"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

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TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

FNUMBER 19.

Poetry.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

NO. II.-THE PANSY. "Pansy, the flower of many names." To Shakspeare-as Wordsworth has pathetically said of himself-it gave "thoughts that did often lie too deep for tears;" else had he not made poor Ophelia say,

"There is pansies; That's for thought.'

"Pansy freaked with jet," is also one of the flowers which Milton culls for the bier of Lycidas. Yet, in another mood, sweet Willy immortalized it by the name of "Love in Idleness," in his Midsummer Night's Dream. It was held sacred to St. Valentine .-"Heart Ease" is a familiar household word, and we know not who

"And thou, so rich in gentle names, appealing To hearts that own our nature's common lot; Thou, styled by sportive fancy's better feelings, 'A thought,' the heart-ease."

The heart's ease, which true religion and piety implant and nourish in the human breast, is intended, by the blessing of God, to flourish there all over the world, independent alike of climes, seasons, and modes of government. It is the precious wealth which virtue hoards up, claims as her own, and carries about with her every where. So is the Pansy one of earth's sweetest flowers, and of the widest range. In this climate it raises its modest head in defiance of the most scorching rays of our summer sun, and when the first breath of spring melts the snow from off our flower borders or our fields, there is still the Pansy smiling its thanks to the God of Nature, for the return of vegetation, and for preserving it not only alive but in flower under its ice cold covering.

> THE HEART-EASE, OR PANSY VIOLET. This morn a fairy bower I pass'd Where shattered from the northern blast, Grew many a garden gem;
> More lovely sure not Eden graced,
> Ere yet the primal curse had traced
> Ruin and blight on all, and placed Thorns on the rose's stem.

But nearer viewed, methought the bloom, Ev'n of this group partook the doom, Which all things earthly share; In one, the gayest of the gay, A hidden worm insidious lay, Whilst others borne far, far away, Pined for their native air.

Onward I sped in musing mood,
Till near my path, now wild and rude,
A flow'ret met my view;
Unlike to those I left, it chose A lowly bed, "yet blithe as rose That in the King's own garden grows," It sipt the morning dew.

I paused, the sky became o'ercast, And the chill rain fell thick and fast— How fared that blossom now? With head on its light stem inclined, Smiling it met both rain and wind, As if to teach me, it designed

Its name I knew, and deemed full well, From its low home in rugged dell, It might this hint afford, That whilst exotics only flower In cultured soil, and sheltered bower, Heart-ease may be alike the dower Of peasant and of lord.

Yea, brows may ache which wear a crown, And palace walls give back the groan Of breaking hearts, I ween,
Whilst in the peasant's lowly nest,
That, which fair Eden's shades once blest,
Oft lingers still a cherished guest; Cheering life's varied scene.

Then let the storm beat o'er my head, If, while the rugged path I tread,
That "ease of heart" be mine:
Which, when the darkling cloud doth rise Not with the passing sunbeam dies, But all unchanged by frowning skies, Throughout the storm doth shine.

The following lines give a different, and by no means correct language to the Pansy, but they are so very beautiful that I cannot resist quoting them. They are the production of a Mr.

THE WEE FLOWER. A bonnie wee flower grew green in the weeds, Like a twinkling wee star among the cleeds; And the langer it leevit, the greener it grew, For 'twas lulled by the winds, and fed by the dew; esh was the air where it wreathed its head, Wi' the radiance and odours its young leaves shed.

When the morning sun rose frae his eastern ha', To open its cups sealed up in the dew, And spread out its leaves o' the yellow and blue.

When the winds were still, and the sun rode high, And the clear mountain stream ran wimplin' by, When the wee birds sang, and the wilderness bee Was floating awa', like a cleed ower the sea; This bonnie wee flower was blooming unseen-The sweet child of summer-in its rokely green.

And when the night cleed grew dark on the plain, When the stars were out, and the moon in the wane, When the bird and the bee had gone to rest, And the dews of the night the green earth press'd; This bonnie wee flower lay smiling asleep, Like a beautiful pearl in the dark green deep.

And when autumn came, and the summer had pass'd, And the wan leaves were strewn on the swirling blast, This bonnie wee flower grew naked and bare, And its wee leaves shrank in the frozen air; Wild darnel and nettle sprang rank from the ground, But the rose and white lilies were drooping around; And this bonnie blue flower hung down its wee head, And the bright morning sun flung its beams on its bed, And the pale stars looked forth—but the wee flower was dead.

ON THE COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SERMON AND THE PRAYERS.*

RIVIGNUS.

If the relative importance of the sermon and the prayers in the public services of Christians were to be decided by the prevalence of opinion, or by the relative degrees of attention paid to them, there can be little doubt that the palm of superiority would be conceded to the former. The listlessness and indifference too generally manifested during the time that the congregation should unite in the prayers and praises offered up to Almighty God, form a striking contrast with the alacrity and eagerness of attention paid to the sermon. It would almost seem, indeed, that the first was regarded it. That such an opinion should be entertained by per-

* From the British Magazine.

nterest and examined with attentive consideration.

struction and the practical use of instruction, between neglect of habitual virtue and obedience. preparation and performance, hearing and doing. It folnorant, and the general confirmation of the principles of feelings of the soul. all. This arrangement, though with various modifica- To these internal causes may be added an extensive of instruction above the acts of humble vorship.

weal or woe, can be heard with a feeling of intense inis a task that requires too much self-sacrifice to be readiquires, imposes a restraint upon the mind and will, too alone know who have successfully resisted it. If, then, and cordially cherished in the heart, and demonstrating the beauty of truth can be allowed to interest the mind their spiritual reception by a holy and inblameable conand engage the intellect, and if, at the same time, the sistency of conduct. homage claimed be purely intellectual, and no practical But whatever be the erroneous estimates that are tial. supremacy be asserted as belonging to it, there can be formed by others concerning the relative importance of mental amusement will be sedulously cultivated. When is taught to avoid all such mistakes. The form of worbe always more grateful than that which imposes a duty giveness, for supply of grace and spiritual strength, for

present and immediate. the power of appreciating and approving the excellence very midst of thanksgiving is he instructed to pray that Before his death, Mr. Burke summoned Dr. Lawrence to his side, of heavenly wisdom; and so too the heart pants for the he may entertain such a due sense of God's mercies, that and committed specially to him the expression of these thanks. excitement of feeling, and is far from being insensible to he may praise him, not only with his life, The effect of this work can scarcely be overrated. Its circulaand ardent hope those hallowed thoughts and bright anticipations which call into sudden life a thousand holy

True it is, that in all the prayers and praises of the the press in England. "In India," says Henry Martyn, in 1807, there are no bursts of enthusiastic passion, no the old Testament.

* From Stackhout the press in England. "In India," says Henry Martyn, in 1807, there are no bursts of enthusiastic passion, no the old Testament.

sons who have no have tend the public service from castom of curiosity, or from signature and the last of the publications and the last of the last of the publications and the last of the not to be a subject for surprise; for they go not as sinnot to be a subject to surplied, but as sin much many were excere worshippers, but as the idle in quest of amusement, soul with the most intense influence, nerving it with all thoughts and devout piety, should the true Christian appressly for the higher classes, have been circulated through the Soor as vassals to an unwilling homage. But that the same the energy of firm resolve and lofty aspiration, bidding proach his God. And if ever there were compiled a ciety, in addition to several editions printed by the booksellers. It notion should prevail amongst those whose Christian defiance to opposition, and scornfully rejecting, as abnotion should prevail amongst those whose Christian principles are of a less uncertain character, and who entertain some love of scriptural truth, is an event too imtertain some love of scriptular trace, is an event too line purpose, and the control of submission. That all this deep and glowing ferportant and too deplorable not to be regarded with deep who, too, has not felt that all this deep and glowing fervour of affection is as transitory and unsubstantial as the | England. They that are members of that church should | more earnest spring of piety which, amongst all its many evils, has The distinction between the prayers and the sermon bow that glitters while the light is shining and the rainis easy to be defined. The prayers are a service to be drops falling, but leaves behind no trace of its existence possess, and the peculiar blessings which sincere compaid to God, an offering to be made, a religious worship when the cloud has spent its store of drops, or the sun munion in her services will procure. And they who, to be publicly accomplished in the sanctuary, and concealed his beams? The excitement of passion is despiritually offered in the holier living temple of the heart. lightful to the soul; and though it is certain that it will condemn it, or weak enough to disregard its excellence, The sermon is an exposition of revealed truth, and an accomplish nothing, because, oft repeated, it has ever with all their boasted superiority of instruction and exhortation to holiness of life. There is, therefore, be-failed, yet will men prefer energy of passion to sobriety knowledge, have yet to learn the chief lesson of their retween the two, all the difference that exists between in- of act, and make up by momentary enthusiasm for the ligion—Christian charity; and the chief purpose of

Another reason may be assigned for this prevailing lows, then, that the practical advantage of sermons ought predilection, founded on the universal inconsistencies of to be calculated from the degree of regard and attention mankind. A mind influenced by contradictory motives, which they tend to produce in the audience towards the which by turns usurp, in the season of their superiority, prayers; for the object of religious instruction is to per- undivided sway, will be necessarily exposed to extreme total or partial religious ignorance, or must be under the research, and the turbulence of impassioned policy, to which will now be given. influence of motives altogether not religious. If they be the quiet practice of recognized duties and the devotion

the preaching of the word preceded the act of worship, whatever withdraws from the practice of a painful duty, ception. the offering up of the prayers, in the assemblies of the or prevents conviction from preying on an unwilling conepiscopal government, then, in the natural order of events, inflames with sudden enthusiasm, like some incendiary, you better now, my dearest, excellent Wilberforce." the act of worship was appointed to be the principal part wasting in the blaze of a passing hour the affections of the service, to which the sermon was still added for which should have burned with a uniform and steady the edification of the weak, the instruction of the ig- flame to warm and purify, not to consume, the better

tions of form and of particular parts, has continued down one, derived from the pernicious influence of example. to the present day, and is more especially preserved in It is the glory of the church of England that, in her pubthe service of our own established church. But as in- lic services, instruction is not unduly exalted above worvoluntary ignorance of the chief doctrines of scriptural ship. Her devout sons assemble not merely to learn the truth, or of the duty of genuine devotion, can be pleaded scheme of salvation, but to pay their homage in the by few in the present day, and certainly not by those courts of the Lord's house. Their primary object she who are wont to examine, with scrutinizing curiosity, the | teaches them should be humble confession, prayer, and instructions that are delivered to them, and even to exalt praise, and that edification which spiritual communion themselves into self-constituted judges of its accuracy, with God bestows. Edification by instruction is an imwe must seek for other causes, than a sincere desire to portant, yet still but the secondary object. In the forms escape from unwilling ignorance, to explain the preva- of worship adopted by those who have separated from lence of that superiority of attention paid to the lessons her communion, the contrary order has been established. - With them instruction is the prominent feature, and pub-Nor will it be difficult to detect a few of the more lie homage the secondary. Hence partly has arisen that prominent causes of this preference, which, in fact, is almost exclusive attention to the development of princi but one of the more plausible of those innumerable de- ples and vehemence of exhortation, which either call vices by which the mind seeks to escape from the per- forth admiration of the preacher's powers, or produce formance of an uncongenial task, without incurring the what is called an impression on the minds of the auself-reproach that would follow entire neglect. It arises dience, an effect which, frequently repeated, will end in from that natural indisposition to the service of God, nothing but a daily diminishing sensitiveness to the awthat prevails in every human heart. It is an easy thing ful importance of religious truth. This unhappy cirto listen to the precepts of moral duty and religious obli- cumstance has greatly tended to deteriorate the religious gation, and it is an entertaining thing to hear a lucid ex- character of the present day. We often hear too much position of some half-unknown and doubtful doctrine. referred to the ability of the preacher, too little to the Even the clear statement of truths awfully important for divine influence of the Spirit of God. Men look to the creature; the comparative excellence of their piety and tellectual enjoyment; but, from knowledge to pass on their growth in grace are made to depend more on the to wisdom, from the precept to the devotion it inculcates, character of his ministration, than on the earnestness and sincerity of their own devotions; are estimated more ly accomplished. With the novelty ceases the gratifi- by the intensity of feeling aroused within them by the cation of truth; and the solemnity of thought and feel- words of exhortation, than by the spritual communion ing which a genuine and faithful reception of truth re- with God held in the private chamber, and the hallowed influence of the Eternal Spirit, granted in answer to efsternly uncompromising to be willingly endured. For fectual prayer, and as the unmerited reyard of imperfect, though, to man, all the advantage of truth consists in its but sincere obedience. This undue estmate of religious relative adaptation to himself, and, therefore, can be nei- instruction and excitement has induced men to compare ther acquired nor understood without also being cor- the merits of individual ministers under whom they bedially and practically received, yet, as this reception re- lieve themselves to profit more or lessaccording to the quires that all preconceived erroneous opinions should fervency of their manner, or the clearness and depth of be rejected, and false pleasures and gratifications fore- their respective expositions of the mystries of salvation. gone, it will be difficult and painful, in its commence- And thus is religion made to consist to much in frames ment at least, both from the feeling of wounded pride and sensations, or in attendance upon paticular preachers, consequent upon the conviction of folly, and from the or in the strenuous maintenance of jeculiar doctrines, opposition of habit, whose strength of influence they instead of consisting in the principles of faith received

of an attentive audience; and, therefore, whatever gives performance. He is taught to utter the language of peniopportunity for indulgence in criticism or curiosity, will tent confession, and to offer up fervest prayers for forhortation urges to its fulfilment, but the second puts a the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, acknowledging

sons who have no fixed Christian principles, and who atchurch service—the worship of God.

WILBERFORCE'S "PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY." From the Weekly Visitor.

