Poetry.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

My rest is in heaven, my rest is not here, Then why should I tremble, when trials are near? Be hush'd my dark spirit, the worst that can come, But shortens thy journey, and hastens thee home.

It is not for me to be seeking my bliss,
And fixing my hopes in a region like this;
I look for a city which hands have not piled, I pant for a country by sin undefiled.

The thorn and the thistle around me may grow; I would not lie down upon roses below; I ask not a portion, I seek not a rest, Till I find them for ever in Jesus's breast.

Let death, then, and danger, my progress oppose, They only make heaven more sweet at the close: Come joy or come sorrow; whate'er may befal, An hour with my God will make up for them all.

With a scrip on my back, and a staff in my hand, I'll march on in haste, through an enemy's land:
The road may be rough, but it cannot be long;
And I'll smooth it with hope, and I'll cheer it with song.

HOOKER.

Voice of the wise of old! Go breathe thy thrilling whispers now In cells where learned eyes late vigils hold, And teach proud science where to veil her brow.

Voice of the meekest man! Now, while the Church for combat arms, Calmly do thou confirm her awful ban, Thy words to her be conquering, soothing charms.

Voice of the fearless saint! Ring like a trump, where gentle hearts
Beat high for truth, but, doubting, cower and faint; Tell them the hour is come, and they must take their parts.

The Cathedral.

THE PRUSSIAN CLERGY.*

In Prussia the clergy are universally poor. The living of Spandau, one of the richest in the kingdom, brings or one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds of our money. clergy, that they are obliged, in many instances, to eke Prussia be Protestant, (for the distinctions between Lu-Jority of the inhabitants profess the Romish faith, a Rochurch and the glebe-house. Here, then, we have the two great evils already referred to; a clergy universally pauperised, and a state-religion not fairly countenanced by the state. What is the consequence?

If the Prussian clergy were far more learned than they mass of learning among them,—if their habits of life, instead of being those of the recluse, were, in point of activity and energy, all that their office requires,—it seems next to impossible that, labouring under such palpable disadvantages, they should ever acquire the smallest influence within the domestic circles of their parishioners. course of life—in the domiciliary visits which they pay to the cottages of the poor—by the tone which they give to general society wherever they join in it,—that the opinions of those around them; because it is in such siof religion never carry with them half so much weight as when they come to us from those whom we both know she has still, in her articles, her creeds, and her services, and estimate rightly. But this can never be the case in held forth the radiant Word of Life. a country where the political position of the clergy is such, scarce look on the last with respect, or to the first as an ences in her constitution, but I believe that on the whole object of ambition. It is better, however, to describe in etail, than to go on with a general line of reasoning.— The following is a correct sketch of what befell when I paid a visit to the incumbent of a country parish, certainly neither the poorest nor the most secluded within the limits of the Prussian dominions.

The parsonage-house stood close to the parish church. It was a straggling, old-fashioned edifice, with a paved Sourt in front, and a garden and orchard behind. The walls were very dingy; and both they and the tiles gave evidence that the hand of repair seldom touched them; the courtyard was neither clean nor well kept. When I entered, I found two women, one elderly, the other young, blest style, as if accustomed to such operations; and I naturally concluded that they were the pastor's servants. was mistaken. The one was his wife, the other his daughter; and as the good man kept no domestic except little girl, by them were all the menial offices of the household performed. I entered. German houses, in general, are not what we should call well-furnished; that to say, you need not expect to find, even in the palaces of the nobility, carpets on the floors, or an air of luxurious bus ease any where; but this poor man seemed to have that I find nothing like it for Public Worship. hardly any furniture at all. His room—and it was a spacious of drawers, a small one—contained a chest of drawers, a small tound deal table, a few chairs with wooden seats, and a porcelain stove. He had just finished dinner, for it was ne o'clock, and the remains of the feast stood before namely, a large basin of the thinnest soup, someing which I mistook for suet dumplings, a morsel of drink was a mug of beer, and his pipe was already in his the good man begged me to take a seat, and am bound to do so; and no take a seat, and am bound to do so; and no take a seat, and my conscience which would not satisfy my Saviour.

I am a Churchman, because the Scripture tells my conscience which would not satisfy my Saviour. I forget what was the precise value of his benefice; I forget what was the precise value of the best of his brethren poorer Assured me that there were many of his brethren poorer than h. than he, and that he was contented. "For my garden is From "Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, visited in 1837." the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A.

enough to cultivate it myself." "And have you any society at hand?" said I. "Are your people attentive and kind to you?"

"I have nothing to complain of among the people,"

when I do join them of a Sabbath evening in the public so much hate her, for their hatred is their best testimony garden, we smoke our pipes very sociably together. But in her favour. we don't see much of one another."

ficulty, for advice. No sick/person besought him to visit him or her in sickness; the poor found him not their ad- and so exemplary, that it has been frankly declared by vocate, nor expected so to find him. The bouer-man several highly respectable and candid dissenters, that for the Gospel, and St. Paul made it the head quarters of his sus, Magnesia, and Tralles. sent him no little presents—eggs, or poultry, or fruit— there is more of exalted piety to be found within her pale, various missions, until he was carried to Rome. The charge of it there is more of exalted piety to be found within her pale, various missions, until he was carried to Rome. The charge of it The prevailing topic of these Epistles is watchfulness against in token of attachment. With the great proprietors, one than can be met with amongst all those who differ from could not but be one of the highest responsibility, and Ignatius, heresy, and, as necessarily connected with this, obedient comof whom had a schloss in the parish, he held no interher. God has not then forsaken her,—and ought I to whom it was committed, is thus introduced to us at once in the munion with the bishops, priests, and deacons.* "Be careful course; indeed he was, except in his own family, entirely forsake her? companionless. Again; it was not his wont, nor the custom of his brethren, except on stated occasions, to catechise the young, or to exhort the aged. He lived, in I can find nothing human that is faultless; and if I look short, a life of mere routine, and had no inclination to closely into other Christian bodies, I find many blemishes step beyond the circle. How is it possible that a man there. I feel persuaded too, that, since God is purifying so circumstanced can have the slightest power to mould the Establishment, her principal imperfections will soon the opinions, or lay down rules for the conduct, of those be done away. I would say, therefore, of my Mother around him.

The errors, then, with which the Prussian government seems to be chargeable, are these :- first, that it is not, in the proper acceptation of the term, in alliance with any particular church or creed whatever; and next, that it has not provided for the ministers of religion such a maintenance as the nature of their office requires. For it is beside the question to argue, that if the clergy be poor, they are at least on a level with the members of other professions. It can be no object to the government whether the physician and apothecary shall have influence over the minds of their patients or not, or the lawyer be able to bend them to any given purpose. If the government have a wish in reference to these gentlemen at all, it probably is, that they shall possess neither in an annual revenue of only two hundred Frederic-d'ors, the inclination nor the will to sway the moral opinions of the people; but with the clergy the case is different .-In the country places, such is the depressed state of our If they be incapable of accomplishing this end, they are clearly inadequate to perform one of the great purposes out their slender incomes by working in the fields like for which the state undertakes to maintain them. And day-labourers. Again, though the state-religion of I need scarcely add, that men are no where so humbleminded as to listen with deference, on the most importheran and Calvinist are now forgotten,) such is the liberality of the government, that in parishes where the mapossible. Such, however, is precisely the state of things mish priest draws the stiperd, and occupies both the in Prussia; which is the more to be lamented, that the government piques itself on the efforts which it makes to discover latent talent in other walks of life, and to foster and reward it. It is in the Church only that no prizes are bestowed, and that no pains are taken to ensure for the work of the ministry, at least a fair share of the shiare,—and I am willing to allow that there is a prodigious ning and influential genius which every where abounds in the community.

I AM A CHURCHMAN.*

I am a Churchman, because the Church of England is one of the oldest branches of the Christian Church; she if the poor have no religious principe to guide them, had never received any authentic sanction. Cut off by their poverty from associating with the higher can trace back her history not merely, as some would they are always prepared for disturbance and commotion.

Even these days of schism are unable to supply us with an even received and they are always prepared for disturbance and commotion.

Even these days of schism are unable to supply us with an even received and they are always prepared for disturbance and commotion. classes, and separated from the lower by the superior cultient:

Can trace back her lower by the Reformation, but almost to have it, to the times of the Reformation, but almost to have it, to the times of the Reformation, but almost to have no property which they fear to hazard. pulpits, and able, and even orthodox, at their desks, yet formed by the Protestant Fathers, she was only reformed, nexion, or of character, or of worldly honor, or of refineinsane heresy of the Gnostics, who denied the reality of Christ's cian continent at Epidamnus. the public morals. For it is neither by their preaching, the errors and defilements of Popery. I love my Mother nor by their writing, that the ministers of religion most Church the more because she is old; her hoary head is effectually serve the purpose for which the state provides them with a subsistence. It is in the daily interseen no reason to forsake her.

I am a Churchman, because I know of no Church that best opportunities are afforded to them of moulding the ply, more fully, or more clearly than the Church of England. Gop has long made her a shield and a shelter to thations that they best succeed in earning the respect of the true faith in this country. Many, without her pale, their neighbours; and I need not add, that the precepts have lighted their torch at her altar, and even when her ministers and members have walked in wilful darkness,

that a noble house would feel itself disgraced, were one of St. Paul to Timothy and Titus, that the primitive I am a Churchman, because I find from the Epistles of its poorest scions to enter into holy orders; where Church had the orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, the emoluments of office are so wretched, and the condition of the pastor so humble, that the very peasants time and circumstances has indeed created some differ-

she comes nearest to the model which the Apostles left us. I am a Churchman, because no Church has produced more able champions for the truth; nor has any furmartyrs."

I am a Churchman, because I am persuaded that our Church is surpassed by none, in the tone of moderation and the spirit of charity which not only distinguish her services, but which, since the glorious Reformation, have distinguished her general conduct towards those who have differed from her.

I am a Churchman, because the Established Church feeding some poultry. They were dressed in the humis remarkable for the care she has taken to provide for supplying an admirable catechism for youth, and above all, by maintaining the Scriptural and most useful rite of Confirmation, she has beautifully shewn her maternal solicitude and wisdom; she has had her Saviour's injunction in remembrance, "Feed my Lambs."

I am a Churchman, because I find the matchless Liturgy of our Church, so plain, so full, and so fervent; I have got intimate with it; I love it as a long-loved friend; I can understand it, I can enter into it, so well,

I am a Churchman, because our Church does so honour the Bible. How much of the pure Word of God does she bring before the minds of her children every sabbath day and indeed every day in the week!

I am a Churchman, because I love, I pray for unity. My Saviour loved and prayed for it. I will not, therefore, I dare not leave the Church of my forefathers and done to tatters, and a plate of sour crout. His thus promote disunion, unless I can discover such reasons for deserting her, as convince my conscience that I The good man begged me to take a seat, and am bound to do so; and no reasons ought to convince

I am a Churchman, because the Scripture tells me to be subject to the "Powers that be;" the Church to which I belong is supported by the Government under which I live: that Government, whilst it permits, does

* From the Churchman, Magazine.

the Established Church.

I am a Churchman, because I find that the Establish-

amongst her serious members, is so simple, so practical, she, and Rome must be content to rank among her daughters.

I am a Churchman, because, though I am told my Church has many faults, and though I in part believe it, Church, as it has been beautifully said of my Mother Land, "With all thy faults I love thee still."

Whilst then I love all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; whilst I respect the scruples of those who conscientiously differ from me; whilst, as my brethren in Christ, I freely offer them the right hand of fellowship; whilst I avow it as my choicest, my noblest distinction, that I am a Christian, I repice to add, I thank God that I am able to add, I am also a Churchman.

RELIGION THE BASIS OF NATIONAL EDU-CATION.

From a Sermon preached at Quebe: by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont.

The age in which we live, my brehren, is full of fearful warnings. The spirit of insubordination-of revolution-of the overturn of all most acred and most dear seems to be abroad throughout tle earth; and the inhesitates to adopt such changes as nay please the popular will, and encouraged to look with suspicious jealousy munity exhibit a growing hostility to law and order, lose and nothing to gain by the work of revolution. But to the preaching of St. John, and that such and such writings rather in their favor, for they have nothing to lose, and them Christians, and you will make them abhor moba and insurrections, with their horrid accompaniments of oaths, and curses, and violence and blood. The Gospel been always deemed indispensable hitherto. is the religion of peace. It inculcates the spirit of obedience to all lawful and settled authority. It renders the poor man honest and industrious and temperate-the over of his home, and of his Church, and of his bible,the lover of his government, and of his country, and of mankind. And hence in this respect it might be truly said, that the work of righteousness is peace, and the effeet of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LITURGY.

I have observed, during the last few years, with deep regret, the increased attention which is paid by the members of the Church of England, to that portion of the services of the Church, which is peculiarly human in its character-I mean the services of the Clergy; and how much less attention is paid to the Liturgy, prayers, and praises of public worship. This is an importation from the dissenting school. In most dissenting chapels, where the service lasts from one hour and forty minutes to two hours, not more than ten minutes are devoted to the reading the Word of God, not more than a quarter of an hour to prayer; and with the exception of two short hymns, or selections from them, the rest of the time is occupied by the sermon. This lanentable inattention to the most important parts of divine worship is gaining ground in the Church of England, not, indeed, that its sublime prayers are not read, but the responses are too often left to the parish-clerk abne to make, and the orayers are "got over" with too great precipitation. Hence, also, arises the fact, that many Episcopalians now reach Church when the prayers are half over, and sometimes during the communion servce, "just in time for the sermon"—as though to praise God, to pray to Him, to confess our belief in Him, and to hear His most holy revelation read to the great congregation, were inconsiderable portions of public worship Where the prayers are well read, loudly, distinctly, wth due emphasis, and evident conviction of their importance, the congregation was hurried away on his long journey, under a guard of ten sols sure to do its duty, and to be regular and early in its diers. attendance. - Blackwood's Magazine.

LIVES OF THE FATHERS. No. III. IGNATIUS.

