Poetry.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

But there are spots in which what little cost The Pastor's hand can proffer is not lost; Spots where not all the seed his care has thrown Is trodden, choked, or withered as 'tis sown. Where Sabbath bells, with sweet and mellow fall, The willing dwellers of the hamlet call; And Youth, and Age, and all who sojourn there, Bend as one family their hearts in prayer; And in the appointed shepherd of their fold Each seems a common parent to behold. There's not a heart within his little reign But bears to him its pleasure or its pain : His lips sweet counsel minister, and give Life to the Word by which alone we live; Touch every secret spring that moves the soul, Confirm, dissuade, soothe, animate, controul; Turn from its bed the torrent rush of woes, And gently stem the joy which overflows.

On some bright morning, when the golden Sun A three hours' course above the hills has run; And oped those eyes which dare not wish for morn, And yet, not wishing, fain would have it dawn; The village Bride, her cheek with blushes spread, Forth in reluctant willingness is led. Before her path her virgin fellows strew Fresh-gathered buds of many-meaning hue; For Love the Rose; the Lily's spotless white For Innocence; the Goldcup for Delight; For Truth the flower that bids us "not forget"; For maiden Modesty the Violet. Anon a jocund troop, in gallant trim, Merry at heart, and light and lithe of limb, Comes dancing forward, to the measured sound
Of pipe and tabor, footing its gay round;
And one most joyous mid the brother band,
With ribbons on his hat, and garlands in his hand. Then to the solemn rite the Priest proceeds, And feels a Father's pleasure while he reads; Joins hand in hand as heart is joined in heart And takes their mutual pledge "till Death doth part." And as his lips the enamoured couple bless, Fain would his eyes the starting tears suppress; Tears not of sorrow, for the good man smiled, And his heart whispered "Each is as my child."

Or when the lessening year declines away, Slow dawns the Sun, and early sinks the day; When the dank gales of Autumn, subtle thief, Pilfer the widowed branches, leaf by leaf; Which point the Poet's moral as they fly, Man in his generation so must die; Another rite, perhaps, demands his care,
The last sad offices a friend can share;
Some grey-haired friend whom, ripened for his crown,
Time has not plucked, but gently shaken down. Beneath the Church-yard's venerable shade, Hard by the Yew, a decent grave is made; And round the Patriarch's hearse in mourning band, Sons, and their sons, and kinsmen's kinsmen stand; Next many an old acquaintance; in the rear Idlers, and Gossips, not unmoved, appear; E'en strangers pause a moment as they pass, And turn to moralize, "All flesh is grass"! There Childhood comes to wonder at the show, And Age to mark where soon itself must go. Till, as the Holy Man with lifted eyes Tells how the dead to incorruption rise, Of Life and Immortality, and how Their Brother, as they hope, reposes now; Sorrow and mourning flee away, and pain, And of their loss they think not, but his gain.

By steps like these the saintly Herbert trod, And to his "Temple" led the Priest of God. He from St. Paul the gifts of Grace displayed, Their power affirmed, their differing parts arrayed; How those who ruled with diligence should sway, And those who served with willingness obey; Give with simplicity, with mercy chide, Love all, and honest things for all provide. By steps like these in many a green abode Still treads the village Priest his holy road; Labours for bliss above, and tastes below Such sweets as Life's mixed goblet can bestow. Rev. E. Smedley.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM JONES OF

(By The Rev. E. Coleridge.)

The life of a country Clergyman is not likely to contain many incidents calculated to strike the mind of the general reader. While he keeps strictly within the pale of his duty, "one day telleth another," and the months and years as the whole a Jears, as they succeed each other, present on the whole a uniform appearance to all but the most accurate observers of character. Happy, thrice happy is it for Minister and Parish, where this uniformity consists in doing good!—
The three great subjects, with which a Christian Minister ought to be concerned, the Word of God, the Church of God, and the Christian life, are the constant employment of all his thoughts; and the characteristic of all his words and actions is amorthess. While earnestly labouring in and actions is quietness. While earnestly labouring in his appointed sphere of action for the good of those entrusted to his care, he finds his best earthly reward in that evenness of spirit, which is ever the consequence of religious duties discharged on true principles and with right feelings. He is not loud in speech, nor excited in action, nor likely to leave materials behind him for the Pen of the biographer; it is enough for him to hope, that "he has done what he could," and to look with the eye of faith beyond this world and all its vain glories to a better and more enduring reward in heaven.

v. and

& Co. 17-15

PANY,

ent.)

com-

requested to receive

RRAY;

e Toronto ing, at ind Friday on Sunday

villings and

Such was the quiet, yet eminently useful course of the Rev. William Jones. His scene of action was for the most part within the narrow limits of his parish, but his desire to do good knew no bounds. Being dead he yet speaketh by his invaluable writings more effectually than any of the living can speak for him; and as during his life of Christian usefulness he always sought to identify himself with the Church, so is he now, though dead in body, and so will he be, as long as this world shall last, identified with it,

He was born at Lowick in Northamptonshire, July 30, 1726; being descended from the Colonel Jones, who married a sister of Oliver Cromwell; but so far from holding the same the same opinions as his ancestor, that he is reported, even as a lad, to have expressed his fears, that his family would never prosper in the world for the iniquity of his forefather, who had been a principal in the murder of the Royal Martyr. With him religion and loyalty were identical; he honoured the King, because he feared God. From his very childhood he was remarkable for the versatility of his mind and for unwearied industry. At the ter-house Exhibition, where, while pursuing the usual studies of the place with unremitting zeal and industry, he was so happy as to become acquainted with Mr. Horne, afterwards President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Bishop of Norwich. With him he formed a sacred friendship, a friendship founded on religious principles, daily creased by an inclination to the same recreations and

Having taken his Degree of B. A. in 1749, he was ordained a Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, and in 1751 was admitted to Priest's Orders by the Bishop of Line. coln at Buckden. Shortly after leaving Oxford, and while Curate of Fenedon in Northamptonshire, he wrote a Full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. This

in answer to some Popular Arguments against the Trinity.
These, with some philosophical Essays and Discourses, which he published about this time, attracted the attention of Archbishop Secker, who for his zeal and ability in the defence of Christian orthodoxy, presented him, first to the Vicarage of Bethersden in Kent, in the year 1764, and soon after to the more valuable Rectory of Pluckley in the same county. To the first of these, with his wife and two children, and all his substance, which was but little, (My master Jones, said an old servant of his, minds money no more than the dirt in the street,) he repaired; but not finding the income of his new living sufficient for his maintenance, he was induced by his friends to eke of Archbishop Secker, who for his zeal and ability in the but not finding the income of his new living sufficient for his maintenance, he was induced by his friends to eke out his slender pittance by taking a few pupils. Happy youths to have had such a teacher! one, who being him-

Usus et impigræ simul experientia mentis Paulatim docuit pedetentim progredient

Bishop Horsley, while speaking of Mr. Jones in a Charge delivered to his Clergy in the year 1800, says, "Of that faithful servant of God I can speak both from personal knowledge and from his writings. He was a man of quick penetration, of extensive learning, and the soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I

and to act on religious principles, and to shew them by his own unaffected example, how graceful was the combination of knowledge and virtue. Of the flock of which he was the overseer, he was indeed a watchful shepherd; "in the day the drought consumed him, and the frost by

much is to be learned from it. If music is a gift of God to us for our good, it ought to be used as such for the improvement of the understanding, and the advancement of devotion. All our Church music tends to keep up our acquaintance with the Psalms, those divine compositions, of which none can feel the sense, as music makes them feel it, without being edified. The sacred harp of David will still have the effect it once had upon Saul; it will quiet the disorders of the mind, and drive away the ene-

mies of our peace."

Here too, in obedience to the precept and example of Here too, in obedience to the precept and example of our blessed Lord, he devoted himself with the utmost zeal and affection to the training up the little children of his parish in the way they should go. He took peculiar pleasure in the exercise of this part of his Pastoral office, and he knew so well how to adapt his instructions to the understanding of his roung disciples, they have the children of his roung disciples. and he knew so well how to adapt his instructions to the understanding of his young disciples, that he taught with singular success. "Feed My lambs:" was a command ever present to his mind. He taught them privately at his own house, and publicly in the Church; and his cateof uniformity in worship amongst Christians, and having observed the many evil consequences of non-conformity, he was particularly careful to instruct his young pupils in the nature of the Church, and convince them betimes of the heinousness of the sin of schism. To the great interest he took in this important part of his ministerial duty, we over three productions of his way which and duty, we owe three productions of his pen, which are well worthy of the thoughtful perusal of all young persons; his Essay on the Church, The Book of Nature, and The Churchman's Catechism. Happy flock of Nayland to have had such a shepherd! Happy shepherd, who will be able to say, at the head of his flock in the great day of account, "While I was with them in the world, I kept them in Thy name; those, that Thou gavest me, I have kept, and none of them is lost,"

Thus did this great and good man go on labouring in his vocation; blessing and being blessed, until the year 1798, when he lost his power of hearing, and with it the solace and delight, which he so long derived from his favourite instrument, the Organ. Like old Barzillai, "he heard no more the voice of singing men and singing But two far heavier calamities were soon to fall upon his head. In the year 1799, "the sorrows of his heart were (greatly) enlarged." He lost that wife, who had been for forty-five years the careful manager of his family and all his worldly affairs, his almoner, his counsellor, his example, his companion, his best friend.

'Tis the survivor dies.

In the following letter to his intimate and dear friend, the Rev. Dr. Glasse, he pours forth his whole soul on this mournful event: he describes with touching simplicity the distressed state of his mind, and draws a most affect-

ing character of his departed wife:—
"My Dear Friend:—Though I am in a very low and sorrowful state, from the pressure of a troublesome memory upon a broken heart, I am not insensible to the expressions of your kind consolatory letter; for which I heartily thank you, and pray that the effect of it may remain with me. The prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, I form the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual and the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual and the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual and the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual and the prospect which has been before the prospect which has been before me for several weeks past my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) which we will be the prospect w satility of his mind and for unwearied industry. At the proper age he was admitted a scholar of the Charter-house, where he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and laid the foundation of that knowledge which has since proved so great a blessing to the Christian world. His turn also for philosophical knowledge began to shew itself, before he left school. In his eighteenth year he went to reside at University College, Oxford, on a Charter-house Exhibition, where, while pursuing the usual of my quiet and my reputation; but, O my dear friend!

I never knew till now what it was to suffer the will of God; although my life has never been long free from great trials and troubles. Neither was I sensible of the great trials and troubles. Neither was I sensible of the evil of Adam's transgression, till it took effect upon the life of my blessed companion, of whom neither I nor the world was worthy. If I could judge of this case as an indifferent person, I should see great reason to give thanks and glory to God for His mercies. We had every preparatory comfort; and death at last came in such a form as to seem disarmed of his sting. A Christian Clergyman of this neighbourhood, who is my good friend, administed the communion to her in her bedchamber while she was well enough to kneel by the side of him; and he declared to me afterwards, that he was charmed and

that her life was preserved a year longer than I expected; in consequence of which I had the blessing of her attendtian-and all her conversation tended to lessen the evils out his slender pittance by taking a few pupils. Happy youths to have had such a teacher! one, who being himself possessed of almost inexhaustible stores of useful knowledge, "had a most blessed and clear method of demonstrating what he knew, to the great advantage of all his pupils!"

tian—and all her conversation tended to Pssen the evins of life, while it inspired hope and patience under them. The support which she administered, was of such a sort as might have been expected from an Angel; while I, when my turn came, was too much overwhelmed with the affliction of a weak mortal. My loss comprehends every all his pupils!" thing that was most valuable to me upon earth. I have lost the manager, whose vigilant attention to my worldly affairs, and exact method in ordering my family, preserved my mind at liberty to pursue my studies without loss of time or distraction of thought. I have lost my almoner, who knew and understood the wants of the poor better than I did; and was always ready to supply them to the best of our ability. I have lost my counsellor, who generally knew what was best to be done in difficult cases, man of quick penetration, of executions and of quick penetration, of executions and to whom I among a soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I submit my compositions; and whose mind, being little disturbed with passions, was always incined to peaceable and Christian measures. I have lost ny example, who published several very useful and important works; maintained a long correspondence (unfortunately lost) with Archbishop Secker on the subject of natural religion, as it was then called, but which he regarded as Deism, under another name: and carried on the philosophical work, which was afterwards published, with his usual ardour. We have been impossible, without that quiet humble as younder the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was diligent in teaching his pupils to think the property was always incined to peaceable disturbed with passions, was always observed as tric and to whom I always found it of some advantage to might be of use to some good people, to know, that she formed her mind after the rules of the excellent Bishop Taylor, in his Holy Living and Dying; an author of whom she was a great admirer in company with her dear friend night, and sleep departed from his eyes."

About the year 1778 he was induced once more to change his place of abode to Nayland in Suffolk, and having effected an exchange of Pluckley for Paston in Northamptonshire, which he visited annually, he set up his staff for the remainder of his days at Nayland. Here his staff for the remainder of his days at Nayland. Here which was exprise of some of my neighbours, who remarked how much of our time we spent in solitude, and wondered what we could find to converse about. But her mind was he laboured with unceasing energy, and signal success in his parish, as well as in the cause of the Church in general.

