Her youngest was not with her. Did he sleep, then, under the stately mimosa, or the beautiful palm tree; beneath the shadow of the church raised to the name of the Christian's God in the land of idols? There, perhaps, his swarthy nurse sits on his grave, and tells how the gentle white lady devoted her child to her Saviour in baptism, and found comfort when he died, and how she, poor heathen as she had been, had learnt submission from the Christians' book, and now, having faith in Christ, lived in the calm hope of meeting again those her kind instructors, and that her foster son. No! the Missionary's child is not buried there: he died on the voyage home; he was buried in the deep sea: so neither nurse nor mother may look upon his grave; but his little coffin was made as neatly as circumstances permitted, and the ceremony of his funeral was conducted with all that attention to order and propriety which it is the last comfort of our survivors to All the children, and there were many on board beside his own little brothers, went on deck, and stood and it was solemnly and affectionately read, by the beloved friend and fellow-labourer, who had been a stranger with them in the strange land. It was sad to be obliged to take the last look at the dear child even before "the first day of death was fled." There was something inexpressibly melancholy in the plunge with which the lost treasure sunk down, deeper and deeper, to the depths which no line has sounded; and the waves rolled on, and the gallant ship hastened on her course, so that the eye of man might never again know the place of his rest. But thou, Lord, art the hope of them that remain in the broad sea! So thought his mother while she wept in silence; but she looked for the resurrection of the body, when the sea shall give up her dead, and she was calm .- Scenes in our Parish.

## THE RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S.

Mr. Macmahon, the Rector of St. George's [in Grenada], is a good and interesting old man. In the insurrection of 1795 he, with many others, was placed in a room previously to being summoned to execution by the slaves. He saw all his companions taken out and shot one by one, but having had the luck of Ulysses to stand last, he determined to make a bold push for his life. Macmahon is a tall and was then an uncommonly strong man, and the moment he walked out he leaped upon the slave-general and clung round his neck so tightly that they could not force him away for a long time. The struggle produced a pause and an enquiry who he was, and when he was known to be the parson, there was a common cry for saving his life, as he had always Bishop Blackall. been a kind and charitable man to every one connected with his cure. The worthy rector tells the story with a deserved satisfaction .- Coleridge's Six Months in the West Indies.

# CHURCH IN SWEDEN.

On Sunday morning I attended divine service. The language, it is true, was unintelligible; yet there is a pleasure in being within the sanctuary where God's people are met together to honour his holy day. There is little difference, as you are aware, on essential points between the Lutheran and the English Churches .-Their temples are more studded with images than we should like, and a crucifix is generally placed over the to him, till he secures to himself a title to them, and that can altar; but, with the true spirit of the great reformer, only be by his parting with his sin, and changing his whole life they abhor the Romish idolatry. The priests wear a long robe trailing on the ground, with a lappet behind, just to forgive sinners, yet one of this sad make, one habitually resembling that of the undergraduates at Cambridge.-The men and women sit in different parts of the Church. as if there had been no mediator between God and man. He has The service is conducted much like our own, but there forfeited his share in the beneficial agreement: it is the sam is more singing; and some part (I suppose the Psalms) thing to him as if Christ had not died, or his precious blood not is chaunted by the minister alone, who does not join the been shed in sacrifice for sin. Let the wicked consider this fre-But the chapels formed to me the chief points of in- and baptism are also similar to ours. In the one, how- they are members of the Church, and professors of the gospel; terest. The lower one is very small and highly orna- ever, no ring is given, as far as I could observe. In the the gospel is their worst enemy, while they abide in enmity to mented, and being immediately above the vaults, may other, water is placed thrice on the head of the infant, the rulers of it: the Church has no honour or credit from such well be supposed to have been used solely as a place for instead of the forehead being marked with a cross, - members, nor have they themselves any benefit and advantage in performing the last duties to departed valour. These forty miles is the common extent of one. The people tidings, speaks nothing but vengeance to them that "hold the have necessarily to go a long way to church. At Wall truth in unrighteousness."-Bishop Pearce.

vaults seem to have attracted in an especial manner the the environs of the building were crowded with little curiosity or cupidity of the French, for a great many cars; and four or five hurdred men were collected in bodies of the Knights and their Priests have been re- the churchyard, though the village itself did not seem to contain ten houses. Thre would probably have been

## The Garner.

THE TRINITY T THE CREATION.