Antioch on the Orontes was both paor to Corinth in time, as that himself was destined to follow. the residence of a Christian Church, and superior in the magic of not sanction dissent; as a conscientious subject, there- its allurements. She was the acknowledged Queen of the East,

* Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans.

very productive," continued he; "and I am yet strong fore, I cannot, without the strongest reasons, abandon and the court of the Roman Governor still maintained some rem- sent to pay due reverence and respect to this other disciple of their nant of the splendour of the Sciencidee. By means of her port | beloved John, upon his glorious confession, by deputations of the Seleucia, she had communication with the West, and connected ment excites the bitterest malignity, and endures the the trade of the Euphrates with that of the Tiber. Her po- Onesimus, with his deacons Barrhus and Crocus, and with Euplus fiercest assaults of the infidel, the lawless and the pro- pulation, even in the days of Chrysostom, when she had been and Fronto. The Magnesians came represented in their bishop replied he; "they attend church tolerably well, and fane; I cannot believe that she can be bad, since they dethroned by Constantinople, amounted to 200,000 inhabitants. Damas, their priests Bassus and Apollonius, and their deacon Here Peter and Paul began, on the same ground, those labours Sotion. The Trallians deputed their bishop Polybius, and the which they afterwards transferred to Corinth, and terminated by Philadelphians their bishop also. Here was met a Christian coun-I am a Churchman, because I see that God is blessing a joint martyrdom at Rome. Here the followers of Jesus first cilindeed; and to this holy assembly Ignatius preferred a ferrent I soon found, on pushing my inquiries farther, that the our Church. He has revived His work in the midst of received the appellation of Christians. And from the ordination request for the co-operation of their prayers to support him in the relation between pastor and flock is in Prussia a very difher. How wonderfully have her faithful and devoted of the Prophets of this Church, St. Paul received his commisferent affair from what it is among us. Nobody ever ministers recently increased, how rapidly are they still insion to preach to the Gentiles. So that if any Church could set be be be a solution of the Frontier of this church, St. Faur received his commission, and gave a solution of the Frontier of this church, St. Faur received his commission, and gave a solution of the Frontier of this church, St. Faur received his commission, and gave a solution of the Frontier of this church, St. Faur received his commission, and gave a solution of the Frontier of thought of applying to the pastor of ——, in case of difthought of applying to the pastor of ——, in case of

strongest terms of commendation.

which were so necessary to resist the artful insinuations and open standards therefore of sound doctrine, and had a comm gogues, filled with impracticable nations of liberty and duced an instinctive belief in its authenticity, as strong in most upon their superiors in earthly rank as if those superiors imposition from true Scripture, since few could read Scripture for separates us from the Apostles, and their testimony is the critical were all trying to monopolize their rights, and trample | themselves (in those days of manuscripts,) and must depend upon their privileges, the labouring classes of every com- upon the accuracy of their memory, and soundness of their judgment, to ascertain any difference between a forgery and what they which the arm of government canno always repress, and had heard read in the church. An indisputable Apostolic sucwhich can only be prevented by the early inculcation of cession, therefore, was of the utmost consequence in every church, sound religious principles. In this aspect of the ques- and as long as it was possible, the presidency of a man who had tion, there is a serious difference between the rich and conversed with the Apostles; he was a sure touchstone always at of piety, and yet be the friends of government, and of the to which but very few could have been competent. Ignatius public peace; because they have usually every thing to could certify that such and such opinions were expressly contrary

ment, which can operate in the absence of the checks of body, repudiated the authority of the Scriptures, and, as a conseconscience. The fear of the law is easily silenced when quence, resisted the cardinal doctrines of the atonement and the as for all the rest, the chances of public agitation seem parley. He revolted from their loquacity; despised their tortuous in the general wreck they may gain something. Plainly of the Holy Spirit, he detected and refuted their false doctrine. then the peace of governments demands the religious But the infection of the example of these men could not but some of whom, full perhaps of spiritual pride, from being driven into the opposite extreme of narrow-minded strictness, slighted the authority of the bishop, even in cases where his presence had

> To these fights from within, the persecution of Domitian suc-Scripture, Igaatius kept the vessel of his Church straight on her do I begin to be a disciple. Let nothing of things visible or invisiof react mather storm arose and compalled the territories on the Danube, with the Christians," or, as it ran in Tertullian's time, "To the the amphitheatre. lion with the Christians;" and their toleration would appear undutiful beheaviour to the gods whom Trajan now wished especially to appease. In no humour to brook opposition from the Christians, the emperor nearly lost his life by a terrible earthquake, which spread dreadful consternation through Antioch, crowded his life he beheld the interior of an amphitheatre—a sight forbidden as it was with an immense army. A heavy persecution descended in consequence upon the heads of the Christians; and when Ig- | the lords of this world, their senate, their magistrates, and, O strange natius, as bishop, was eagerly sought for, he saved them the trouble, and presented himself before the Emperor, as the apologist of the Christian cause, and the guardian of his flock. The conference between these two celebrated soldiers of the world and of Christ, was short and pithy. Ignatius freely told Trajan that he of this world. The multitude, with shouts, cheered the beasts as was wrong in worshipping the gods of the Gentiles, and declared they were loosed upon him. The agony of the blessed martyr was to him the one God and his only Son Jesus Christ. It ended in a short. The beasts quickly despatched him, and so ravenously, decree of Trajan to this effect. "We give orders that Ignatius, that only the harder and more rugged bones were left. who asserts that he carries about within himself the crucified one, be put in bonds under the custody of soldiers, and carried to the great Rome, to be food for the wild beasts, and to make sport for the people." On hearing this, the holy martyr exclaimed, "I thank thee, O Master, that thou hast deigned to honour me with perfect love towards thee, binding me thus with iron bonds in fellowship with thy Apostle Paul" So he put on the chains with exceeding joy, and after having prayed for his Church, and recommended it with tears to the care and protection of the Lord,

From Seleucia, the port of Antioch, he was conveyed by sea to Smyrna;* and then he had the comfort of meeting with its Bishop, Polycarp, who had been his fellow disciple under St. John. They now met for the last time after many years of separation. One was on his appointed road to the death by which he was to glorify the Lord, and the other perhaps was already conscious

The arrival of Ignatius at Smyrna produced also a lively emotion throughout the Churches of Asia; and the principal of them

* A. D. 115.

fight of a good confession, and gave a solemn charge to beware of verbal exhortation to the deputies, but also wrote letters from This city, therefore, was a most important position obtained Smyrna to the churches themselves,—namely to those of Ephe-

most honourable men among them. Ephesus sent her bishop

(he says) to have one eucharist. For there is one flesh of our His name would lead us to suppose him of Roman origin, and Lord Jesus Christ, and one cap for the communion of his blood; he was probable one of that considerable body of the citizens of one altar, as there is one bishop, with the presbytery and deacons, Antioch, who owed their birth, at least their dwelling there, to who are my fellow servants; so that what ye do, ye may do acthe abode of the court of the Roman governor, and the residence cording to God." He had indeed but too good reason to insist in of his legions. His character would lead us to the same conclusion, the strongest terms on this point. The government of the Church which is that of strong resolution, practical decision, plain thought, was necessarily a prime object of attack with the false teachers. and blunt expression: although this latter may now and then They must break the vessel, before they could spill in the dust its change its style for somewhat of oriental inflation, under the waters of life. They must ruin all discipline of unity, before strong excitement of his peculiar situation and the influence of they could withdraw members to their standard. As long as they Asiatic education. He appears to have inherited together with obeyed and heard the teachers, the faithful would not listen to these the national talent for government, of which indeed they their seductions. He tells them, therefore, to obey the bishop, as are the proper accompaniments, and there was ample occasion for Christ does the Father. Again, to obey him as Christ, their its exercise. The churches of the East, and of Antioch espe- priests as the Apostles, their deacons as the commandments of cially, had already been invaded by those pernicious doctrines, God. Though more in detail, these analogies do not go beyond which, after many changes of shape, at length ate them up as that of St. Paul; "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands would a cancer; so that this Church could not have chosen a as unto the Lord." No bishop of those churches need be further more proper successor to its first Bishop Evodius, than Ignatius. removed than by a second succession from the Apostles; and Besides his straight forward good sense and uncompromising spirit, Polycarp, and perhaps more, was in the first. They were fit avowals of heretics, he had been a disciple of the Apostle St. which no other men could have. The very fact proved that they John; a circumstance the importance of which is very insuffici- who separated from them separated from Christ, for these separaently appreciated in these our days, when the canon of Scripture | tists held doctrines totally opposed to the Gospel in spirit and in has been acknowledged for seventeen centuries, and link must be letter. The flocks might indeed have been told to avoid this and broken after link, through long times and countries wide apart, that error, and been provided against each with a detail of refutain the chain of testimony, before doubt can be established, both tion. But would Ignatius do this, when he could refer them at struments of that spirit, every where, are the lower or- as to whether it be entire, and whether the single books be genuine once to a standard, and give them so summary a means of detectders of the people. Excited by the oratory of dema- and incorrupt,-when immemorial and universal custom has pro- ing false doctrine? And when day after day heresy assumed some new shape, and no sooner had he opened his lips upon one equality, taught to band together br the correction of minds as if it had rested upon the evidence of their own eyes and novelty than another sprang up, how could be effectually forealleged abuses, ready to destroy every government which ears. But at that early period an individual might not know warn men, but by advising adherence to the Bi hop? To these whether there were not Apostolic writings which had not yet very men, in fact, we appeal at this day for the authenticity of reached him, and might not even be able to distinguish an artful Scripture. They form the first link of that long chain which point of the whole evidence.

Before he left Smyrna, he wrote also an epistle to the Romans, in which, after entreating that they would not intercede to prevent his approaching martyrdom, he requests their prayers for his afflicted Church of Antioch. "Remember in your prayers (he writes) the Church of Syria, which instead of me hath God for its Pastor; Jesus Christ alone and your love will be its Bishop." In the poor in all communities. The rich may be destitute hand to his flock, and saved them the intricate analysis of the ore, this simple sentence there is something exquisitely beautiful and

He was hurried from Smyrna by his guard, who were eager to take him to Rome in time for the games of a great festival, and treated him with great harshness. He proceeded to Troas, and afterwards he sailed to Greece, and landed at Neapolis. Pausing They have no ties of pleasure, or of fashion, or of con- tius, from his chair at Antioch. He had to contend with the of love and reverence, he proceeded on, and at last quitted the Gre-

A short delay was occasioned by their being baffled by the wind in an attempt to land at Puteoli, and considerable disappointment they have the appearance of numbers on their side; and resurrection. With such persons Ignatius was not the man to to Ignatius, who wished much to enter Italy at the same point as St. Paul, and pursue the track of his journey to Rome. They made subtilty; was proof both against persuasion and threats; and full land, however, at the port which was at the mouth of the Tiber. The soldiers hurried him hence, since they feared that the festival training of the poor. Make them Christians, and they have its effect upon the discipline even of the orthodox, nied them. On reaching Rome, he was immediately surrounded by the brethren; some of whom, in despite of the charge in his letter, eagerly demanded to interpose for his life. But he eagerly repelled the proposal, exclaiming, "Let me be food for beasts, through whom I may attain unto God. I am God's wheat, and shall be ground by the teeth of beasts, so that I may be found pure ceeded; but with the helm of fasting, prayer, and expounding of bread of Christ Pardon me, I know what is good for me. Now course, and secure amid the violent storm. After a long interval ble grudge me the attainment of Christ. Fire and the cross, and apart, chopping of limbs, the grinding of my whole body,—let all determined to renew them on the Euphrates; and engaging in these evil inflictions of the devil come against me, provided only I war with the Parthians, he made Antioch his head-quarters in win Christ." After having embraced them all, and asked from preparing for his expedition. As the foe was an ancient and formidable rival of Rome, it is likely that Trajan accompanied his knelt down, and he in the midst of them besought the Son of God human preparation with every means of procuring the divine fa- in behalf of the Churches, for the ceasing of the persecution, and vour. But the public shows would renew the popular cry, "Away | for the mutual love of the brethren. He was then hurried off to

There, insolent with revelling, and maddened to cruelty by the sight of the blood of dying gladiators, the people of Rome were expecting the appearance of the old man, and raised, no doubt, a shout when he was produced before them. For the first time in to the eyes of the Christian. He beheld the assembled majesty of and impious spectacle! their women and consecrated virgins, looking upon death's shocking and varied agonies with composed countenances, and almost drinking in the streams of blood with their eyes, amid savage delight. It was truly the temple of the Prince

His faithful deacons gathered the scanty relics, and conveyed them to Antioch, where being decently enwrapped in linen, they were preserved as an inestimable treasure. This was on December 20th, A.D. 115. Nearly three hundred years after, a panegyric, splendid in all the ornaments of human eloquence was pronounced over him, from the 'golden mouth't of one of his fellowcitizens, and minister of his own Church, who could boast, and was worthy of a spiritual lineage directly derived from him.

The blessed martyr Ignatius has received his reward and lives. But the adversaries of flesh and blood, and senseless matter, which exerted their violence to compel him, and the friends and bodily delights which might have endeavoured to allure him, to a compromise with the world, where are they now? In such a retrospect how full of meaning to us are these expressions of his, "I take no delight in the food of corruption, nor in the pleasures of this life,"

* So interwoven is the mention of these three orders with the whole texture, that no supposition of interpolation will avail.— Their opponents, therefore, are driven to take the short cut of denying the authenticity of the whole; but their objections have been triumphantly refuted by Pearson in his Vindiciæ Ignatians. Even Dr. Lardner, a Dissenter, admits their genuinenes

which is putting the world in motion around us, and presenting before us its continual round of tumultous passion, we could repeat honestly in our hearts after him, "My love has been crucified."

> For the Church. LOYALTY.

Whatever be the form of government under which his lot is cast, the servant of Christ will be subject to the higher powers. The mere moralist indeed may compute to a nicety the claims of the social compact, and mete out the extent of his allegiance according to the measure of protection afforded, and the security obtained for person and property. The Christian, however, will not be content thus to limit the contract of obedience, expressed or implied, into which he has entered; far less will he resort to the miserable dogmas of a shifting expediency, and estimate the guilt of disloyalty by its probable chances of success. Other men may doubt, and speculate, and dispute : his path is broad and clearly defined; and unlearned though he be, if only he be imbued with the spirit of Christ, he shall not, cannot err therein. As one, subject not only for wrath but also for conscience' sake, he will not sit down, ever and anon, to count the cost of rebellion and to weigh the consequences of personal risk, whenever anything may occur in the march of affairs to offend his prejudices, to shock his prepossessions, or even to militate against his reason and judgment; but he will cherish a tender regard to the ordinance of God in the institution of government, and to the providence of God in the choice of those agents whom He has called to the administration of it. The Lord's own appointment of civil power for the welfare of his creatures, -this is the sure ground-work of his obedience. He knows that the Divine Institution has this object in view, -and is wisely adapted to promote it; and what if the perverse ingenuity of man shall sometimes divert it from its end, -yet the ordinance itself is wise and just and good. The abuse of authority does not prove that the existence of authority is not a public good. As well might we say that the healing art is therefore baneful to society because It may sometimes impede instead of forwarding the efforts of nature; or assert that the diffusion of knowledge is a general curse, because in some particular instances it may have chanced to prove hurtful to its possessor,—as affirm of civil government, that its value is to be tested by its possible abuses. Tyranny may be, and is hatoful; but no state of society can be contemplated so appalling as that referred to in the Book of Judges, when every one did what was right in his own eyes.