Amongst the works constantly issuing from the press, one may suade to holiness of life, and the first chief act of holi- counsels and violent ebullitions of feeling. To such a sometimes be discovered of no ordinary interest; whether regard and subduer of nations that were round him; and yet his living in ness is the spiritual worship of God by faith. It must mind, well-regulated thoughts, or settled principles, or be had to its intrinsic worth, or to the effect produced by its a military way made him no despiser of the Scriptures; for obbe evident, then, that they who exalt the instruction calm sobriety and consistency of conduct, must be stran-

totally or partially unconvinced and ignorant, then is of unexcited piety, because the former both excite and his biographers, "many were those who anxiously watched the Lord are right, and rejoice the heart; the commandment of the there great reason why the instruction should be pre- gratify curiosity, or engage the affections in a turmoil of issue." Dr. Milner had strongly discouraged his attempt. "A Lord is pure, and giveth light unto the eyes; the judgments of ferred; for the service cannot be paid ill the conscience delight, whose intensity overbears, for the moment, every person who stands so high for talent," wrote David Scott, "must the Lord are true and righteous altogether: more to be desired are is convinced, the mind informed, and the heart won : and other feeling, neither permitting its sincerity to be questhis is to be effected only by the means which God has tioned, nor conceding leisure to examine its character. on which there have been the greatest exertions of the greatest honey and the honey-comb. Moreover, by them is thy servant ordained, amongst which is pre-emirently ranked the Inconsistency will not endure thoughtful considera- genius." His publisher was not devoid of apprehensions as to the taught, and in keeping of them there is great reward." preaching of the Gospel, accompanied by the blessing tion. It calls for excitement; it cannot exist but in safety of his own speculation. There was then little demand for Ptolemy Philadelphus was one of the greatest monarchs in his that he has promised to bestow—the influence of the restlessness. The violence of each extreme must, while religious publications, and "he evidently regarded me," says Mr. age; he had large armies, fine fleets, vast magazines of warlike Holy Spirit. In the early ages of Christianity, when it lasts, be furious enough to engage the unbroken at- W., "as an amiable enthusiast." "You mean to put your name stores, and (what was peculiar in his character) he was a person men were wholly ignorant of religious truth, instruction tention; for if the interest droop, comparison must fol-

Christians; but when religious instriction came to be science, will be cheerfully pursued; whether it be in- "As a friend, I thank you for it; as a man, I doubly thank you; in mind of Mr. Selden, one of the greatest scholars and antiquagenerally diffused, and churches were established with tellectual research engaging all the mental powers for but as a member of the christian world, I render you all gratitude ries of his age, and who, in like manner, made vast amassments of stationary ministers, and under the superintendence of the gratification of curiosity, or passionate fervour that and acknowledgment. I thought I knew you well; but I know books and manuscripts from all parts of the world (a library perstationary ministers, and under the superintendence of

world would only have been so much the worse by one year."

Macaulay, "the book on religion lately published by Mr. Wilber- Scriptures. force; it excites even more attention than you would have supponized the likeness of themselves."

important publication of the present age, especially as it is yours." in them who think or speak otherwise." yea, as the brightest token I can discern in this dark and perilous | quotes. day. Yes, I trust that the Lord, by raising up such an incontes-

the Memoirs of the Rev. Legh Richmond. It is stated by his only book, wherein he found out the true eloquence and wisdon tous charge of the christian ministry, ferwarded the book to Mr. one, it should be my diadem.', Richmond, requesting him to give it a perusal, and to inform him this request, he began to read the book, and found himself so deeply he found in most of the systems of Divinity, made him be

supremacy be don't, there can be listle doubt that, all the painful part being omitted, the listruction and worship, the pious chirchman, at least, mental and selection. The distances. The distances of his God, the line the world, the most noble and refined wits, the most knowing curiosity is to be gratified, and reason invested with full ship provided by the church is one that teaches him the powers of inquiry and approbation, there will be no want duty, and, at the same time, gives an opportunity for its outpourings of his heart were warm and frequent; though the parameter and judicious heads have borne the greatest esteem for the Holy

Men of the first rank and highest intellect, clergy and laity, traced to it their serious impressions of religion, and tendered their and requires its immediate performance. It is likely, protection and guidance, and all the mercies, spiritual several acknowledgments in various ways, from the anonymous then, that the sermon should be a greater favourite than and temporal, that a Redeemer hath died to purchase, correspondent, "who had purchased a small freehold in Yorkshire, the service; for the first teaches the importance and the and a reconciled Father hath, for that Redeemer's sake, that by his vote he might offer him a slight tribute of respect," manner of the duty, and even by remonstrance and exman was said by Mr. Windham, in the House of Commons, when man to the actual trial,—it imposes the duty,—it not that all he has is the gift of God's undeserved bounty; he had arranged his worldly matters, to have amused his dying only urges, but it demands obedience, not future, but and that all he hopes for, in life, in death, and beyond hours with the writings of Addison. He might have added what the grave, is all due to the loving-kindness of his Lord serious minds would have gladly heard: "Have you been told," But it is not only from the intellectual delight ob- and only master, Jesus Christ. Nor is he taught merely Mr. Henry Thornton asks Mrs. Hannah More, "that Burke spent tained from brilliant disquisitions on moral and religious to present the offering of the tongue; but scattered in much of the last two days of his life in reading Wilberforce's book, truth, but also from the excitement of passion, that inen every part is found the pervading sentiment, that if the and said that he derived much comfort from it, and that if he lived are induced to prefer the sermon to the prayers. The prayer be not genuine and heart-felt, it will not ascend he should thank Wilberforce for having sent such a book into the human mind has a thirst for knowledge, nor has it lost up as grateful incense before the throne. And in the world? So says Mr. Crew, who was with Burke at the time."—

leads the way to the more interesting part that succeeds the way to the more interesting part that the way to the more interesting part that succeeds the way t of heavenly affection, and present to the persuaded will him in holiness and righteousness all the days of his life. fifteen editions (and some very large impressions) had issued from

EXCELLENCY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. *

Whatever the merry scoffers of this age, or the graver lovers of sin and singularity may think, 'tis certain that, in former days, men of all orders and degrees, of the highest station in life, as well conversant in all human, as well as divine literature, have, all along, held the Scriptures in singular veneration; have employed their wit and eloquence in setting forth their praise; and not only thought their pens, but poetry itself, ennobled by the dignity of such a subject.

David, in his time, was a considerable prince, a mighty warrior, above the actual worship, must be in a state either of gers. It will prefer the engrossing exercise of doctrinal Christianity," by the late Mr. Wilberforce; a few particulars of part which we call the Pentateuch; "The law of the Lord is an It was published on the 12th of April, 1797; and, according to sure, and giveth wisdom unto the simple; the statutes of the

was the most prominent part in the labours of Christians; low, and comparison will be succeeded by conviction, copies," was Mr. Cadell's conclusion. Within a few days it was sciences, and so great a collector of books, that in one library at for, as the minds of men were entirely minformed, it was and conviction will bring with it feelings that must either out of print, and within half a year, five editions (seven thousand Alexandria he had four hundred thousand volumes; and yet, as if necessary to instruct them in the principles of Chris- prevail to influence the conduct, or be overborne by the five hundred copies) had been called for. His friends were detianity, and accordingly we find that, in the first century, intrusion of opposing objects of attention. In a word, lighted with the execution of the work, as well as with its rea number of learned men to make a translation of it in the Greek "I heartily thank you for your book," wrote Lord Muncaster. tongue, for which he plentifully rewarded them; which puts me haps not to be equalled, on all accounts, in the Universe) as he "I see no reason," said his friend James Gordon, "why you was holding a serious conference with Archbishop Usher, a little should wish to have given it another year's consideration, the before he died, he professed to him, that, notwithstanding he had possessed himself of such a vast treasure of books and manuscripts "I send you herewith," Mr. Henry Thornton writes to Mr. on all ancient subjects, yet he could rest his soul on none but the

> St. Paul was doubtless a good scholar as well as a good Chrissed, amongst all the graver and better disposed people. The bishops, tian, and his knowledge of polite literature is distinguishable by in general, much approve of it; though some more warmly, some the several citations, which he makes of the ancient Heathen more coolly. Many of his gay and political friends admire and appoets, and yet he is not ashamed to give us this character of the prove of it; though some do but dip into it. Several have recog- Bible; "All Scripture is given by the Inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in "I am truly thankful to Providence," wrote Bishop Porteus, righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly that a work of this nature has made its appearance at this tremen- furnished unto all good works." Which calls to my remembrance dous moment. I shall offer up my fervent prayers to God, that what another great man of our nation, Judge Hall, in a letter to it may have a powerful and extensive influence on the hearts of one of his sons, declares; "I have been acquainted somewhat," men; and, in the first place, on my own, which is already hum- says he, "with men and books; I have had long experience in bled and will, I trust, in time be sufficiently awakened by it." | learning and in the world; there is no book like the Bible for ex-"I deem it," said the Rev. J. Newton, "the most valuable and cellent learning, wisdom, and use; and it is want of understanding

> To Mr. Grant he wrote, "What a phenomenon has Mr. Wilber- | Longinus, the world must own, was a competent judge of all force sent abroad. Such a book, by such a man, and at such a kinds of Eloquence. His little book on the subject, though imtime! A book which must and will be read by persons in the paired by the injury of the time, has given us specimen enough of higher circles, who are quite inaccessible to us little folk, who will his exquisite taste that way; and yet, though he was a Heathen, neither hear what we can say, nor read what we may write. I am he gives honour where honour is due, and seems to admire the filled with wonder and with hope. I accept it as a token for good; true sublime of Moses, more than that of any other author he

> Tertullian (if we will think no worse of him for being one of the table witness to the truth and power of the Gospel, has a gracious Fathers of the Church) was an excellent orator, a great philolopurpose to honour him as an instrument of reviving and strength- gist, and an acute reasoner, and yet we find him adoring the plenening the sense of real religion where it already is, and of commu- itude of the Scripture. The noble Picus Mirandula was the best linguist and scholar of his age, and yet, after he had run through A striking instance of the usefulness of this work, appears in innumerable volumes, he rested in the Bible (as he tells us) as the biographer, that about two years after he had entered on his Cu- And therefore it was no wild rant, but a sentence proceeding from racies, one of his College friends was on the eve of taking holy mature judgment, that of Robert, king of Sicily, to Francis Peorders, to whom a near relative had sent Mr. Wilberforce's "Practurarcha; "I tell thee, my Petrarcha, those holy letters are dearer tical Christianity." This thoughtless candidate for the momen- to me than my kingdom, and, were I under necessity of quitting

> We need less wonder, then, that we find our profound logician, what he must say respecting its contents. In compliance with Mr. Locke, declaring that "the little satisfaction and consistency, interested in its contents, that the volume was not laid down be- take himself to the sole reading of the Scripture, which he thought fore the perusal of it was completed. The night was spent in worthy of a diligent and unbiassed search." That we find our reading and reflecting upon the important truths contained in this religious Philosopher, Mr. Boyle, (as well as the learned Grotius) valuable and impressive work. In the course of his employment, asserting the propriety and elegance of the sacred style; and our the soul of the reader was penetrated to its inmost recesses; and incomparable Newton giving the preference to Scripture Chronothe effect produced by the book of God, in innumerable instances, logy, above that of the Egyptians, Greeks, Chaldeans, or any was in this case accomplished by means of a human composition. other nation whatever. That we find, I say, some persons of the From that period his mind received a powerful impulse, and was most sparkling wit and fancy descanting, either on the sacred hisno longer able to rest under its former impressions. A change was tory of the Bible, or on some divine matters contained in it: a effected in his views of Divine truth, as decided as it was influen- Milton, taking the whole plan, and a great part of the very diction of his lofty poem thence; a Cowley, embellishing the story of It is gratifying to add, that not a year passed during the after King David; a Buchanan, rendering his Psalms in Latin verse; nies to the blessed effects which it pleased God to produce through | Son. Which manifestly shows that some of the greatest personages

PAGANISM, MAHOMETANISM AND CHRISTIANITY. By Sir Humphrey Davy.

The notions delivered in the early systems of mythology with regard to a future state are vague, obscure, and inadequate. The Cimmerian shades of Homer, or the Elysian fields of Virgil, present no high impressive pictures; to form them required only a distempered imagination; and the sufferings of the vicious in Tartarus were fitted perhaps to excite a certain degree of superstitious fear in weak minds: but the happiness bestowed on the heroic and the virtuous, in the Elysian shades, is of a nature too feeble and indistinct ever to have had a material influence on spirits of a nobler stamp. The pleasures of the good are represented as the mere shadows of earthly enjoyments; and no justly thinking man, living under the system, could have sacrificed the earth for the heaven, the present for the future, or have renounced one vicious inclination in consequence of his veneration for Jupiter, or his dread of the wrath of Pluto.

* From Stackhouse's Preparatory Discourse to the History of

Mussulman is a rude copy of an earthly garden of pleasure. The Church, and thus to evince that in ancient times it had of believers, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of but that parish, wheresoever situated, is sincerely to be mere enjoyment of common sensual pleasure is made the ultimate of congratulated which shall possess the services of so faithand glorious destiny of the believer and the blessed; and the or the pollutions of Rome. warrior who has shed his blood in battle in the cause of God and the Prophet, and the dervise whose body has fallen under the man, first planted the Gospel of Christ in Britain; but discipline of abstinence and continual penance, have each their we have the testimony of Gildas to shew that it was similar portions of women and wine, and are supposed eternally happy in the society of virgins immortal and undecaying, amidst by streams containing a beverage more delicious than the juice of which the historian Fuller offers, that "Britain being the grapes of Schiraz.

The tendency of such contemplations must necessarily be to debase and enfeeble the character, and to imprint more deeply on the mind the lowest passions, and the most brutal appetites .-That religion which has the harmony of truth, on the contrary, must appeal to the loftiest and most intellectual passions of our nature. In the Christian system, the pleasures as well as the pains of a future life, though inconceivably great, have yet their means and their end concealed in mystery. The indefinite, the strongest source of high interest, is perpetually called up in the mind-"Eye hath not seen, nor car heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the joys that he hath prepared for those who love him." Sublimity is the characteristic of the future state in the religion of Jesus. The highest degree of hope or of fear must be awakened by it. The objects are grand, indefinite; and they are therefore perfectly calculated to occupy the faculties of a being whose capacity of mental enjoyment and suffering, of improvement and degradation, appears without bounds. Of all the religions which have operated upon the human mind, Christianity alone has the consistent character of perfect truth; all its parts are arranged with the most beautiful symmetry; and its grand effects have been constantly connected with virtuous gratification, with moral and intellectual improvement, with the present and future happiness.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