Here he published his Discription of the converse about. But her mind was so well furnished, and her objects so well selected, that his parish, as well as in the cause of the Church in general. Here he published his Physiological Disquisitions; here he delivered his celebrated Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture, as well as many of those eminently instructive Sermons, which he first published in 1790, at the advice of Bishop Horne, and which now form a portion of his works; here he wrote his Treatise on the Art of Music, in the theory and practice of which he was profoundly versed, and on the excellence of which. so well furnished, and her objects so well selected, that on the Art of Masic, in the theory and practice of which he was profoundly versed, and on the excellence of which, when applied to sacred purposes, he has spoken with so much feeling and truth in a Sermon, preached at the opening of his new Organ in 1787. "When," says he, "we consider the performance of sacred music as a duty, "grant in His good time, according to His word and promise grant in His good time, according to His word and promise in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"From your faithful and afflicted,

Shortly after writing this letter, he was deprived of the use of one side by a paralytic stroke, the result no doubt of great mental distress on a body rendered weak by age. His mind, however, by the blessing of God, was not in the least affected, and in a short time he was so far recovered in body, as to be able to walk with a stick, and to write, though with some difficulty. In this infirm state he lived several months, occupied all the while, as state he lived several months, occupied all the while, as far as his strength would permit, in doing the work of God, setting forth His wisdom, and defending His truth, both with his voice and pen, until at last, as if he felt certain of the near approach of death, he suddenly quitted his study, where he was engaged in writing, and retired to his chamber, breaking off in the middle of a letter to a friend which after an abrunt transition from the original which were simple and adapted to the capacities of the children, were also admirably calculated for the edification of those of riper years. He had the art beyond most men of engaging the attention of those under his care, so that he was able to impart the most solemn and important truths in a manner interesting even to the youngest mind: and having been long persuaded of the pleased to take, of turning my thoughts from my mind to most alarming symptoms of approaching deeth." During his confinement he frequently received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and for the last time a few days before his decease. Shortly before his departure from this world, as his Curate was standing by his haddida, he requested as his Curate was standing by his bedside, he requested him to read the seventy-first Psalm. This done, he took him by the hand, and said with great composure, "If this be dying, Mr. Sims, I had no idea what dying was before;" and then added in a somewhat stronger voice, "Thank God, Thank God, that it is no worse." He remained sensible after this just long enough to take eave of his son and daughter, and, on the morning of the Epiphany, he expired without a groan.

Pro Ecclesiâ Dei, Pro Ecclesiâ Dei, were the last words

of Archbishop Whitgift. So might it with truth be said of the good man, who forms the subject of this brief memoir, that in life and in death his chief care was for the

> THE PRACTICE OF SWEARING. (From Bishop Fleetwood.)

There is neither pleasure nor profit to be reaped from this ungodly practice. They who are most addicted to swearing, know not why they are so; they can give no they freely acknowledge, that they neither propose, nor find, any pleasure, or advantage in it. Other sins have one or both of these temptations, to induce men to fall; they either satisfy some sensual appetite, or gratify some covetous desire of profit; at least they hope to find their account in it. But he who swears, thinks of neither: so that he truly gives away his soul for nothing. Other sinners sell them at least, but this man squanders his away for that which neither pleases him, nor does him any service. Of all offenders in the world, the common swearer makes the worst bargain, gives himself up to everlasting pains and sorrows, for that which nobody advised him to, nobody tempted him to, nobody approved when done; which he himself never liked whilst doing, nor ever remembered when done, with any satisfaction or content. what he has gotten by them, whether he be the richer, the wiser, or more esteemed, or any ways bettered by nor ever will, bring either pleasure or advantage with it?
What shall it profit a man, indeed, to gain the whole world,
and lose his own soul? But is it not still so much the worse, to lose his soul, and gain nothing? The sensual pleasures ashamed, to hear your wives and children answer you with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle

gular piety, and amiable manners. She was a help meet for him, one who heartily co-operated with the Country Parson in all his charitable designs for the good of those committed to his charge. While Curate of Wadenho, he drew up the Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, an invaluable work, which by comparing spiritual things with spiritual, makes the Scripture its own interpreter on a subject of fundamental importance. To the third edition of this work in 1767 was added, A Letter to the Common People in answer to some Popular Arguments against the Trinity. These, with some philosophical Essays and Discourses, which he published about this time, attracted the attention (without the grace of God, and great care) be brought, by your example, and living daily in your company, to the same shameful, wicked custom: and then, what a heap of sin and mischief do you draw upon your head, by occasioning those to fall, whom above all the world you were obliged to keep upright? by drawing down God's vengeance on their heads, whose innocence and prayers might have prevailed with him, to spare you, and restore you to his favour? 'Tis certain indeed, that neither wife, nor children, will be excused before God, for following the wicked example of a husband and a father; because every body is to live by rule and God's law, and not by any loady is to live by rule and God's law, and not by any one's example: but 'tis as certain, that he shall be punished by God, for giving such an ill example to wife and children, who are-so apt and easy to follow it. I would not easily suppose, that women frequently fall into this accursed custom; but I say, if they do, the men are very much to blame for it, by setting them so ill an example, and giving them such convergence and concerned. ample, and giving them such countenance and encouragement. And then, what sort of a hell is there in an account And then, what sort of a hell is there in such a house, where every one despises God, and tramples under foot his laws, and nobody is left, to stand amazed, to reprove, to grieve, and to intercede with God, for his mercy and forbearance to that sinful and lost family!

> NAVAL CHAPLAINS. (From The Church of England Quarterly Review.)

As regards the Navy, we have shown that the machinery for its spiritual welfare is already, to a certain extent, in existence, and requires nothing but improvement and adaptation. We have only to compare the list of Chaplains serving afloat at present with those before 1823 even. to see how much has been done in this respect. For the great improvements in this department, the Navy stands indebted to the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker. We are happy to know also, that the character and respectability of the Chaplains never stood so high as they do at present. When a new ship is put in commission the first question generally asked, after "who is the Cap tain and first Lieutenant," is, "who is the Chaplain? This is as it ought to be. Naval Officers indeed, gene rally speaking, now feel somewhat proud of having a Chaplain attached to their ship. It seems to give her a little additional importance. They feel also that they have among them one to whom they may apply for infor nave among them one to whom they may apply for infor-mation on many points on which, from their mode of life, they are ignorant, but which will frequently occur in the course of conversation. The presence of the Chaplain seems also often to remind them of the endearments of home, and the ties of family connections; for they take a pleasure to make it known to him that they have a father, a brother, &c., in the Church. His presence serves too, to put a salutary check on the pleasures of the table, and prevents an undue freedom in conversation—though this latter is far from being as prevalent among naval officers of the present day, as the gentlemen and gentle-women "of England, who live at home at ease," are apt to imagine it to be; and we are firmly of opinion, that there is a marked superiority in the conversation and manners of those messes which have a Chaplain as one of their members, as well as of those officers who, when young, were under his instruction. This is a fact which careful observation has fully convinced us of.

A sea life is at best a life of privation; and a Naval Chaplain must naturally have his share of it. He is alone, as it were, in the midst of a busy world; he has no one of his own profession, as all around him have, with whom to converse; even the technical phrases which ever and anon meet his ear are, for some considerable period, as unintelligible to him as the language of the Hottentots; it may be years before he meets with any one of his own cloth: his necessary and only companions are those who have been accustomed to "the faithless sea" from their infancy, while he enters the service when it is all but too late to alter his habits so as to accommodate them to his new mode of life, without in some measure compromising his character as a Minister of the Gospel. Great tact, as well as knowledge of men and manners, is absolutely requisite to be combined with genuine religious feeling, if sailors, strange beings as they are considered, regard him. Seamen have, as a body, a high sense of religion, and are extremely attentive to the Church service. "Many's the time and oft" that we have known the tears trickle down their weather-beaten checks, while they were listening, in mute attention, to the delivery of a sermon on the death of some companion, snatched from them in a moment, with all his sins fresh upon him. And innumerable and most interesting opportunities, of these and similar sorts, are constantly presented amidst the vicissitudes of naval life, which the Chaplain has it in his power to improve for strengthening his influence and deepening any impressions he may have made.

NOTHING IS A TRIFLE. (From The Rev. W. Sewell's " Christian Morals.")

In this world nothing is a trifle. A painter was one day the comparative merits of tin and copper canisters for soldiers' churches, no ministers, no Sabbaths, no religion—and why?— Tract is not only, what its name imports, a very fail answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. This all answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. This tract is not only, what its name imports, a very fail answer to the Bishop, but it also displayed a great deal of learning on many important religious subjects not immediately connected with the point under discussion. In 1754 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Northamptonshire, as Curate to his brother-in-law, the Northamptonshire, as Curate to his brother-in-law, the Parlour where I am now writing; and I read the Community society as yet the Community society as yet the Community on what men call trifles and mingle with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle with oaths, swear loudly upon all occasions, and mingle blasphemies and curses in their common discourses. They have the same passions, the same pa

Great occasions, violent temptations, gigantic efforts, superhuman prowess, these are rarely within our reach. And they are not required. They even diminish admiration. Our hearts are balanced on a point, and they will vibrate with a breath of

And then turn to the field of reasoning. If every principle contain, as in a Trojan horse, a host of applications, -if it is but the condensed summary, the quintessence of innumerable experiences, -so also every separate fact involves the principle itself. Of things inseparably united, no one part, however small, can be denied without the denial of the whole. If a man's hair were so connected with his body, that it could never be detached, the non-existence of a single hair would be as valid a proof against the existence of the man, as the non-existence of his whole body. And no fact whatever in nature is isolated, It has deep and unseen connexions with many, perhaps with all others. The world is built like that fabled roof of exquisite architecture, in which no one stone could be touched, without risking the ruin of the whole. It is hung, as a house exposed to thieves, with wires and bells crossing each other in every direction, and when any one spring is touched, the bells will sound in the most distant part-sound, at least, to those whose ears are alive and watching to catch the alarm, φωνήεντα συνέτοισι. And thus the most thoughtful men, whether in purely scientific morals, or in the system of revelation, are the most keenly sensitive to the value of what common men call trifles. They know that in law, and polities, and nature, and physical science, as well as in theology, there is an Athanasian creed-ay, and with its damnatory clauses, commanding us to make fine distinctions, to guard against the omission of iotas, to affirm positively and boldly subtle seeming oppositions, in which only a hair's breadth separates the true from the false, the safe from the perilous; and which therefore it is the first business, and even the boast of the lawyer, the politician, the moralist, the physical philosopher, as well as the theologian, to discover, to proclaim, to insist on, to warn their followers against negligence or presumption when dealing with them, in the very words of the theologian, "which faith unless a man keep whole and undefiled, he cannot be saved." Why was the refusal of "a private gentleman to pay twenty or thirty shillings to the king's service argued," says Clarendon, "before all the judges in England?" Because in those twenty shillings, one party saw the germ of a tyranny, and the other of a rebellion. Why will a lawyer warn you against permitting a neighbour to claim the gathering of even a leaf upon your estate, without contesting his right? Because the gathering the leaf may invalidate your title to the whole estate. Why will a wise politician contest so earnestly for the form of a word, or the wearing a hat, or the title of a writ? Because each of these will become a precedent; and in precedent is involved principle. Why will an engineer be alarmed at the first drop of water or zing through a dam? Because the rest, he knows, will follow it. Why is the discovery of one little bone in a stratum of rock enough to overturn a whole theory of geology? Because the little bone like a pack-thread will draw after it the whole skeleton like a coil of rope; and the skeleton will imply the power which brought it to its site; and that power will be vast and pregnant with other influences; and thus the whole system of the science will be dragged into peril, as many other systems have been perilled, and have been upset by the merest trifle, by one little fact. Why will a spot of blood betray murder? Why will the print of a nail discover a thief? Why will a whole neighbourhood take flight at the sight of a little boy with only a little spark of fire going into a magazine of powder; or a crowd disperse upon the ice at the sound of the slightest crack? Because nature, as well as theology, has her Athanasian creed and her damnatory clauses for those who neglect iotas-because nature, as well as theology, does not know what a trifle is,

> THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM. (From the St. James's Chronicle.)