The Christian then, having respect unto the will of God, "renders unto all their dues-tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour."-He "submits himself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's rake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto Governors as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well; for so is the will of God that with well doing he may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. As free and not using his liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servant of God." And in this same duteous loyalty-this fealty for conscience' sake, there is a something how grand, how refined, how ennobling! This loyalty-it is no reluctant deference of a slavish fear-it is no prudential regard to the consequences of disobedience; but an obedience levely, and to be desired in itself, and because the Lord would have it so. Thus an act of submission to a fellow man is homage rendered to the King of Kings,-the payment of appointed tribute a free-will offering given to the Lord by whom princes reign, and sanctified to His glory! Loyalty, in the popular acceptation of the term may certainly exist separate from any principle of allegiance to God, and a thoughtless multitude may shout, "God save the King," as a thoughtless multitude once shouted, "Hosanna to the son o' David," and hurried him away to Calvary; but a principle of godliness cannot exist separate from a principle of loyalty to constituted authorities. A Christian, and not a loyal man, -the paradox is too palpable and glaring! "Fear God: Honour the King: the kindred injunctions are bound up together in an indissoluble connection; and it is because "the kindness and love of God our Saviour towards man hath appeared," that the Apostle charges it upon Titus to put men in mind that they "be subject to princi-

TEED CHURCE.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

We have postponed longer than we intended our promised review of the Report of the "Temporal and Pastoral-Aid-Society," established in connection with Christ Church in Montreal. The object of the Society is best explained in the words of the Report itself:-

"The Parish of Christ Church, including the whole of the city and suburbs of Montreal, and, according to the last census, comprising a population of upwards of 5000 souls belonging to the Church of England, has never enjoyed a clerical strength compression of the city and the cit mensurate with its wants. But one Church is found within its limits, and this, though capacious, is by no means able to contain all those who would desire to worship within its walls. The pew-rents are very high, yet frequently seats are not to be obtained at rents are very high, yet frequently seats are not to be obtained at any price; while free seats, similar in appearance to other pews, scarcely exist. It is true, benches in the aisles afford accommodation to a few, but it is found by experience that generally none but the very poor will condescend to accept of such accommodation, and consequently, the families of the poorer mechanics are either deprived of all Church ordinances, or seek for them in other deprivations, where they may appear more on a lovel with their denominations, where they may appear more on a level with their merous official engagements of the population and the number of the clergy near, fixewise rendered difficult that supervision, by means of domiciliary visiting, which is found so effectual in enforcing the precepts of the pulpit; and consequently, a large portion of the poorer classes, professing the doctrines of the Church of England, were living in a state of disregard of the means of grace, and the younger either growing up in entire ignorance of their religious duties, or owing their instruction to those, in following whom they would naturally be drawn away from communion with the Church."

To the want of Church accommodation is ascribable, in a very serious degree, the prevalence of Dissent in the | may befit them for the general service of the Ministry; Mother Country; and the knowledge of this fact has nor are we insensible of the force of the observation, that lately produced an energy of exertion there most credit- if accredited and authorized heralds of the truth are not able to the zeal of our communion, and likely very speed- to be found in sufficient number to bear the message of ily to remedy the evil which had been so long allowed to reconciliation from door to door in our populous cities at ment of this paper, both as to the original matter conproceed unchecked. To the same deprivation in this least, it is better to admit some little irregularity in the country we have to add the lamentable deficiency of mi- performance of this duty than to dispense with it altonisterial services; but before renewing our observations gether. We are willing to make every indulgent conupon this latter want, we may be permitted to advert to cession to the peculiarity of circumstances; but every was impossible to give to every engagement the attenthe pernicious workings of a system which excludes even | year of our experience and observation only serves to con- tion it claimed, his were services always available and from the churches already crected so many who are desirous to attend them. A church is divided into pews, lending, in the remotest degree, any countenance to ir- debt of gratitude for his almost exclusive management of and these are sold or let to families and individuals .-The greater portion of these are probably pretty well proprietors; yet how often does it happen that a pew capable, of holding half a dozen of individuals is occupied by only two or three and perhaps by a single worall! And at the very same moment perhaps, hundreds of good achieved would be incalculably greater. persons-faithful adherents of our communion-are excluded from those churches in which there is room enough and to spare, because the right of proprietorship must not be infringed upon! This is an unfortunate state of worthy in itself: rather would we be understood to de- which are the main security of the Throne and the best things; and while we avow the difficulty of proposing an effectual or satisfactory remedy, we may be allowed to animadvert upon the aggravated sinfulness of those who not only neglect the duties of the sanctuary themselves, but debar from their enjoyment many others who instructor. The sum of £256 17s. 1d. which was coleagerly desire to unite in them. Theirs is a conduct un- lected in one year for this excellent object, would amply happily too similar to that which our Saviour so severely suffice to pay the salary of an additional labourer in holy condemned, -of those who "shut up the kingdom of orders; who-setting aside the objections we have, we heaven against men," who "neither go in themselves, hope without offence, advanced-could perform many that we feel a difficulty in proposing a remedy for this great evil, because to do away with the system of pronor suffer them that are entering to go in."—We repeat acts of pastoral aid upon which a layman could not of tion, to support the Throne which engages his unwavergreat evil, because to do away with the system of proprietorship in pews would not perhaps be advantageous

The description of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommand integrated in this cause:

The description of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommand integrated in this cause in the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association, and of recommandation of the purpose of forming the association o

some degree be alleviated by the adoption of a practice | tion. we have seen successfully pursued in various large towns, -that of proclaiming the whole church to be FREE at one particular service, and a general invitation given to all who, at that hour, desire to enter it. We were gratified to find this plan so successfully pursued in St. Paul's Church in Halifax: the church at the evening or seven o'clock service is understood to be free; the owners of pews mingle promiscuously with those who are gratuitously invited; and the consequence is, that at that hour the church is thronged with attentive worshippers,many, doubtless, amongst the number who, from being unable to procure seats at the other hours of service, might soon become estranged altogether from the communion in which they had been brought up.

The extension of Church accommodation, however, cannot supply those personal ministrations which are so much needed to give weight and efficacy to the public exhortations of the minister of Christ; and it was mainly to supply this "lack of service" that the Church Pastoral-Aid-Society of Montreal was instituted. The circumstances so forcibly detailed in the extract we have given above, led to a public meeting of the congregation in the month of May 1838; the result of which was a resolution to supply the obvious insufficiency of clerical ministrations by enlisting the aid of lay individuals in the cause. This aid was happily soon procured, in the person of Mr. Michael Kerns, formerly employed as a Scripture Reader in Ireland, and who seems to have performed his present duty in a very zealous and useful manner. His duties are thus detailed in the Report :-

"Reading and explaining the Scriptures-religious con tion, and praying in the houses where he visits—endeavouring to press upon them the duties of religion, and of shewing their love of press upon them the duties of religion, and of shewing their love of it by attending Church and sending their children to the Sunday Schools-visiting more especially the sick and praying with them in distributing religious tracts, which, when re and replaced by others-in distributing Bibles and Prayer Books, when required, either by payment or gratuitously.

The result of one year's devotion to these important duties, is thus given-

"Number of families visited, 375; number of ordinary visits made. 1763; number of visits to the sick, 307; number of hours spent, 3324; Tracts distributed, 2699; Bibles 14; Prayer Books, 14."

In the Appendix to the Report we are furnished with extracts from the journal of Mr. Kerns, which shew that in many individual cases these domiciliary visits and personal instructions, have been attended with striking be-

Cordially as we rejoice at the advantages which are are here detailed, and sincerely as we can join in the commendations of Mr. Kerns for the piety and earnestness with which he has prosecuted the duties entrusted to him, we cannot but express our regret that the wants of the Church should any where be such as to render necessary the introduction of what we cannot but deem an irregularity. It is true that, as individual members of the Church of Christ, we are required to exhort and counsel and confirm one another: we are to warn and encourage our fellow-travellers through the pilgrimage of life, as circumstances may require: we are to be earnest in speaking to one another of "the way, the truth, and the life"; but we lament to see any mere layman-in the person of a paid visitor or reader-going forth so formally upon this errand of Christian counsel, and appearing at least to claim the authority which ought to pertain to the ministerial commission alone. To receive a commission, we repeat, from any benevolent Association, to go about from house to house in the prosecution of Christian counsel and rebuke, has so strongly the appearance of a delegation of ministerial authority, as must on the one hand awaken some suspicion of a presumptuous interference with the sacred things of the Ark of God, or detract on the other hand from the reverence which is due to the sacerdotal character. We may be too sensitive on this point; but it does strike us that the arguments so frequently and powerfully advanced in defence of the Apostolical constitution of the Church, and the reasons so unanswerably given for a faithful adherence to the Apostolical practice in the constitution of the ministry especially, are likely to experience a material check by this formal substitution of lay instruction for that which so manifestly pertains to the duly accredited and authorized spiritual guide alone.

When, in the primitive Church, the increasing number of converts threw upon the ministers of the Lord an amount of duty-rather secular than spiritual in its character-which they found it inconvenient and even impossible to sustain, persons were immediately sought out from amongst the brotherhood of believers who should undertake the performance of this subordinate duty. But subordinate and comparatively secular as it was, did they delegate its fulfilment to the lay disciples of the cross? Did they risk the inconveniences and even the danger to the order and regularity of the Church, which would ensue from imparting to any other than persons solemnly set apart and duly ordained to the office, any portion of the sacred work which pertained to the vineyard of the Lord? The Apostolical history faithfully instructs us in honest report, full of the Holy Chost and wisdom," they solemnly invested them with the ministerial commission by "laying their hands upon them," and then sending them forth to their sacred vocation.

It is true that individuals are not always to be found who, with abundant qualification for the duty delegated to the holders of office in the Pastoral-Aid-Association, are possessed also of those literary acquirements which firm our persuasion of the mischief and the danger of ever cheerfully rendered. We owe him, indeed, a large regularity in so solemn a business especially as the formal promulgation of the truth of God. And were a return of his leaving the country,—during which the necessity filled on the sabbath-days by those who are their lawful | to be made to what was so manifestly the Apostolic system, -of ordaining a class of persons who should really and strictly fulfil the office of a DEACON, the dangers resulting from the irregularity we have ventured to protest shipper, -how often, indeed, left without an occupant at against, would be avoided, while the amount of spiritual

We are far from meaning to utter one word of discouragement to the benevolent individuals who have so liberally contributed to an object undeniably praisesire a greater efficiency, a more complete success to their safeguard of unadultersted Christianity. Christian efforts, by substituting for the imperfectness of lay exertion the more full and as we must believe more blessed ministrations of a lawfully commissioned spiritual

and how happy should we be, if, amidst the love of this life, even if it were practicable; but the misfortune would in more safe, because more regular and scriptural direc-

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we transcribe from our contemporary the Niagara Chronicle, another instance of the dark and wicked deeds of incendiaries in that quarter, -another specimen of the manner in which those who "sympathize" so strongly with our civil wrongs, would ameliorate the condition under which they fancy that we are groaning! The days of the French Revolution,-branded in fiery characters on the historic page,—remind us that this system of assassination and extermination is nothing new in that code of philanthropy by which infidel levellers would uproot what they term the prejudices of religion and the tyranny of moral re-The individual suffering and the general anxiety be-

gotten by these acts of atrocity, is enough to be deplored; but, if persisted in, we foresee a greater amount of suffering and devastation than their ungodly perpetrators and their "sworn" confederates are perhaps just now aware of. It needs no intimate acquaintance with human nature to anticipate as the result of these deeds of darkness and crime, a system of fearful RETALIATION; and such reiterated persecutions of the loyal and forbearing will, there is too much cause to apprehend, provoke to a retribution from which not all the sacredness and soundness of their principles will be able always to restrain them. Those who can destroy the house of God and apply the torch in the midnight hour to the private dwelling, will naturally be regarded as out of the pale of civilized society, and beyond the exercise of a compassion too long mocked and abused. If their deeds of desperate wickedness prove that "their hand is against every man,' some sudden acts of appalling retribution may fearfully demonstrate that "every man's hand is against them." If, in short, a principle of self-defence should prompt to deeds of retaliation as the most effectual method of testifying the hazardous character of the weapons they are so recklessly handling; if for the consumed dwelling of one loyalist, we should come to discern a ten-fold desolation amongst the houses of their foes; and if, in case of the arrest of those persons attempting the destruction of our churches, the public should be startled by witnessing such sacrilegious individuals suspended, without the formality of a trial, from the turrets of the sacred edifices they endeavour to fre, -this would be a state of things much more to be deplored than wondered at. Men will argue, in spite of our remonstrances and protestations, that the perpetrators of such crimes have placed themselves without the pde of ordinary dealing,-that such monsters in human frm should perish without the interposition of the law which they have so recklessly set at nought. We cannot of course speak either in justification or extenuation of such a proceeding; but if these fiend-like persecutions should be continued, we cannot wonder if the "wrah of man" should, in the hands of a righteous Providence, be the instrument of inflicting upon them all the ferfulness of punishment which their deeds of unnatural vickedness so justly deserve. The infliction, too, of a retribution so summary is the more to be deplored, because the innocent will sometimes be involved in its effects with the guilty; and in the heat of exasperation begoten by unprovoked injury, suspicion may sometimes urg to acts of severity which only the proof of guilt would under ordinary circumstances, in-

duce the sufferers to inflict. It were idle to press upon these midnight incendiaries and assassins any argument which seemed to appeal to the better feelings o' human nature, or had reference to a dreadful retributionin a future world, - because they are strangers to the one and they disbelieve the other; but we may appeal, with a better hope of making an impression, to their feelings of self-interest. Solemnly then do we warn them,-for there are portentous signs to induce the caution,-thatif they would spare themselves and their confederates a retributive ruin ten-fold greater than they can themselves possibly inflict, they had better desist at once from their foul and fiend-like machinations.