It has been suggested to us that the publication of the original Act of Parliament enjoining the observance of the Fifth of November, as not being accessible to the generality of our readers, would be gratifying and useful. With this suggestion we the more readily comply, as being likely to awaken a more general interest in the occasion, and to promote a more general desire for its observance. The religious celebration of that day had, as all are aware, grown into disuse; they who had plotted the treason having, as was thought, become a weak and uninfluential body in the kingdom, it was deemed needless to continue, by any open or striking celebration, the expression of national thankfulness for its signal and providential defeat; yet if such an excuse for its general neglect may have been reasonably pleaded heretofore, it cannot be justifiably advanced now. We shall not say that such fell expedients for overturning the throne and destroying the altars of our country, are at this moment contemplated or in progress; but this we know, that preparations not noiseless, or secret, or in a corner, but loud and active and general, are making to restore the influence and domination of that corrupt and cruel creed to whose false tenets and sanguinary principles is to be ascribed the appalling conspiracy whose overthrow is, at this season, commemorated. And that influence once re-established,-that power once restored to its former eminence, who dare anticipate the results which the flush of unexpected triumph, conjoined with the impulse of a long treasured hate, might produce?-The inquisition tortures might, in case of the renewed pre-eminence of the Papal power, be no longer the atrocities of a bygone and barbarous age which the advance of refinement and the march of intellect may be thought to have put to flight for ever; but, arguing from the indomitable and unchanged spirit of that ruthless creed, the shrieks of agonized sufferers may startle again the silence of some gloomy conclave,again the scaffold may reek with the blood of martyrs,of the faith who dare, in bold rejection of every superadded novelty of man, make this declaration of an inspired Apostle, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The following is the Act of Parliament to which we "Forasmuch as Almighty God hath in all ages shewed his power and mercy, in the miraculous and gracious deliverance of his Church, and in the protection of religious kings and states, and that no nation of the earth hath been blessed with greater benefits than this nation now enjoyeth having the true and free profession of the Gospel under our most gracious Sovereign Lord King James, the most great, learned, and religious king that ever reigned therein, enriched with a most hopeful and plentiful progeny, proceeding out of his royal loins, promising continuance of this happiness and profession to all posterity: the which many malignant and devilish papists, jesuits, and seminary priests, much envying and fearing, conspired most horribly when the king's most excellent majesty, the queen, the prince, and all the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, should all the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, should have been assembled in the Upper House of Parliament upon the Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1605, suddenly to have blown up the said whole house with gunpowder: an invention so inhuman, barbarous, and cruel. as the like was never before heard of, and was (as some o the principal conspirators thereof confess) purposely devised and concluded to be done in the said house, that when sundry necessary and religious laws for preservation of the Church and State were made, which they falsely and slanderously call cruel laws, enacted against them and their religion, both place and person should be all destroyed and blown up at once, which would have turned to the utter ruin of this whole kingdom, had it not pleased Almighty God, by inspiring the king's most excellent majesty with a divine spirit, to interpret some dark phrases of a letter shewed to his majesty, above and beyond all ordinary construction, thereby miraculously discovering this hidden treason not many hours before the appointed time for the execution thereof: therefore the king's most excellent majesty, the lords spiritual and temporal, and all his majesty's faithful and loving subjects, do most justly acknowledge this great and infinite blessing to have proceeded merely from God his great mercy, and to his most holy name do ascribe all honour, glory, and praise: and to the end this unfeigned thankfulness may never be forgotten, but be had in a perpetual remembrance, that all ages to come may yield pra to his Divine Majesty for the same, and have in memory this

Be it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all and singular ministers in every cathedral, and parish-church, or other usual place for common prayers, within this realm of England, and the dominions of the same, shall always upon the Fifth day of November say morning prayers, and give unto Almighty God thanks for this most happy deliverance: and that all and every person and persons inhabiting within this realm of England, and the our Apostolic Church whose existence was endangered. nions of the same, shall always upon that day diligently and faithfully resort to the parish-church or chapel accus tomed, or to some usual church or chapel, where morning prayers, preaching, or other service of God, shall be used, and then and there to abide orderly and soberly during the time of the said prayers, preaching, or other service of God there to be used and ministered.

"And because all and every person may be put in mind of his duty, and be there better prepared to the said holy service, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every minister shall give warning to his parishioners, publicly in the church at morning prayer, the Sunday before every such Fifth day of November, for the due observation of the said day. And that after morning prayers of predesing the said Fifth day of November, they read publicly, distinctly, and plainly, the present Act."

It is not quite certain what Apostle, or Apostolic introduced into that island in the latter end of the reign of Tiberius, or about four years after our Saviour's a by-corner, out of the road of the world, seemed the the words of our correspondent:safest sanctuary from persecution, which might invite the Romans, and had a constant intercourse by traffic and commerce with other countries. Nor can we avoid being struck with the appropriateness of this prophecy to the early planting of the Gospel in our father-land, off, that have not heard my fame" [Isaiah lxvi. 19]; to shew," says Fuller, "that 'neither height nor depth,' no, not of the ocean itself, 'is able to separate 11 A. M., a very large congregation assembled; and any from the love of God.' And for the same purpose, after the conclusion of Divine Service, forty-three young Christ employed fishermen for the first preachers of the persons came forward to renew their baptismal engage-Gospel, as who, being acquainted with the water, and nysteries of sailing, would with the more delight undertake long sea-voyages into foreign countries.'

We have the testimony of various writers that Claudia, mentioned in 2 Timothy iv. 21, was a British Christian, and wife to Pudens whose name is introduced in the same scriptural passage. The two following couplets from Martial, the epigrammatist, will interest many of their friends. Unhappily, during the past summer, fever

our readers :-Claudia cœruleis cum sit Ruffina Britannis Edita, cur Latiæ pectora plebis habet? Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit peregrina Pudenti, Macte esto tædis, O hymenæe, tuis.

The period at which these individuals flourished would be about A.D. 63. Joseph of Arimathæa is believed by many credible writers to have been a preacher of the Gospel in Britain, and to have founded the church of Glastonbury about the year of our Lord 67. And that Lucius, king of Britain, was converted to Christianity at an early age is denied by none: some fix it as early as drove through a pelting rain to the Mohawk parsonage, A.D. 99, and the latest period at which it is asserted to have taken place is A.D. 190.

Tertullian, who lived A.D. 200, has this testimony to the early introduction of the Gospel in Britain, "There are places of the Britons, which were inaccessible to the Romans, but yet subdued to Christ;" and Origen, who flourished about thirty years later, has these words, "The power of God our Saviour is even with them which

in Britain are divided from our world." At the Council of Arles, in France, held A.D. 314, three bishops were present from Britain, as well as a priest and a deacon. At the Council of Nice, in Bithynia, held A.D. 325, British bishops are expressly spoken of as agreeing to the condemnation of Arianism. At Sardis, in Bithynia, held A.D. 347, the bishops of Britain are stated to have concurred with the rest in condemning the Arians and in acquitting Athanasius.-And at the Council of Ariminum, held A.D. 359, we find that not only were several British bishops present, but that all, except three, declined accepting the public maintenance which the emperor had provided,-a proof that their churches were in a flourishing condition.

Here we should premise that Augustine, the first nissary from Rome who preached the Gospel in Britain, and from whose arrival in the island is to be dated its earliest connexion with the Papal see, did not commence his ministry there until A.D. 586, and that he did not become firmly established in his spiritual authority until ten years later. But antecedent to the period of his arrival, we have the names on record of sixteen successive bishops of London, as well as those of various prelates in other sees. Upon the gradual encroachments of Romish dominion and consequently of Romish error in England, it is not necessary that we should and the flames enwreath the pinioned limbs of confessors enlarge: their spiritual chains were gradually forged and not imposed without a struggle; and if the darkness of the middle ages favoured the progress of that despotism, the history even of that benighted period shews that Mr. Evans at 3 P. M. on his way to Ingersol. The road many of the sons of the Church in England were restive in their fetters and strove for freedom.

Wicliff, who, notwithstanding many persecutions, was allowed to die in peace in the year 1384, may be said to have laid the foundation of the subsequent Reformation in England; and in the year 1408, William Sautre was burnt for impugning the errors of Romanism. The need detail. Here, then, we have a restoration of the had flourished in its purity, before the ambition of Rome their proper spiritual allegiance. Mitred prelates and subordinate ministers washed and made clean their garments, and stood again in their unsullied vestments before the altar of their God. The temple of truth was freed from its incrustations, and stood out again the perfection of beauty and the joy of the whole earth. It was treason, therefore, against the lawful sovereign of the realm to seek to snatch away his diadem and place it at see sufficiently occuraged to warrant its continuance. the feet of the Romish pontiff; and it was schism in those who laboured to depose the lawful holders of the ministerial commission, and substitute in their stead the

dispensers of an adulterated creed. On the Fifth of November, our solemn thanks to God are offered up for the overthrow of these machinations against our Church and State. While then we rejoice in the preservation of the Sovereign from that appalling conspiracy, let us remember the obligation to bear true allegiance to her who now sways the sceptre of these realms. Let this religious celebration serve to ingraft a better principle in the room of that specious loyalty,in the degeneracy of the times unhappily so rife,which exists and is active, only so long as selfish interests can be sustained, and the pride and independence of the carnal heart is fostered. True loyalty has no association with such utilitarian views; but it can live, like true religion, in the face of neglect and persecution. The homage which is paid to the earthly sovereign, is indirectly a homage to our sovereign Lord in heaven: the earthly potentate is reverenced and obeyed because he is "the Lord's anointed." Again, on the occasion we have alluded to, we express our joy for the safety of Let these, then, not be mere words of course; but let the honour and attachment which is professed, be visible in the conduct and the life. Let it not be apparent to the world that the Church of Christ is some heterogeneous society,-made up of ill-assorted fragments of opinion, a fortuitous combination of loose particles of faith, gathered from every quarter, without consistency, without harmony, without unity of form or spirit. But let it manifest the picture of one fair and symmetrical temple, built upon one foundation, Christ himself being the chief cornerendless variety of petty factions, each contending-not for one grand principle, the conversion of the world and late Rev. W. Johnson. It will deepen our impressions of the heinousness of the glory of God, but-for self-aggrandizement, and too

strongly and impressively inculcated. But the paradise of the out the antiquity and independence of the Anglican of Christ to the guidance and direction of the multitude deservedly endeared, will greatly lament this change;

Some few weeks ago we furnished our readers with a detailed account of a portion of the Westward tour of the Lord Bishop of TORONTO: we have now the opportunity of adding some further particulars of that intercrucifixion. And there is a reasonableness in the opinion esting journey, commencing at the period where the former narrative was broken off. We give this account in

"On Wednesday morning, the 16th September, the membered, too, that it had then become colonized by and Elliott, left the parsonage at Tuscarora for the village of Seneca; where the Rev. Mr. Hill had arranged that the Confirmation should be held. The road, winding along the banks of the Grand River, was generally good, and the country presented a beautiful appearance. temporary church a store belonging to Mr. Bryant. At | tion, in most cases, be very easily procured. ments, and receive the benediction of the Church by the imposition of the hands of its chief pastor. It was truly a most gratifying spectacle, and must have gratified the heart of the indefatigable Missionary, whose unwearied labours had searched out so many in the wilderness. About ten persons were prevented from sharing in this apostolic rite, by the sickness either of themselves or of has extensively prevailed along the Grand River, - partly owing, it is generally believed, to the erection of dams by the Grand River Navigation Company. Mr. Hill has a large circuit of Missionary duty, and is constantly occupied not only on the Sunday, but with regular and stated week-day services.

"After the conclusion of Divine Service, the Bishop, after partaking of the kindly proffered hospitality of Mrs. Little of Seneca, returned of Tuscarora, where he remained until the following morning. On the morning of this day, Thursday the 17th of September, his Lordship where horses were to be provided for his further conveyance. A meeting was to have been held at Brantford at 10 A. M. on the affairs of the Church, which his Lordship had agreed to attend; but the inclemency of the weather prevented a sufficient assemblage of the persons interested; and after an hour's delay, the Bishop, ccompanied by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, proceeded on his journey towards Simcoe. Through some inadvertence, a wrong road had been taken, and the party went several miles out of their way,-the rain during most of the day pouring down in torrents; so that it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before they reached the house of the Rev. F. Evans. Mr. E. resides near the church in the township of Woodhouse, about three miles west of Simcoe, the county town of the new District of Talbot. There is at present no church in the town, but evening-service is regularly performed every Sunday in the school-house, the Rev. Geo. Salmon officiating alternately with Mr Evans.

"On Friday the 18th of September, although the weather was still unsettled, a very respectable congregation assembled in the church, Mr. Cartwright officiating at the desk, and the Bishop, as usual, preaching. Eighteen young persons were confirmed; a gratifying number, when it is recollected that only two years had intervened since the Bishop of Montreal visited and confirmed in the parish. Ten years exactly had elapsed since the writer of this notice attended the late Bishop of Quebec in his visitation of this Church and Mission he was happy to renew his acquaintance with his fellowan interval of time, of whose hospitality at his former visit he had so largely partaken.

"The weather still threatening, and the roads in consequence of the late rain having become heavy, the Bishop determined to proceed on his journey the same state that the trops which landed at Beyrout were compelled to embark with the loss of 2000 men." on. Accordingly, he left the hospitable roof of soon after leaving Simeoe became very bad, -leading toman fleets wer illuminated in honour, as the government gave through an uncultivated wood, and for nearly five miles being composed of log causeways, usually called gridiron bridges. The horses could not be pushed beyond a walk, and the min fell heavily : no accident, however, occurred; and soon after dark our party reached an inn at a village called Scotland, about six miles from the renewal of the work in the reign of Henry VIII., and its Brantford and Oxford road, and about fourteen from completion in that of Elizabeth, is too well known to Mr. Evans' house. At six o'clock on the following morning (Saturday) we resumed our journey; and after Church of Christ in England which, for so many centuries resting for two hours at an unpretending, but neat and comfortable inn at Cedar Creek, kept by an Englishman interfered and its pollutions were superadded. The from Wiltshire, we arrived about 3 o'clock at the village nation shook off the usurper's hondage, and returned to of Ingereal, taking up our abode with the Rev. J. Rothwell, who resides about a mile from the place.'

> We have to aknowledge the receipt of the first number of a little wirk, designed as a Scripture Expositor for Sunday Schools, which, judging from the specimen which has been ransmitted to us, we should be glad to We fancy we decry in this promising little periodical, the hand of the writer by whom we have lately been favoured with two letters upon the same subject: if so, we cordially thank her for this renewed instance of her kind attention. The mode of Scriptural exposition which this work suggests, is precisely what we had ourselves been very lately ecommending as an exercise which we deem almost inlispensable to the complete success of Sunday School instruction. To impart Biblical knowledge is one of the leading objects of these valuable institutions; and it is easy to conceive that its lessons of saving health would be most effectually impressed upon the youthful mind by a familiar and affectionate exposition from the lips of the teacher.

> If we are right in our conjecture of the author of this valuable little work, we cannot but recommend the transfer of its publication from a foreign land to our own Diocesan Press,-from whence, independent of all patriotic considerations, it can, we are persuaded, be more cheaply disseminated amongst those who may, in these Provinces, be likely to patronise it.

> The recent mortality amongst the few and scattered Clergy of this extensive Diocese, has necessarily produced several changes, which we now announce as far as

we have had the means of ascertaining them: The Rev. A. F. Atkinson has removed to St. Catharine's, rendered vacant by the lamented death of the late Rev. James Clark. The vacancy at Bath, caused by the removal of Mr. Atkinson, will be filled, we learn, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper. The Rev. A. Williams, lately arrived from England, has, we understand, been appointed to the Rectory of Cornwall, vacant by the death of its late excellent incumbent, the Rev. George stone; not consisting, as it is now made to consist, of an Archbold. The Rev. T. E. Welby, lately ordained, has been appointed to Sandwich, vacant by the death of the

We understand that it is probable the Rev. J. Grier, this conspiracy, as shewing that any attempt to destroy the influence of the Reformation in the sixteenth century ing of that levelling spirit which would place thrones will be removed to Belleville. His present flock, to

In the religion of Mahomet, rewards and punishments are was schismatical as well as treasonable, briefly to point under the control of the people, and subject the Church whom from long and devoted services he is much and

We presented our readers, not long since, with an interesting and instructive account of the late Mr. Wilberforce. Any circumstances connected with that talented, pious, and industrious man must, we feel convinced, be fraught with the deepest interest to all who are acquainted with his valuable and unceasing exertions for the advancement of his country's welfare, and the expreachers to come the sooner into it." It must be Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Cartwright tension of that holy religion of which he was a shining ornament. With this impression we insert this week a brief account of his celebrated and salutary work on Christianity, containing several numerous and satisfactory testimonials to its worth and efficiency. Every Christian family should possess a copy of a work which o the early planting of the Gosper in our father land, good, and the base met at "Bryant's Corner," about a has been, in a most remarkable degree, productive of mile from Seneca, by Mr. Hill, who had prepared as a good, particularly as it can, from its extensive circula-

Civil Intelligence.