At the Weymouth Conservative dinner, last week, the Rev. H. Jenour, in returning thanks for the toast of "Church and he would win the esteem, as well as the due respect, of those with whom he has to deal. If his conduct is governed by such principles as these, nothing can be more gratifying than the deep sense of respect with which the minister:- "I see that the Dissenters in England plead the example of America in support of the voluntary principle being applied to the support of the Gospel; Americans laugh at you, and all from England pity you. Did you know how it works here in nine cases out of ten, you would not be so in love with it. The voluntary principle will do where all, or most, are desirous of the Gospel, and only there. Come and see our vast moral desolation in populous neighbourhoods, and then you will be convinced what voluntaryism will do for the Church of Christ. Suppose the parish of Polesworth were selected for example. First, then, the majority are wicked, worldly, and careless; they do not want a church built, nor a minister to preach, and they will give nothing for either purpose. Then others, who desire it, cannot agree among themselves to what copying a portrait by Rembrandt. He took off shadow after denomination the church shall belong. Here are Methodists, shadow, light after light, line upon line, most accurately. Still Baptists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Unitarians, and the expression was wanting. Hundreds on hundreds of touches Universalists; each presents their claims, and demands that the were valueless, till, by the aid of a microscope, he discovered church shall belong to their body. They cannot agree, and the one hair-like line beneath the eye; and this put in, the whole consequence is, the place continues without the Gospel at all; likeness came. So it is with all great things. It is only lit- or some two or three small churches are got up by the different tleness of mind that cannot appreciate little things. On the parties, and then each party is too weak to support a minister, eve of one of his greatest battles, the General, who, almost and, again, there is no preaching; and this is more the case in alone in this age, has shewn us what a great man is, was found the country parts, where the population is scanty. Thousands, sitting up in his tent, writing folio upon folio-upon what? on and tens of thousands, for these reasons, live as heathers; no use. Look at the works of nature. Do they exhibit any con- Because of the voluntary system. Happy for America if it had tempt for trifles? What is the pencilling of the flower, the a good Established Church, or something in its place in which plumage of the insect, the moulding of the leaf, the depth be- the Gospel is faithfully preached. For want of an establishlow depth of animated worlds, sinking down and down till sense ment every denomination must have a 'Home Missionary is lost in tracing the minuteness of their structure,—but a wit- Society' to assist these little handfuls of different denominations, ness against the ignorant man, who thinks that, in the sight of who are so few and weak as not to be able to support a preacher. an infinite Being, any thing can be little, when nothing can be and yet this provision by no means reaches the hundredth part great? Think of the human eye. It is the mirror of the of the necessity and destitution in the land. Hence the aged mind, the telegraph of thought, the great actor in the panto- are forgetting the 'God of their Fathers,' and the whole youth Let any one call to mind the many oaths, and profanations of God's holy name, he has been guilty of, and see and read their souls. What is it but a little dot of light, shiftand read their souls. What is it but a little dot of light, shift- avowed infidelity is every where to be met with; and men openly ing every moment, and forming an infinite variety of the mi- work, hunt, &c. on the Sabbath of the Lord. Their fathers nutest angles with the two ellipses of the eyelids? And yet by | could not build a church, or pay a minister; hence they had no these slight variations we read the thoughts and passions of the church to attend-no Gospel to hearken unto; and they grew mind within; as we read a whole world of truth, past, present, up wicked, ignorant, profane, and careless; and all for want of and future, of this world and of others, of man and of God, by an establishment, or some such thing. If any thing will little lines, and dots, and curves, and angles, of hair's-breadth destroy our Union (the United States of America) and overthickness, in the forms of writing. So, think how a single throw our Republic, and bring ruin on the land, it will be the voice will decide the fate of nations, even in the most popular want of religious instruction. Voluntaryism will never evangeof governments, so long as a majority decides; and without lise America, unless we can get more men like Paul, who will such a majority there can be no society. Think how one make tents for their support, and preach for nothing. No, no! trifling act, even the wavering of a thought, will give a bias to You miss, sadly miss your mark, when you plead America in the mind, and lay the foundation of a habit which nothing af- support of Voluntaryism. Very many of our most eminent terwards can alter. Think how, in a course either of virtue ministers, who deprecated an establishment like England's as or of vice, all may be safe or unsafe, up to a certain point; when much as you do, begin to write against your reasonings in our well endure in your servants, and such as are related to you. You would, I imagine, stand amazed, be angry, and there might be escape; now there is none. Before, beaven there might be escape; now there is none. Before beaven there might be escape; now there is none. there might be escape; now, there is none. Before, heaven preached, it must be by an establishment, or a missionary

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto on Sunday, the 24th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 20th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

While we readily admit that divisions exist among members of the Church of England on certain points of doctrine, they are however of a much less aggravated nature than Sectorians represent, and would willingly believe. Amidst all the discussions and controversies carried on by the divines of the day, one great duty is universally recognized, and more and more effectually practised. That duty is UNITY. From this there springs a closer adherence to the principles of the Church, and a practical confession that UNITY can only be obtained by adhering to that form of Government which the Apostles instituted, which our Articles distinctly uphold, and which was the only polity known in the universal Christian Church for the first sixteen centuries. Indeed this Unity has mainly been produced by an awakening of the public mind to the nature of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the exceeding sinfulness of Schism: so that, to speak with precision, it is an effect, rather than a cause.

The greatest triumph that has lately been achieved by the reviving influence of sound Catholic principles, is the circumstance of the Church Missionary So-CIETY placing itself under the controul and superintendence of the heads of the United Church of England and Ireland. So important an occurrence, involving a distinct recognition of the necessity of Episcopal superintendence, ought to be generally known, and we therefore borrow from the London Ecclesiastical Gazette, for August, a clear and comprehensive outline of the whole proceedings :-

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

Modification of some of the Luws. At the meeting at Willis's Rooms, on the 27th of April last, to raise a fund in aid of the "Endowment of Additional Colonial Bishoprics," the Bishop of London referred to the Church of England as a missionary church, and to the fact that its missionary operations are at present conducted by two Societies in connexion with the Church; and expressed his hope that a plan might be devised, by which both Societies might be induced to carry on their operations under the super-intendence and controll of the heads of the United Church.

This intimation of the views of his lordship was cordially rethe Church Missionary Society; and was alluded to at the close of the Committee's report, delivered at the General Meet-

close of the Committee's report, delivered at the General Meeting of the Society, on May 4th following.

Communications subsequently took place between the Bishop of London and the Earl of Chichester, with the sanction of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; which issued in a proposition from the Bishop of London, with the understanding, that, if agreed to by the Committee and adopted as a law by the Society, the Society would be joined by the Archbishop and himself

The Bishop's proposition was as follows:—
"That all questions relating to matters of Ecclesiastical Order and Discipline, respecting which a difference shall arise between any Colonial Bishop and any Committee of the Society, shall be referred to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, whose decision there-

This proposition was immediately taken into consideration by the Committee. To preclude misunderstanding on the general terms in which the Bishop of London's proposition was conceived, it appeared to the Committee requisite that it should be accompanied by a further regulation, explanatory of the sense in which it was agreed to by them. The Bishop of Lon-

July, in accordance with the eighth and ninth laws of the Society; the Right Hon. the President of the Society in the chair. eeting of the Society was held

In the course of the communications between the Bishop of London and the Earl of Chichester, the situation in which it would be suitable to place the Primate of all England, in the event of his Grace's joining the Society, was considered. the second law of the Society, the office of Patron is reserved for such members of the Royal Family as may honour it with their protection." It was, under these circumstances, deemed advisable to limit the office of vice-patron to one individual, and to reserve it for the Primate of all England; and to designate the present vice-patrons as vice-presidents, should they be found willing to concur in this proceeding. To this, on being made acquainted with the views of the Committee, they cordially agreed. A resolution was therefore submitted to the general meeting, altering the first, second, and nineteenth laws of the Society, in conformity with this arrangement. On taking the chair, the President explained, at large, the

communications which had taken place between his lordship and the Bishop of London, in reference to the contemplated

On the first resolution, an amendment was moved and seconded, to the effect that the proposed reference should be, not to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland generally, but to such of them as should be, at the time, members of the Society. This proposal gave occasion to a more full developement of the grounds and reasons of the resolution; and ended in the withdrawal of the amendment, and the unanimous adoption of the resolution. The resolutions, and movers and seconders, were as follow:-

Moved by the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P. Seconded by the Rev. Josiah Pratt-

"That the following be the thirty-second and thirty-third laws of the Society; and that the present thirty-second law be

Law XXXII .- That all questions relating to matters of Ecclesiastical Order and Discipline, respecting which a difference shall arise between any Colonial Bishop and any Committee of the Society, shall be referred to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, whose

thereupon shall be final. "Law XXXIII .- That the object of the preceding law being only to provide a mode of settling questions relating to Ecclesiastical Order and Discipline, as to which no provision has yet been made by the Society, it is not to be so construed, as, in any other respect, to alter the principles and practice of

the Society, as they are contained in its laws and regulation and explained in Appendix II. to the thirty-ninth report." The proposed reicrence shall be made, through his Grace the Primate, by the Committee, accompanied by such explanations and statements as the Committee may deem advisable; and the Committee will be bound so to refer all questions, falling within the scope of the rule so understood as aforesaid, which

the Colonial Bishop shall require them to refer. While all decisions of the bench of bishops on questions so referred will be considered by the Committee as binding on them and their agents or representatives, the Colonial Bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities, unless concurring in the reference, cannot properly be considered as so bound.

Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, Seconded by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel-

'That Laws I. II. and XIX. be altered, and stand as follows:- "I. This institution shall be designated 'The Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East;' and shall be conducted by a patron or patrons, a vice-patron, a president, vice-

presidents, a committee, and such officers as may be deemed necessary, all being members of the Established Church. "IL The office of patron of the Society shall be reserved for "II. The office of patron of the Society shall be reserved for such members of the royal family as may honour it with their protection; and that of vice-patron for his Grace the Primate of all England, if, being a member of the Society, he shall accept the office. The president shall be such temporal peer or commoner as may be appointed to that office; and vice-presidents shall consist of all Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, who being members of the Society, shall accept the office; and of such temporal peers and

"X1X. The patrons, vice-patron, and president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries, shall be considered, ex officio, truth."

Moved by the Rev. John William Cunningham Seconded by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth-

"That this meeting gratefully records its sense of obligation to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London and to the Right Hon. the President of the Society, for those kind exertions or their part, by which the communications consequent on the Bishop of London's proposal have been brought to a successful

Moved by the Rev. George Seth Bull,

Seconded by John William Sherer, Esq.—

"That the most cordial thanks of this Special Meeting be given to the General Committee of this Society, for the patient, prayerful, and anxious attention which they have given to the very important subject of this day's proceedings.

Since the meeting the following letter, addressed to the Secretary by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been "This communication has given me sincere pleasure. I

look forward with great satisfaction to a connexion with the Society; and shall accept the office of Vice-patron, which they have done me the honour of reserving for me as Primate, in humble reliance on the good Providence of God, to realize all the advantages which may be anticipated from the united exertions of the members of our National Church, in diffusing the blessings of our holy religion among the benighted heathen. "July 24, 1841." "W. Cantuar." "July 24, 1841."

A communication also has been received from the Lord Bishop of London, expressive of his gratification at the result of the meeting, and his wish that his name should be recorded as subscriber to the Church Missionary Society-" The good Providence of God," his lordship remarks, " seems to ha moved all difficulties, and to have opened a great door for the free course of his Gospel."

From another source we learn that the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Peterborough and Lincoln, have also become members of the Society, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury is expected to preside at the next Anniversary Meeting in Exeter Hall.

Most fervently do we trust that this Society, thus mproved in its organization, may be rendered a blessed instrument in restoring pure Christianity to regions once brightly illuminated with Gospel rays, -and that, at the same time, it may impart Evangelical Truth to the heathen, through those channels by which it was first made known to mankind, namely those of APOSTOLIC ORDER. Bishops were the first to plant Christianity, and to water it with their blood.

As our own Diocesan forcibly remarked, in his late eloquent and zeal-inspiring Charge, that " a departure from Apostolic usages and principles is the prolific cause of all the heresies and divisions which deform and disgrace the Christian world,"-so may we venture to add that, in our attempts to evangelize the heathen, it is presumptuous to depart from those laws and institutions for the guidance of the Church, which were established by the first Apostles and Martyrs, and which are still to be found, in a greater or lesser degree of purity, in every Christian community throughout the East. The advantage that a Missionary, Episcopally ordained and recognizing sound Church principles, has over a Presbyterian or any Dissenter, thus very mildly, but cogently, exhibited by the London Christian Observer, a religious periodical

of a very moderate character :-"The Asiatic Christians, however corrupt in doctrine or practice, adhere, like ourselves, to Scriptural episcopacy, so that we have great facilities for hopeful abour among them. When the American missionaries, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Dwight, visited, in 1831, the Nestorian Christians in the West of Persia, among whom Dr. Grant has extended the valuable researches described in the volume before us, the people with whom they conversed were greatly scandalised in those deviations from primitive church order which their pious and benevolent visiters accounted a restoration of the Gospel to its Scriptural purity. We find Mr. Dwight and his companion admitting this. Thus for example, they say that one Nestorian bishop, 'on learning that we acknowledge only priests and deacons, was unable to imagine how they could be ordained don having assented to the principle of such a proceeding, a regulation, of the description contemplated by the Committee, was drawn up; which, after mature deliberation, and further seemed also to stumble him: —as, indeed, it might seemed also to stumble him; '—as, indeed, it might communication with the Bishop, was adopted, in the terms hereafter stated, as the thirty-thud law of the Society.

In pursuance of the arrangements thus entered into between the Bishop of London and the Committee, a special general to holy use, in reference to the elements of bread and wine, in the very same sentence in which they 'stumble at the consecration, or setting apart, of churches. In regard, also, to fasting, the use of the cross, and various other things, the prejudices of these worthy American missionaries were serious stumbling-blocks to the people. The apostolic doctrine of the Church of England respecting episcopacy, and its primitive rites and customs, would have been bonds of union. instead of causes of difference. Upon the report of Smyth and Dwight to the American board of missions, by whom they had been employed to make researches with the view to the establishment of missionary stations in the East, that excellent society sent several nissionaries, among whom was Dr. Grant, to Oormiah, in Persia, to labour among the Nestorian Christians. It was an arduous and untried field of exertion, but it was fraught with hopeful promise. We have freely expressed our opinion that a brotherhood of Episcopalian missionaries would have enjoyed more common points of sympathy, and had fewer difficulties to contend with, than a Congregational or Presbyterian body; and we cannot even now but state our apprehension that serious inconveniences may arise from the introduction into the Nestorian Churches, in which episcopacy and many primitive and edifying observances are still retained, of a body of modern dissenters, (we do not mean dissenters from an established church, but dissenters as respects the points just alluded to,) whose piety, zeal, learning, and pecuniary resources. will give them great power, which cannot be confined to the furtherance of the common objects upon which all the faithful are agreed, but must necessarily bear upon matters of church government and ecclesiastical regulation. The great majority of the people will naturally regard the religion of the missionaries as a whole and their own as a whole. They will not understand how they can throw off Nestorianism without also rejecting episcopacy; for they see their new teachers do both; and their example will speak, even though they refrain from words. If the missionaries did not obtain influence, error would not be corrected. or piety revived; but in proportion to their influence, valuable and primitive institutions will be endangered, and a foundation will be laid for schism and secession. This must almost inevitably be the result where a revival in a corrupted and degraded church, is promoted through the instrumentality of those who differ from that church not only where it is wrong but some-

> The subjoined extract is from the London Publishers' Circular, of the 1st September. It may be added to those instances, which we adduced the other day, of the vigorous inroads which are being made upon Popery in different parts of the world:-

times where it is right; thus causing an injurious

blending of truth and error."