We have great satisfaction in republishing from the Brockville Stateman, the following testimony in favour of a gentleman of whose services, we regret to say, the Church and the Province are now unfortunately deprived, -he having sailed from New York for London in the packet ship Mediator on the 1st inst:-

"ALAN FAIRFORD.—We have heard from a private source that John Kent, Esquire, author of "Alan Fairford," and several other communications, displaying much talent, is about to leave this Province, and return to England. We regret much leave this Province, and return to England. We regret much the loss the literature of the Province will sustain, in Mr. Kent's departure. Upon the question of the "Clergy Reserves," Alan Foirford took high ground, and gave effence to many; but whether his views were right or wrong, all must admit the candour, consistency and talent, which distinguished his support of them.

* * * * "We believe his writings first attracted public notice, through the columns of the "Upper Canada Courier," edited by Major Gurnett, and subsequently through the "Royal Standard."

Latterly Mr. Kent has been one of the most constant, as well as most able contributors to "The Church." We do not subscribe to all Mr. Kent's opinions; far from it, but we admire his talents to all Mr. Kent's opinions; far from it, but we admire his talents and independence; we respect the honour which he has never sullied; and in whatever quarter of the Globe he may be situated, sullied; and in whatever quarter of the Globe he may be situated, Church of Jesus, him all the happiness and prosperity which this transitory world No religious denomination,

In the above extract we have omitted one short paragraph, as reflecting upon individuals-held up too frequently to public obloquy under an odious and erroneous designation-in the number of whom were to be found some of the warmest friends and admirers of Mr. Kent, to belong to any religious denomination. This melanand towards whom we know he would not desire his name | choly fact affords an argument, as strong as any that can at parting to be mixed up with a single uncharitable or be adduced, for retaining and applying according to its invidious expression.

We have often made our acknowledgments of the valuable and able assistance of Mr. Kent in our manage- labouring so long to alienate. tributed and the admirable selections he was so industrious in culling and transmitting to us. In days, too, of the spirit's weariness and the body's infirmities, when it this paper for a period of two months previous to the time of recruiting energies that had been well nigh exhausted compelled us to relinquish every employment, and seek refreshment and strength-which has indeed been mercifully vouchsafed—in other lands.

The talents of Mr. Kent are of a high and brilliant order; and-what is unfortunately more rare in this transatlantic region of rampint and demoralizing speculation -they have ever been levoted, with an uncompromising energy and zeal, to the maintenance of those principles

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that we are to be permanently deprived of so great an acquisition to the spot of his honourable but poorly requited labours,-to serve the Church which he loves with a truly filial devo-

is erroneously credited to the Cobourg Star instead of Bishop's statement it appeared that several chapels had been erecthe Church, in which it originally appeared under the editorial head. From the general allusion made by the Editor of the Patriot to the "Cobourg papers," we are not, we presume, to infer that the existence of this journal is unknown to our useful and constitutional contemporary; and we beg to add that if, through any inadvertency, our exchange fails to reach him with regularity, we shall be glad to be informed, that the undesigned neglect may not be repeated.

We give below the Religious Statistics of the Home and Niagara Districts; and as it appears that the statement of the religious census of the Bathurst District which we published in the month of May last, was not in every particular correct,—the census itself not having been completed at the time, and some slight inaccuracies having occurred in transcribing from the assessors' lists, we readily correct the error to which we had unintentionally given currency, and annex the census of that District as actually returned by the Clerk of the Peace.

In the census of the Home District given below, there are several townships not included, as no returns from them had been received; but their population, we understand, is inconsiderable, although their relative strength would greatly preponderate, we learn, in favour of the Church of England. We must also remind our readers that the table which follows does not include the City of Toronto-the religious census of which was published in our paper of the 20th July.

In the statistics of the District of Niagara, the county of Haldimand is not included, as its population had been returned without any religious classification; and from the township of Cayuga no return had been received at

HOME DISTRICT.

Church of England.

(church of England,	•		14,000	al
F	Presbyterians,-Kirk of Scotland,	Unit	ed	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	W
	Synod, &c	-	- 20	11,956	W
1	Methodists, Wesleyan and Episcopa	ıl,		7,650	**
	Roman Catholics,	-		3,437	fi
	Baptists, - + -			1,051	te
	Quakers,			993	
	Menonists,	-		858	t
	Seceders,	-		746	h
	Market 1984 1984 1984 1984 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985			653	a
	Christ-ians,			468	(
	Canadian Wesleyans,			456	0
	Lutherans,			345	1
	Funkers,			179	
	Independents,			55	t
	Mormons,	•			i
	Universalists,			28	1
	Moravians,			7	8
1	No religious denomination,			2,921	5
À.				46,133	1
	NIAGARA DISTRI	CT.			-
	Church of England,			4,922	d
	Presbyterians,—Kirk of Scotlan	d. Ur	nited		1
	Synod, and Seceders, -	, -		4,386	1
	Methodists, Wesleyan			4,307	t
				1,615	1
1	Menonists,			1,208	8
	Roman Catholics,			1,078	2
1	Baptists,				
1	Canadian Wesleyans, -			649	,
1	Quakers,		•	480	
1	Episcopal Methodists,		-	444	1
1	Lutherans,	100-11		428	
1	Tunkers,	10.00		316	
	Christ-ians,			101	1
١	Disciples,	-		95	1
1	Universalists,			45	
١	Dutch Reformed,			44	
1	Freethinkers,			30	
1	Independents,			16	
1	Primitive Methodists,	-		6	
	Peace Society,			5	1
	Unitarians,			4	1
	Reformers,			4	1
				4	1
	Deists,			10,983	1
	No religious denomination, -	402		10,000	1
				31.170	1
0110	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Circles		31,170	1
	BATHURST DISTI	RICT.		P. S. Charles	1
	Church of England,		4	7,671	1
1000	Presbyterians,-Church of Scotla	nd, U	nited		1
	Synod and Seceders, -		-	8,933	1
3	Roman Catholics,	-	-	5,509	1
ı	Methodists, Wesleyan and Episc	opal,	100	1,802	- 1
	Baptists,	-		264	
,	Mormons,			. 77	
	Diffions,				1

We need not dilate upon the lamentable fact, after the emarks offered on previous occasions, that there are in the Niagara District nearly 11,000 souls not professing original intent that public provision for the support of religion which so many pseudo-philanthropists have been

Irvingites,

Unitarians,

Quakers.

Universalists,

Congregationalists,

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH IN TURTON .- On Friday last, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Church at Chapel Town, Turton, near Bolton, was performed by George Matthew Hoare, Esq., the patron, who made an address to the neighbouring gentry and the children of the National and Sunday schools, who had assembled on the occasion. The ceremony of laying the stone being completed, the usual service was read by the Rev. T. R. Kershaw, the curate, after which a most impressive prayer was offered up by The bishop, who preached, took the opportunity to delithe incumbent, the Rev. T. Spence. The church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the folly and danger than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following that the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following than the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following that the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following that the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following that the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the following that the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance on the church is dedicated to ver a most impressive remonstrance of the church is dedicated to ver a most St. Matthew, and is to replace the present chapel, which is of so ger of their proceedings. He knew, he said, that many ancient an origin that there is no record of it. The land has been kindly given by the lord of the manor, J. Kay, Esq., of Turton tian, a fellow-countryman, and a brother, he felt for their Tower, in addition to a handsome subscription, and the other gentlemen of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlemen of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the other gentlements of the neighbourhood have also subscripted and the neigh tlemen of the neighbourhood have also subscribed very liberally towards its erection. It is intended to be of the Gothic order, der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress and der their distress and der their distress and der their distress a hundred-fold greater than at present der their distress and when completed will contain upwards of 1000 sittings, of which more than 400 will be free .- Wigan Gazette.

purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, headed and evil-minded leaders? His lordship then added and evil-minded leaders? and of supplying more adequate provision for the spiritual wants of the population. The high precise of origination this precise of origination the natural vertex of origination vertex of origination vertex or origination vertex of origination vertex or origination vertex origination vertex or origination vertex or origination vertex or origination vertex origination ve dulge the hope that after some months of enjoyment amongst the happy and beautiful scenes of his native due to the Lord Bishon of the Diocese, the late highly respected. amongst the happy and beautiful scenes of his native land, he may be induced to return to this sequestered land, he may be induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly requited labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly requited labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly requited labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to the sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly required labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly required labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly required labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to this sequestered spot of his honourable but poorly required labours—to dially supported by his Excellency the Lient Coverner of the induced to return to the sequester of the induced to return to the induced to return the induced to return the induced to return the induced to return the induced mending it to the attention and support of the Manx people.— bishop, "I have lived the greater part of my life amongs

The article on "Responsible Government" transferred These meetings were held at the four principal towns of the island, on Tuesday last to the columns of the Toronto Patriot, and were very numerously and respectably attended. From the ted through the laudable exertions of his predecessor, and by the help of subscriptions chiefly from England; but that stipends and houses of residence still remained to be provided for the officiating ministers. His Lordship's earnest desire was that this deficiency should be supplied by contributions raised in the island and amongst themselves. The bishop's appeal, which was eloquent and forcible, was followed, on each occasion, by appropriate and effective addresses from several of the clergy and laymen present, and was responded to by donations and subscriptions on a very liberal scale; and it is confidently expected that a sum will be annually raised in the island sufficient to carry out the great and benevolent objects of the association. We are informed that the inhabitants were highly gratified by the sympathy exhibited in behalf of their distant isle by the visits of so many gentlemen from this university, and that in return they showed every possible mark of kindness and attention to their visitors. We have also learnt with great pleasure that Bishop Bowstead has already gained in no ordinary degree, the respect and affection of the Manx people. His Lordship's earnest zeal in promoting every object tending to the temporal and spiritual good of the island, his high moral and intellectual attainments, together with his simple and unaffected habits, are appreciated by all classes, while the friendliness of his deportment, and his accessibility at all seasons for counsel and co-operation, have peculiarly endeared him to his clergy .- Cambridge Chronicle. We have to record the death of the Rev. John Saunders, Mas-

ter of the Free Grammar School, Colchester, who expired on Monday last, after a painful illness, at the Rectory, Great Oakley .-The reverend gentleman was in his 46th year, and was elected to the mastership of the school on the 13th May, 1835, on the death of the Rev. E. Crosse, the former master. Two gentlemen have appeared as candidates for the vacant mastership: 1st, Mr. H. N. Fenner, of King's College, London, who has for several years conducted a boarding-school in the town, and who, on coming to reside here, brought with him a highly honourable testimonial from the Bishop of Chichester, late principal of King's College: 14,330 and 2d, the Rev. J. Scott, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is a native of the town, and is otherwise intimately connected with it _ Feer Standard

On Friday last his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury conrmed upwards of 530 young persons residing in the city of Canerbury. The ceremony was performed at the Cathedral. On Saurday the Primate confirmed at Barham. On Sunday morning is Grace preached an eloquent and impressive discourse to a large and attentive congregation at the cathedral. In the afternoon his Grace again attended Divine Service. On Monday the children f the neighbouring parishes were confirmed at the Cathedral. Kentish Gazette.

The Newfoundland and British North America Society held heir anniversary at Taunton, on the 13th inst., the Rev. J. Cottle n the chair. The Rev. H. Barne, in proposing that the Venerable the Archdeacon of Taunton should become the President, and a list of highly esteemed individuals members of the committeer stated, that from its being exclusively connected with the Church of England, he could give it his conscientious support, and promised his best efforts to promote its progress; which having been duly seconded, Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundisford Park, with a view to the advancement of the interests of the Society. proposed the addition of the Rev. T. Luke. Mr. Barne objected to the proposition, for although Mr. Luke was an excellent individual, and had a large party of highly respectable friends who surrounded him, yet that as a schism was, in his opinion, a sinand that as Mr. L. was a Dissenter, and therefore guilty of this error, he could not, as a clergyman, conscientiously co-operate with him. After some further discussion, Mr. Thompson consented to withdraw the proposition.—Bristol Mirror.

TITHE ARREARS TO THE CLERGY.—The Irish Clergy, up to Thursday last, received, in part payment of their arrears, the sum of £161,965 out of the parliamentary fund.

THE NEW EDUCATION SCHEME. - Within this month or two the admirable parochial school system of Scotland has been threatened with a portentous innovation peculiar to itself, inasmuch as the usual allowances for supplementary seminaries, which the General Assembly's Educational Committee have heretofore received direct from the Lords of the Treasury, as enjoined by parliament (without the application thereof being subject to ministerial control), have been coolly transferred into the hands of the new Privy Council junto, from whom, the Church of Scotland is informed, all her future school supplies must proceed, subject doubtless to uch conditions as the said junto may think fit to impose this tyrannical and arrogant infraction of the act which confers the allowances in question, the Assembly's committee have lately expressed a doubt whether they ought to accept of them through the new channel proposed, whose illegal powers the Church is thus artfully compelled to recognise and sanction .- Times.

BETTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH .- We rejoice in being enabled to inform our readers that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Egremont have unanimously come to the resolution of effectually abolishing the disgraceful practice of Sunday hiring during harvest, which, now that it is done away with, we trust will never more be revived; but indeed the growing intelligence of 28 the age is so much opposed to such practices that we have no fear 27 on the subject .- Cumberland Pacquet.

VOLUNTARY ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TRADING .- The church wardens of the parish of St. Clement Danes have issued a notice, stating that, by the desire and concurrence of the greater part of the tradesmen of that parish, no trading will be carried on on Sun days after the 8th of September next, when all baskets, stalls, and goods exposed in the market, streets, and other places, will be re-

Civil Antelligence.

THE CHARTISTS.