From the Boston Times Extra. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

THE ASSASSIN-REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE ALLIED AR-

The Britannia left Liverpool on the 20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. She arrived at her dock about half-past 8 this morning; thus making her passage from dock to dock in 13 days and $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Britannia brought out 63 passengers, and an immense let-

The most important item of news is the attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. This is attributed by the Loudon papers to the evident desire of the French King to smother or keep down the war enthusiasm of his subjects. The prisoner, Marius Darmes appears to be a fanaic of the stamp of Louvel and Alibaud. The interrogatories he his undergraph of Louvel and Alibaud. The interrogatories he his undergone have not elicited from him any admission tending to prove that he had any accomplices, or that he was a hired assasin. Although suffering from his wounds, he has throughout evined extraordinary energy, and to this moment the only regret he has manifested is that of not having effected his criminal purpose. At one question, put to him by the instructing judge, tears were seen to flow into his eyes. "Do not imagine," said Darmes, "that these are tears of repentance; if I weep, it is from despair at having missed my aim." He was heard to exclaim on another occasion, "Had I killed the tyrant, Soliman Pasha would now be afe, the French fleet, united with that of Mehemet Ali, would lave sunk that of the incendiaries of Beyrout, and Egypt would be freed."

The tone of the French papers is still warlike. The general rumors and belief were, that M. Thiers had pressed the King to consent to take measures tantamount to a declaration of war.— That His Majesty would only, in the absence of the Chambers, agree to a strong representation to the four Powers, the reply to which could hardly be expected before the lapse of three weeks, and that the Chanbers should in the meanwhile be convoked for the end of that perid, when the views of the King or of his Gov-ernment would be sibmitted to them, with the results of the last appeal to the soveregns, parties to the treaty of the 15th of July. The fall of Beyout is confirmed, and it is stated, on the au-

thority of private litters, that the troops which landed were compelled to embark with a loss of two thousand men. The London Moming Post of Monday, October 5, says-"Our Extraordinary Express which left Paris yesterday (Sunday) morning, brings us the Honiteur Parisien of that day; it contains the

lowing telegraphe despatch.

Marseilles, Oct. 2-Noon. The Chief of the Maritime Service to the Minister of Marine. "The Dante has arrived from Malta; it announces that at its eparture it left there the ship of war Cambridge, from England,

d about to take her departure from the Levant.
"Letters from Syria confirm the bombardment of Beyrout. he was happy to renew his acquaintance with his fellow-labourers, and to see those in good health, after so long 25th from Malti, that at his departure from Constantinople a council in Divanhad pronounced the deposition of Mehemet Ali. The Ambassados of England and Austria were present at this

"The French leet were at Naples on the 15th. Private letters

The following s an extract of a letter dated Bhooj, Aug. 14: lent of the Post at Beyrout, under date of Sep 20th, writes that on the evening of the 22d, the Egyptian and Otout, of a victory gained by Ibrahim over the allies, in which he had made six hundred English prisoners. In addition to the Asia, the Implacable with the Hazard and Daphne, and an Austrian corvette, were off the port of Alexandria. ressel had just arrived, and was said to have been despatched from Constantinople with orders from the representatives of Austria, Russia and Prussia, for their Consuls in Egypt to leave the coun-Col. Hodges, the British Consul General, had received no

such instructions, although a rigorous blockade of the ports was rdered to be put into execution forthwith.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN MANCHESTER .- An extensive conlagration broke out in Peter street, Manchester, Eng., on Thurslay night, Oct. 17th, in a building five stories high, occupied by H. Hobson, an individual extensively engaged in the carrying bu siness between this town and Leeds. The fire engines arrived a few minutes after the alarm was given, but the flames which appeared to have burst forth at once with overwhelming fury, had already committed such ravages, that it was deemed utterly use-less to save any portion of the building. The wind blowing in a northerly direction, the flames were carried across the street, and placed the Wellington Hotel and the Museum of the Natural History Society in imminent peril. About 7 o'clock, however, the fire was got under. Considerable damage was done to the engine factory of Messrs. Sharpe & Roberts, to the carrying co of Mirfin & Walker, the Unholstery of Mr. Lee, and several othe

thought would cover his loss, viz. -£3000. On the Saturday following the warehouse of Messrs. Showcross & Co., situated in Bank Street, was discovered to be on fire, and before the town engines and fire police arrived on the spot, five adining ware houses were enveloped in flames, belonging Chorlay & Co., large speculators in yarn, Reuss and Rling, Russian merchants, Willoughby & Co., yarn dealers; and Messrs.

Matchants, dealers in cotton waste. Before the flames were extinguished, there were no less than twelve or fourteen establishments either entirely consumed or much damaged, in many of which immense property was contained. The amount of loss is

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL-EXTRAORDINARY EX-PRESS PROM PARIS.—We have this moment received our summary of the India and China news, brought by the overland mail, and letters from our correspondents at Alexandria, Beyrout, &c. CHINA.

CANTON, June 5.—The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton Market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was at Pulo Sopata, on the 13th ult. Lord John Churchill, of her Majesty's ship Druid, died at Macao on the 2d ult, of dysentery.

By advices just received, the insurgents in Nepaul having for
And it was "as a partisan of foreign powers," no doubt, that the Marseilles assassin fired at the brave and enlight.

med into a regular body, amounting to 8000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole Champarun district. The Indigo planters, European and civilians, fled before them. They proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockaded the British President, B. H. Hodgson, Esq., and his escort. tively disclaims any knowledge or connection with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA. - Admiral Elliott arrived at Singapore on the 16th of June, together with the Blende, 44, and Bylades, 13, and sailed again for China on the 18th of June. Lord George Churchill, of her Majesty's ship Druid, died at Macao, on the 2d of June, of dysentery. By advices received at Bombay, via Calcutta, the Nepaulese were in a state of insur-The rebels amounted to about 8,000. The Rajah denied all participation with these, although his disclaimer was not They marched on the capital, and blockaded the British President and his escort in their houses. The Government of India is making the most active preparations to send a force into Nepaul as soon as the abatement of the rainy season will permit. The overland mails for June reached Bombay on the 8th of July, in 34 days from London; it reached Calcutta on the 21st, that is 47 days from home; Madras on the 17th, Ara on the 18th, and FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

We are concerned to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex continues to be indisposed at his apartments in Kensington Palace. His royal highness caught cold during his visit to Frogcongratulated which shall possess the services of so faithful, laborious, and single-hearted a Missionary as Mr. Grier.

more Lodge, soon after the decease of the late Princess Augusta, and has not left his apartment since that period. Dr. Holland is in constant attendance on the Royal Duke.—Herald.

King's College.—A very numerous body of medical students seembled on Thursday in the lecture-room of King's College, to hear the opening lecture of this season, on medical science, which was to have been delivered by Dr. Budd. That distinguished gentleman was, however, unable to attend, on account of the alarming illness of two of his brothers, who are now lying in an alarming illness of two of his brothers, who are now lying in an almost hopeless state. These gentlemen, it appears, were unable to avoid the contagious effects of typhus fever which is now raging on board the Dreadnought, the management of this hospital-ship having been confided to their professional abilities. The lecture, however, which he had prepared was read by Dr. Grey, which consisted of a general appeal to the students to give up their whole time and attention to the profession they have adopted, enforcing on their attention the necessity of strict application to the apparently unimportant minutize of science, in earnestly calling upon the students not to pass by the most trivial arcana of science as too insignificant for their observation. The lecture appeared to give very general satisfaction.

FANATICISM IN SCOTLAND.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen Herald gives the following account of some fanatical proceedings to which he was a witness. This letter is dated Invergordon, Sept. 9:—"I had the curiosity to go to the church of Roskeen last night to observe the workings of a revival. I was prepared for something extraordinary, but certainly not for what I saw. The sobs, groans, loud weeping, fainting, shrieking, mingled in the most wild and unearthly discordance with the harsh cracked voice of the clergyman, who could only at intervals be heard above the general weeping and wailing. I was first struck by the cries being all from young voices, and, on examining a little more closely, I found that the performers were almost wholly children—girls varying from 5 to 14 years of age, a few young women, perhaps a dozen, but not a single man or lad. I stood for nearly half an hour by three girls, the eldest about twelve years of age, who were in the most utter distress, each vieing with the other in despairing cries. Their mother came to them, but made no exertion to check their bursts of—I don't know what to call it. In the church-yard there were lots of children in various stages of fainting. One poor girl seemed quite dead, and I insisted on one of the old crones, who was piously looking on, to go for we have our files of Liverpool papers to the afternoon of the told, 'It was no' a case for water; it was the Lord, and he would do as he liked with her. She was seeing something we didna see, and hearing something we didna hear. She was lying on the

> Our readers must not suppose that under the above head, we intend to tire their patience with a prose dissertation on the steamengine, or a stale description of the paddle wheels of a Cunard steamer. These might be interesting enough to the curious mathematician, or the practical machinist; but the majority of our readers look rather to the effect than the cause; they would be better placed with the first state of the cause; they would be better pleased with the few paragraphs of information we can give them, on the mighty revolution which the practical application of

them, on the mighty revolution which the practical application of steam has accomplished, in the intercourse of nations, and the comfort, intelligence, and happiness of man.

Let us "begin at home," and see what advantages the inhabitants of Halifax have gained. A few weeks since, we took a trip to Boston, to procure the requisite materials for publishing the Morning Post. To accomplish the journey in the most expeditious manner, we took stage to Windsor, crossed to St. John in the steamer Maid of the Mist, sailed thence in the steamer North the steamer Maid of the Mist, sailed thence in the steamer North America for Boston, and returned by the Acadia to Halifax. spent nearly a day at Windsor, seven or eight hours in St. John, about an hour at Eastport, more than three days in Boston, and yet performed the whole revolution in two and a half hours less than ping days. than nine days! Adding the stoppages together, we find a total of nearly four and a half days, leaving, as the net space of time necessary to visit Boston, (calling at Windsor, St. John, and Eastport), and return again to Halifax—only four days and a half.

This presents rather a hungaryant and the state of the stat

This presents rather a humorous contrast to the old mode of travelling by the sailing packets. In 1835, we were tossed about for eight days, between this port and Boston; - in fact, the passage was always one of comparative uncertainty and tediousness, until the establishment of the Cunard line. From the arrival of the Britannia, we may date the gradual but sure progress of a new and exhilarating impetus to industry and enterprise in Nova Scotia-A glimmering of the beneficial results, breaks through the long vista of futurity-giving encouragement for increasing energy, and

confirmation to every reasonable hope.

Expeditions, however, as our travelling was, we are obliged to yield the palm, both for distance and rapidity, to a gentleman whose company we enjoyed on a great portion of the route to and from Boston. We allude to Stephen Binney, Esq., who left Halifax half a day later, and saw New York and the intermediate places while we remained in Boston. The following notice of Mr. Binney's route, with which, at our request, he has kindly

furnished us, will best speak for itself:—
"Left Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, 25th August, at four o'clock, reached Hiltz, half way between Halifax and Windsor, at nine o'clock, p.m. Slept there, and started next morning at six o'clock, and arrived at Windsor at ten. Left Windsor at twelve o'clock for St. John. New Benneyick. ock for St. John, New Brunswick, and arrived there at two o'clock, a.m. Left St. John, N. B. at eleven, a.m. Thursday, and arrived off Boston harbour on Saturday morning at five o'clock, but owing to fog did not land until nine, a.m. Left Boston for New York at five o'clock, p.m. and arrived the following mo at six o'clock. Spent Sunday and Monday in New York. New York, on return to Boston, Monday afternoon, at five o'clock, and arrived the following morning at four. At twelve o'clock embarked on board the steamer Acadia, and arrived at Halifax at four, a.m. on Thursday, 3d September, having been absent exactly eight and a half days, and had ample time for the transaction asiness or for pleasure; and having travelled (exclusive of stoppages) with great case and comfort, about fifteen hundred miles in the short space of 131 hours; and had occasion required, I could have visited Philadelphia during Sunday, which I spent in New York York. Out of the above, one hour was spent rambling about

The reader will perceive that the average number of miles travelled over, per hour, by stage, steamer, and railroad, exclusive of stoppages, was cleven and a half; and including stoppages which were long enough for the transaction of business, Besides this, the route was proved to be certain, for the journey that was contemplated in Halifax, was accomplished in fact.—[Halifax Morning Post of the 3d October arrived in Liverpool on the 15th Oct.—Liverpool Times.]

> FRANCE.—THE ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE. From the Times.

The fresh attempt to get rid of King Louis Philippe, by a foul and hideous murder in open day, may have shocked every human being, out of France, but no man who comprehends the state of that country, or of the morals of French democracy, can have been in the least surprised at

Was it without reason that we quoted on Friday last, from the Journal des Debats, the following dreadful passages:
"Are there in France either laws or charter, or monarchy. under the full sway of anarchy? There is on every side incredible outbreak of the most unbridled passions. Already whoever is suspected of being favourable to peace denounced as a traitor, a coward, an enemy to the country. And they are the journals of the ministers themselves which circulate this shameful scandal. As for the laws, they are openly set at defiance. As for the laws, they are democrats declare their contempt for it. The crown they insult without remorse. The chambers they threaten with the vengeance of the people. The revolution speaks as if it were the universal master. No man is permitted to have an opinion of his own. He who is not for immediate and universal master. ersal war is a partisan of foreign powers."

ened King a musket loaded to the muzzle. truly in the same number of the Times, "that the question of the East was but a hollow pretext for violence in all quar ters? Said we not on that occasion, "that there is a faction at work which will force both King and chambers foreign war—into universal war—on pain of death?" Why what was the horror aimed at by this assassin, named Darmes, but to inflict "the pain of death" on his Sovereign-because he considered the life of "Louis Philippe to be the only obstacle in the way of universal war."

Then, what must be the nature and ends of that war

towards the excitement of which the means amount to regicide by fierce assassination? What must be the character the faction which pants for such a war, and which attempts to procure it by such methods?

Among the most disgusting traits in the history of any faction, or of any people (apply it to which you please) is this avowed identity of the war party with the party which abets assassination. The intending murderer in the reinstance declared that his sole object was to remove the obstacle to a war. Well, since it ought to be assumed that conscientious casuists like M. Darmes are disposed administer equal justice to all their enemies as well as friends, let us suppose for a moment that a few more "obstacles" to war should happen to present themselves by and by—suppose that when the chambers are assembled to decide, in concert with his Majesty, the question of peace or war, and that a majority of the Chamber of Deputies should, contrary to the expectations of the Constitutionnel, the Courrier Français, and others of the liberal faction, happen to vote against the said liberals, and for the maintenance of peace; every member of that majority becomes at once what M. Darmes pronounced his Majesty Louis Philippe, after he had shot at him—"an obstacle to a war with the allied powers." By what parity of reasoning or equality of justice can any single member of such majority be suffered to escape the same visitation at the hands of the war faction

their manhood, and beard with becoming resolution this horrible seet (for sect it is) of murderers in the garb of politicians, they are doomed to perish, as was the abler and most valuable Frenchman in the country, by the bullet, the dagger, or the pike. If the Chamber of Deputies will not act, as their sovereign has never failed to act, with intrepid and unflinching courage, they are utterly lost, since, sacrificing honour for the sake of preserving life, they will, as all trimmers ever have done at such crisis, infallibly forfeit their lives without redeeming their honour.