"The controversy between Romanism and Protestantism is carried on in Germany with great vivacity, One of the most interesting works on the subject is from the pen of Balitzel, Protestant clergyman in Prussia, and formerly a Romish priest. His book is entitled, WODURCH WIRD DER HÖMISCHE

The Report of the Quebec S. P. C. K., the Rev. J. Reid's Discourse on Infant Baptism, Cubbeer Burr, the Rev. W. Staunton's Church Dictionary, the American Church Almanack, and other publications, shall receive attention at our earliest opportunity. We regret that the interesting document from Perth reached us too late for insertion this week.

The greater part of the Supplement which we printed last week, appears again in this number, as it was not sent to all our subscribers.

The appointment of SIR CHARLES BAGOT would seem almost certain, for he had had interviews with Lord Stanley, the Colonial minister, and his name is fell on the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, who was presented included in the London Lists of the New Ministry. To the brief notice of His Excellency, contained in the New York Albion :

"This, like most of the late selections, is a very good one, as Sir Charles is a man of ability, great experience, and conciliatory manners. He was quite popular in this country, although he arrived at a moment when the passions of the people had not had time to coo after the excitement of the war—he being the first minister from Great Britain after the peace of 1814. On his departure the citizens of Washington honoured him with a public dinner. The appointment of such a person to such an important command in proximity to the United States, must be taken as earnest of a desire to preserve the friendly relations

Dodd's Peerage furnishes a few additional particu-

"BAGOT, G. C. B., Creation 1820.-Charles Bagot, P. C., 2nd son of the 1st Lord Bagot, by the dau. of the 2nd Viset. Bolingbroke. Born 1781; mar. 1806, eldest dau. of Lord Maryborough; was under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1807; Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, 1814; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, 1815; Ambassador to the Court of Russia, 1820; Amsador at the Harue, 1824; was created a Privy Councillor on proceeding to Washington, and received the order of the Bath on his return. Residence—82, Eaton Square, London."

The Provincial Journals, with but very few exceptions, have hailed the appointment with great satisfaction.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 13th states that a letter had been received in Kingston on that morning, conveying intelligence of the acquittal of M'Leod: but we believe this announcement to be premature.

The Assizes are now being held throughout the Province, and it is gratifying to know that the calendars generally exhibit a very small amount of crime.

Grogan has been set at liberty by the Provincial Government, without any demand having been preriously made by the American authorities.

We have received a copy of Johnson's Dictionary abridged for the use of Schools, with the addition of Walker's pronunciation &c., printed and published by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay of Montreal and Kingston, at the very moderate price, we believe, of 2s. 6d. We strongly commend this excellent and very neatly printed edition of so indispensable a book to general use, and hope that it will be adopted in every school throughout the Province. It is altogether a very great credit to the Canadian press. We have only ne suggestion to make in reference to it, and that is that all the American vulgarisms and innovations should be omitted from the Appendix, when a second retain most scrupulously every word of Indian origin.
Such words as squiggle, missionate, and redemptioner, and others of the same tribe, are better consigned to oblivion, than introduced to the notice of young Briedition is called for: care being taken, however, to

We have glanced at the Pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, and, on a hasty survey, find them

We should be very glad if Messrs. Armour & Ramsay would compile a Reading Book suitable for children from 7 to 14 years of age, which should contain Lessons, selected from the best English authors, calculated to inspire British feelings and principles into the young Canadian mind. Such a work is very much wanted in this Province, and if judiciously executed would, we should think, prove a profitable undertaking. The character of George III., the execution of Charles I., the death of Wolfe, the capture of the Chesapeake by the Shannon, the conduct of England when threatened with invasion by Bonaparte, and similar themes, could be selected from standard writers, and would foster patriotism and virtue, while furnishing instruction and amusement.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ETOBICOKE. -On Sunday, the 19th September, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Rector, had the annual collection, after the Sermon, at St. Philip's Church, on behalf of the Sunday School,—when the sum of 11. 12s. 6d. was conributed, for the purchase of prize books for the scholars. On the following Sunday, Dr. Phillips performed service at Mr. Coulter's School-house, in the same township, a tation which he occasionally visits, and received a collection amounting to 11. 10s., to be expended in similar rewards to Mr. Coulter's Sunday scholars. The reverend and much-respected Doctor is in the habit of affixing to the Church doors a short statement of the monies which he thus receives from his congregation, and of the manner n which they have been expended. tion of this plan would give great satisfaction, and probably swell the amount of contributions.

MONTREAL.—We are requested to give notice that the class in connexion with the Church of England, established for the purpose of giving plain and familiar expo-Rev. D. Robertson, Assistant Minister, on Thursday evening, the 7th October, at seven o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the building belonging to the Natural History Room of the building belonging to the Natural History Society, Little St. James-street.—Montreal Messenger.

ROMISH CEREMONIES.—A grand religious ceremony took place yesterday at St. Hilaire de Rouville, on the occasion of the erection of a large cross on the summit of the mountain of that parish. A great crowd of persons was attracted by the ceremony, which, from the beauty of the scenery in the neighbourhood and the pageantry which was brought to aid it, was very imposing .- Montreal

Courier, October 7 METHODIST ACADEMY AT COBOURG.—This institution has obtained a charter empowering it to confer degrees, and a grant of 500l. from the Provincial Parliament.— The Rev. Egerton Ryerson has been appointed Principal, and enters upon the office next spring.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHAPEL IN SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday last the foundation stone of the Episcopal Chapel was laid with Masonic honours by Right Worshipful Brother David Birrell, Master of the St. John's Lodge, in presence of the Hon. Lord Bruce, Sir John Halkett, Mr. Colville, of Ochiltree, Mr. Robertson Barclay, of Keavil, and other gentlemen connected with the vestry and committee of management. In a bottle, hermetically sealed, were ited a number of coins of Queen Victoria, with the Courant, Advertiser, and Scotsman, newspapers, and likewise, though last, not least, Miller and Son's Monthly Advertiser, and Clark's Dunfermline Journal. A plentiful supply of corn, oil, and wine being poured on the stone, R. W. Master shortly addressed the members of vestry dents shall consist of all Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, who being members of the Society, shall accept the office; and of such temporal peers and intelligent offspring;" and, in return

ommoners, as, being also members, shall be appointed thereto many valuable disclosures from his former experience, but with Dunfermline Advertiser. [We understand that the Veto for all these sufferings, receives a genteel annuity from controversy, which has so long distracted the Church of Scotland, gave rise to the above chapel; it originated, in fact, in the disgust excited by the violence of the two contending parties. It is thus that good frequently springs out of evil. We rejoice to find that the episcopacy in Scotland is beginning to assume a bolder front, and is rallying around its standard an increasing number of friends and supporters.—Bluckburn Standard.]

The Birmingham Church Building Society held the anniversary last week, when the result of its past labours was reported. It appears two churches have been completed, and a third commenced, and the sum of 25,000%. has been raised.

Convocation .- On Friday, the 20th of August last, the Convocation met in St. Paul's Cathedral, according to the summons received from the Queen. Prayers were read by the Bishop of London, and an eloquent sermon delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce. The clergy to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Convocation was adjourned to the Friday following, then to meet at Westminster, to consider the Queen's Speech, and to form our Supplement, we can now add the following from an address upon it. An unanimous wish, however, that the time might come when Convocation might sit for deliberation on Church affairs, was found to pervade the lower house; and, in obedience to this feeling, a clause was drawn up at the residence of the Venerable the Archdeacon of London, in order to convey this sentiment to the address about to be presented to her Majesty.-On Friday, the 27th, owing to the unavoidable absence of all the bishops from town, the Convocation was again adjourned till the Monday following. On that day both uses met, and the address was amended in the lower house by the proposition above noticed, to the purport, namely, that grave matters, deeply affecting the interests of the Church, were now frequently in agitation, and that, therefore, the clergy assembled in Convocation, expressed the hope that the time might come when her Majesty may be advised to permit Convocation to meet for deliberation The amendment passed unanimously through the lower house, and was adopted by the prelates in the upper house, and so the address passed. Owing to the unsettled state of the ministers of the Crown, the Queen had not appointed a time to receive the address when our informant left town. The Convocation stands adjourned to September 21st. - Gloucestershire Chronicle THE DISSENTING-RADICAL CONFERENCE.—Mr. Oastler,

in a note, in the last number of his "Fleet Papers," says, "The refusal of the Dissenting Ministers to offer up a prayer before they entered upon the proceedings of the day, reminded me of a circumstance which, on the showing of one of the best men I ever knew, proves that their meeting is sinful. When I was a very little boy, I asked the late Rev. Thomas Langdon, Baptist Minister, of Leeds, 'What is Sin?' That holy and devout servant of God replied, 'Richard, when you are about to say or do any thing upon which you cannot ask God's blessing, you may be sure that that is Sin.' These prayerless men have proved that they will despise the blessing of God, rather than forsake the Whigs and the Anti-Corn Law Factory tyrants! They call themselves *Christian* Ministers, and

eject the Lord's Prayer!"
THE POLITICAL PREACHERS.—The Patriot, a Radical Dissenting paper, furnishes the following analysis of the motley group of "denominations" that figured away at the "Anti-Corn-Law Conference," at Manchester. It is quite a curiosity in its way:-

Independent Ministers.. .. 274 | Methodist Baptists Scotch Seceders Congregational Churches Nazarene Church ational Methodist Christian Congregation Total 620

The two "Church of England" clergy, said to have been at the Conference, are entered as "Bostock, H., Establishment, Aylesbury;" and "Spencer, Thomas, A.M., Establishment, Hinton, near Bath." these two reverend gentlemen is only due to the rest of the clergy. [They disgrace the Church.]

of a sermon. We are informed that the more sensible part of his hearers were so disgusted with this awful profanation of the Sabbath, that many of them took their hats and left the chapel, and the affair is likely to end in a regular dissenting schism .- Halifax Guardian.

The political Dissenters of Poole had another Anti-Corn-law gathering at the Independent Meeting House, on Monday evening, under the name of a "Humiliation and Prayer Meeting." The disgusting hypocrisy of this attempt to intermingle religion with the worst features of religion in the control of the contr ditical agitation will however, prove a signal famul

DISSENT FALLING.—The Dissenters continually assert that the support which Dissenters afford to "the cause of is a certain evidence of the state of dissent at home, which we believe to be the case. Listen then to the Patriot, which tells, after mentioning the falling off in the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, that The Directors of the London Missionary Society have just issued an appeal containing the following most alarming announcement:—The average monthly outlay of the society is about 7000l., while its average monthly receipts from the various auxiliaries during the first nine onths of the financial year does not exceed 40001.-Hence arises a deficiency within that period of little less than 20,0001; and to meet this the directors will not only be under the necessity, during the present year, of selling out the whole of the society's funded property, but of providing from 8000l. to 10,000l. additional, unless early remittances from the auxiliaries avert that evil."

APPROACHING EXTINCTION OF THE SOCIALISTS.—The ollowing report, taken from the Anti-Socialist Circular, will be read with much interest, as it shows Socialism to be rapidly on the decline:- The New Moral World, of June 12, contains a long statement of monetary affairs, by which it appears that in addition to the sum of 4981. 14s. 9d. now owing, there has been expended on the Hampshire community experiment since October, 1839, 6081*l*. 12s. 9d. making in all an outlay of 6580l. 7s. 6d. while the present assets amount only to 3876l. 1s. 5d. The report further states, that, estimating the crops at the sa those of last year, there will be a loss of 816l. on the present proceedings. The same number of the New Moral World announces "a levy of 2s. 6d. for each member of the society throughout the branches, for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the general fund for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the general fund for the payment of Missionaries." The levy was to have been sent in by the 24th of June. Up to this day (July 20) only three of the Reading branch have responded to the call. The New Moral World, their weekly organ, formerly contained sixteen pages, the size of *Chambers' Journal*, it is now cut down to eight pages. While the leaders are quarrelling down to eight pages. While the leaders are quarrelling in the camp, the members in the branches are also disagreeing among themselves. The general secretary has publicly called Mr. Owen to account, and required him, in the presence of the delegates in congress assembled, to explain the cause of the treatment he has latterly met with at the hands of Mr. Owen; while the New Mo of the 3d of July, deeply deplores the internal dissensions among the branches, calling upon those who cannot agree with the general plan to seede at once: and the New Moral World, of the 17th of July, attributes chiefly to these dissensions their present fallen and falling condition. In the same number is the address of the central board, declaring they cannot proceed further without additional funds, and acknowledging that the payments of the members "have fallen off during the past year, from the want. of confidence that has grown up among them," &c. They also admit that some of their earliest disciples have left branches during the last two years, and that many have een deterred from joining them on account of the public bloquy to which those are subjected who unite themselves with the society.