Heywood.—A marked change now exists in this place; peace and confidence have taken the place commotion and insecurity; the factories are plying away as heretofore, and, to all external appearance, the sacret month seems to be forgot. This week one of the Char tist leaders has been pretending to deliver a funeral oration over the Convention, delegation, and Chartism.
We are glad to hear the operatives have begun to find it out that delegates and convention are not the friends

of the working classes. THE NORWICH CHARTISTS AND THE BISHOP. accordance with a resolution previously passed, the Chartists of Norwich proceeded on Sunday last to the cathedral, which was crowded almost to suffocation of those whom he addressed were in want, and as a Christian a Callerian would better their condition, would, if accomplished, rept. England must manufacture as cheaply as other countries to meet them in the general market, and on this difficult Diocese and Isle of Man.—We understand that a Diocesan Association has been recently formed in this island for the disregard the counsels of the wise at the dictation of hot courses of increasing the efficiency of the British of the disregard the counsels of the wise at the dictation of hot courses of increasing the efficiency of the British of the disregard the counsels of the wise at the dictation of hot courses of increasing the efficiency of the British of the course of the wise at the dictation of hot courses of increasing the efficiency of the British of the course of the british of the bri dially supported by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the island, and by the principal clergy and laity. Several, also, of his lordship's friends, holding important official situations in this university, went over, at his request, to assist at the public meetings.

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On Tuesday evening, as the Chartists of Chorley were discussing all the ills they would do to those opposing them in the town, a noise like the firing of cannon was suddenly heard, when a cry of "The soldiers!" was immediately raised. Out flew the Chartists, knocking down each other, whilst those behind scampered over the prostrate bodies of their brother heroes. Many were wounded by the dirks and pikes they had with them, several receiving stabs in the part most likely to be hit in a retreating man. The noise which created such consternation was caused by blowing off a gasometer.-Blackburn Standard.

The magistrates, at Beverley, have committed five Chartists to York Castle, to take their trials for using seditious language at a Chartist meeting on Wednesday.-Their names are Hoy, Vallance, Widdop, Fletcher, and Utloy .- Hull Times.

THE "NATIONAL CONVENTION."-This "imposing assembly" resumed its sittings on Wednesday last at the Arundel Coffee-house, instead of their former rendezvous, the Dr. Johnson's Tavern; the landlord of the latter having compelled them to evacuate, in consequence of arrears of rent, as well as of the discredit into which their proceedings had brought his house. It seems, however, that even in their new location they are scarcely able to muster half-a-dozen members, a number insufficient to proceed with the ordinary business; and these are linked by so slender a thread that a few days may probably see them dispersed. They now deliberate with closed doors! A determination is still professed to raise recruits for the re-embodiment of this "Convention," and especially by Feargus O'Connor.

THE SHOREDITCH CHARTISTS .- The Chartists of the Worship-street district held a meeting on Monday night, on a waste piece of ground in front of Weymouth-ter-race, Hackney-road. The affair was in every respect insignificant and contemptible.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN. From the London Morning Herald.

Has this Prince Albert himself anything to do with such paragraphs as those in question? We cannot suppose it—yet the re-petition of his name in connection with such announcements might lead people to suspect that some injudicious friend of his was endeavouring by statements of this sort to remind the maiden Sovereign of these realms and the British people, that there is a young Coburg still unmarried and ready to share the throne of a Protestant of tant Queen, as his relative shares that of a Roman Catholie, if he be properly invited. Whether the religion of the Prince Albert is the same as that of the husband of Donna Maria of Portugal or hot not, we are not told, but if it be, there is a small obstacle called the "Act of Settlement," which stands in the way of such a union. But the imagination that invented the fable can easily surmount that or any other obstacle.

From the Leeds Intelligencer.

We do not contemplate this alliance with the same complacency as the Post. The Coburg connection is not, in our opinion, to be desired. It seems too much like making a market. We find the young scions of this house mixed up with almost every court in Europe: and we do not anticipate good from such decidedly mercenary and family arrangements. Were there reasons to believe that her Majesty had herself made the choice, we should be silent. We are informed that the fact is otherwise; that the King and Queen of the Belgians have been long exercising all the influence they possess through a German lady who occupies (for the honour and interest of England) a too conspicuous position at Court.— The British nation, we are persuaded, will not look upon this alliance with satisfaction, and cannot, we think, derive any real advantage from it. Prince George of Cambridge (who stands in the same degree of relationship to Queen Victoria as Prince Alhis veins, and all his feelings are British. If the heart be not in the matter, such a union is not desirable. But the fact is, that Queen the fact is, that Queen Victoria and Prince George of Cambridge have been studiously kept apart from each other.

A monument of the late Sir Walter Scott, raised by subscrip was erected at Selkirk, on the 15th inst., the poet's birth-The statue is seven feet and a half high, and a striking like ness. Sir Walter, who was Sheriff of the county for 32 years, is in the costume of the Sheriff, with a roll of papers in his left hand, his is right hand resting on his trusty staff.

SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION. During the last fortnight the via vessel, the Erebus, fitting out for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean. The Erebus has been in dock several ways and is rigging with all reral months. She was put out last week and is rigging with all despatch. The Trans home will accommany her. Both these despatch. The Terror bomb will accompany her. Both these ressels are fitted by government, but are only lent by the Admitalty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of stores, &c. is to be defrayed. The ships are made are all the expense of stores, &c. is to be defrayed. made exceedingly strong to encounter distress of weather. wales are doubled with 8-inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of 3 inches: the holds, the ceiling of which is doubled with ight angles, the bulk heads in the holds are built in like manner ade water tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ships will not be en weather deck is also doubled with 3-inch fir plank, with fearnought dipped in tallow laid between them. It is stated the two ships will sail on Saturday, the 31st inst. Many persons, however, think the Erebus cannot be ready for a fortnight. The Erebus is comred. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The manded by Capt. Ross, nephew to Capt. Ross, who attempted a North West passage. The Terror is commanded by Captain Crotier.

The Admiralty have issued a circular, dated the 14th inst., ding that in future, before any volunteer of the first class is midshipman, he shall be examined by some captain or comer, and naval instructor of a ship, not his own, who must n a certificate expressive of his fitness by his attainments etic, geometry, trigonometry, the use of the quadrant, pitting in finding the latitude by sun, moon, or stars, and working a day. a day's work. In case his ship is not in company with any other, he is to be so examined the first opportunity after he has been so tated, and which rating will be confirmed or disallowed according to the result of such examination.—Hampshire Telegraph.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The business on this tailway continues very rapidly to increase. Last week, notwith-standing the disturbed state of the neighbourhod, it kept up; Sweek it has taken a surprising start; the number of sengers conveyed on Monday having been no fewer than 4365, whilst yesterday they reached 4704; total for the two days, 9069. ckets has full. these two days; and that 1822 passengers were booked at the with perfect case; 621 of whom went by the six o'clock train, the oill for which was given to the guard within four minutes and alf of the usual time. On Monday 1519 passengers were Manchat the Rochdale station with equal case and despatch. ester Guardian.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—The Rev. Joshua King, of anti-Poor-law Association, thus describes the New Marriage Redurch, near Manchester, in a letter to the South Lancashire gistration Act:—"It is inquisitional—subversive of morality and religion destructive of the peace of families—can be productive possible advantage to Churchmen—and, it is calculated, will the poor-rates £70,000 a-year, towards which Churchmen o contribute somewhat more than £68,000. The aping fact, that in North America, where 'civil contract maran 500 divorces in a circuit, should surely induce every minded man of every religious denomination, to unite in atempting to prevent the spread in this country of a moral pestihe a legalized concubinage, and to erase from our statute-book all a blot, outraging alike the feelings of every virtuous wo-

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SPEECH .- Sometime about last Christmas a girl in the service of Mr. Drummond, keeper of the Sportsman's Arms, Hungate, in this city, caught a very severe cold which ended in an almost total deprivation of speech, which was not, from that time till within a short period, above a low whisper. Several eminent medical practitioners tried their skill but in vain, and the girl's case was considered a hopeless one. Mrs. Drummond, however, who had been on a visit to Scarborough, brought back with her, last week, a quantity of sea water. This the girl was desired to take, and in the astonishingly short period of two or three days she recovered her utterance, and is now perfectly restored -York (England) Herald.

IRELAND.

THE NEW COLLEGE IN DUBLIN. The clergy of the diocese of Kildare have protested against the establishment of a college for the education of candidates for holy orders in the City of Dublin, unconnected with the University, because, in their opinion, it would be likely to sow the seeds of dissension amongst the clergy and members of the Church, and that if any religious instruction were deemed necessary for stu-dents, in addition to that which is now afforded by the University, it would be more judicious to make an endowment for the purpose within the University itself. A petition embodying these resolutions is in course of signature, which is intended to be presented

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—Last night the Chartist delegates held another meeting at the public-house called the London Tavern, but they were again opposed by the same individuals who prevented them from explaining the objects of their mission at the first meet-ing. The room was nearly filled by the anti-Chartist party, who succeeded in placing one of their own friends in the chair. A Mr. Clancy appeared as the spokesman of the Chartists; and Mr. Arkins, a member of the Trades' Union, and Mr. Ray, Secretary o the Precursor Society, were the leaders on the other side. some hours the meeting presented a scene of terrible uproar. In the midst of the row a woman, the owner of the house, came in and proceeded to extinguish the candles; but the anti-Chartists ted them, and the speeches and the uproar were renewed.-Soon after some policemen entered, having been sent for by the owner of the house; but they did not interfere. Ultimately the Chartists were defeated, and the meeting separated. The Trades Union also held a meeting last night, at which the Chartists were denounced, and an address was agreed to, on the motion of Mr Thomas Reynolds, warning the public to beware of the machina tions of the delegates. The meeting then separated, after giving a groan for the Chartists.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to commute the sentence of transportation passed upon Mr. Malachi Naghten, at the last assizes of Roscommon, to imprisonment for

two years .- Dublin Post. THE CROPS IN IRELAND .- We have for some time back continued to give copious extracts from all our provincial contempo raries on the important subject of the state of the weather and the crops. Many of these are contradictory; but those which are of a desponding character have been principally written during the last rains, which continued so incessantly for two or three days.— We are happy, however, in being able to state that a most prop tious change has come in the atmosphere, and that for the las of it for a few weeks would most effectually heal all evils which wer partly inflicted on us. The potato and oat crops are in a mos ourishing condition in every part of the country, and an abundant harvest of the former most useful production is confidently expected. The markets have, in consequence, fallen considerably within these few days, and the famine which paid its dreadful visits to so many parts of the country must now, thanks to Pro-

vidence, fly before the face of abundance, —Dublin paper.

INCREASE OF CLERGYMEN IN DOWN AND CONNOR.—Several incumbents in this diocese, themselves resident and active in their respective cures, have found it necessary to appoint additional curates. The Very Rev. Dean Chaine, the Very Rev. Dean of Ross, the Rev. Savage Hall, of Ballinderry, and the Rev. Tho-mas Thompson, of Derryaghy, have each two curates assisting them in their respective ministrations; thus, in addition to othe benefits, being enabled to introduce the blessing of additional ser vices on the Lord's Day into remote parts of their respective pa rishes. An addition has also been made to the number of the clergy of the diocese, in the appointment of clergymen to St. Matthew's, Killagan, Cushendun, Ballyscullion, Drumtullagk, Carrowdore, &c.—Ulster Times.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 .- A son of Sir Richard Musgrove, Bart. aged 14 years, was amusing himself shooting on Saturday evening around the islands near his father's seat, when unfortunately land ing from his boat he drew the gun after him—it exploded, and th ontents were lodged in his body, causing almost instant death.

COLONIAL.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the Address from the Magistrates of Guelph published in our last, reference was made to a Declaration on the subject of the much mooted question of "Responsible Government" which, from the lateness of the hour at which it was received, we were at the time unable to publish. We have great satisfaction in presenting it to our readers now .-

OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP GUELPH, DISTRICT OF GORE, AND ITS VICINITY, IN REFE-RENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Guelph and its vicinity, deem it our duty, at the present critical period, to give expression to our our duy, at the present general sentiments respecting the state of this province, and more especially with reference to the Report of the Earl of Durham—a do

cannot which now forms the subject of much public discussion.

We are persuaded that the greatest want experienced by Upper Canada at this moment, is that of repose and tranquillity.— We are convinced that our most dangerous enemies are inter-nal strife and dissension. Threatened as we are with a continuance of those predatory violations of our soil, which have been already attended with the murder of our fellow subjects, and the plunder of their property, and which may yet result in a national and bloody war, of which this province must be the theatre, we deeply feel the importance of maintaining unanimity amongst ourselves. We believe that by doing so, we shall best strengthen the hands of the Executive in taking meaures for our defence, and most effectually place ourselves in that state of preparation on which, in a great measure, de pends our safety. Nor is internal tranquillity less essential to the encouragement of immigration, than it is to our successful defence against foreign insult and aggression. Who will cast in his lot among a distracted people?—who will invest his capital who will assert the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way are capital way and the capital way are capital way and cap pital where all things appear in a state of insecurity and com-

notion?

Influenced by these considerations, we are most reluctant to take any step to increase the excitement recently occasioned within this province by the report of the Earl of Durham; but as in that report an important change is recommended in the mode of administering the government of this Colony—a change which, plausible as it may appear, we consider to be pregnant with danger to our monarchical institutions, and to expose to much peril our connexion with the mother country, —and as the attempt is now being made to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of that portion of Lord Durham's report to which we refer, we are compelled thus formally to express our sentiments, lest the resolutions which have been adopted at a few public meetings should appear to be the voice of the whole people of Upper Canada. We readily admit that Lord Durham's report contains many

valuable suggestions, which we should be glad to see caried into effect; but we feel bound to protest in the strongest manner against the adoption of that portion of it which recom-mends that the Executive Government of this province should be rendered responsible for all its acts to a majority in the H. of Assembly. We believe that we already possess a responsible government. Our Executive is responsible to the crown, whose ministers are responsible to the Imperial Parliament. We possess besides, the privilege of a representative House of Assembly; and we know that a law cannot be enacted, nor a tax impos without the consent of the majority of the people of this province given through their representatives in that house. There all public accounts are called for and examined, and all public measures freely debated; and we do not doubt that every representation of that House will at all times command the fullest attention of the Imperial government.