It is, nevertheless, of inestimable importance, after the frustration of such a crime—it is, we say, of inestimable usefulness, that it should have been attempted. It identifies the foreign-war faction with the domestic faction of blood and anarchy, in a way that renders their future extrication It proves the enemies of peace abroad to be the demies at home of the laws, the charter, the crown, the Chambers, of moral obligation, of human life, of whatever has hitherto been held most sacred in society—the restorers of the chaos of 1792.

(From the Moniteur of Saturday.)

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING. "Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"To all greeting. "On the report of our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister Secretary of State at the department of Justice and Religion;
"Considering article 28 of the constitutional charter, which

refers to the consideration of the Chamber of Peers crimes of high

"Seeing that on the 15th of October an attempt has been made of order and peace. Preserve us in thy true religion, that we may always give thanks unto thee for all thy mercies, through We have ordained and ordain as follows:-

"Art. 1. The Court of Peers is convoked. The peers absent from Paris will be required to repair thither immediately, unless they are prevented by legitimate causes.

"Art. 2. The court will proceed forthwith to the trial of the

attempt committed on Oct. 15. "Art. 3. It will conform, for the examination, to the forms

which have been followed up to the present time.
"Art. 4. M. Franck Carre, our Procureur-General at the Cour Royale of Paris, will perform the office of procureur-general at the Court of Peers. He will be assisted by Boucly, Advocate-General of the Cour Royale of Paris, executing the office of Advocate-General, and who is to replace the Procureur-General in his absence, and of M. M. Nouguier and Glandaz, substitutes of our Procureur-General at the Cour Royale of Paris, performing the functions of substitutes of our Procureur-General, who will compose, with him, the counsel for the prosecution at our Court of

"Art. 5. The Keeper of the Archives of the Chamber of Peers and his deputy, will perform the duties of registrars of our Court

'Art. 6. Our Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Worship, is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance, which will be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois. "Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, the 16th of October, 1840.

"Louis Philippe. "By the King. "The Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Worship- "VIVIEN."

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

CHAMBER OF PEERS Sitting of Saturday, Oct. 17.

(President, Baron Pasquier, Chancellor.) day, some idlers were assembled around the Luxembourg. At half-past two fifty peers were present, and engaged in animated conversations. The Chancellor having opened the sitting, M. Vivien, the Keeper of the Seals, placed on the bureau of the chamber the royal ordonnance of the convocation of the Court of Peers. The Secretary of the Archives read this document, which

will be found elsewhere, after which,
The President said: Does the Chamber desire to constitute itself as a court of justice?

Several voices: Yes, yes!
The President: The Chamber will now resolve itself into a The public sitting was then declared over, and the tribunes

Our reporter adds-"The calling over of the names constituted that 86 peers were present; but as 97 is the number that must be present to constitute a sitting, the proceedings were adjourned

till Monday (this day) at one o'clock.
"It appears that after the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon, the majority of the peers quitted Paris for their country seats, to renovate prior to the opening of the chambers on the 28th of

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

The following is the substance of the principal questions put to Darmes on his first interrogation, and his replies, with some other details, which are given by the ministerial evening papers:—

What is your name?—Marius Edmund Darmes. (It appears, wever, from the papers which were seized at his residence, that Where were you born?—At Marseilles.

Where do you live?-To this question, although repeated seve-

ral times, he refused to reply.
What is your profession?—Conspirator.

That is not a profession?-Well, then, write down that I live by my labour. Who urged you to the commission of so odious a crime?-

Have you any accomplices?—I am the only accomplice. I wanted

Have you any accomplices?—I am the only accomplies. I wanted to kill the greatest tyrant of ancient or modern times.

Do you not now repent of having conceived and executed so abominable an attempt?—I repent only of not having succeeded.

Had you long entertained the project of assassinating the King?

I conceived the project only an hour before putting it into execution.

After this first interrogation, the Prefect of Police, in presence of the Minister of the Interior, heard the depositions of the non-commissioned officers, adjutants, sergens-de-ville, and soldiers, who had witnessed the crime, and aided in the apprehension of Darmes. Immediately after his arrest, Doctors Blandin and Aurity were called in, in consequence of the wound in his hand, and interrogated as to whether immediate amputation was necessary. They declared that it would be better to wait, and ordered that the wound should be immediately dressed. Yesterday morning the Procureur-General and the Procureur du Roi again interrogated the prisoner, who this time consented to reply to all the questions. He declared that he was a frotteur, and lodged at No. 41, in the Rue de Paradis, Faubourg Poissonnier. He said that the carbine with which he fired at his Majesty was loaded with five bullets and eight buckshots. This fully accounts for the bursting of the barrel and the circular direction taken by the charge, to which in all probability the preservation of the lives of the King, Queen, and Madame Adelaide was owing. In fact the barrel burst with such violence that it produced nearly the same effect as the explosion of a shell. One of the footmen, named Grus, was struck on the right leg. The wound is not serious, and it has not been ascertained whether it arose from one of the Projectiles or a fragment of the barrel. It also confirms the account of the wound in the hand of the National Horse Guard, M. Bertolacci. The middle of the right side of the King's carriage, the rail, and one of the springs were struck. The carriage was brought back from St. Cloud yesterday morning for examination by magistrates. The surgeons who were appointed to dress the wounded hand of Darmes on Thursday evening inspected it again Yesterday morning, and amputated three of his fingers. They thought it likely that a further operation would be necessary.— The following are particulars as to the person, habits, and life of the assassin. Darmes is a little man-of forbidding countenance, and somewhat deformed. His forehead is low and gives to his countenance a vulgar aspect. He wears his beard cut to a point, and his moustachios are of a light yellow tint, and very thin.— On being asked what use he intended to make of the pistols and poignard found upon him, he replied that he carried them for the shall now proceed to detail the circumstances of the attack. purpose of defending himself. Fortunately, he was so stunned and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and

tined to refute the proclamations of Prince Louis Bonaparte.-Besides these papers there were a great many others, covered with notes, on the most celebrated republicans of antiquity. Several passports of different dates show that Darmes had been succespassions of mattern than the passion of the passion a glass of wine. He then went on towards the Quai des Tuillejustice can any single member of such majority be suffered to escape the same visitation at the hands of the war faction as would have been inflicted on Louis Philippe had not a merciful and beneficent Providence interposed?

As the Charles of Description of the carbine, which was not found immediately after the attempt, has been discovered in one of the trenches of the Place de la Con-Ay, the Chamber of Deputies may assure themselves, one and all, that if they do not rouse themselves and buckle on the Quai.

The Presse states that the Minister of Justice was for bringing Darmes before the Court of Assizes, but that his opinion was overruled, and the trial before the Court of Peers decided on.— This journal asserts that the prosecution of certain journals is

The Gazette des Tribunaux observes:-

"Darmes expected that the King would take his seat in the carriage with his face to the horses, but, the Queen and Madame Adelaide being with him, his Majesty sat on the back seat. This was not observed by the assassin until after he had levelled his piece, and it rendered his aim unsteady, so that the charge went partly over and partly in front of the carriage. His Majesty's first care on arriving at St. Cloud was to examine the wounds of those who were hit, and to assist in dressing them with his own Darmes almost incessantly repeats his regret at not having succeeded, talking with a degree of exultation of what the people would then have said of him, and the celebrity he would have gained. He also utters ferocious and incoherent declamations against tyrants and traitors, about the rights of an oppressed people, &c. Several persons were arrested yesterday. One is connected with the carbine used by Darmes, the value of which, from its rich ornaments, rendering it difficult to account for its being in his possession. Allaux, a lithographic printer, who has been several times in prison under charges of political offences, and particularly involved in the gunpowder affair, has also been taken again into custody. The following is a form of prayer and thanksgiving recom-mended by Bishop Luscombe to be used in the English chapels

in France, on the occasion of the attempt on his Majesty's life :-"O Almighty and Heavenly Father, we again adore and magnify thy glorious name for having disappointed and overthrown a wicked and traitorous design against the life of the Sovereign of refers to the consideration of the Chamber of the King; treason and attempts on the safety of the King; "Considering article 86 of the penal code, which includes in the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the King; wicked and traitorous design against the safety of the king; and the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the King; wicked and traitorous design against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the sa

> Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." The Americans in Paris are requested to take part in the meeting, to be held at twelve to-morrow (Sanday), at Lawson's Hotel, Bedford, to address his Majesty on his escape from assassination.

> > THE EAST.

"The despatches," says the Moniteur Parisien, "brought direct from Alexandria to Toulon, and which are dated the 3rd instant, have arrived in Paris. According to these despatches, the English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syrian coast, and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Scide, Caiffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remained master of Beyrout, and Ibrahim had taken up a strong position above the Turkish camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d inst. The Moniteur publishes the following:

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 3 .- A fleet, with a sufficient military force to effect a landing, will easily gain possession of all the small defenceless commercial towns along the coast of Syria. Acre alone is capable of resistance. It is not accordingly surprising that the allies should have rendered themselves masters so so Jaffa, Caiffa, Djounie, Djebail, and also of the small town serving as a harbour to Tripoli, if I am correctly informed.

as a narrour to 11 poil, it I am correctly informed.
"But on the occupation of those maritime towns does not depend the fate of Syria, the coast of which is lined throughout by steep mountains, which form, as it were, one continual rampart.

"The least warlike population inhabit the towns on the seaside and the declivities of the mountains extending to the Mediterranean. The most warlike reside on the summits of those

"The Catholic mountaineers are not so powerful as it is believed in Europe. They are less warlike than the Druses, who inhabit Lebanon, the Haouran, and the mountains of Acre and Safed, and nearly as far as Jerusalem; they are inferior to the people of Naplouz, who live in the mountains between Acre and Jerusalem, and to the Nusseiries and the Ismaelies, who reside in the moun-The Chamber having been convoked by the Chancellor for this tains between Tripoli and Antioch, and in some districts of Cara-

"The people of Naplouz are Mussulmans, and the Nuissieries, the Ismaelies, and the Druses, are schismatic Mussulmans. In the mountains of Ante Lebanon there are Mutualis, Mussulmans of the sect of Ali; and Mussulmans also occupy the mountains of Aguiar and Dennie, above Tripoli.

'Ibrahim Pasha, finding it impossible to defend with success The Haouran, and the plains of Aleppo, Balbeck, and Naplouz, will furnish him with abundance of grain, the interior will be plentifully supplied, and the coasts will suffer from scarcity, so

long as affairs continue in their present state.

"Ibrahim Pasha has accordingly many chances of success.

"Should the north-west winds prevail with violence during winter along the coast of Syria, the naval forces of the allies must put out to sea, they will have to re-commence their operations next year, and the small maritime towns will, in all probability, next year, and the small marriage towns without any resistance.

"The allies, however, are masters of a position which is rather alarming for the Pasha. They occupy Djouniae and Zouk Mikail, villages of Lebanon, situated near the Lyeus (Nahar-el Kell).— But, if they do not succeed in driving the Egyptians out of Beyrout, the possession of Djouniae and Zouk Mikail will be of little importance to them, although their position be almost inexpugnable. Ibrahim can prevent their receiving cattle and horses, and cut off their supply of water if he commands Dog River. The allies, having no other resources, than those derived from their ships, the deserters who may join their ranks will ere long prove

a burden to them.

"Honour, country, love of prince, are all empty words in the East; religion is the only motive of action, the fear of the prince the only curb, and the hope of plunder the only incitement.

"In the holy city of Damascus, which shudders at the sight of infidels at its gates, in Naplouz, and at Aleppo, the Pasha will be able to recruit as many irregular troops as he pleases, and the anter will fight bravely when supported by the disciplined army
"The allies had accordingly formed an exaggerated idea of the co-operation which they expected from the Christians of Lebanon and the other discontented of Syria.

"The Emir Bechir burns villages to punish the disaffection of

their inhabitants; and it is thus such offences are always pun-ished in the Lebanon; he would ruin himself by adopting another system; his conduct would be attributed to fear."

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 10, 1840. - Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at this office, addressed to R. M. O'Ferrall, Esq., by Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean :-

Princess Charlotte, Bay of Antoura, Sept. 15, 1840. Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for their Lordships' infor-ation, copies of a letter from Capt. Martan, of the Carysfort, mation, copies or a letter from Capt. Bartan, of the Carysfort, with its enclosures, detailing an attack made upon the Castle of Gebail, by a party of Marines, under Capt. Robinson, R. M., of the Hastings, which, though repulsed at the time, with a loss which I deeply regret, was yet successful in its results, the castle having I deeply regret, was yet surface, the castie having been evacuated next morning. The possession of that stronghold is of the most material importance, as it commands the main road, is of the most material importance upon our position from the by which the enemy might advance upon our position from the northward, and secures a safe point for the mountaineers concen-trating and receiving arms, which they have already done in great numbers, and press forward the more, with every disposition, apparently, to make a good use of them. Fully coinciding in the comiums bestowed by Capt. Martin and Capt. Austin on the encomiums destowed by Cape. Capt. Austin on the merits of the officers and men employed on this service, such as must always be conspicuous where danger calls them forth, I beg to recommend them to their Lordships' favourable consideration. ROBERT STOPFORD, Adm. I have, &c. H. M. S. Carysfort, Gebail, Sept. 13, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, pursuant to your directions, I anchored yesterday off Gebail. The enemy have evacuated the town; the mountaineers are coming in fast for arms; evacuated the town; the hother terms of the most enthusiastic feeling prevails among them. I trust that these results will, in some degree, excuse the loss we have sustained. I

At noon I anchored, with springs, within musket shot of Gebail. The Dido took a good position ahead of the Carysfort, and manding companies, for the gallant and most efficient support I and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and surprised by the promptitude with which he was seized, that he had neither time nor self-possession to make use of these arms. A search was made at his lodgings, which consists of a small room which he has occupied for about six months past. Before this time he lived in the Rue Trevise, and was expelled for bad

conduct. At his lodgings in the Rue de Paradis there were upon the points which the mountaineers designated to us as occuconduct. At his lodgings in the Rue de Paradis there were found a great number of papers, nearly all copies of pamphlets and revolutionary proclamations, in his own handwriting. Amongst them were copies of a speech of Saint Just, and of a speech destined to refute the proclamations of Prince Louis Bonaparte.—

companied by a large party of armed mountaineers, pushed off from the Cyclops, and to cover their landing the ships re-opened upon the castle. About half-past three p. m., observing the detachment formed upon the beach, to the south of the town, and believing all the effect likely to be produced by our shot was alcarronades, I made the signal to push on. The marines advanced briskly to the assault, but the cliff soon obstructed my view of their progress through the gardens in front of the castle. They reached within thirty yards of the tower, when a destructive fire was opened upon them from a crenelled outwork, having a deep ditch in front, which was completely masked from the fire of the ships. Finding his men were falling fast, that the wall of the castle was impracticable, that there was no gate accessible, and nothing but the muzzles of the enemy's muskets visible through the loopholes, Capt. Robinson very judiciously drew his men off. The marines retired to the beach steadily and in good order. Capt. Austin, who superintended the landing and accompanied the ma-rines, having sent to me to say that nothing could be done unless the tower was levelled, the ships again commenced firing upon it. Finding, however, that the immense solidity of the building prevented our making a sufficient impression upon it, at half-past 5 I ordered the marines to be reimbarked, and the firing to cease.