CHURCH-RATE MARTYRS.—Martyrdom now-a-days is

ashionable, and, like the influenza, catching. It is the sentimental measles of the age—the putrid fever of society in this nineteenth century. A little bandy-legged fellow of Duck-lane has a conscientious scruple about paying a church-rate, holds out manfully against two shillings and three farthings; goes to a meeting of an anti-pay-any-thing-to-anybody club, and to bed afterwards rather drunk; rises the next morning too seedy to work, and so determines on letting the "vile minion of a bloated and

the incorporated friends of Protestantism, and is handed down by the weeklies as a church-rate martyr.— Metropolitan.

The committee appointed at a numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, held a short time ago, to carry into effect the wishes of the subscribers to pay a tribute of respect to the Rev. J. A. Selwyn, the recently-created Bishop of New Zealand, have determined to present the Rev. Mr. Selwyn with a magnificent service of communion plate for his cathedral in that

Bishop Coleridge has taken his final leave of his diocese, which for more than sixteen years he has presided over with remarkable ability and untiring zeal for the promotion of the holy cause of Christianity. His lordship sailed from Barbadoes in the Fanny, for Bristol, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Barker, and the Rev. Mr. Sealy. Archdeacon Parry has been left Vicar General in the The Duke of Ruland has built this summer a new

chool room at Muston, a village in the Vale of Belvoir, at his own expense.

A legacy of 1000l. has been recently bequeathed to the Church Pastoral Aid Society by the late Thomas Meyrick, of Lesant, Cornwall, Esq., for the special benefit of the principality of Wales.

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF CHARITY.—This society, of recent origin, has lately had the high honour conferred them of the patronage of the Queen Dowager, who has kindly consented to become a subscriber, and to allow her name to appear as patroness of the institution, which is now supported by a great number of ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The present station of the society is in Raven-row, Mile-end, where a home is provided for the sisters when unemployed as nurses, after they have passed through a probationary course at the public hospitals and their moral and religious character approved of by a mmittee of ladies. The objects of this society are to provide experienced nurses for the sick of trustworthy reputation; and, when unengaged by those who can pay for their services, they are engaged in visiting the sick poor in their neighbourhood, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Champneys, the Rector of Whitechapel. of the Key. Mr. Champleys, the Rector of Wintechaper. They are engaged by the society for a term of three or five years, and are paid weekly, whether employed or not, as well as provided with suitable clothing. It is intended to erect a building for them to retire to in their old age, when no longer able to perform the arduous duties of their profession, where they are to be supported at the expense of the society.

The old baptismal font of Llanfigael Church, long used

as a pig-trough, has been restored by the Bishop of

Bangor to its original proper purpose.

The Irish Representative Bishops who sit in Parliament for this Session are—Lord John De La Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh: Hon. Doctor Ludlow Tonson, Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert; Doctor George De La Poer Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore; and Lord Robert P.

Pottenham, Bishop of Clogher.
The late Dean of Armagh.—We last week recorded the death of the Very Reverend Joses Edward Jackson, Dean of Armagh. He retired to rest at Lawson's Hotel, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, on the 10th ult., apparently in usual health; at an early hour on the following morning, finding himself unwell, he sent in haste for medical assist: ance, but before it could be procured a blood-vessel had given way, and in a few seconds life was extinct. The late Dean passed several years of his early life in this town; in 1802 he obtained, at Oxford, the University prize for the English essay, and a Michel Fellowship Queen's College. He began his professional career at Fankersley, near Rotheram, and was some time an offciating minister at Curzon-street Chapel, May Fair, London. Taking advantage of the peace of Amiens to visit France, he was one of those who suffered from the arbitrary decree of Napoleon, and was detained for five years at Verdue, where he exercised the sacred duties of his calling for the benefit of his fellow prisoners. He became subsequently connected with the Diocese of Armagh, in which, by the force of his character and abilities, he rose to considerable distinction. He was the author of several publications upon theological subjects addressed to the exigency of the times, and written in vindication of the principles and general system of the Established Church of England and Ireland. He was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Armagh, upon the death of Viscount Lifford, in the year 1830.—Doncaster Chronicle.

THE LAST GRASP AT PATRONAGE.—The Deanery of

Armagh, vacant by the demise in Paris of the Roy Production, has been conferred by the (late) lord lieutenant on one of his Excellency's chaplains, the Rev. Edward Hudson. Of the newly-appointed Dean's political principles it is sufficient to say, that his promotion is hailed with rapture by the Whig and Radical press, one of the latter organs pathetically lamenting the smallness of the income

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The vacation at Maynooth College this summer extends to two months, for want of sufficient funds to support the students .- Ministeria

REV. HUGH M'NEILE.—Our readers will not esteem it amiss if we inform them that the Rev. Hugh M'Neile is son of the late eminent banker of that name in Ballycastle, Antrim, and is married daughter of the late Archbishop Magee, of Dublin; he has been long celebrated as a very powerful orator, and in England is known by the name of the Irish Lion the polemic debaters. He is in height about six feet; his hair, which was black, is now, it may be said, prematurely grey; no whiskers; a face without a wrinkle; mild, manly, and dignified in his aspect; his voice is clear, musical, and distinct, capable of great power of expansion and compression.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Rev. W. Morgan, of Egloskerry, near Launceston, was the only clergyman in the Launceston district who voted for Mr. Trelawney, the Whig-Radical candidate, in the late contest for East Cornwall.—Western Times.— [We rejoice to hear it.]

AN ANTI-REPEALER PRIEST.—There is to be a great 'demonstration" in favour of repeal held on the common of Carney, in the county of Tipperary, in the course of eight or ten days. The parish priest of Borrisokane, the Rev. Mr. Bermingham, was waited on by his parishioners to attach his signature to the requisition for getting up the affair. The reply of the rev. gentleman was creditable in the highest degree, at the same time affording a melan-choly proof of the unsoundness of that voluntary system of paying the Roman Catholic clergy, which, in effect, leaves them little better than mere pensioners on the bounty of a capricious and uneducated peasantry, to whose worst passions they are often compelled to minister. Mr. Bermingham's answer is reported to have been as follows

"I do not think," said he, "it is quite certain that the repeal of the union, if carried, would be productive of all the advantages you speak of; but, allowing it would, the measure is impracticable. It never can be carried but by one means—the sword; and this is a means I could approve, as it would involve your ruin. Besides," added the rev. gentleman, "the Tories are just coming into power; they promise pretty fairly, and they may do even nore for Ireland than the Whigs; at all events, they should get a fair trial. Acting on my private opinions, I would rather decline signing the requisition; but as I am your public and paid servant, if you persist in wishing me to sign it, I cannot refuse doing s CLOSING A CHAPEL AGAINST THE PRIEST.—The parish

of Ballintubber, about six miles from this town, was on Sunday last thrown into a state of great agitation. the curate reaching the chapel, where he was appointed to celebrate mass, he found the doors closed against him; he was, of course, surprised at this, asked the reason, and was told that the congregation would not allow the door to be opened or mass to be said there, because of the removal of the Rev. Mr. — Father Whelan, late of Islandeady, the "cursing" parish, and appointed to Bal lintubber in the room of the curate removed, remonstrated and threatened the thunders of the church; but it was of no use, the people would not give way, nor quail before the angry father, but, on the contrary, spoke to him in a way not very complimentary to Islandeady. They said they wanted no Islandeady priests there—no priests from the parish where people were cursed from the altar, abused them, that the society has not increased the number of its and called nicknames, "burnt shins," "bracked shine &c. the epithets sworn to have been bestowed by Father Mike Gallagher from the altar on some of his flock. short, it was evident that the congregation at Ballintubber were in such a state of insurrection, from having beet deprived of their favourite elergyman, that they would not appeased. They refused to open the chapel or hear

Father Whelan, who was obliged to go away and leave mass unsaid.—Mayo Constitution.

PRIESTLY DENUNCIATIONS.—On Sunday last, Mr. John Fenlon, a respectable Roman Catholic, was denounced from the altar by a priest in the neighbourhood of New townbarry, for voting for Colonel Bruen. This scion of Maynooth stated, "he had no rascal in the parish, but there was one in Myshall parish that no one should deal

advised his chaccordingly on home in accordingly peace, who th political anime TEETOTALI Mayo priests, absolved pers have proclaim inscience wh CONSECRAT CHURCH.-W of the Vicar, 1 the Churchme hood. The n the able archi

but looking under which to adhere to t that he has de own fame as The cost of window, the believe, consindividual de which which stands Esq., at a conpresented by special subsc of Leeds mannot the fines ruly an hor ted to the v privileges o on Thursda kingdom, s The presenthe Bishop Ross and A surplices, a was long; solemnity b day be reme to be presen preached the t is, in fact tive proclair with his ma pression of great emph

a wig. On and adds to In age he ar those who l talents, and the compared of the excited by vanced far sojourn (his with the qu and warm him that was worth were occas to be envie to nearly morrow; that at leas this, becau which wil immense e honourabl fication of the Churc of the last of the last LEEDS

Parish ch

official ar preached con of C

A. M., P

the Ven.

exact am

the preac

Jersey, 65 worth, 1 London, 8 liam Gre Sunday n -8d.; Sun Sunday e 1s.; done secration brethren.
clergy of
be given
pounds,
families.
pounds of
Leeds In

At each Service the week building other ne after the has also the new Bishop soon be On M Gravese B. A., of clergym having ward's I rable So The Re-and four bers as don, in

and est was th and w get acc Ceived Royal waitin attendi

advised his children to be turned out of the school, and accordingly on next day the schoolmaster turned them home in accordance with the advice of this minister of Chancellor of the Duchy of Peace, who thus prostituted his functions to gratify his Political animosity against a respectable man.—Carlow

TEETOTALISM .- The Mayo Constitution states that the Mayo priests, through the influence of Dr. M'Hale, have absolved persons from the vow of total abstinence, and have proclaimed their willingness to break the chains of conscience which Father Mathew has imposed upon tecture. Woods and Forests ...

Master-General of the Ordnance...

Secretary of the Admiralty

Solicitor General.....

Lord Chamberlain.....

Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners

Vice-Chamberlain.... Treasurer of the Household....

Controller of the Household

Lords in Waiting

Grooms in Waiting

Equerry in Ordinary.....

Ladies of the Bedchamber.....

Lord in Waiting.....

men of Fermanagh

ren" continues as tollows:-

Groom of the Stole.....

Sergeant-at-Arms.....

Mistress of the Robes.....

Lord Steward..... Master of the Horse....

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD

Vice - President of the Board of W. E. Gladstone.

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury ... Sir T. Fremantle. Consecration and Opening of Leeds Parish CHURCH.—We owe this beautiful edifice to the ardent zeal of the Vicar, Dr. Hook, and the liberality and devotion of Secretaries of the Board of Controul J. Emerson Tennent. Home Under Secretary...... the Churchmen of Leeds and the immediate neighbour-hood. The means placed at the disposal of Mr. Chantrell, the able architect, precluded him from doing all he wished; Foreign Under Secretary..... Colonial Under Secretary. but looking at those means, and the many restrictions under which he unavoidably laboured by being compelled Lords of the Treasury to adhere to the site of the old edifice, it must be admitted that he has done wonders, and raised a monument to his own fame as well as a temple of worship to the Almighty The cost of the entire erection, with the stained gla window, the organ, and interior decorations, will, we Lords of the Admiralty believe, considerably exceed 30,000%. Many splendic individual donations have been made; foremost ar which stands that of the east window by Thomas Blayds, Storekeeper of the Ordnance..... Esq., at a cost of nearly 2000/. The west window was Presented by the patrons; the organ is the result of a special subscription. Taken as a whole, the parish church of Leeds may be fairly pronounced one of the finest, if not the finest, in the kingdom. All the internal arrange-Attorney-General..... ments are admirable; the tout ensemble brilliant. truly an honour to Leeds; and those who have contribu-Lord Advocate of Scotland truly an honour to Leeds; and those who have contributed to the work ought to consider it one of the greatest privileges of their lives. The number of persons present, on Thursday, some of them from distant parts of the kingdom, shows the deep interest inspired by the event. The presence of the Venerable Archbishop of York, of the Bishop of Ripon, of the Bishops of New Jersey and Ross and Argyll, and nearly 400 clergymen, all in their surplices, added to that interest. The principal service Solicitor-General of Scotland Lord Chancellor..... Chief Secretary..... surplices, added to that interest. The principal service was long; but its beautiful simplicity and impressive solemnity banished all sense of weariness. Long will the day be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present. Dr. Doane, the Bishop of New Jersey, Preached the principal sermon. He commanded profound attention. His style is vigorous, and his accent peculiar; it is in factor there a most effect. it is, in fact, American; but he is altogether a most effective proclaimer of God's truth. His person harmonise with his manner. Tall, with a keen yet benevolent ex-pression of countenance; a deep toned and flexible voice; great emphasis; and skilful pauses. He does not wear a wig. On the contrary, his hair floats in the breeze, and adds to the picturesqueness of his general aspect. In age he appears to be about 56. We understand that he venerated and beloved in his own diocese, for those who know him best can best appreciate his virtues, talents, and unquenchable zeal. If we might be allowed the comparison, we should be inclined to term him the Paul of the Western Church. Scarcely less interest was excited by the venerable Archbishop, who, though advanced far beyond the ordinary duration of man's earthly sojourn (his grace being in his eighty-fifth year), mingles with the qualities of age much of the firmness, decision, and warm feeling of a more youthful stage of life. Those who remember him 30 or 40 years ago, still recognise in him that dignity of manner, that charm of voice and accent, which then captivated. His Grace's reception was worthy of his piety and beneficence. His feelings were occasionally strongly excited; but they were feelings to be envied. The collections, up to last night, amounted to nearly 10001. There will be further collections tomorrow; and we hope to be able to announce next week that at least 1200l. have been realised. We lay stress on this, because the fund still falls considerably short of that which will be wanted to put the finishing stroke to this immense effort of private bounty. That effort is the more honourable when we call to mind the fact that the re-edification of the which fication of the parish church is only a part of that which the Churchmen of Leeds have accomplished in the course of the last seven years.—Leeds Intelligencer.