What should hinder us from accepting the solution, given by the best expositors, ancient and modern, and drawn from this nsideration, that, in the undy of the Divine Essence, there is plurality of Persons, co-equl and co-eternal, who might say, with truth and propriety, "Let us make man;" and, "Man is become like one of us?" O such a personality revelation informs us; it is that upon white the economy of man's redemption is founded; his creation, s well as that of the world, is in different passages attributed to he Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit; what more natur, therefore, than that, at his production, this form of speech sould be used by the Divine Persons? What more rational thn to suppose, that a doctrine so ginning, that men might knowwhom they worshipped, and how they ought to worship? Wha other good and sufficient reason can be given, why the name of God, in use among believers from the first, should likewise be inhe plural number, connected with verbs and pronouns in the singlar? It is true, we Christians, guments to prove the doctrine but why should we overlook, or slight, such very valuable evience of its having been revealed and received in the Church of Fod from the foundation of the world? It is a satisfaction, it's a comfort, to reflect that, in this momentous article of our fth, we have patriarchs and prophets for our fathers; that the lived and died in the belief of it; that the God of Adam, of Nou, and of Abraham, is likewise our God; and that, when we dore him in three persons, and give glory to the Father, to the on, and to the Holy Ghost, we do as it was done in the beginnig, is now, and ever shall be .-Bishop Horne.

RELIGIOUS XCITEMENT. This spirit of excitement unappily extends from the week

day scene to the temple of Go, and the day of holy rest. It is carried from the world into elgion; and instead of faith, hope, and charity, which were one the three genees that occupied the Christian pulpit, men now ask for stitulating speculations; plain scriptural doctrine is dull; a holy he is legal; faith in Christ. and the work of the Holy Ghos is the heart, are but milk for babes; and men will come in crwds to listen to any new phantasy; and they will not ask wheher the preacher preach Christ and him crucified, and watch fosouls as one that must give account, but whether he can entitain and stimulate their weary and feverish faculties; and, prvided he can do that, he may fol low every mental vanity, he my discover unheard of meanings in the plainest texts, he may dtort prophecy, he may even soar to miracles, and proceed till hend they who follow him fall into fearful delusions, and make sipwreck of their faith. Yet all The wife of the Missionary, who came home last this is tolerated, nay admired, ecause it satisfies the cravings of an excited spirit; and, instea of stilling the throbbing pulse causes it to bound with new exacies of fever. And thus is the Spirit of God, speaking after te manner of men, straitened; because, instead of seeking him a the way of his own appointment, we wished to urge him to take to track of a vain and worthless popularity. Can we expect h blessing if, instead of keeping close to the cross of Christ, were seeking out for specious no velties, which only lead us fro it? The doctrine which lays not deeply the foundations of rigion in a sense of human guilt and corruption-which leads the sinner as a penitent to the only and three-pence. source of hope, -the only foundin opened for sin and for uncleanness-which raises highest the uperstructure of all that is holy, and lovely, and of good report i the heart and life-grounded on love to God, and faith in Christ this may not be the most exciting, it may not be the most ppular; but, if it do not attract idle crowds, it will interest and dify true worshippers, and be attended with that blessing withat which all were vain. Under many a simple village discourse to which men in these our excited scenes would think it scor to listen, has the Holy Ghost shewn that he is not straitened; and repentance, and tears, and love and joy, have told that som were wending their way to heaven. The cross of the Redeemr has never been the theme of human admiration; and if wetake Christ as our portion, we must take him with his meeknes and his quietude--with his reproaches and his stripes-with is tears of agony, and his crown of thorns .- Rev. S. C. Wilks.

THE RULE OF CHARITY.