An English flag, which had been planted on the garden wall as a signal to the ships, was accidentally left there by the pilot of the As a span to the marines had retired; Lieut. Grenfell and — Macdonald, a seaman of the Cyclops, volunteered to recover it, and brought it off most gallantly amidst the cheers of the ships.

At night a party of the mountaineers, whom we had armed, were established in the town; and at daylight this morning, I found that the Albanians had evacuated the castle during the night, leaving three behind (one of them badly wounded, and since dead.)

The conduct of a Turkish soldier, who was sent up in the Cyclops, had been admirable in organizing and keeping together parties of

fresh supply. I think we may dispose of more, and I take the liberty of suggesting that they should be sent immediately, before the present enthusiasm has time to subside.

The painful part of my duty is to enclose the list of killed and wounded in the attack on Gebail; I deeply lament that it has

Having distributed all the arms, I now send the Cyclops for a

I have the honor to transmit detailed reports of their proceedings from Capt. H. Austin, of Her Majesty's steamship Cyclops, and from Capt. Robinson, commanding the detachment of Royal Marines; and I beg to add that I most fully concur in the encomiums they pass upon the officers and men under their respec-

tive orders. I have, &c. Commodore Napier, C. B. H. M. S. Powerful.

H. M. steamship Cyclops, off the Town of Gebail, Sept. 12. Sir,—In accordance with your directions I have the honour to report that, in conjunction with Capt. Robinson, in command of the detachment of Royal Marines (especially embarked on board H. M.'s ship under my command), I first reconnoitered a position for disembarkation; after which, the detachment, consisting of 200 rank and file, and 200 armed Syrians, were put into the boats of H. M. S. *Princess Charlotte*, *Bellerophon*, and *Hastings*, under the command of Lieuts. Johnson, Hallett, and Thomson, of those ships, and then landed under the cover of the fire of H. M. S. Carysfort, Dido, and Cyclops, about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the town of Gebail. The troops being formed, the gardens in front were scoured by the launches' guns; the boats at this moment remaining fully armed and afloat, in perfect readi-

ness for the re-embarkation of the force, should it prove necessary.

Taking to my assistance the Second Lieut. (George Giffard)

Mr. Butler, (Mate,) and Mr. J. B. Caffari (Maltese pilot,) as an interpreter, with two gig's crews, we advanced most cautiously; and so soon as we were within musket-shot, a party was detached to wave our ensign, for the purpose of showing our position, in order that the cannonading might cease. This having been accomplished, and while moving steadily forward, a most sharp and destructive fire was opened from the castle, and at this moment only was the cap of one man seen. The firing appeared to proceed principally from a line below the ground upon which we were; from this effective resistance I immediately saw the doubt that existed as to our success, but having advanced thus far, a volunteer party immediately proceeded to advance to the right, for the purpose of determining if there was a chance of forcing an entrance. However, the fire increasing, in conjunction with Capt. Robinson, the whole force was drawn off by retiring steadily, under cover of the walls, conveying all the wounded that could be rethat we were out of the line of the ships' fire, for the purpose of awaiting the result of further cannonade; having waited for which, on the heach, during a period of two hours and a half, and seeing the little effect that was produced on the base of the castle, and numerous persons, some of whom were armed, coming in from all directions, I considered it my duty to re-embark the marine forces, first offering to the natives, whom I had landed, either to remove them or await affoat for their protection, while they took up an elevated position of safety; and by a little ersuasion they chose the latter. I then embarked in the spare "Ibrahim Pasha, finding it impossible to defend with success the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentration the act of returning I had the satisfaction of meeting you. the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentrating his forces on the heights than in disseminating them. In his present position he keeps in check the restless natives of the neighbouring districts, he defends the road leading to Damascus, and may relieve St. Jean d'Acre, should that place be attacked. He, men in a most able, courageous, and praiseworthy manner; and I beg to observe that the conduct of the officers and men under his mand was in accordance with that ever displayed by the Royal Marines when under fire. It is with much pain and regret that I have to lament so severe a loss, without at this moment having succeeded in getting possession of the castle.

I have to notice the able assistance rendered by Lieut. Giffard

and Mr. Butler, (Mate), both of this ship, who accompanied me in the attack: the former, with my coxswain (George Martin), I regret to say, were severely wounded.

I should not be doing justice to the division of boats before nentioned, if I did not express my satisfaction and full approbation of the ready co-operation afforded by them in the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and their state of readiness to receive and cover them if necessary—Lieut. Thompson, the Senior Lieutenant of the Hastings, being in command.

A Turkish soldier sent on board to superintend the distribution of arms behaved exceedingly well, first in organising the Syrians on board, and afterwards in keeping them together on shore, and leading them on to the attack; and again in posting them so advantageously as would have enabled them to be of considerable use, had the force within advanced,

I beg leave to inclose a return of the killed and wounded on board H. M.'s steam-ship under my command. I have, &c.

HORATIO T. AUSTIN, Captain.

Capt. H. B. Martin, Senior Officer off Gebail, H. M. S. Carysfort. H. M. S. Cyclops, Sept. 12, 1840.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Captain Martin, Senior Officer, with the proceedings of the detachment under my command, consisting of about 200 rank and file of the Royal Marines, divided into four companies, under the command of Captain Searle and Lieuts. Searle, Harrison, and Adair. of Captain Searle and Dieurs. Searle, Harrison, and Aduar.
Having had the pleasure to agree with you so perfectly as to the
selection of the place for landing, it is only necessary for me to say,
that the canonading and shelling of the position and castle of
Gebail having been executed apparently with the most perfect and
complete success by H. M. S. Carysfort, Dido, and Cyclops, and the gardens, fences, &c. thoroughly scoured and swept by the fire of the launches, the detachment was landed and formed in column. extended to the right, and then advanced directly upon the building, covered by the fences on the ascent as far as the summit which being gained without the slightest intimation of the which being gained without the slightest intimation of the presence of an enemy, (and you as well as myself considered it impossible, after the effectual battering the building had undergone, that any one could remain in it), the companies were advanced in front of the last wall, and in the act of extending to advance, when a very heavy fire of musketry was suddenly opened from the loopa very neary neary has suddenly opened from the cop-holes of the castle, but principally, as it since appears, from loop-holes of the castle a few inches above the ground from excavation passages; the fire was returned by the detachments, and, after two ounds, I withdrew the men under the last wall, and pushed for ward a Sergeant and four or five men to ascertain whether there ward a Sergeant and out of the men to ascertain was any possibility of getting access into the building, either by the doors or the vacancies caused by the bombardment. The enemy's fire, however, became so warm, that, as you who were present during the whole affair must be aware, it was quite hopeless persevere with any prospect of success, and therefore I withdrew the detachments to the point of disembarkation, and from thence, n about an hour afterwards, the whole were once more embarked in about an hour atterwards, the whole were once increased in the Cyclops. The painful part of my duty is to report the extent of our loss, which, as you will perceive, amounts (by the return annexed) to one Corporal and two Privates killed, and one Corporal and one Private since dead from their wounds, and one Second Lieutenant, one Lance Sergeant, and 14 Privates wounded,

The pleasing parts of my duty now only remains, which is, to the pleasing is could exceed the zeal, courage, and alacrity of the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates, who fully sustained the honourable character of the corps.

My warmest gratitude is due to Capt. Scarle (the next Senior

Officer,) and also to Lieuts. Adair, Scarle, and Harrison, com-

Return of Officers and Men, belonging to H. M.'s Ships and Ves- and Baltimore; and that the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia

Benbow-Killed, 2 R. Marines; Wounded, 4 R. M., severely. Hastings-Killed, 2 R. M.; Wounded, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Adair, R. M., slightly; 7 R. M., severely; 3 R. M. slightly. Castor—Wounded, 1 R. M. severely. Zebra—Killed, 1 R. M. Cyclops—Wounded, Licut. George Giffard, severely; 1 seaman severely. Total killed, 5. Total wounded, 18.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- A communication has reached us. on which reliance may be placed, stating that orders have been sent to Lord Ponsonby and the other ambassadors of the powers who are parties to the treaty of July 15, directing them to inform the Porte that their respective governments acknowledge his perfect right to proclaim the deposition of Mehemet Ali, but they also wish to intimate that they think and hope the Sultan will not refuse to return Egypt and a part of Syria to the Viceroy, provided he makes an early submission to the treaty of July, by causing his army to evacuate Syria, and by delivering up the Turkish fleet. It is also intimated in this communication, that as the consuls of It is also introduced in the four powers have quitted the Egyptian territory, it would be advisable for the Porte to inform the Pacha as speedily as possible of its pacific intentions to the above effect .- Morning Herald. THE UNPUBLISHED NOTE TO M. THIERS'S DESPATCH OF THE

STH INST.—We are informed that the note hitherto unpublished, to which M. Thiers alludes in the postscript of the 8th to his

memorandum of the 3d, is more pacific than the British government had reason to expect. It contains a protest against the supposed policy of Russia, but contains no protest against the lings of Great Britain. It demands what will be the conduct of the British government in the following cases:—1. What will the British government do with regard to the deposition of Mehemet Ali, which has already been pronounced by the Porte? What will the British government do with respect to the threated attack on Alexandria, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Alexandria? - 3. What are the terms which the the British government proposes to accord to Mehemet Ali?—We further understand that Lord Palmerston has answered the above nueries in the following manner:—I. With regard to the deposi-ion of Mehemet Ali:—The determination of the British government will depend on the extent of the resistance which the Viceroy gives to the execution of the treaty.—2. With regard to the attack on Alexandria and the Turkish fleet:—The determination of the British government will depend on the use made by Mehemet Ali of the Turkish fleet, and the warlike armaments prepared in the port of Alexandria. -3. With regard to the terms to be granted to Mehemet Ali:—They will depend in a great measure on his readiness to accede to the treaty of the 15th July.—Morn. Herald.

HOLLAND.

It is asserted in a letter from Amsterdam, addressed to the Comerce, that since the abdication of Wm. I., a deficit of 62,000,000 florins (150,000,000 francs) has been found in the public accounts.

PRUSSIA.

Extract of a Berlin letter, 11th instant, in the Frankfurter isters at Sans Souci. Several diplomatists were sum sist in the council. Soon after a courier set off for Paris."

SPAIN.

We have received advices from Madrid of the 9th inst. The Gazette of that day publishes a long article, in which it entirely contends that the situation of affairs being now changed, a new Chamber of Deputies and a new senate should necessarily be convoked. It was accordingly inferred, that one of the first acts of

the Espartero administration would be to dissolve the Cortes.

The Eco de la Milicia Nacional states that the four co-regents pointed out by public opinion, were the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, the Duke of Victory, and Messrs. Ferrer and Arguelles. The provisional junta of government of the province of Madrid had received the following communication:-

"CAPTURE OF THE MINISTER SOTELLO.-PROVISIONAL JUNTA OF THE PROVINCE OF ALICANT.— On the 15th of September last this junta had the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 11th of the same month, ordering the arrest of the minister who advised her Majesty to sanction the Ayuntamiento law. It has adopted the measures dictated by circumstances. "Yesterday we had the good fortune to capture the ex-minister

of marine, Don Juan de Dios Sotello, who, under a feigned name, was proceeding to Gibraltar on board the French steamer Ocean. The captain of the vessel refused to give him up, and we at last succeeded in arresting him, after a most minute search

"The ex-minister has been brought to the castle of Santa Barbara, where he will remain until your Excellency has pronounced

"Alicant, Oct. 3, 1840. The Junta of Cordova continued to follow the direction imparted to it from the commencement by General Mendez Vigo. It had liberated a number of refractory soldiers detained in the presidio of Malaga, and declared that military insubordination was

Don Manuel de Latre, late Captain-General of Old Castile, died at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 5th inst.

vados, having mentioned that several English families, who had quitted Caen, had been induced to do so by some secret recommendation from their own garagness.—A Caen paper, the Pilote du Calredon, had been induced to do so by some secret recommendation from their own garagness. mendation from their own government to return home, now states that it has received a positive assurance from the English Cons at that place that he has received no recommendation of the kind from his government, and has not given any such advice. The Pilote adds, that only one English family has left Caen under the dread of war, and that the other families who have quitted, merely for change of residence, have been replaced by other families who

have arrived during the present month.

INSULT TO THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CONSULS AT MAR-SEILLES.—The Sud has the following:—"An act worthy of the South Sea savages was committed on Sunday night. A rabble of men, strangers to the town, went to insult the Russian and English consuls in their houses. This violation of the rights of nations has been reprobated by all honourable citizens. It is incredible that such scenes which are condemned when enacted against us can be reproduced in France-where the well-known maximinger est une chose sacree—is admitted to have the force of This conduct shows the manner in which men comprehend patriotism. On this occasion, in addition to the law of principle, patriousm. On this occasion, in addition to the law of principle, we have the question of persons. These two consuls enjoy the esteem of the people of Marseilles, and are regarded more as fellow-countrymen than foreigners. The English consul has resided amongst us for twenty-six years, and his family are natives of our

THE JEWS OF DAMASCUS .- We learn from the east that Sir Moses Montefiore, on obtaining the favourable results to his mission which are already known to the public by that gentleman's note to the Lord Mayor of London, addressed a letter to Lord Howden, conveying the satisfactory intelligence to his Lordship, with an account of the proceedings of the mission, and at the same time conveying the heartfelt thanks of the writer to Lord Howder for the zealous and active part he had taken in favour of the cruelly persecuted race whose condition has just been so happily amelior

The last intelligence received from Abyssinia is, that Oubie, the Abyssinian King of Tigni, was poisoned by one of his generals, who had an intrigue with one of his wives, and, fearful of the consequences, committed this crime. The King, suspecting that he had taken poison, at once called for a mishat (a kind of implement for smoking), and smoked a drug which is considered an antidote, and the name of which is kept a secret by the Abyssinians. his recovery, he found the authors of the crime, who, including the principal and the accomplices, were eight in number. Their right arms were cut off, and they were banished to a desert mountain, while to the woman nothing was done. The King's brother, who had been labouring under sickness, and was cured by an Armenian physician, sacked several villages the very day of his recovery, and revolted against his brother. He has since joined Ras-Ali, the King of Gondar, who is the avowed enemy of Oubie

LOWER CANADA.