LEEDS PARISH CHURCH.—On Sunday last, the services connected with

connected with the consecration and re-opening of the parish church of Leeds were continued according to the official announcements. Let's resing the sermon was parish church of Leeds were continued according to the official announcements. In the morning, the sermon was preached by the Ven. Charles Musgrave, D. D., Archdeacon of Craven; in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Jebb, A. M., Prebendary of Limerick; and in the evening by the Ven. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M., Archdeacon of the East Riding. The following statement shows the exact amount collected at each service with the name of the preacher.—Thursday morning the Rishop of New Jersey, 620l. 14s. 3d; Thursday evening, Rev. W. Dodsworth, Incumbent of Christ Church, Regent's Park, London, 86l. 1s. 1d.; Friday morning, the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar, 150l. the Vicar, 159/. 16s. 10d.; Friday evening, the Rev. William Gresley, Prebendary of Lichfield, 57l. 16s. 11d.; Sunday morning, the Ven. Charles Musgrave, 1661. 18s.
Sunday morning, the Ven. Charles Musgrave, 1661. 18s.
Sunday afternoon, the Rev. John Jebb, 11l. 16s.;
Sunday evening, the Ven. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, 87l.
Is.; donations, 75l. 10s.; total, 1255l. 14s. 9d. In our account last week of the proceedings connected with the consecration of the parish charge we omitted one very gratilying circumstance. In order that the poorer Churchmen in the town might rejoice that day with their richer brethren, a considerable sum of money was raised by the clergy of clergy of the parish church for the purchase of meat, to given away in portions of two, four, six, and eight pounds, according to the circumstances of the respective families. Seven oxen were purchased, and about 5000 pounds of meat given away to upwards of 1500 families.— Leeds Intelligencer.

At each of the new churches at Bethnal-green, Divine At each of the new churches at Bennar-green, Service is performed morning and evening every day in the week, pursuant to a considerable bequest in aid of the building fund, and the same is to be adopted at all the other. other new churches in this parish, which are to be named after the Twelve Apostles. Service twice each week-day has also been introduced at Shoreditch Church. Two of the new Bethnal-green churches, at Friar's Mount and in Bishon Beauth and the new Bethnal-green churches, at Friar's Mount and in lieving in its justice, he would be found stubbornly adhering to

The new Bethnal-green churches, at Friar's Mount and in Bishop Bonner's Fields, are nearly completed, and will some be ready for consecration.

On Monday last the barque Prince George sailed from Gravesend, having on board the Rev. F. Downes Panter, B. A., of Trinity College, Oxford, together with two other clergymen (Rev. Messrs. Roche and Roberts), all three having been recently appening Chapting the Prince Ed. aving been recently appointed Chaplains to Prince Ed-ard's Island, in the diocese of Nova Scotia, by the vene-able Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Rev. Mr. Panter (who is accompanied by his lady and four children) is well known to many of our subscribers as the late exemplary Curate of Laindon and Basildon, in this country, and carries with him the respect and esterns of the country of the country.

up able

Ided

hing

him;

and esteem of a large circle of friends.—Essex Standard. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—To show what early hours the Duke of Wellington still continues to keep, it may be mentioned that his Grace was walking in the parks between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning; and that he attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at a quarter be averaged by the public divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The noble duke was there before the reverend official and his attendants, and waited nearly and waited nearly a quarter of an hour before he could get access to the Chapel.—Morning paper. [We have received a letter from the Rev. C. Wesley, chaplain at the Royal Chapel static has been contained by the Royal Chapel, stating that his Grace was not kept in waiting through the tardiness of the Rev. official or his attendants. The Rev. gentleman adds, "To us the early devotional visits of the illustrious Duke (and they are confined neither to appear mornings nor genial weather) confined neither to summer mornings nor genial weather) are no novelty, so that they are not calculated to take us by surprise. by surprise: and the time at which our matins invariably lace clock."

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following is, we are informed, both a correct and a complete list of the recent appointments:—

CABINET.

| | Duke | of V | Vellin |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| of the | Treasury | | |
| ellor | | | |
| of the | Exchequ | ier | |
| the C | ouncil | | |
| | , ouncini, | | |
| etary | | | |
| cretary | , | | |
| cretari | , | ***** | |
| of the | Admiral | tv | |
| f the T | Roard of | Con | troul |
| f the 1 | Board of | Tro | de |
| War | Joana Or | 110 | ше |
| | the Contractory of the I | of the Treasury ellor | Duke of Vote of the Treasury |

master of the Forces.....

Sir R. Peel. Lord Lyndhurst. Right Hon. H. Goulburn Lord Wharncliffe. Duke of Buckingham. Sir James Graham. Earl of Aberdeen. Earl of Haddington. Lord Ellenborough. Sir H. Hardinge. reasurer of the Navy and Pay- { Sir E. Knatchbull.

and all its weaknesses, is likewise closed. The 'Conservative' 29. Do. of Eneas Bell ... party, the new invention in politics, heir to the virtues but not NOT IN THE CABINET. to the vices of the Tories, now claims to try its hand at setting Lord Lowther. straight all that is out of joint in the world. The people look on, not without solicitude, to see the characters which are to Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan- Lord G. Somerset be first inscribed in the new blank page of history."

LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF HUNTINGBON.—At the moment Earl of Lincoln. Alexander Milne, Esq. Charles A. Gore, Esq.

Sir G. Murray.

Sir G. Clerk.

Hon, W. Baring,

Lord Canning.

H. Baring.

Hon. C. M. Sutton.

G. W. Hope.

Alexander Pringle.

J. Young. J. Milnes Gaskell.

Sir G. Seymour.

J. R. Bonham

Sir W. Rae

Duncan M'Neil.

Earl de Grey.

Sir E. Sugden. Lord Eliot.

- Blackburne, Q. C.

Sergeant Jackson. [The Morning Post says Mr.

Pennefeather.

Earl Delawarr.

Earl of Jersey

Earl of Rosslyr

Earl Jermyn.

Lord Aboyne.

Lord Rivers.

Lord Byron

Lord Hardwicke.

Earl of Warwick.

Viscount Sydney. Earl of Morton.

Marquis of Ormonde.

Ormsby Gore. Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot

Duchess of Buccleuch.

Marchioness Camden.

Lady Lyttelton.

Lady Portman.

Colonel Perceval.

Lady Barbam Countess of Charlemont.

Clerk Marshall..... Lord C. Wellesley.

SIR R. PEEL'S IRISH APPOINTMENTS.—The fact is, that, notwithstanding the momentary distrust groundlessly emanating from a solitary Dublin newspaper in the Tory interest, the entire body of Irish Conservatives, whether leaders or followers,

are as cordially satisfied with the new Irish appointments (Lord Eliot's included) as if they had had them of their own making.

With Lord Eliot we have occasionally had the misfortune to differ, and seriously too; but that his Lordship is a nobleman not merely of affable and prepossessing manners, but of excel-

lent talents and unswerving attachment to sound constitutional

principles, is just as undeniable as that his acceptance of office under Sir Robert Peel is a virtual pledge that he will do nothing in any shape or form inconsistent with the instructions and general policy of his chief.

Nay, Mr. O'Connell himself, as appears from the last meeting of his content of the instructions of the instructions of the instructions of the instruction of his content of the instruction of the instruction

ing of his repeal cabal, is obliged to go a seeking to get even a colourable hit at the new Irish arrangements; of which, indeed, in spite of his eagerness to malign them, he is forced to express

himself in such a moderate strain as amounts to positive praise.

What does he say on this point? "Lord De Grey was ap-

pointed to the Vice Royalty of Ireland. He believed that his Lordship was sincere in his desire to act with justice. He is

Thus, not a single objection can Mr. O'Connell find against

men in Fermanagh. But the learned "Accuser of the Breth-

think favourably of him, and he had no doubt his Lordship would be a fair man if he were free from temptation. (Hear.) He was a mild man, of kind manners, had the credit of having

a generous disposition and marked courtesy; he believed he

cation." And he finishes with an affected scoff at "Ned Litton.

tools are in his hand. He enters upon the task, he says, with

confidence, but with an awful sense of responsibility. In both particulars he is right. He never had so much power as he

has at this moment; rivals have died off, become superannuated,

or been outgrown by his own increasing reputation: he has gained additional influence by the refusal of place burdened with derogatory conditions, in 1837, and by the more popular

less and eager of his own party fear him more, the people less. He never had such opportunity; for he has to satisfy a people who have been satiated with promises in proportion as they have been starved in deeds. He never had so much difficulty:

for it is not party excitement with which he now has to deal

but with a country's ruin or salvation, amidst large and immi-

nent dangers and powerful conflicting interests. He never had so much expected of him; he succeeds to a ministry who have

accustomed the people to the expectation of political advance-

ment, to the exercise of popular power, and to deference from the 'constituted authorities;' and he has himself boasted of

they are to reconcile the popular appetite for improvement with the old affection for existing forms and institutions. He pro-

claims, and common sense anticipated the proclamation, that the old Tory rule is not to be restored—it has passed away for

ever. The decade of Whig rule, with all its brilliant intention

what the 'Conservative' party, his own creation, can do-he

dispositions which he has exhibited in the interval-the

"The Irish Secretary was Lord Eliot. He was disposed to

Viscount Hawarden. Captain Meynell.

Marquis of Lothian. Lord Forrester.

Lord Ernest Bruce.

Sir G. Cockburn. Admiral Sir W. Gage.

Hon. Captain Gordon.

Colonel Jonathan Pee

Hon. Sidney Herbert.

of our going to press, we received information that the Duke of Manchester, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, had resigned, and that the Earl of Sandwich had been appointed in his stead. During the last few weeks there will, no doubt, be many other resignations, of which this is merely the forerunner. Several of the Irish Judges have for a long time past been anxious to resign, but, like the Duke of Manchester, have not been permitted by their party.—Cambridge Independ-

EARL GREY .- The now openly avowed Conservative Duke

EARL GREY.—The now openly avowed Conservative Duke of Richmond is honoured with the proxy vote of Earl Grey in the House of Lords.—Newcastle Journal.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—Alderman Thompson, a Conservative, has resigned his seat for Sunderland to stand for Westmoreland, and Lord Howick, a Whig, has defeated the Tory candidate, Mr. W. Attwood. This loss is made up by the return of Mr. B. Cochrane, a Conservative, for Bridport, in the room of Mr. Warburton, a Whig, resigned. Mr. Busfield, Radical, has defeated Mr. Wilberforce at Bradford, but as the late member was also a Radical, this makes no change.

The Radical press have vied with each other in calumniating Mr. Grogan, M. P. for Dublin. They have designated him an exterminator of Roman Catholics; but as one fact is worth a thousand assertions, the following fact proves the fallacy and injustice of the scurrilous attack upon his character :- A confectioner in this city, a Roman Catholic, with whom Mr. Grogan was in the habit of dealing voted for Messrs. O'Connell and Hutton at the late election. Mr. Grogan, conceiving that he should have voted for him, discontinued his custom at the house. The confectioner became embarrassed. Mr. Grogar went to him, and said—"You voted against me; I was displeased at it, because I considered that you should have supported me. I discontinued my custom; but you are now in difficulties; and I will do all I can to assist you; here is a hundred pound note." Mr. Grogan handed the money to the man and left

the shop .- Morning Herald. HALIFAX MAIL STEAM SHIPS .- We understand that Mr. Cunard, the contractor with the government for carrying the Halifax mail, has had the allowance raised from 60,000l. to 80,000l. per annum, the mails now running twice a month each way; but as soon as he shall run every week he is to have 160,000*l*. per amum. The addition made to the sum received from government is 24,000*l*. per annum, which will make the whole sum 84,000l. This addition has, we believe, been made on condition of the contractor doing, at the requirement of the government, certain extra services in the conveyance of the mails. Last year only one mail was despatched in the month of November, this year there will be two. But in the month of March next, instead of two mails being dispatched, there will be only one mail forwarded. In March tew passengers offer, and the voyage is rendered rather dangerous from the ice which usually, at that period, floats in the track of the steamers.

The President.—The wreck of a large steamer has been

seen near the Azores. It is conjectured to be the remains of the unfortunate President. ENGLISH MANUFACTURES .- I am more impressed with the wealth and resources of England since I left it, but I am less surprised at them. The compass of this Portuguese vessel was made at Wapping; the quadrant in Holborn; their knives are stamped "sheer steel;" the bell for the watch, and the iron of the windlass, are from an English foundry; the captain uses an English watch, and calculates by John Hamilton Moore's Seaman's Complete Daily Assistant; "sail-maker" is stamped on one of the sails, and the passengers are dressed in Manchester prints or Leeds cloth. Every where it is the same; you meet in the solitary mountain paths of the almost unknown islands, a pedlar with two square boxes slung on each side of his ass, and see him in the villages tempting the women with the bright handkerchiefs and gay prints from Manchester. In the obscurest village, the neat blue paper needle-case from Birmingham hange from a string at a cottage door-way, to tell that English needles are sold within; and in crossing in an open boat between two of the remotest islands, Flores and Corvo, an English sailmaker's name and residence were printed legibly on the sail. tells me that the other evening he had just landed in a fishing hamlet-a lonely place at the mouth of a deep ravine which parts two gloomy mountain ridges—when his reveries were disturbed by a fellow passenger, who, having caught sight of some village girls, suddenly exclaimed, "Look, those are all my prints."—Residence in the Azores.