This is all the responsibility we desire; and we are sure that it is all that is compatible with our connection with England, as one of its colonies; for we cannot forget that we are not an independent nation, but a province of a great empire. We find it admitted by Lord Durham that the system which he has recommended would render this province independent of the mother country, so far as relates to its internal government.—Such being the case, we see nothing to prevent the popular branch of the Legislature from assuming the most democratic form, and establishing universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and the distraction attendant on annual parliaments, with a House of Assembly so constituted, and an Exeeutive responsible to it for all its acts: we are of opinion that we of government under which the experience of the United States

proves that every species of public fraud and corruption may prevail, or if the particulars above mentioned should be regulated by the Imperial Parliament, we believe that the spirit of independent legislation, without any reference to the imperial government, would soon acquire such strength (more especially when we consider our soon acquire an eighboring republic) as to issue in repeated at-tempts to throw off what would be regarded as the yoke of England,—we mean English determination of our form of government English regulation of our foreign relations and of our trade, and the disposal by the British government of the public lands of this ters Lord Durham proposes to reserve for the control of the mother country. And when we consider how liable to fluctuation and change is the popular will, and how often a few designing men succeed in inflaming the minds of the people, and in leading them to adopt opinions which, when left to their own unbiassed judgment, Assembly of Lower Canada, under the rebel Papineau, and the Assembly, under the traitors Bidwell and Mackenzie, we fear that the control of the Mother country, or, to use another expression of Lord Durham, "A subordination on the part of the Colony," would be but ill secured by the authority of part of the Colony, would be but ill secured by the authority of the Imperial Legislature, by the protection which we should de-sire against foreign enemies, by the beneficial terms secured to our trade, or by our share of the reciprocal benefits which would be conferred by a wise system of colonization, which are the only guaintees suggested by Lord Durham. Such another Assembly a Mackenzie's might, by some misfortune, again misrepresent the province; are we prepared at its bidding to turn rebels against our sovereign and become republicans? We answer, "NEVER."—And yet we are convinced that such is the condition to which the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada would be involuntarily reduced in consequence of the adoption of the Responsible government renmended by Lord Durham. To conclude, we are far from intending by this declaration of our

To conclude, sentiments to give it as our opinion, that there are no evils affecting this province which call for redress; on the contrary, we be-

ing this province which can for redress; on the contrary, we believe that measures ought speedily to be taken to relieve this colony from the difficulties under which it labors.

We are of opinion that the honor and dignity of the British Crown, and the peace and happiness of her Majesty's subjects in this province, imperatively demand that such measures should be adopted as shall effectually oblige the American government to restrain its citizens from continuing their disgraceful outrages against the lives and properties of the people of this province, so that no longer harassed by fears of lawless violence, the inhabitants of U. Danada may devote themselves to their several pursuits in secu-

We believe that the high price of the wild lands of the Crown resent a most serious obstacle to our prosperity, and that it should peedily be reduced within the lowest possible limits. We are decous of seeing immigration promoted on an extensive and well-gulated system, calculated to promote the comfort and welfare all who may be induced to settle amongst us, and that a firm ine of policy, involving the complete and final settlement of all the great questions now pending, should be promptly adopted by the Imperial government. We believe that if these measures were taken, Upper Canada would rapidly flourish, that its inhabitants would gladly repose under the powerful and fostering protection the British empire. Grateful for British law, because it affords them British freedom, and unwilling to exchange its long tried blessings for the crude novelties and republican theories of Lord Durham and his admirers.

From the ADDRESS delivered by the Hon. James Crooks, at the Meeting held at Dundas, on the 26th day of July last, on his having been called to the chair.

The present meeting is called to take into consideration "The Report of the Earl of Durham, in reference to which I beg leave to say, that, in my opinion, his Lordship has gone deeply into our political condition, and exposed many of the causes of our present embarrassed state;—that in some things he has been mis-informed is not to be wondered at. Taking it as a whole, it conveys to the people of England so much information that can be relied upon, that the Imperial Parliament can no longer delay the enactment of those remedial measures (from the want of informa tion) on which alone depend our future prosperity and advance ment, and did I sée in what way the "Responsible government he recommends could be carried into practice, without endangerin the safety of our connection with the mother country, I would renuously contend for it; but it does appear to me, that to adopt that there has hardly been a parliament of late years in which there did not exist a strong party feeling. Sometimes it was a strong Radical House; sometimes equally as strong a Tory house —each of them had their own views, and the leaders in their turn, cach of them had their own views, and the leaders in their turn, forgetful of the true interests of the country, sought only their own aggrandisement and the attainment of political influence, and we all know and feel the effects of such a course. If, however, the House of Assembly controlled the Executive Government, it would at once destroy that balance in the constitution which the visdom of ages has established as the surest safeguard of our liberties, and the effect of which would entail a tyrauny upon us worse than ever existed in the world before, if we except that of the national convention of France. But elect such men to represent you as I have before hinted at,—and such surely it would be a li bel upon the country to say you cannot find—and you want no other "responsibility" than you already possess. The government at home, I am persuaded, seek only your welfare and happiness, and had the Governor a House of Assembly to deal with, who ould go hand in hand with him in carrying out for the benefit of the country, instead of being thwarted, and driven to seek quiet by giving effect to their intrigues, and the personal aggrandisement of those who style themselves leaders, you would presently find your condition improved, the resources of the country developed, and contentment and happiness once more smile

I need hardly remind you that the foundation of our constitution is three estates. By what I understand to be the opinion entertained of "Responsible Government," it is, that the House of Assembly should control the Executive. Were this the case, every one of you must at once see that the effect would be to destro the balance in the Constitution, which secures its permanance, and makes it work so well for the general good. In the United States this is not the case. The Executive there is wholly indepen dent of the Legislature, except in some high appointments to office, which must be concurred in by the Senate; but by the plan proposed, this Power, indeed I may say all power, would virtually centre in the popular branch of the Legislature. The President has not even an Executive Council. It is true he may consult the heads of departments, but they incur no responsibility for what advice they may think fit to give, nor is he under any obligation, either direct or implied, to follow it. Responsibility is, therefore, in that country, the same as with you—namely at the polls. That the president and subordinate officers may be impeached, I think it very likely—perhaps there is no doubt of it. Let me ask, can you not do the same?

Having a large stake in the country; having resided in it nearly all my days, and feeling as I do, that on our connection with the all my days, and feeling as I do, that on our connection with the mother country depends our future prosperity, advancement and security—to-say nothing of those feelings of attachment to a country which stands pre-eminent in Arts and Arms. I have deemed it my duty to point out to you what I consider but for your interest, honour, and welfare, and to guard you against the dazzling scheme of "Responsible Government," by making the Executive of this Province subservient to the House of Assembly to the subservient to the House of Assembly to the subservient to the House of Assembly the subservient to the Hou by. The responsibility of the Ministry in England to Parliament—I beg leave further to say, does not, in my opinion, apply here, nor do I think it could be carried out into practice in this colony. You see that it does not exist in the United States, colony. You see that it does not exist in the United States where, had it been deemed necessary to the security of their liwhere, and institutions—it would, without doubt, have been made part of their system. Nevertheless it is no more than my opinion, but that opinion is founded upon much experience, and an intense feeling for your good. Should these be disregarded and evil results follow a course different from that which 1 have and evirtes and the send and th

From the Hamilton Gazette.

What rational liberty or advantages, we would ask, do the republicans seek to obtain, which they do not enjoy at present? They have liberty of conscience, liberty of the Press, the liberty of voting for their representatives, ancontrolled by the direct of indirect influence of Government—they have trial by Jury—they indirect influences are not taxed but by their own will, as expressed by their freely chosen representatives;—they have the liberty of refusing the supplies by the same expression of their will—their commerce is supplies by the same expression of their will—their commerce is unimpeded—their exports find a hangry market—they receive into the country, annually, upwards of £250,000 of British money, in the shape of payment to the troops, and to the civil servants of the Crown;—they are protected without charge they enjoy their full share of the benefits arising from the Commercial and Manufacturing superiority of Great Britan;—they know and feel but little of the Government under which they ungratefully writhe, except in the beneficent and maternal protection which is afforded them,—and if they would but smooth away the political roughnesses, and give stability to our provincial affairs the overflowing wealth and population of Great Britain is ready to pour into our bosoms, a stream of prosperity, such as never fertilized any other country under heaven; and the imperial legislature would be unwearied in endeaveuring to rectify any minor grievances, which impede the advancement of our interests. If the people of Upper Canada can, it their calm, sober senses, even think of bartering these solid advantages, for the question

republican experiments in the delusive theories of yesterday-if they can reject the munificent charity, the unbought love; the beneficence which gives all and receives nothing, of the land of their forefathers; to throw themselves into the arms of that mon-strous confederacy, which, if it receives them at all, will receive them with distrust; if they can exchange the light imposts of Upper Canada, for the ten-fold taxation of the United States; or like silly children, sneering at the rock-founded stability heir parent state, they would totter forth in their infantine weak and would essay to build their own house on a foundation of sand,-if they can do all this, let them die in their folly. Woe be to Upper Canada when those days come-for the loyaland the well-thinking are neither so weak, nor so few, nor so contemptible, as to submit without a struggle to a form of Govern-ment which they abhor—or to principles of action morally detestable in their origin and nature.

COLONEL PRINCE. From the Western Herald.

We have seldom experienced greater satisfaction than the perual of the papers which we give below, and we have no doubt that our readers, who must all have been aware of the unfortunate state of party feeling existing in this District, from the causes therein contained, will be as gratified as ourselves, that all animosities are now at an end, and that harmony is restored anong so many of the principal men of the District. Further comment is unnecessary and we will at once proceed to the statenent of the documents which give certain evidence of a renewal of all kindly feeling, and of the exertions made by the gentlemen to whom the differences were referred, to bring them to a happy and amicable termination.

To the Editor of the Western Herald. Sandwich, 23d Sept., 1839.

May I request that you will give publicity to the accompanying May I request that you will give passiently to the accompanying documents in the columns of your paper—the reasons for this request, and the cause of its being made by me, will be explained by a reference to the documents themselves.

I have the honour to be, Your obd't serv't J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

WE, the undersigned, being desirous of putting an end to the discord and dissension which have so long existed in this District, arising out of an engagement which took place with the American Brigands on the 4th of December last, and the subsequent pub lication of various matters connected with it, do hereby pledge ourselves that we will stand to and perform whatever Sir Allan N. McNab, the Rev'd William Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esquire, in whom we place the utmost confidence in this matter, may consider just and honorable for the lue settlement of these differences, and for the purpose of bringing about an amicable arrangement, which may restore the harmo xisting in the Western District previous to the above mentioned engagement and publications; and that to that end we will subscribe such document as they may prepare for our signatures, which they shall be at full liberty to make such use of as they

shall think proper.

John Prince,

Rahy, Charles Elliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, Robert Mercer, J. G. Watson, John Cowan, Whereas great discord and dissension have long unhappily

existed in the Western District, arising out of an engagemen with the American Brigands at Windsor on the fourth of De with the American Briganus at windsor on the fourth of De-cember last, and the subsequent injudicious publications of vari-ous matters connected therewith arising out of the naturally con-flicting opinions of parties on the subject, put forth in the local newspaper, as well as in a printed document entitled the Battle of Windsor; alternately reflecting on the characters of the gentle men hereinafter named opposed to Col. Prince in opinion, and on

that of Colonel Prince himself;—
AND WHEREAS out of these matters have arisen an action of libel by John Prince, Esq., against John Cowan, Esq., and bills of indictment about to be prepared by the former against the lat-

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of putting an end to those unhappy dissensions, and restoring the wonted harmony of the District, the whole of the above parties viz: John Prince, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Fra es Elliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Robert Mercer, John Cowan, and Thomas Jones, Esquires, have magnanimously agreed to refer themselves and those several matters to the award nd decision of Sir A. N McNab, the Reverend William Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., and have pledged themselves to stand to and perform whatever those gen-tlemen may consider just and honorable in the settlement thereof, and to that end, to subscribe such document as they may propose for their signature, and to allow them to make such use of the same as they may think right and proper:

And we, the above named Sir A. N. McNab, the Reverend W. Johnson, Major Lachlan, and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., having accepted of this very responsible Office, and in the hope of establishing a permanent reconciliation among many of the leading Gentlemen of the District, and having dispassionately examined and investigated the various documents, papers and things laid before us, are unanimously of opinion, that as going happy sources of discussion and disagreement among the parties would answer no good purpose, and might, possibly, tend rather to increase than allay those discordant feelings, the existence of which is so much to be regretted, all the parties concerned should be unreservedly willing to express at once their unfeigned regret at what has unfortunately taken place, and look forward to more happy and harmonious times; taking which liberal view of the case, we are unanimously of opinion, that while on the one hand John Prince Esquire should have no hesitation in expressing his unfeigned regret that he should have been led to give utterance to the hasty, intemperate and provoking expres-sions made use of by him in a speech made to his Officers at his house on the first of January last, as subsequently published in the Sandwich Herald newspaper of the eighth of that month, or at any subsequent time, as applying to any of the gentlemen above named; on the other hand, the gentlemen above mentioned, whose names are connected with the printed paper entitled the Battle of Windsor, should have equally little hesitation in expressing their unfeigned regret at the publication of the said pars, the evil tendency of which they did not at the time fore and in avowing that although they might disapprove of the summary execution of the Brigands as it took place, they were always advocates for shewing them no quarter in the field.—That they do not question the personal courage of Colonel Prince, and that they believe he was actuated in his proceedings on that occasion by the information brought to him, however erroneous some portion of it turned out to be. This important preliminary being disposed of, we are further of opinion that in accordance with the true spirit of mutual forgiveness and renewed harmony all and every of the action and indictments above alluded to, as well as any other actions or indictments now or hereafter to be brought, for any matter or thing of or concerning or arising out of the said engagement, or the said publications, or any or either of them, by all or any of the said parties, should be abandoned, withdrawn, and no further proceeded in; and that in particular each of the parties in the said action of John Prince vs John Cowan should pay his own costs.

Finally, we are of opinion that written acknowledgements of the expression of feeling expected from all parties, drawn up in terms similar to the words above recited, should be signed exchanged by the respective parties in our presence, and that the same should be the signal for all further reference to the variou matters in dispute being forever buried in oblivion.