We have lately been favoured with an Ordinance of the Governo and Council of Her Majesty's Island of Trinidad, for the encouragement of labouring persons of African descent who may desire to remove to that Island; along with several printed documents showing the advantages to coloured labourers of a removal to that By the law in question, the Government of Trinidad has engaged to pay twenty five dollars for the passage from British North America, for each labouring person, whether male or female, of African descent, to be paid as a free gift, and no claims will exist for repayment in any shape. According to the rate of wages given in the Island, a labourer, wether male or female, may easily daily from four to five shillings, Halifax currency; together with a reasonable allowance of provisions, as may be agreed upon, with the use of a cottage and half an acre of productive ground, free from rent or any other charge. The soil of Trinidad is represented to be of great fertility, and from the want of population, land is easily procured in settled parts at from four to sixteen dollars an acre, and Crown lands at two dollars. The Imperial Parliam having abolished slavery in Trinidad, persons of colour, of African race or descent, are as free there as any other of the subjects o

sels, killed and wounded in the Assault upon the fortified Position of Gebail, September 12, 1840.

Replayer—Killed, 2 R. Marines: Wounded, 4 R. M., severely. of the Province. Mr. R. S. Buclianan, Government Agent for Trinidad. No. 7 Pine street, New York, has issued a notice to the same effect; intimating at the same time, that coloured emigrants from Canada will be allowed five dollars each adult for their expences to New York. It is also stated that the most favourable accounts have been received from those who have already emigra-ted from this continent to Trinidad; and that steady men, willing to work, will always be employed and liberally treated. The following is the course recommended to be pursued by coloured per-Sons intending to emigrate:—

He will shortly see advertised the name of a vessel engaged to

carry passengers to Trinidad. Let him, then, leave his name and the number, sex and ages of his family who intend to accompany him, either at the office of the "Coloured American," the agent of the colony of Trinidad, or at other stations to be ap-pointed in various parts of the country; and employ the time which will be allowed him previous to her sailing in winding up his affairs. On going on board, he will require to take with him only the wearing apparel, necessary for himself and family during the passage. Every thing requisite for his and their comfortable maintenance whilst on board, will be provided for at the expense of the colony of Trinidad. On his arrival there, the Agent-General of Emigrants will visit the passengers the moment the vessel drops her anchor. The special duty of this officer is, First, to ascertain that all the passengers have been well and handsomely treated whilst on board, in default of which the owners of the vessel remain unpaid. Secondly, to inform those who have money and wish to purchase land, how and where they can procure it, and in the best situation and on the most reasonable terms; and then to assist those who are without money, in pointdisposed to work shall be obliged to lay out a cent for the maintenance of himself and family, whilst in the search of employment. So great is the demand for help, that he will probably have the choice of several situations,—Montreal Gazette.

The Newfoundland Royal Gazette, of the 6th ult. contains a Proclamation of the Governor, summoning the Legislature of the Island to meet, for the despatch of buisness, on the 2d of January

The same paper contains an account of a very destructive fire, which broke out at St. John, on the 18th ult. The fire was first which broke out at St. John, on the 18th uit. The hre was first discovered in the Exchange Buildings, occupied by the keeper of the Commercial Room. The flames rapidly extended to the adjoining buildings, and, in an hour, consumed the finest block of buildings in the town, consisting of the Exchange Buildings, with a Public Library of two thousand volumes, and several other private and public buildings. It is stated, that only a small portion of the property destroyed had been insured; but the amount of the loss sustained is not mentioned. - Ib.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is, by the Proclamation of His Excellency Lord Falkland, dissolved. The writs for the new election are returnable on the 23d December. Mr. Jos. Howe, editor of the Nova-Scotian, recently appointed an Executive Councillor, and one of the former members for the County of Halifax, again Journal:—"Yesterday some important news from Paris must have arrived at our court, the King having convoked all his Min-offers himself as a candidate for the same county.—Queboc Mer-

UPPER CANADA.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. - By a gentleman from Consecon, we learn that on Monday the 26th ult., seven persons went to fish on the fishing ground bordering on Weller's Bay, near Presq' Isle; three of them were intoxicated when they left the shore, and they had a jug of whiskey with them. By some accident, the boat was upset, and six of the seven sunk to rise no more. A young man named Terry succeeded in reaching the shore, after having remained on the bottom of the boat (which had a slip-keel,) for 29 or 30 hours. Three of the unfortunate individuals have left families to mourn their premature deaths. The names of the persons drowned are—Cudlip, Harris, Linton, Church, Rosebury, and Chase; their christian names our informant did not know.— Kingston Herald.

STEAMBOAT NIAGARA. - This fine new Steamboat, commanded by Captain Sutherland, late of the Traveller, came into our harbor on Friday morning last, the 30th ult., from Toronto, and returned on Saturday evening. We understand she is intended to run regularly between Toronto and Kingston. This is another instance of the enterprise of the Hon. J. Hamilton, to whom the boat belongs, and by whom she was built. She is propelled by one 75 horse power engine, is schooner rigged, and possesses every quality for speed, comfort and safety. We need not say that we wish the enterprising proprietor the greatest success with his new boat; it is the sentiment of all classes of the community.—Ib.

THE PROSPECTS OF KINGSTON.—It is with much pleasure we have to mention, that the British Government, during the last week, purchased real estate in this Town, to the amount of nearly £10,000, principally from the heirs of the late Henry Murney. Esq. The property is beautifully situated at the West end of the Town. This looks well. Whether it be an indication that the seat of Government will be here or not, it is gratifying to see the Parent State taking so large an interest in the real estate of the Colony, showing plainly that there is no intention of abandoning the Country. Since the above paragraph was in type, we understand that the

Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers .- Kingston Chronicle.

We this day publish the address of Donald Bethune, Esq., to the electors of the South Riding of the County of Northumberland. Sensible and temperate in language, and evincing a desire, sincere as strong, that the wounds caused by political differences smorte as strong, that the same amongst us, may soon be healed, it sets forth a manly independent spirit, worthy of support. The well known talents of Mr. Bethune, and the high estimation in which he is held both in public and private life justify our confidence of his success. The address before us is plain and to the point. Mr. Bethune avows his political sentiments holdly and fearlessly, and none can doubt that his conduct as a member of the United Legislature, should be be returned to Parliament, will be ever in unison with his thus de

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the sbortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London just arrived at Montreal, and expected here in a few days. For Price, &c. enquire of Nov. 6, 1640.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

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

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

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

At Barrie, on Friday the 6th inst., the Lady of James F Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 4th inst., W. Burland, Esq. to Miss Ellen Elina Hagerman, niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. At Quebec, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. George Mackie,

A. C. Buchanan, Esq., third son of James Buchanan, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for New York, to Charlotte Louisa, fifth daughter of the Hon. Judge Bowen, of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 13:-

Dr. Keith; Rev. J. S. Geddes, rem. in full, vol. 4, for self and Sunday School; Mrs. Geddes, rem. in full, vol. 4; Mr. Matthew Job, rem; Col. Young; Rev. H. Patton, rem; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) add. sub. and rem; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (the missing No. is supplied;) Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. C. C. Cotton, rem. in fall, vol. 4; Rev. G. C. Street; J. Kent, Esq. (Oct. 17) with parcels; Samuel Rowsell, Esq., add. sub; Rev. E. E. Rowsell,

The following have been received by the Editor :-H. Rowsell, Esq.; A. Bethune, Esq.; Rev. J. Grier; Hon. A. W. Cochran; Rev. J. Carey; S. Fry, Esq; Rev. S. Givins.

From documents before us, we find that of the advantages thus held out to coloured labourers in Trinidad, upwards of a thousand persons have lately availed themselves at New York, Philadelphia

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THE RUINED CHURCH.*

Some years ago, during a sojourn in South Carolina, I passed a few days on a plantation about fifteen miles from Charleston. It was in the latter part of the month of April, the pleasantest season in which the inhabitants of that part of the state can enjoy those rural pleasures, and that recreation from the business and confinement of the city, which are within our reach throughout the whole of the summer months. In most of the low country, it is almost certain death to remain after the summer heats have commenced, until the return of frost has again set its blight upon the face of nature. It would be difficult to believe this while breathing the perfumed air, and admiring the inviting appearance of many delightful situations, did not sad experience yearly attest the truth of it to many, whose temerity or interest induce them to risk the danger, hoping that they will be among the few who sometimes escape.

We were favored with fine clear weather during our short sojourn, and took advantage of it by riding every day to search out the curiosities or beauties of the neighborhood. In one of these excursions, a gentleman of the party proposed to conduct us to see an American "deserted village." We readily agreed to follow him, and soon arrived at the place. It was situated pleasantly on the banks of the ---- river, and consisted of about half a dozen houses in a dilapidated state, and having marks of culture about them? This had formerly been one of those spots, which, from their entire barrenness of every thing else, and abundance of pine and cedar trees, afford a healthy retreat to the inhabitants of the neighboring plantations in the sickly season. But, in the course of time, the hand of cultivation had approached too near: the protecting pines had been cut down to make room for the rice field, the cotton field, or the garden; the atmosphere of the surrounding country had been allowed to penetrate the retirement, and brought its accompanying infection; and, in consequence, this hitherto safe asylum had been abandoned.

The sight of these ruined dwellings excited feelings of wonder and sorrow, that in a scene so pleasant to the eye, health and convenience could not be combined; that at the approach of the one, the other must flee .--But rather should we direct our thoughts to the merciful Providence manifested in these retreats of safety—these literal "cities of refuge," from disease and deathwhich are scattered in every direction throughout the country, thus providing an antidote to the distressing

peculiarity of the climate. Turning from the village, the gentleman who had undertaken to be our guide, offered to escort us to another ruin a few miles distant, the sight of which he knew would be interesting. After travelling some distance on the public road, we turned into a shady, grass grown lane, which afforded a most agreeable change, both to us and to our horses, from the sun and heavy sands through which we had been riding. Although early in the season, the country appeared in all the rich luxuriance of summer; the woods wore their hue of brightest green; the bay, in full bloom, sent its powerful fragrance through the air; and the wild jessamine, with vellow blossoms of more delicate but not less sweet perfume, hung in festoons from tree to tree, or ran wildly over the low underwood; while the long gray moss, hanging gracefully from the branches of the highest trees, and seeming to supply the place of foliage to those which time or blight had deprived of sap and verdure, cast a melancholy around, and formed a strong contrast to the bright and gay appearance of the innumerable wild

flowers covering the ground below. We pursued this pleasant lane until the track of wheels was entirely lost, and we reached an open space of ground quite uncultivated, and skirted round with woods on all sides. We alighted and left our horses, as the increasing wildness of the path made it necessary to

finish our expedition on foot.

At the end of this plain, and just within the entrance of the wood, we discovered the ruin. It was the remains of an ancient church. The walls were still standing, the roof remained, broken through in many places and covered with moss; the window sashes were all gone; there was no door to close the entrance against intruders, but it was intercepted by the underwood, the briers, and high weeds, which grew undisturbed around it. We entered, and found the interior of the little sanctuary presenting as melancholy a spectacle as the exterior. Some of the pews remained standing, looking as if the next blast of wind which should sweep through the deserted aisle might lay them prostrate, and complete the desolation; just enough of the pulpit was left to shew what it had been; while of sacred desk, of holy altar, or of chancel rail, there was no trace visible.

I asked to what denomination of Christians this ruin had belonged, and was told, to my own beloved Zion.-It was an Episcopal church, which had been destroyed by soldiers during the revolution, and had never been

If the sight of the deserted village called forth feelings of sadness and sober reflection, how much more so was this scene calculated to do so. Here was a house, which had been consecrated to the service of the most High God, in which the word of life had been dispensed to many devout worshippers, now become a habitation for the beasts of the field and the birds of the air.

The scene called up associations, peculiarly and deeply interesting to me. Those who had formerly worshipped in this temple, were not only my fellow Christians, but of the same household of faith. Here, in years long gone by, have been offered those sublime strains of prayer, of praise, and of thanksgiving, that I learned to lisp in childhood, and that now cheer and animate me in the services of the sanctuary. How often from its sacred desk has the solemn announcement, The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him-called and arrested the attention of the assembled congregation to the exhortation which followed. setting forth the great duties in which they were about to engage. How many humble and contrite worshippers have here joined with the minister of Christ in hearty confessions of sin; have heard from his lips the declaration of pardon to the penitent, in the name of our Heavenly Father, through the merits of his Son; and with pious thankfulness applied it to their souls; have raised their joyful voices to chant the praises of God; have bowed themselves in the posture of devotion, and pouring forth their earnest supplications for grace, mercy, and peace, responded with the lips and with the heart, to the petitions of our unrivalled litany, with lively faith in the Saviour's merits and intercession. From that fallen pulpit has the ambassador of Christ preached the terrors of the law, and the promises of the Gospel; exhibited the depravity of man by nature, and his liability to eternal death; unfolded the plan of redemption; proclaimed the offers of salvation, made in the Scriptures to all the fallen race of man; the pardon of sin, through a crucified Saviour, to all who repent and believe in his name; and the promised influence of the Holy Spirit, to renew and sanctify the hearts of those who seek it with the prayer of faith; he has besough sinners, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God: and finally declared the condemnation of all who reject these gracious offers, and continue impenitent and unbelieving;

* From the Banner of the Cross.

Jesus been instructed, to adorn the doctrine of God their ney through Italy, while he avoided the public roads, earth, and bringeth God himself down from heaven; by blessing

treasures which endure forever, by reminding them that stamped upon all earthly enjoyments; and that even our it away, but the animal continuing to fawn upon him, he best and purest pleasures are uncertain and of short at last took the purse, and found in it a sum of money duration—truths now forcibly verified on the very spot | which enabled him to prosecute his journey. Having where they were spoken. Then has the little assembly reached Vienna, and announced himself as a Dominican, been dismissed with the solemn benediction which invoked for them that "peace which passeth all under- milian. His Majesty was so much pleased that he was standing," and the blessing of the Triune God.

Here, too, have been dispensed to many faithful and devout recipients, the memorial of the dying love of their applied to have him sent back to Rome as a condemned Lord and Master. At this altar have they renewed their vows of obedience to his service, and in communion with him have been strengthened and invigorated for their continued warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil. In this little sanctuary, many whose hearts | Scotland, and was admitted to the ministry. Having in bled for themselves and for their country, in those uffering to which they were called. Here, too, were | till he was elected colleague to Knox. offered their earnest prayers for their beloved country, struggling under so many disadvantages and threatened with destruction. We may imagine the anguish of this little flock, on seeing the church of their fathers, the sanctuary of their affections, become the prey of the destroyer, and the sheep scattered without a shepherd. How must they have wept over the desolations of their has elapsed since the voice of prayer and praise ascended lish people, that the Romanists have no version without as incense to heaven within the walls of this temple, and notes. It is not understood that this Douay version of no effort has been made to repair it. Soon every the Old, and the Rhemish translation of the New Tesvestige of it will have crumbled away; even now, I the name by which it had been designated. Surely, all those who once frequented its hallowed courts, must tory of the Douay Bible. The founder of the colleges have been numbered with the dead, or dispersed to far at Douay and Rheims, and the chief translator of the distant districts of the country, ere the return of peace Rhemish Testament was Dr. William Allen. He was holy feeling of their souls, and roused them to active and and they were great—to check, and if possible to over-

With these reflections I turned reluctantly from this interesting scene; the impression it made will not easily pass away. The visit to the ruined church is among those incidents which the lapse of time will not efface from memory; the recollection of it will always bring Parsons, he devised the scheme of the Spanish invasion with it the deeply interesting associations with which it is connected.