Let but a man imagine himsef in the condition of that poor person who craves relief of him and then set himself to consider what relief he should (as he thisks in reason) expect from those who were able to give it; and at the same time he will see what relief he ought in reason to affort to the person who craves it of him. For reason obliges all mer alike; and, being in the same circumstances, it obliges them to the same things: so that what I should judge another man obligd to, who was in such circumstances as I am, that same thin, I must judge myself (being indeed in those very circumstances obliged to do. Let but a man, therefore, I say, reflect, what julgment he himself, if he was a poor man, should pass upon ancher who was in good circumstances, who seeing him almost rady to perish with hunger, or thirst, or cold, should deny hima morsel of bread, or a cup of drink, or a cast off garment: lethim but consider how cruel and cold-hearted he should think thamerson who should refuse to preserve his life, when he might do t without any sensible loss, or diminution of his own estate; anothen he must judge himself to be like the cruel and hard-heartel man, if he denies such a cheap and easy succour to another, when he is well able to give it, and the other does greatly want it. Thus, I say, his imaginary supposal of himself in the condition of the poor man who begs his charity, will at the same time both direct him in the nature and measure of his bounty; and also sonvince him of the obligation he is under, to extend it to his indgent or distressed neighbour.

NOMINAL CERISTIANS.

Such as, believing the Christian religion to be a divine one and receiving the gospel as the rule of their behaviour, do yet lead their life unsuitably to their holy profession—these are condemned out of their own mouths, when they acknowledge that the Scriptures are their rule, and at the same time suffer their practice to be a direct contradiction to what is commanded there. The New Testament, it is true, contains a promise of forgiveness to penitent sinners, when they look up for it through faith in Christ: but is this, which is an argument for their repenting, any excuse for their continuance in sin? What are all the promises recorded in Scripture to a man who will go on in a habit of vice and profaneness? They can be of no use, of no comfort and conversation for the better. Though God be faithful and bad, is as wide of salvation, as if no covenant had been made ingregation in the rest. The ceremonies of marriage quently, and seriously. Let them not please themselves, that

Let no vices of the person cause you to forget the dignity of the office. The authority of a sinful ruler is of God, and must be obeyed accordingly. Of this read Bishop Bilson at large in his excellent treatise on Christian Subjection, against the Papists that excommunicate and depose princes whom they account heretics, or favourers of them. Those sins which will damn a man's soul and deprive him of heaven, will not deprive him of his kingdom, nor disoblige the subjects from their obedience; an infidel or an ungodly Christian (that is, an hypocrite) is capable of being a prince, as well as of being a parent, husband, or master. And the apostle hath taught all, as well as servants, their duty to such. "Servants be subject to your masters with all fear; and not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward; for this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully; for what glory is it, if, when you are buffetted for your faults, ye take it patiently? but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God; for even hereunto were ye called." (1. Pet. ii. 18-21.) Though it be a rare mercy to have godly rulers, and a great judgment to have ungodly ones, it is such as must be borne. - Baxter.

VALUE OF A SINGLE SAINT.

One saint is more valued by God than the whole world of the wicked. God is the God of all creatures, but peculiarly the God of Abraham, and of his seed: one Abraham is more deeply rooted in his heart, than all the world; and he doth more entitle himself the God of Abraham, than the God of the whole world ; in that style he speaks to Isaac, "I am the God of Abraham thy father," much more the God of Israel: the God of the whole church, of which Abraham was but a member, though the father of the faithful, and a feoffee of the covenant. God hath a greater value for one sincere soul, than for a whole city; he saves a Lot and burns a Sodom; yea, than for a whole world; he drowns a world, and reserves a Noah. He secures his jewels, while he flings away the pebbles .- Rev. S. Charnock.

## Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, at Toronto, on or before the tenth day of July next, a third instalment of five PER CENT (or five shillings per share) upon the amount of their respective Shares.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the year ending the 10th July prox., will be payable to the respective subscribers on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of Mr. Henry Rowsell, Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

All Shares upon which the first and second instalments shall not have been paid on the first day of August next, will then be considered as forfeited. By order of the Committee of Management.

H. J. GRASETT, (Signed) Secretary & Treasurer.

49-6w. Toronto, June 1, 1840. JUST PUBLISHED

By Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to U. C. College, Toronto "LOVE OF GOD AND OF OUR NEIGHBOUR:" A SERMON

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ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. The Church

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