Allan N. McNab,

R. Lachla

R. Lachlan, J. H. Cameron. William Johnson,

I, John Prince, cheerfully acquiescing in the opinion expressed by Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev'd Wm. Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron Esquire, as contained in their award of this date,—do hereby declare my unfeigned regret that I should have been led to give utterance to the hasty, intemperate and provoking expressions made use of by me, in a speech to my officers at my house on the first day of January last, as subsequently published in the Sandwich Herald newspaper of the eighth of that month, or at any other time, as applying to Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, J. G. Watson, Charles Eliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Robert Mercer, John Cowan

and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. or either of them.
Sandwich, 21st Sept. 1839. JOHN PRINCE

WE, the undersigned, cheerfully acquiescing in the opinions expressed by Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev'd Wm. Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esquires, as contained in their award of this date, do hereby declare our unfeigned regret at the publication of the paper entitled the "Battle of Windsor," the evil tendency of which we did not at the time foresee; and that although we disapprove of the summary execution of the Brigands, as it took place, we were always advocates for shewing them no quarter in the field; and we further declare that we do not question the personal courage of Colonel Prince, and that we believe, that he was actuated in his proceedings on that occasion, by the information received by him, however erroneous some por-

Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Robert Mercer. John Cowan, James Dougall, J. G. Watson, William Elliott, Charles Eliot. William R. Wood. Sandwich, 21st Sept., 1839.

From the Toronto Patriot. At a meeting of the Orange Lodge, No. 167, on the 3d instant, held at the Deputy Master's house, Whitby, Dr. Low, the Master, having been called to the chair, after a most animated discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to without a dissenting

Resolved,—That the members of this lodge entirely disapprove and repudiate with indignation the attempt lately made by R. Gowan Esqr. (Grand Master) to substitute for the standard pledge required from applicants for admission into our loyal and regious association, a vague and ambiguous declaration, open to isconception and likely to introduce tenets poisonous to allegiance misconception and likely to involve the possibility of all true faith and loyafty.

Proposed by Brother William Hyland, D.M., seconded by bro-

Resolved,—That we are firmly determined, both from inclina-tion and principle, to support the constitution of this Province, and connection with the parent country, to the utmost of our

Proposed by Brother George McGill, seconded by brother Gco.

eathcote.

Resolved,—That it is with much regret we are obliged publicly to denounce and discountenance the views taken by Ogle R. Gowan Esq. of Responsible Government, in the Statesman of the 27th August last, and we unanimously disapprove of them as a tissue of sophistry, which if carried out, must lead to a separation from Great Britain, to Republicanism, infidelity, immorality, and all that wretched train of evils consequent upon Lynch Law and Mob

Proposed by Brother George Heathcote, seconded by Brother J.

Resolved,—That in consequence of the opposition given to the government of this province for the two preceding years by Colonel Gowan, together with his newly adopted principles, we deem him an unfit person to continue at the head of so numerous, respectable and loyal a body as the Orangemen of Upper Canada.

Proposed by brother John Hyland, Sec'y, seconded by Brother
Wm. Clindennan.

Resolved,-That our Secretary, Brother John Hyland, be diected to communicate with the Grand Secretary, requesting him o call a meeting as early as possible of the Grand Lodge, to take into consideration the expediency of removing O. R. Gowan Esq. from the Grand Mastership of the Orange Institution.

Proposed by Brother Alexander Balmer, Treasurer, seconded y Brother James Nesbit.

Resolved,—That the editors of the Church, Patriot, and Co-bourg Star newspapers be respectfully requested to give insertion to the foregoing resolutions.

(Signed)

GEORGE H. LOW, Master. WM. HYLAND, D'y Master. JOHN HYLAND, Sec'y.

More Incendiarism at the Falls .- The extensive and ecently built stables, which were attached to the Pavilion before that handsome building was similarly destroyed, were burnt down on the night of Saturday last. No doubt is entertained but this

We understand that while the stables were burning the "citizens" of Manchester assembled at the Ferry, and were remarkably loud in their vociferations of joy. General Birt, of Buffalo, happened to be there at the time, and he, disgusted at the utter want of right feeling evinced by his countrymen, took the opportunity to rebuke them in very becoming terms. He told them that if persons from the States crossed over the river to burn down the houses of the Canadians, the Canadians, having just as little the houses of the Canada, the boundary, might take it into their heads that they would be quite justified in burning down the nouses of Americans; and he advised them to do all in er to prevent mischief, rather than rejoice over the perpetration of

Such advice ought to have an effect and we sincerely trust it will, for the soothing result of retaliation in the Lower Province has made a great impression on the minds of the people hereabouts.

The loyalty of the Eastern District has long been proverblal, and its foremost stand, whether in the expression of its sentiments of devotion to the institutions of Great Britain, and adherence to the connexion that exists between her and this Colony, or in the difference of those institutions, and the suppression of rebellion and treason, has been so frequently and so conspicuously manifested, that it needed no further proof to establish its claim to the highly honorable position it holds in the Provinces; although we have frequently witnessed with pride and exultation the manifestation of those feelings and principles, we have not upon any former occasion had an opportunity of being present at so large and so respectable a meeting of the Inhabitants of the district as was convened on Tuesday last for the purpose of addressing his Excellency Sir John Colborne on his departure for England; nor have we at any time noticed such a unity of sentiment and feeling as that by which the meeting was characterized—indeed there seemed but one sentiment to pervade the whole assemblage—a sentiment of the deepest respect and veneration for his Excellency, and of the sincerest regret for the occasion which rendered it necessary to call together the Inhabitants of the District. The proceedings of the meeting evidence more powerfully than we are capable of pourtraying, the feeling that pervades this District towards His Excellency Sir John Colborne.—Cornwall Observer.

COMMERCIAL. Ashes, both kinds, are in good demand—at 26s to 26s 6d for

pots, and 30s 6d to 31s for pearls. FLOUR.—A good many sales have taken place, during the week, American superfine and fine at 36s 3d cash. Nothing done in

GRAIN .- From a Kingston paper we learn that "the general rice of wheat, through the various ports in the Bay of Quinte, is is 3d per bushel, for merchantable. At this price extensive sales are effected, and the country merchants say that they never had etter prospects for an active winter business." We have heard of Provisions.—Sales are few and unimportant: a lot of Ameri-

can prime, at auction, brought 13 dlrs. EXCHANGE on England is without variation. The banks again refuse to take U. C. notes in deposit, in consequence, we believe, of an apprehension that they will not resume, as was expected, on the

BRITISH SADDLERY WARDHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON,

1st prox .- Mont. Gaz. Oct. 5.

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

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz :-

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips,

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

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

At St. George, U. C. on Tuesday, the 24th ult., the lady of George Stanton, Esq. of a son. MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 17th September, at St. John's Church, Sandwich, by the Rev. William Johnson, John Frederick Sparke, late 5th Fusiliers, and Captain 2nd Incorporated Militia, to Hester Loftie, daughter of the Rev. William Johnson, M. A., Rector of Sandwich.

At Burley's Hotel, in Hamilton, on Saturday last, very suddenly, G. H. Dunbar, Esq., late Captain of the 93d Highlanders. In Niagara, on the 28th ult., John Jordan, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 66th Regt., and Inspector of the Niagara District, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At Thorold, by drowning, accidentally, on the 30th ult.,

Samuel Cuthbert, youngest son of Jacob Keefer, Esq., aged 4 years, 8 months and 12 days.

At Kingston, on Monday the 7th inst., Mary Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, aged 10 months and 13 days.

LETTERS received to Friday, Oct. 11th:-

Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. G. Archbold, rem.; T. S. Shortt, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. G. Mackie; Mrs. P. Smith, rem. in full 2 copies; D. J. Smith, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 3; Geo. Hughes, Esq. do.; J. G. Rogers, Esq. do.; H. Smith, Esq.; Rev. T. Greene rem.; Rev. J. Cochran; T. Saunders, Esq. rem.; M. Jellett, Esq. rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs.; Dr. O'Brien; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; J. Crooks, Jun. Esq.; J. Somerville, Esq. add. subs.; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; C. B. Turner, Esq. REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE OF QUEBEC.*

By the Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, D. D.

Soon after the commencement of the present century, at a meeting of the directors of the English "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts," a young gentleman of noble family, easy fortune, and liberal education, animated with a fervent piety too seldom met with in the higher ranks of life, came forward to offer himself as a candidate for missionary work. His mind had been especially directed to the East Indies as an inviting field of labour. He was ready to sunder the ties which bound him to the society of his kindred and his native land; to forsake ease, and refinement, and honour; to expose himself to all the perils of the sea, the enervating influence of an oriental clime, and the malaria of the jungles of Hindoostan, if the desire of his soul might be gratified in being permitted to "preach among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ," and persuade the ignorant Hindoos to forsake the errors of the Shaster, and embrace the glorious truths of the Gospel.

But a circumstance occurred at the meeting which changed his purpose, and gave an entirely different direction to his future life. A letter was read from one of the Society's missionaries in the province of Lower Canada, written in a style of utter despondency. The missionary stated that the seat of his mission was in all respects the most unpromising that could be selected .-It was in a seigniory bordering upon the frontiers of Vermont, which had become the head-quarters of a band of counterfeiters, who, under the protection of a foreign government carried on the manufacture of spurious bills of the banks of this Union, and was also the common receptacle of all the rogues and thieves who fled from justice in the United States. In short, that the population was of the most worthless and unprincipled kind; that all his efforts to promote their moral and spiritual improvement had been entirely unavailing; and he desired the privilege of abandoning the mission and returning home.

Here was a case of a peculiarly trying nature to the benevolent directors of that missionary society. Their expenditures, labours, and prayers, so far as related to this particular station, had for years been of no avail. The agent whom they had employed was utterly discouraged, and recommended the relinquishment of so hopeless an effort. And yet it was manifest that the kind of population inhabiting the district were in perishing need shame,' and looked with suspicion and dread upon every of the restraints and purifying influences of the gospeland the blessing of the God of missions might render it effectual to the salvation of even such reprobates as they. The inquiry seemed to be, "Whom shall we send? and who will go for us?" This inquiry was impressed on for love or money, to receive me as a boarder. And I the mind of the candidate for the Indian mission then present, and grace prompted him to say, "Here am I;

abandoned to the enemy. And unpromising as the aspect of the case was, he said, "That is the place for in the name of the God of Israel whom they have defied. I will go, relying upon the promise, 'when the enemy cometh in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

in or about the year 1805 the Hon, and Rev. Charles Stewart left his native land to spend the remainder of his Christ in one of the wildest and most unpromising rean instance in which the effects of the gospel were more strikingly manifest. Never was there a more literal fulfilment of the promise, "the wilderness and the solitary and blossom as the rose," than in the scene of his la-

one of our northern universities.) in compliance with censed by the bishop might lawfully be engaged in.

On arriving at his residence, I found no splendid or showy mansion; but alow, unpretending, one-story frame house was the chosen abode of this member of one of the noblest families of Great Britain. It was placed on the brow of a lofty hill, at the foot of which lay the village of St. Armand; whose principal ornaments were the school-house, where the children of the villagers and the far ners of the neighbouring country might be instructed in the wisdom which would be useful to them on earth. and the church, whose simple spire pointed to the heavens; both monuments of the benevolent zeal of the every side by the wide-spread forests of a new country; Deity by the contemplation of his works.

The simple and economical arrangements of the interior of this peaceful mansion, were in perfect keeping with the plainness of its exterior. Though its occupant had been accustomed from infancy to the rich cabinet furniture, the soft carpets, the splendid mirrors, and other appliances of comfort and luxury, which graced the castles and palaces of the princes and nobility of "the fatherland," and are now so generally distributed through the habitations of the higher classes of society in this western world, yet none of the paraphernalia of wealth and rank were found in his domicile. On the contrary, every thing indicated the presence of a mind dead to the pomps and vanities of the world -the pervading influence of a spirit so filled with the love of Christ that it could cheerfully sacrifice luxuries, and even be indifferent to comforts, if by so doing, it might better enjoy the sweet

The outer door opened into an apartment which served the double purpose of parlour and dining room. The only furniture was a plain deal table, and a few wooden or rush bottomed chairs, together with a large chest and tracts for distribution—and which, when the number of guests was greater than that of the chairs, was drawn out and used as a bench on one side of the table. The meals spread on this board were frugal but abundant; and were always rendered pleasant and attractive by the amiable cheerfulness of the benevolent hosta servant man and maid, was obliged to depend on his

study; which, though of smaller size, was furnished with the same strict regard to economy and simplicity. Here, also, was a plain table and desk, with two chairs: while around the sides of the room, on common shelves, were arranged the theological books and the few volumes

He could not endure the thought that any post where the banner of the cross had been set up, should be me. If the board will accept them, my services are at their command. I will go and meet this army of Philistines

This disinterested offer was gratefully accepted: and days in preaching the gospel and edifying the Church of but to faith also, only served as a stimulus to more zeagions of North America. And never, perhaps, was there hath promised, 'my word shall not return unto me void; place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice I conquered. By diligent visiting of the scattered fa-It was late in December, 1811, when the writer of this | perform, I gradually found access to the hearts of the

article, (then a youth of nineteen, recently graduated at people. Without weariness or suspension - in season the urgent invitation of Mr. Stewart, went to aid him and in social meetings during the week from house to in his great work, by performing such missionary services | house, 'I ceased not to preach repentance towards God, on the frontier of Vermont, as a candidate for orders li- and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ.' The blessing

missionary in promoting the temporal and spiritual wel- no means confined to the seigniory in which he was stafare of the flock committed to his charge. The view tioned. No! But in spite of the peltings of the storm, from the parsonage was extensive, though bounded on and the rigour of cold, which in that hyperborean region and was well adapted to the taste of one who had a heart capable of being incited to devotion and communion with | would penetrate many miles to the north, for the sake of

luxury of doing good.

which served as a depository of Bibles, Prayer-books who, having no inmates in his bachelor establishment but own unaided resources for the entertainment of his guests. On the left of the room already described, was the

in general literature which constituted the scanty library

RIGHT REV. DR. STEWART, LORD BISHOP and retired room he searched for the treasures of divine wisdom in the sacred Scriptures; perused the works of the wise and good who had been burning and shining lights in the church of former days; and above all-held high communion with the Great Teacher, and sought for that "unction from the Holy One" which would qualify him for the successful prosecution of his arduous

From this sacred retreat he came forth to bid me welcome on my arrival. Never shall I forget the first impression produced on me by the peculiarities of his personal appearance. I seem to behold him now as he then stood before me. He was a man of about the age of forty, as I suppose, and yet apparently much farther advanced in the vale of years; his frame robust, but prone and slightly bent; with small, but keen grey eyes; a Roman nose, more pointed and hooked than ordinary; a mouth partially opened, with irregular and projecting teeth, never fully covered by the lips; hair of a bluish cast, (of which I never saw the like except in a lady of the same family with whom I afterwards became acquainted.) in thick, bushy locks profusely covering the shoulders, and slightly sprinkled with powder, giving it the appearance of a large grey wig. His limbs were badly formed; his carriage extremely awkward; the expression of his countenance void of intelligence; and the tout ensemble most ungainly and forbidding.