JOHN CRAIG. *

John Craig was born in 1512, and soon after lost his father in the battle of Flodden, which proved fatal to so many families in Scotland. After finishing his education at the University of St. Andrews, he went to Eng- of the people. The pupils in the colleges he founded, land, and became tutor to the family of Lord Dacres, but war having broken out between England and Scotland, he returned to his native country, and entered into the order of Dominican friars. The Scottish clergy "I, A. B., do acknowledge the ecclesiastical and politigroundless, and he was set at liberty. But although he same. And although I, A. B., may pretend, in case of was still attached to the Roman Catholic religion, the persecution or otherwise, to be heretically disposed, yet tion of the celebrated Cardinal Pole, he was admitted | would have put into the schools of this country. among the Dominicans in the city of Bologna, and was soon raised to an honourable employment in that body. In the library of the Institution, which was attached to the monastery, he found Calvin's Institutions. Being fond of books, he determined to read that work, and the consequence was that he became a complete convert to the reformed opinions. In the warmth of his first imthe change of his sentiments to his associates, and he must have soon fallen a sacrifice to the vigilant guardians of the faith, had not the friendship of a father in the monastery saved him. The old man, who also was a native of Scotland, represented the danger to which he exposed himself by avowing such tenets in that place, and advised him, if he was fixed in his views, to retire charge from the monastery.

At a very early period of the Christian era there were converts to the gospel "in Cæsar's household;" and in the sixteenth century the light of reformation penetrated into Italy, and even into the territories of the Roman Pontiff. On leaving the monastery of Bologna, Craig entered as tutor into the family of a neighbouring nobleman who had embraced the protestant principles; but he had not resided long in it when he was delated for heresy, seized by the familiars of the Institution, and carried to Rome. After being confined nine months in a noisome dungeon, he was brought for trial, and condemned to be burned, along with some others, on the 20th of August 1559. On the evening previous to their appointed execution, the reigning Pontiff, Paul IV died; and, according to an accustomed practice on such occasions, the prisons of Rome were all thrown open.-Those who were confined for debt or other civil offences were liberated, but heretics, after being allowed to go without the walls of their prison, were again thrown into confinement. But a tumult having been excited that night in the city, Craig and his companions effected their escape, and took refuge in an inn at a small distance from Rome. They had not been long there when they were followed by a company of soldiers, sent to apprehend them. On entering the house, the Captain looked stedfastly on Craig's countenance, and taking him aside, asked him, if he recollected of once relieving a a poor wounded soldier in the city of Bologna. Craig was in too great confusion to remember the circumstance. "But I recollect it, (replied the Captain), and I am the man whom you relieved, and providence has now put it in my power to return the kindness which you shewed to a distressed stranger. You are at liberty; your companions I must take along with me, but for your sake I shall shew them every favour in my power.' He then gave him what money he had upon him, and directions how to make his escape.

We have not yet done with the wonderful incidents n the life of Craig. "Another incident (says archbishop Spottiswood) befel him, which I should scarcely relate, so incredible it seemeth, if to many of good place

too, have the professed disciples of the meek and lowly mony of God's care of him." In the course of his jour- translateth out of darkness into glory; it raiseth men from the Saviour in all things; to evidence the sincerity of their and took a circuitous route to escape from pursuit, the visible elements, it maketh them invisible grace; it giveth daily faith, by a correspondent walk and conversation, and in money which he had received from the grateful soldier the Holy Ghost; it hath to dispose of that flesh which was given unreserved obedience to all the precepts of the Gospel. failed him. Having laid himself down by the side of a for the life of the world, and that blood which was poured out to No doubt the preacher often dwelt upon the transitory | wood to ruminate on his condition, he perceived a dog | redeem souls: when it poureth malediction upon the heads of the nature of things human, and endeavoured to elevate the approaching him with a purse in his teeth. It occured wicked, they perish; when it revoketh the same, they revive. O thoughts and affections of his hearers to those heavenly to him that it had been sent by some evil disposed per- wretched blindness, if we admire not so great power; more wretchson, who was concealed in the wood, and wished to pick ed, if we consider it aright, and notwithstanding imagine that any the fashion of this world passeth away; that vanity is a quarrel with him. He therefore endeavoured to drive but God can bestow it!—Hooker. he was employed to preach before the Emperor Maxidesirous of retaining him; but the new Pope, Pius IV. having heard of his reception at the Austrian capital, heretic, upon which the Emperor dismissed him with a ing, there is no salvation. And if they are necessary, it is necessafe-conduct. When he arrived in England in 1560, sary to know where they are to be had: for it is not to be supposed and was informed of the establishment of the reformed that every man has a right to administer them, any more than religion in his native country, he immediately repaired to every man has a right to use the king's seal. The Scripture is a great measure forgotten his native language, during an be saved; it is in the Church, therefore, that the means of salvatimes which tried men's souls," sought from divine absence of twenty-four years, he for a short time preach- tion are to be had, and consequently it is incumbent on every one grace that strength which alone could enable them to ed in Latin to some of the learned in Magdalene's to be added to the Church, and to keep in it, as he has no right meet with fortitude the trials which awaited them; for chapel. He was afterwards appointed minister of the to expect the end, but in the use of the means in the way which patience to endure, and energy to act in the scenes of parish of Canongate, where he had not officiated long, God has appointed. As to the doctrine being uncharitable, which

> ROMISH VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES. Extract from a Speech by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile.

"I believe there exists a vast amount of ignorance on the matter of the Romish version of the Scriptures. It | nothing to the purpose; God will judge no man but by the law Zion, as well as of their land. More than half a century is not, I think, fully and entirely understood by the Eng- which he has given him; nor will any be responsible for opportutament, were mainly concocted by a certain Dr. William ould not, from any of the neighboring inhabitants, learn Allen, the founder of the colleges at Douay and Rheims. I quote now from Strype's Annals:-- 'Hear now the hisand prosperity would have permitted the endeavour, or an Englishman; but for multiplied acts of treason was the sight of this ruin, with the surrounding graves of compelled to fly from his country. He went to Flantheir forefathers, would have called up every tender and ders, where he exercised all the powers of his mindsuccessful exertion to restore again the beauty of the throw, the progress of the Protestant Reformation in England. He became a pensioner of the king of Spain, and was created a cardinal by the Pope. He laboured to corrupt the soldiery of England, and succeeded in tempting Sir William Stanley to betray Daventer, in Holland, to the Spaniards. In concert with the Jesuit of England, in the celebrated 'Invincible Armada.' He was patronised by the infamous Duke de Guise, who, with Catharine de Medicis, planned the massacre of tens of thousands of Protestants, on St. Bartholomew's day and he was the willing instrument of Gregory XIII., who appointed a public thanksgiving at Rome for the success of the above-mentioned slaughter. Cardinal Allen sent jesuits into England, to taint the principles were taught all manner of ways to divide the Protestants in the principles of their religion; and were themselves "I, A. B., do acknowledge the ecclesiastical and politiwere at that time eager in making inquisition for cal power of his Holiness and the Mother Church of Lutherans; and owing either to the circumstance of his Rome as the chief head and nation above all pretended having been in England, or to his having dropped some | Churches throughout the whole earth: and that my zeal expressions respecting religion which were deemed too shall be for St. Peter and his successors, as the founder free, Craig fell under the suspicion of heresy, and was of the true and ancient Catholic faith, against all heretithrown into prison. The accusation was found to be cal kings, princes, states, or powers, repugnant unto the ignorance and bigotry of the clergy gave him such a in my soul and conscience I shall help, aid, and succour disgust at his native country that he left it in 1537, and the mother church.' - [Strypes' Annals, II., pt. 3, page aving remained a short time in England, went to 237.] Such was the producer of the translation of the France, and from that to Italy. At the recommenda- Douay and Rhemish versions, which our ex-ministers

The Garner.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Neither may the soul that hopeth to profit by meditation suffer itself, for the time, to be entangled with the world; which is pressions, he could not restrain himself from imparting all one as to come to God's flaming bush on the hill of visions with our shoes on our feet. Thou seest the bird whose feathers are limed unable to take her former flight; so are we, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world, to soar up to our heaven in meditation. The pair of brothers must leave their nets, if they will follow Christ; Elisha his oxen. if he will attend a prophet. It must be a free and a light mind that can ascend this mount of contemplation, overcoming this height, this steepness. Cares are immediately to some protestant country. With this an heavy load, and uneasy: these must be laid down at the bottom prudent advice he complied so far as to procure his dis- of the hill, if we ever look to attain the top. Thou art loaded with nousehold cares, perhaps public: I bid thee not cast them away; even these have their season, which thou canst not omit without impiety; I bid thee lay them down at thy closet-door when thou attemptest this work. Let them in with thee, thou shalt find them troublesome companions, ever distracting thee from thy best errand. Thou wouldest think of heaven; thy barn comes in thy way, or perhaps thy count-book, or thy coffers; or, it may be, thy mind is beforehand, travelling upon thy morrow's journey. So, while thou thinkest of many things, thou thinkest nothing; while thou wouldest go many ways, thou standest still. And as in a crowd, while many press forward at once through one door, none proceedeth; so when variety of thoughts tumultuously throng in upon the mind, each proveth a bar to the other, and all an hindrance to him that entertains them .- Bp. Hall.

THE MINISTERS OF GOD. The ministry of things divine is a function which, as God did himself institute, so neither may men undertake the same but by authority and power given them in lawful manner. That God, which is in no way deficient or wanting unto man in necessaries, and hath therefore given us the light of his heavenly truth, because without that inestimable benefit we must needs have wandered in darkness to our endless perdition and woe, hath, in the like abundance of mercies, ordained certain to attend upon the due execution of requisite parts and offices therein prescribed for the good of the whole world: which men thereunto assigned do hold their authority from him, whether they be as such himself immediately, or as the Church in his name, investeth; it being neither possible for all, nor for every man without distinction convenient, to take upon him a charge of so great importance. They are, therefore, ministers of God, not only by way of subordination as princes and civil magistrates, whose execution of judgment and ustice the supreme hand of Divine Providence doth uphold, but ministers of God, as from whom their authority is derived, and not from men. For in that they are Christ's ambassadors and his labourers, who should give them their commission but he whose most inward affairs they manage? Is not God alone the Father of spirits? Are not souls the purchase of Jesus Christ? What angel in heaven could have said to man as our Lord did unto Peter, 'Feed my sheep; preach; baptise; do this in remembrance of me; whose sins ye retain, they are retained; and their offences in heaven pardoned whose faults you shall on earth forgive?" What think we? are these terrestrial sounds, or else are they voices ut-

even the wrath of God abiding on them. From thence, he himself had not often repeated it as a singular testi- tered out of the clouds above? The power of the ministry of God

There is undoubtedly such a thing as schism, and it is as undoubtedly a sin as adultery or drunkenness; and the being guilty of it, the Apostle says, is being carnal. It surely behoves every one to inquire wherein it consists, in order to avoid it. Qur generally necessary to salvation; baptism and the Lord's supper: and if so, the inference is fair, that without them, generally speakexpress, that the Lord added to the Church daily such as should some object, so far is it from the want of charity, that to warn people of their danger is surely the truest charity; and we know what was to be the fate of the watchman who did not warn the people. And the adulterer and drunkard may as justly call it uncharitable to be told that such shall not inherit the kingdom of God, as the schismatic, that he must be of the Church to be saved. To ask what is to become of those who are without the pale, is nities they never had. As many as have sinned without law, shall also perish without law; and as many as have sinned in the law, shall be judged by the law. God is no respecter of persons: he will be justified in his saying, and clear when he is judged. - William Stevens, [Life by Judge Park.]

Upon the whole, the force of the argument from prophecy is vonderfully great. To conceive this, we must look back to the very beginning of time, and watch all the prophecies which have been delivered; faint and indefinite, if very distant from the completion; more distinct, if near to it-numerous, circumstantial, describing events out of the reach of conjecture by analogy, and events seemingly incompatible with each other: many of these prophecies fulfilled primarily in one event, and, after many ages, n other events more important and more spiritual: many of them not understood for a while, but at last receiving an explanation by events which candour could not deny to be an interpretation;yet not solved by facts concerning different nations, at random, but confined chiefly to one people, or to other nations connected with them, and to one purpose; -continually unfolded, not exactly according to man's preconceptions, yet so as to excite admiration and applause upon reflection. This of past prophecies: those present or subsisting are always obscure enough to exercise the numan faculties, intellectual and moral, yet able to be a lantern unto our feet and a light unto our paths "in a dark place;" gratifying, and at the same time exciting expectation; rising in greatness and magnificence, till, as we look farther and farther into futurity, our conceptions are lost in the immensity of the Divine wisdom and knowledge .- Hey, [Divinity Lectures].

PRIDE AND UNCHARITABLENESS.

Pride and uncharitableness are sins in fashion, and the one the ause of the other. Many think they should want for their pride if they should but be charitable. I have often wondered and rieved to see a rich porch, and a poor Christian's walls clothed, and men go naked. Say what thou wilt, but I am sure, with the Apostle, that he cannot love God whom he hath not seen, that loves not his brethren whom he hath seen, and can endure to see miserable.—Bishop Henshaw.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

How convictive, how moving is the discourse of a devout, and oious friend? When he complains, or when he rejoices; when he relates the history of his own experience: when he lets us see the designs he has formed, and the excellent ends his soul thirsts after,-how does our heart burn within us? What variety of affections does it raise in us, when he makes his remarks on human nature and the world; when he bewails the dishonour of God and the decay of religion amongst us; when he relates the misery and misfortune of sinners, and observes the particular sins and follies that occasion it? How often does he hereby provoke us to wise reflections on ourselves? How many new beauties does he discover to us in virtue? How many deformities in sin, which had escaped our observation .- Rev. Dr. Lucas.

Advertisements.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the publi generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of VESTMACOTT & LEWIS, and to inform them that (having withdrawn om that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION GENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has ad in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford had in business generally in the coloures, its satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840.

*** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and 300kseller, King Street.

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

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Toronto, August 29, 1840.

8-tf

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH. BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's' King Street, Toronto.

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Illiary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s. Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
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Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, of Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercia branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. CROMBIE's Seminary will be resumed on the

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.
M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

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THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate at follows:— Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
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Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740.

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A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in a habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other ticle in his line, will be kept on hand.

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come payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and arter Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

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

ers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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Toronto, December, 1839.

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^{*} From McCric's Life of Knox.