Canada.

McLeon .- By the steamer Gore we received on the 13th ntelligence from Utica, up to Saturday evening last, when the court closed. Mr. Spencer's address to the Jury entitles him to the favourable opinion of the Canadian public. There is no direct testimony whatever to identify McLeod as being one of the party who destroyed the Caroline, beyond the very equivo cal evidence of several refugee patriots, who agree in swearing that they saw McLeod embark in the boats which left th Canadian side the night of the Caroline affair-that they also saw him leave the boats on their return—and that he displayed a sword and pistol with stains of blood on them, boasting that it was "Yankee blood." The evidence for the defence was commenced on Thursday, 7th instant, and the proof of an Alibi is clearly established by a host of unimpeach whose direct testimony is sustained in all its leading particulars by the depositions and evidence, taken by commission, of the parties who were notoriously concerned in the affair. Among Lord De Grey, except that he is auxious to act with justice; that he has highly respectable connexions; and that there are Orangehe witnesses for the defence were Mr. Press of Niagara, Mr Gilkison of the same place, and others, who show that McLeod was in their company or under their observation from the afternoon of the day of the Caroline affair, till they parted with him at Capt. Morrison's, about 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. Capt. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, and two members of their family, prove that McLeod was in their house the whole night family, prove that McLeod was in their house the whole night of the destruction of the Caroline—that he took tes there, slept there, and left the house the following morning. Besides this conclusive evidence, several other witnesses prove that they saw McLeod in other places, at the times the witnesses for the prosecution swear they saw him stepping into the boats. Sir A. McNab, Messrs. Harris, Hector, McCormick, Cleverly, Battersby Armour, Zealand, and others, who formed the crews of the boats which ware concerned in the contract of the Caroline. was as well disposed as any man among the Tories, but he had no strength of mind. No man was so hard to deal with as an honest man under bad influence; he would act with unrelenting firmness in every case that he would be concerned in; not formof the boats which were concerned in the capture of the Caroline, all agree in proving that McLeod was not present among them.

Ou behalf of "the sovereign people" some fresh witnesses were brought forward to rebut the testimony for the defence, but no material contradiction was sustained. At 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, the Counsel for both the prosecution and defence the Solicitor-General, he has nothing worse to allege than that "this man was the decided enemy of the plan of national edustated that their respective evidence was closed. It was then understood that the Counsel's address to the Jury should commence on Monday, and the Judge's charge be given the same day, so that the whole case might be left to the Jury if possible because that learned and respectable gentleman is to be made serjeant—it being pretty well known that Mr. Litton extorts that evening. From all that we have read, and we have given the various published reports an attentive perusal, we are sanguine of McLeod's acquittal—but whether the mob will allow impartial justice to flow unimpeded by the obstructions of from O'Connell in private life a much higher respect than the But while on these grounds we confidently expect that the advent of the new administration will be generally acceptable in Ireland, there appears to be comparatively little regret that the Whigs have ceased to reign. Judging from our correspondent's account of the ex-Lord-Lieutenant's departure, one national animosity is a fearful question, fraught with number-less difficulties, and hard to be answered,—God of his mercy grant that our worst apprehensions be not realized .- Toronto would conclude that the people were by no means surprive see his Lordship's back. A farewell procession, it seems, could not be trumped up with any flattering effect. The whole affair was a flat failure. His Lordship's journey to his long home as

Capt. Boxer, R. N., has been sent with despatches to Sir R. Jackson, from Admiral Sir C. Adam, Commanding on the Halifax Station. It is stated that he will remain, on some service, in Canada.

We give in an abridged form, the following appropriations made in the Bill, passed during the late Session, for the salaries of the officers of the two Houses, as well as the pensions of the retired officers of the Legislatures of the late Provinces of Upper RADICAL OPINION OF SIR R. PEEL .- (From the St. James' RADICAL OPINION OF SIR R. PEEL.—(From the St. James' Chronicle.)—We have great pleasure in making the following extract from the Spectator. The Spectator is a journal second in ability to none in Europe, and it has long been the organ of all Liberal opinions which upright and honourable men can maintain. We believe that in the extract that we give it speaks the sentiments of every honest Liberal in the empire:

"The new minister's field of labour is now before him; his

| | and Lower Canada: | 400 | |
|---|--|--------|----|
| ۱ | | Curren | ie |
| l | 1. Speaker of the Legislative Council for expenses | £500 | į |
| ١ | 2. Salary of Clerk of the Legislative Counci! | 500 | d |
| ı | 3. Two Assistant Clerks, £350 | .00 | d |
| ١ | 4. Salary of Clerk of Committees, to act also as | | |
| ١ | Law Clerk and Translator | 350 | |
| ١ | 5. Master in Chancery | 100 | |
| ١ | 6. Usher of the Black Rod | 100 | |
| | 7. Sergeant at Arms, of Council | 100 | |
| | 8. Chaplain of Council, and to act as Librarian | 200 | |
| | 9. Door keeper of do | 60 | |
| | 10. Salary of Head Messenger of do | 135 | |
| | 11. Do. of three Messengers do | 135 | |
| | 12. Do. of Speaker of the Assembly | 1000 | |
| | 13. Do. of Clerk of do | 500 | |
| | 14. Do. of Assistant Clerk of do | 400 | |
| | 15. Do. of English Translator and Law Clerk | | |
| | of do | 350 | |
| | 16. Do. of French do. of do | 250 | |
| | 17. Do. of Sergeant at Arms of do | 100 | |
| | 18. Do. of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 150 | |
| | 19. Pension of the Hon. W. Smith | . 393 | |
| | 20. Do. of the Hon. Charles de Lery | . 266 | |
| | 21. Do. of Jacques Voyer, Esq | . 166 | |
| | 22. Do. of William Ginger | . 66 | |
| , | 23. Do. of Louis Moreau | . 20 | |
| ı | 24. Do. of Louis B. Pinguet | . 66 | |
| | 25. Do. of David Jardine | . 133 | |
| t | 26. Do. of Wm. Coates | . 133 | |
| r | 27. Do. of do | . 100 | |
| 3 | 28. Do. of Jasper Brewer | . 133 | |
| | | | |

Do. of Francois Rodrigue.....

MURDER IN St. CATHARINE'S .- A Coroner's Inquest was MURDER IN ST. CATHARINE'S.—A Coroner's induces was held, on Sunday last, over the body of a young coloured man, named William Brown, who was found dead, or nearly so, on the night previous, in one of the most public streets of our village. The circumstances of this shocking affair, are as followed. lows :- It appears a rumour got in circulation, that a coloured man was married, or about to marry a white girl, which so aroused the indignation of a certain class of our population, aroused the indignation of a certain class of our population, (many of whom are transient persons), that they determined to get up a charivari, on the occasion, and some of them even threatened personal violence. On arriving at the house where the supposed wedding was said to have been held, the party discovered that there was no foundation whatever for the report alluded to, when they retired; and in passing down the street, thus disappointed in their expected game, they met the deceased on horseback, who had just come into town, from the Forty Mile Creek, and was on his way to the tavern to put up his orse. Some one of the party threw a large stone, which struck him on the head, and caused almost immediate death. After a long and patient investigation, the Jury were unable to indentify the guilty individual, and accordingly returned a verdict to that effect.—St. Catharine's Journal.

(From the Supplement to The Church, of Saturday, October 9, 1841.

From the New York Extra Sun, Oct. 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER

The steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock, P.M., 14th ult.

The official London Gazette gives several appointments in ne new Ministerial list, but they are not of much importance.
PARLYAMENT, Sept. 6.—The House of Lords reassembled this day, when the change of seats customary upon the accession of a new administration to office took place. Sept. 8.—The business of the day having been disposed or, the House adjourned to Sept. 20. The House of Commons reassembled Sept. 6th, but the business is not of particular interest. The House adjourned Sept. 8th till the 16th, when it again assembled, and Sir Robert Peel made a short speech, in which he stated what he had to propose with respect to the course of business during the sitting. He intended to adopt, without exception and without alteration, the estimates submitted by the [late] Ministers. With respect to expiring laws, it would be necessary to make provision for their continuance: he proposed to continue the existing Poor Law, with its present establishment, to the 31st of next July. With respect to finance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take the opportunity of the earliest committee of Ways and Means to state the details of the measures neces sary for the public service. The total sum would be about two and a half millions. The permanent measures of finance, which would be necessary for the equalization of revenue and expenditure, it was not the intention of Ministers in the present session to announce, and he must solicit a like interval for stating their intentions in regard to other measures of great importance, the duty of forming the new Administration had so occupied his time, that it had been impossible for him yet to mature his decisions. Lord John Russell replied by stating, that he heard with great regret that it was not Sir Robert Peel's intention to bring forward any important measure in the present session; he thought, considering the time which had clapsed since the principal of the now-pending questions had come under the public consideration, that Ministers ought to have been ared with some proposals in connection with subjects of so nuch consequence to the country.

Sept. 17th.—Sir Robert Peel having moved the order of the

day, that the House go into a Committee of Supply, Lord John Russell rose and made a long speech, in which he stated the course which he thought ought to be pursued with reference to the present state of public affairs. Sir Robert Peel replied, that he should not alter his decisions, as stated to the House.— Lord Palmerston regretted the course taken, and said it would not be satisfactory to the country. A long and uninteresting discussion then ensued, which ended in Mr. Fielden moving an nendment, calling on the House, before granting the Supplies, take into consideration the business of the country. Dr. Bowring seconded the motion, and on a division, the original motion was carried by 149 to 41. The House then went into Committee of Supply. Some miscellaneous estimates were then voted, and the House adjourned to the 20th.

Mr. James Curtis, of Ohio, has been making speeches in everal large towns in England, about the capability and rillinguess of America to supply England with corn. The ople of Manchester had asked him to write home that the n-laws should be repealed.

The old banking house of Hobhouse & Co., of Bath, have opped payment.

Daniel O'Connell continues to attend the repeal meetings in

Ireland, and is very violent against the new cabinet. He boasts of the aid he receives from America, and says that a large emittance from New York was expected soon.

FRANCE.—The most important news from Paris is that respecting an attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family on the 13th ult. It appears that the Duke d'Aumale, who had marched with the 17th Light Infautry through France from March 2018. respecting an attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family on the 13th ult. It appears that the Duke d'Aumale, who had marched with the 17th Light Infantry through France from Marseilles, had just arrived in Paris, and while proceeding at the head of his tegiment, together with his three brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Montpelier, an assassin, named Pappard, discharged a pistol at him; but fortunately the shet did not take affect. Pannard was instantly arrested. named Pappard, discharged a pistol at him; but fortunately the shot did not take effect. Pappard was instantly arrested.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Paris. Groups of loose characters paraded the streets, uttering seditious cries-"a bas Louis Philippe—a bas Guizot—we must have blood," we heard. The mobs were dispersed without a riot taking place. The Census had caused very disagreeable events in the South of France, where frightful disorders had taken place. The people fire on the military at Cleremont in Avergne killing and inding several. The troops succeeded in putting the The disturbances in most places had nearly subsided

FRENCH AFRICA.—Toulon, Sept. 11, (received the 13th.) The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine.—The situa-tion of the provinces of the West is continually improving;— 10,000 Medjehers are now on our side, and thanks to their medium, Mostaganem attends with supplies. The submission of the Bordgia, who have sent in hostages, is considered as likely to take place soon; and their example will necessarily bring about the surrender of the Grarrabs. The Arabs, who had abandoned our Dourairs and Smelas, are asking for leave to return. There is no longer any talk of Abd-el-Kader, who does not give any obstacles to these desertions; and it is hence concluded that the autumn campaign will subdue him completely. There is nothing new from Mahon.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Spain and Portugal are on the worst terms. Many fear that a war between them is inevitable. The Regent of Spain is well disposed for a rupture with Dona

ITALY .- A letter from Florence says, that on the 4th of September a hostile meeting took place between Dr. Cook, attached to the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Mr. Plowden, a banker at Florence. They fired at four paces distant, and Dr. Cook was shot dead. Mr. Plowden was arrested in his flight towards Modena.

GREECE.-The new Greek ministry is at an end. Mavroordato, worn out by the obstacles thrown in his way by King Otho, has definitely resigned, and another cabinet had been formed. The affairs of Greece were daily becoming more complicated, and an insurrection against the Bavarian rule was

The British Queen steamer arrived at Antwerp, Sept. 9. AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Morning Post states that the notes of Prince Metternich had pro-0 0 | cured the assent of France to the disarming of Europe. reduction of the Austrian army is to take place in October, when, it is said, the entire Landwehr will be dismissed.