But all the unpleasant feelings connected with the disappointment of a first view, were soon removed by the benevolence of his manners, and the kindness and friendliness of his communications. As we sometimes find the best specimens of humanity in the thatched cottage or other mean abode, so that unsightly form was tenanted by a soul of noble principles and lofty aspirings. None could hold a brief interview with him, and not be satisfied that he had been in communion with a man of a single eye and devoted heart; whose soul was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the gospel, and whose great aim in life was to promote human happiness and the Di-

In answer to an inquiry with respect to the success of his labours, he replied, as nearly as I can recollect, in the following terms: "When I came to this seigniory, six years ago, there was no place of worship and no minister of religion throughout this whole region of country. The entire population, with few exceptions, was of the most worthless character. Freed from the restraints of morality and religion, many of them 'gloried in their attempt that was made to introduce among them the light and influence of the gospel of Christ. On my first arrival here, so strong and general was the opposition to my settlement, that no family could be induced, either was almost upon the point of abandoning the field in despair, as my predecessor had done, when I met with a Presbyterian lady, an emigrant from the United States, who rejoiced at seeing a messenger of salvation, and for the love of Christ bade me welcome to her habitation. On the first occasion of my officiating as a missionary in the only school-house then erected in the neighbourhood. but few were present, and they in consequence of earnest solicitation; and of this small number, one of the oldest-a believer in universal salvation -made a rude and violent assault upon my labours and the doctrines which I advanced.

"This, however, I considered but as the growling of the old lion,' and an indication that he was smarting under the wounds inflicted by the arrows of truth. This beginning, trying as it was, not only to 'flesh and blood,' lous exertions in dependence on the blessing of Him who but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I have sent it.' In the strength of the Lord God I wentforth; and in his strength milies in the settlement, and by those acts of kindness and charity to the poor which my fortune enabled me to and out of season,'-in the assemblies on the Sabbath. of the Holy Spirit accompanied my humble labours .-Many were savingly converted to God. A general reformation took place in public morals; and now, two churches one here, and another at Missisquoi Bay-are filled with devout worshippers. When I look upon 'he change my heart is filled with joy, and I exclaim with admiration and gratitude, 'what hath God wrought!""

Information afterwards derived from other sources, convinced me that the humility of this man of God had led him to give me a very modest and unexaggerated statement of the extent and efficiency of his missionary labours. His efforts for the salvation of souls were by often reached a degree far below zero, wrapped in his buffalo robes, and mounted in his one horse sleigh, he proclaiming to the scattered inhabitants of the Canadian wilderness, the unsearchable riches of Christ. And again, under the promptings of a zeal which overleaped all national boundaries, and could not confine its efforts to the meeting of the mere claims of kindred, parishioners or countrymen, he often entered the territory of the United States; and in the frontier towns of Swanton, Shelden, Fairfield, St. Albans, &c., which were occasionally favoured with his ministry, I doubt not some precious fruits of it remain to the present day. Throughout the extensive sphere of his missionary labours he was known and beloved by the faithful followers of Christ, say, "that was presented to me by good Mr. Stewart!" the minister at St. Armand!"

this, there was a guileless simplicity and unaffected hu- infirmities, so may I attain to their virtues. mility, which attracted the affection and confidence of the most casual acquaintance. He seemed to consider himself as the least of all, and the servant of all. He would freely condescend to be not only the instructor, but the familiar combut intelligent and pious woman, express her grateful surprise that Mr. Stewart would sometimes call at her log hut, and, seated on the block of wood which poverty compelled her to use as a substitute for a chair, would converse with her upon the holy themes of religion, as freely and kindly as though she had been the finest lady

As an instance of his frankness and benignity, the following incident is worthy of notice. On one occasion of his officiating on this side of the line, he inadver- Christ. The words were clearly addressed to the apostles as the tently used the prayer for the king and royal family, to stewards of an economy which was to be committed to their trust,

of this humble missionary of the cross. In this small the annoyance of the patriotic feelings of his republican auditors. But on the circumstance being mentioned to him before the close of the service, he said to the congregation, "my friends, I entirely forgot that I was out of his Majesty's dominions: come, let us pray for the with great fervency the collect in our daily service for the chief magistrate and all others in authority.

The simplicity and meekness of his character, however, did not prevent him from exercising the most rigid faithfulness in the ministry of the word and the performance of his parochial duties. I remember that one of the most wealthy of his parishioners lost a son, who died at about the age of twenty in the city of Montreal .-The parents were not pious; but their son, during his absence from home, had become a follower of Jesus, and died in the hope of the gospel. In preaching a sermon occasioned by this event, the man of God, with a holy boldness, which, perhaps, it would not have been safe for a minister holding a different relation to his people to assume, addressing himselfdirectly to the afflicted parents, said-"You grieve for the death of your child; and it is right that human nature should feel a pang of sorrow at such a bereavement. But you should adore the good providence of God by which he was placed in a pious family, where he enjoyed the benefit of domestic worship and religious instruction, which were blessed to the conversion of his soul. Had he remained at home, he would have been denied those privileges, and probably would have lived careless and unconcerned like yourselves, and have died without consolation and hope." What a sublime example of ministerial fidelity was this!

Of Mr. Stewart's intellectual powers I shall attempt no analysis. The character of his mind was neither brilliant nor profound; but marked by judiciousness and sound good sense. His preaching was not distinguished by the sparklings of genius, or the thunders of eloquence: but consisted of a faithful application of the great principles of divine truth to the consciences and lives of men. And yet there was so much of heart in it, that by the blessing of the Holy Spirit, it was extensively useful, and was evidently sanctioned by the best seals in the conversion of souls to God. Few men have ever been more successful or happy in their ministry than the hum-

ble missionary of St. Armand. I once ventured to inquire whether he never felt discontented with his station, and did not occasionally sigh for the greater comforts and refinements of another sphere. "Your question," he replied, "reminds me of the Lord Bishop. When he was here last summer, he said to me, 'Stewart, you have been buried long enough in this wilderness. There is too little refined and intelligent society here for a man of your family and taste.-You had better go to the Three Rivers.' But I answered, 'I am well contented with my station. The Lord has placed me here, and followed my poor labours with his blessing. I have no wish to go to the Three Rivers; nor do I know of anything which could tempt me to exchange situations even with your lordship!'

Such are some of my recollections of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Stewart, then a self-denying and benevolent missionary of the cross; and such, it is believed, he continued, notwithstanding his subsequent change of residence, and elevation to the highest dignity of the church, to the latest period of his life.

The providence of God called me to a distant part of the country to prosecute preparatory studies for the sacred office, and afterwards enter upon the discharge of its duties; so that my opportunities of personal intercourse with the interesting subject of this sketch, were chiefly confined to the few interviews I had with him during the winter spent in his vicinity.

I saw him again in 1816. He was still in the full vigour of health; and I found him in private intercourse to be the same humble and holy man of God, while the faithful discourse which he addressed to the people of my harge, manifested that he had lost none of his honest simplicity and warmheartedness as a preacher of the gospel. He was then on his way to England on an embassy for the good of the church in Canada. While there the decease of Dr. Mountain occurred; and to the joy of the friends of truth and piety in both hemispheres, Dr. Stewart returned to this continent to exercise the responsible duties of the Episcopal office as Lord Bishop of Quebec.

In the elevated station to which he had been conseerated, his missionary spirit burned with an ardour more intense, and his missionary labours were more abundant

Years rolled away, and I was so favoured in the Providence of God as to meet the friend of my youth once more. Our last interview took place in the city of New York, in the summer of 1836. He was then on his way to England, chiefly for the benefit of his health .-His cheeks were sunken, his limbs shrunk, and his whole frame emaciated. He was suffering from the effects of partial paralysis; his physical energies seemed to have been worn out by his long and arduous services; and my mind yielded to the sad conviction that his useful career was about drawing to a close. But he appeared like a shock of corn fully ripe, ready to be gathered in his season.-The result proved that he crossed the Atlantic only to lay his bones in the land of his ancestors.

"He rests from his labours, and his works do follow him." Those works (animating incentive to Christian effort!) prove what a vast amount of good may be achieved by the instrumentality of a man of moderate abilities under the influence of a heart thoroughly pervaded by the love of Jesus, and consecrated to the service of God.

The Garner.

HUMAN FRAILTY.

Providence permits holy persons to fall sometimes into grievous faults. As it proposes them to us for examples, it wills that the same temptations should occur to them as to ourselves; in order of every name. Many a widow's heart would leap for that we may be instructed by their penitence, as well as by their joy, when on pointing to the valuable cow which fur- purity and sanctity. They themselves are also thus taught that nished nourishment for her numerous family, she would they have no good in their own nature, independent of the Divine Grace; and that without its assistance, it is impossible for them On patting the head of her little flaxen-haired boy, she to attain salvation. If we saw them always walk with a firm and would exclaim, "He is sent to school by that best of men, even step, in the rough and slippery paths of the world, we should make ourselves believe that they were of a nature superior to our None could know him without being satisfied that he own; and consequently exempt from the weaknesses of humanity, loved to do good; that it was better to him than his meat an error which would speedily lead us into the persuasion that it and drink. Benevolence seemed to be the very element | would be useless to attempt to imitate them. But when I read in which he lived and moved. In strict alliance with the account of their faults, I conclude that as they partake of my

David sinned,-it is what kings are in the habit of doing; David repented of his sin, and wept and groaned over it, -this is what kings are not in the habit of doing. David sinned because he was a man: he humbled himself before the God whom panion of the virtuous in the humblest stations of life. As he had offended, because he was a converted man. The just are an illustration of this, I well recollect hearing a very poor, not more perfect in their nature, but more submissive; they are not invulnerable to the allurements of vice, but they abhor the principles of it. -St. Ambrose

THE APOSTOTICAL COMMISSION.

The commission was evidently given not only to the eleven, but to those also by implication, as well as by the perpetual assurance of divine aid, who might be joined with them, or succeed them in the work; to say nothing of the case of St. Paul, whose commission, though subsequent to that of the twelve, was directly from

not individually and personally, but in their apostolical character, and as representing the whole body of those who should by their ordination and appointment be entrusted with the same office and execute the same commission. How, indeed, could it be said to James or Peter, that Christ "would be with them always, even in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank President of the United States;" and then offered up unto the end of the world?" They personally would soon be no of Upper Canada; where the business of her school more. But they were to survive in their sacred office; and their episcopal and ministerial services were to continue by a perpetual succession, till the consummation of all things. And thus we humbly rely in the present day, as our brethren in every preceding age have done, and as those in each future one will rely, on the grace and presence of Christ. He continues in his church that order and subjection which the apostles instituted under his directions. He blesses the presiding ministers and chief overseers, whom, like Timothy and Titus, he calls to discharge the difficult duties of general care and superintendence. He blesses the Presbyters and Deacons in their high and dignified functions of administering the word and sacraments. He qualifies them for their stations, and directs their steps in his providence. He assists them in founding new, or restoring the spiritual health of ancient churches. He blesses the "schools of the prophets"—the colleges and academical institutions for training up a learned and pious ministry. He accompanies prayers and reading of scripture, and breaching and sacraments, with his spirit. "Where two or three are gathered together in his name," in any part of the world and in any age, "there is he in the midst of them."-Dr. Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta.

JEWS.

Besides those who are heathens in spirit, there are many who in spirit are Jews. I call those Jews who expect to be saved by their loings. Now how many Jews are there of this kind in every Christian land! men who are well satisfied with themselves, and pride themselves on having been bred Protestants, and on being hurchmen or dissenters, as it may happen, and who think that, if they come to church, or go to meeting regularly, and lead decent lives, and give a trifle to the poor now and then, all must be well with them They think that, in doing thus much, they do all that God requires, and fancy themselves in the high road to heaven. Compare this picture of a man expecting to be saved, because he is born a Protestant, and comes to church, and leads a decent life, and sometimes relieves a poor man, with the account of the Pharisee in St. Luke, who gave God thanks because he fasted regularly, and kept himself from gross sins; and you will see how thoroughly Jewish all such notions are. The Jewish rule was "This do, and thou shalt live." Every one then who takes that rule for his guide, every one who puts his trust in what he does, be it in the outward forms and ceremonies of his religion, in living honestly and friendly with his neighbours, or in keeping a soberly and orderly household, -that man's view of religion is a Jewish view: his principles are the principles of a Jew: therefore, though he may call himself a Christian, he must be looked upon as a Jew in spirit.—Rev. A. W. Hare.

Advertisements

RATES. -Six lines and unter, 2s. 64. arst mise each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first in-sertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and ld. per line, each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post pail,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable media n for the advertising of Real Estate, &c. The space allotted to advertisements will be limited to three

> BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. IN NIAGARA.

THE Subscriber has just received from England, a general assortment of excellent Stationery. He is usually supplied with popular SCHOOL BOOKS; and he has generally on hand, a pretty large collection of Literary, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works.

ALEX. DAVIDSON. Post Office, Niagara, 29th June, 1839.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims. DAVID JOHN SMITH,

ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in-forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of :-

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Seissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of

the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner su perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. EDUCATION Academy, will, at the close of his engagement there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for

the usual branches of a liberal Education. In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number of Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending day-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings.

Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year. for Young Gentle nen under 14 years of age, and £40 for those above that age.

Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher branches charged extra. Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c.

in one or two respectable families in the village. Further particulars may be known by application to Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's,

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C T. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839. 3-3m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. RS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her MRS. BROWN begs respectively to acquain from friends and the public, that she has removed from house her former residence to that large and commodious house will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

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

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

do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. As the number of the boarders will be limited to six,

n early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated.

TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, May 24, 1839.

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

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

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

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

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

continued preference. C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) of Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of

Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do. Parlour do.

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

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Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 8, 1839.

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The Archdeacon of York; The Ven. The Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, M. A. Rector of Thorn hill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg; The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. Asst. Minister of King ston; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Asst. Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto; -to any of whom communications referring to the general interests of this paper may be addressed. SECRETARY and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Grasett, to

whom all communications relating to the Press are to be

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