PRUSSIA .- It is stated that the differences between Prussia and the Holy See had been adjusted by means of mutual con 0 0 cessions, and that the King had conferred a decoration on the O 0 Prussian negotiator, in testimony of his satisfaction.
O 0 Lord Ponsonby was about to leave Constantinople for Eng-

The Candian Insurrection was completely at an end, and

0 0 Mustapha Pacha had returned to Candia. EGYPT.—The Pacha, who was perfectly satisfied with the present position of affairs, was amusing himself in reading the Turkish translations of the correspondence relative to the affairs of the East, which he had received from London. He had

0 0 caused one of his officers to be flogged to death in the very hall where he had promulgated the hatti-scheriff of Gulhana, shortly 0 0 after his submission.

Syria.—Things are represented to be in a very bad state in 6 6 Syria. The mountaineers are quite unruly, and had begun to

13 4 fight amongst themselves. THE HARVEST .- The barvest is now fairly ended in many 13 4 of the southern counties, although in the north it is still ex-0 0 posed to danger. Undoubtedly the result turns out much bet-13 4 ter than was expected a month or six weeks ago, though still

18 0 0 half, or three millions of quarters of wheat from foreign conn-18 0 0 tries, in addition to our domestic supplies, to feed the population of Great Britain until the autumn of 1842.—London Atlas.

State of Trade.—At Manchester the whole of this week, as regards business, may be reported a blank; fewer operations as regards business, may be reported, even at the most dull season of the year, and this is the time of the year of all others that business is most brisk. We must, however, except the fustian trade, as in both fustians and cords a large amount of business has been done, and even at improved rates; indeed it is the only branch that can be said to be healthy. Prices both for goods and yarns may be reported lower, although in yarns for the Russian market some demand may be noticed. The print trade is very bad, and many print works are only half employed.

THE TEA MARKET.—The knowledge that about two thirds

of the usual annual supply of tea was in course of shipment for England, when the last letters from Canton were despatched, has frightened the speculators, and caused a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. in the price of the article here; but the importers do not appear to sell at this reduction so readily as the specu-TRADE AND COMMERCE. - The business of the port of Lon-

a has netirely improved this week, but still there is an absence of any thing like general activity. The tea trade is in a much more quiescent state than was anticipated. The next advices from Canton are looked for with much interest.— London Jour, Com. Sept. 18.

BANK OF ENGLAND .- The meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England has just closed, and the dividend declared is the same as that of the last, being 3½ per cent. on the half year ending the 10th proximo. The affairs of the corporation appear to be progressing satisfactorily, as the dividend is made out of the profit; leaving a surplus of £7725 to be carried to the rest, which is now £2,862,066.

Sept. 18th.—Money in good demand, and Stocks are steady this morning. Consols for money 88\frac{3}{4} to 79\frac{7}{6}, and for the Account 90\frac{1}{2} to 90\frac{1}{4}; New 3\frac{1}{2} per cents, 98\frac{2}{3} to 99; Exchequer

Two o'clock.—Consols remain at $89\frac{8}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for Money, and $90\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for Account. New $3\frac{1}{9}$ per cents, $98\frac{7}{8}$ to 99; and Exchequer Bills 11s. to 13s. premium.—Globe. Bills 12s. to 14s.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL. A New York paper has been received at the Toronto News Room stating that SIR CHARLES BAGOT is appointed Gover-nor General. Sir Charles is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Privy Councillor. We believe he was Minister at Washington, during the time Earl Bathurst was Colonial Secretary, and he was of course a varie to the important Secretary, and he was of course a party to the important negociations carried on between the British and American Govern-ments relating to Arbuthnot and Ambrister's case, the Columbia River post, &c. &c. He was subsequently, if we mistake not, Ambassador at Vienna and the Hague. He is of an an-cient and loyal family, and is younger brother to Lord Bagot. He is 60 years of age; and his lady is a daughter of Lord Ma-

ryborough; consequently he is nearly allied to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Maryborough's brother. Sir Charles is also, we think, father-in-law to the Earl of Winchelsea,—brother to the Bishop of Oxford, - and nephew to a late prelate, whom the poet Cowper, cynical as he was, involuntarily praised, and whom Dr. Adam Clarke calls "that very holy man, If Sir Charles Bagot really be appointed, we may look for a high-minded, prudent, and experienced statesman, one of a capacious and enlightened intellect, prepared to know no distinctions. tions except between the loyal and disloyal. He will, we are confident, endeavour to carry out the Union, and hold the reins

SATURDAY MORNING. McLEOD'S ACQUITTAL.

The Niagara Chronicle of the 14th instant, just received, akes the following announcement:-

We stop the press, after half of our impression is struck off, ce that the Jury at Utica have returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY in the case of Mr. McLcod. The Jury were out not more than half an hour. Mr. McLeod will be here in

Wheat from 76s to 81s., Flour, per 280 lbs. Fnglish flue 30s. to 52s ditto superfine 44s. to 55s., 17ish flue 49s. to 51s. dit o superfine 52s to 53s. Foreign and Can da. duty paid—viz.: Canadian, per bri 196 lbs., 34s. to 35s., United States, per ditto, sweet 36s. to 37s., ditto sour 31s. to 32s., ditto, in bond none. Toronto Market Entes.
October 14, 1841

Wheat, 4s. 6s. to 5s. 2d., Barley, 1s. 9d. to 2s., Rye, 3s. to 3s. 6d., Oats, 1s. to 1s. 2d.—There is a very large supply of Wheat coming in, and prices appear not so affected as we had feared by the late favourable accounts of the harvest in England.—Eggs per dozen, 7d.; Butter per 1b. 7½d.; Turnips per bushel, 1s.; Potatoes per bushel, 1s. 3d.; Beef per 100 lbs., 15s. to 17s. 6d., ditto, (hind quarter), 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Fowls per pair, 1s. 3d. to 2s.—Toronto H rata.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,—
I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th of November next.
WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the London District School.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform
them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above
Establi hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and
recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Ordersent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promp-ly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order,
SAMUEL SHAW.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, .

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Toronto, 12th October, 1841.

THE Public are hereby notified, that Sealed Tenders will be received until Saturday, the 23rd instant, at Noon, for the supply of the undermentioned necessaries, for the use of that Institution, as may be required, viz:

Bread, per Loaf, of 4 lbs. each, of the usual good quality.

New Milk, per Gallon.

Wood, of the best description, per Cord.

Tea, common Black, per pound.

Ground Coffee, per pound.

Ground Coffee, per pound.

Muscovado Sugar, per cwt.

Pot Barley, per cwt.

Fresh Butchers' Meat, per cwt.

Soap, per Pound, by the Box.

Candles, per Pound, by the Box.

The Contract for the whole, or part, will be for three months, from the 1st November next. For farther information, application can be made to the Superintendent, Mr. James Currax, with whom the Tenders are to be left.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, W. M. WESTMACOTT,

BIRTHS On the 10th Instant, in this City, the wife of Thomas

On the 2nd Instant, at Kingston, Mrs. W. Wilson, of a Son.

At Glen-Riddell, on the 9th Instant, the lady of R. Riddell,

MARRIED. On the 4th Instant, at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Dr. B. G. Calder, Assistant Surgeon Royal Artillery, eldest son of Col. Calder, Royal Engineers, to Mary,

econd daughter of J. Plimsoll. Esq., late of Devon, England. On the 25th September, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stewart, Mr. William D. Hill, to Miss Matilda McKenzie, of Kingston On the 7th Instant, by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. John W. Ball, eldest son of George Ball, Esq., of Locust Grove, in the township of Niagara, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Sampson, of Surrey, England, and first Missionary of Grimsby.

By the Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston, Lieut. George West-ern, of H. M. S. Niagara, third son of James Western, Esq., of London, England, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late

Robert Mackenzie, Esq., of Montreal.

At Newmarket, on the 12th Instant, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Mr. A. Blachford to Miss Anne Cooper, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Wayling, Newmarket, Canada. DIED.

On Monday last, in this city, Mrs. Susanuah, wife of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Common Councilman.
At Montreal, Francis Badgley, Esq., for nearly sixty years

resident of that city, aged 74. At Lake of Two Mountains, on the 8th Instant, Mrs. Mc-Tavish, wife of J. G. McTavish, Esq., of the Hudson Bay

On the 22nd August, at Dulverton, Somerset, England, Ellen, the only child of Francis Gooding, Esq., aged 19.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 15th: ter than was expected a month or six weeks ago, though still
on one will deny that there will be a serious deficiency. From
observation and inquiry in various quarters, we are inclined to
think it will yield one-sixth or one-seventh less than an average
or op; or, in other words, we may require two millions and a

Boswell, add. sub.; W. R. F. Berford, Esq.; C. Mortimer, Esq. RECOLLECTIONS OF A BAPTISM. (From the New York Churchman.)

> What sparkles in that lucid flood Is water by gross mortals eyed; But, seen by Faith, 'tis blood Out of a dear Friend's side.

It was on a morning in summer that I seated myself in our beautiful chapel, rather earlier than the usual hour for the week-day service. What a delightful contrast did the quiet of the house of God present to the noise and confusion of the streets I had just left! and what a delicious and refreshing coolness seemed columns, and those beautiful arches, how imposing were they in their grand and noble simplicity! its ponderous tones boomed with a deafening reverbeme loitering about the churchyard of "Old Trinity" until the long heavy shadows of the parting daylight fell upon the graves. I have somewhere seen it remarked, that it was a sign of a morbid and melancholy temperament, and of a diseased imagination, to love to wander in graveyards, and to frequent the quiet resting-places of the dead. I cannot think so .-What so free from sadness, so gleeful, joyous, and light-hearted, as a child? And yet the child loves to ramble in the churchyard, to read the names carved upon the stones, and to sit down upon the graves and talk with its playfellows of some one it has seen carried to their last home.

Days of my childhood, ye are vanished! Church of my childhood! Sabbath home of the wearied one! thou still remainest, and hast still a place in thy courts, and at thy altar, for one who gave thee the heart's first

The prayers fervently uttered by the little band of worshippers were ended—the voices that had blended in a song of praise were hushed—the blessing was pronounced-we were about retiring-when I saw an infant in the arms of its nurse. A baptism! I cannot go yet! Of all the holy and beautiful services of our Church, there is none more touching than her administration of the sacrament of Baptism. Following the example of her divine Master, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," she gathers in her arms the lambs of Christ's flock, she washes them in the water of regeneration, and, ere the bright pure brow of infancy has become darkened with the shadow of actual guilt, she stamps upon it the cross of the good Shepherd, and enlists the young soldier under the banner of his soul's Lord. Who that has looked abroad in the world, and beheld how sin had marred its beauty, and how the waves of sorrow and trial roll on, and bear earth's children downward on their troubled bosom—and who that has looked within and marked the spirit's warfare with the rulers of the darkness of this world—but would hasten to place the young voyager on life's ocean, in the ark

Up the broad aisle until she stood beside the font, went a young mother, with her friends gathered round her, to give her child to God. The infant was very lovely, dressed in its white robe, so emblematic of childlike purity, and its pretty cap tied with a white riband; and the young sponsors looked so pleased and happy as they took their places in front of the altar, that for a moment I was lost in admiration of the

Another has brought her child, to participate in the blessings and the privileges conferred by the holy rite. Ah! that poor woman who was pacing the vestibule with the sick baby in her arms, has come up with it, and she is alone!—alone at such a joyous time as this! No sponsors to promise in the name of her infant, no friends to speak kindly to herself. No friends! Yes! the Friend of the friendless, the God of the destitute is with her! Here, before His altar, there is no distinction of persons; here the rich and the poor meet together as the children of one Father in heaven. Here, although her baby wears no white garment, it has poured upon it the water for the mystical washing away of sin, and is made an inheritor of that kingdom where all wear robes made white in the blood of the Lamb. Here it is a helpless, puny sufferer, with but a mother's arm to support its feeble head, and closing its dim eyes, unable to bear even the softened light from the darkened window; there, it shall be surrounded by angels and archangels, and all the host of heaven, and shall be enabled to gaze with undazzled eye on the wonders and glories of the Eternal kingdom. I could not help fancying that the young minister's look grew compassionate, and that his manner became more gentle, as he took the suffering little one from its mother, and laid its head upon his arm; and I am sure his tone was softer, as he bent nearly to the chancel rail that he might make her repeat, in the name of her child, her renunciation of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and her promise to keep God's holy will and commandments, and to walk in the same all the days of her life.

The holy service is ended, and the young buds of promise have been given back to the shelter of a of the vineyard.

How often do our thoughts wander unbidden into the dim and shadowy future, tracing out the probable destinies of those in whom we are interested; and how did my thoughts thus wander, as in imagination I followed those children to their respective homes, and saw the one caressed by troops of friends, gently tended, and luxuriously cradled, while the other was laid upon its poor pallet, with its lone mother bending over it in tears! They have met once in the beginning of life's journey: will they meet again? And will the knowledge that the same Church received them into its bosom, that at the same font they were made children of God, break down the barriers of this world's pride, and endear them to each other? I know not how it is with others, but for myself, I know that such knowledge is one of the strongest links in the chain which binds me to some I love. Those children may not meet again, but they may, as we prayed God for them-and for him who sealed them to God's service they may, after having fought faithfully under Christ's banner, meet again to obtain their reward.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP SEABURY.

(From Bishop Chase's Reminiscences.)

tion in an acquaintance with good Bishop Jarvis. could conjecture what that particular reason was, immediate predecessor in the Episcopate of Connec- see him. witness of the good deeds of him who had connected Dr. Parker commenced their walk to Mr. Biles.' in which they should approach Him; for here the Saviour for

perusing, at this late day, the life of such a man and with his bands on, at some distance from them, in the situated as was Bishop Seabury. A man that would attitudes of great formality, making his obeisance at do as he did, alone and at the hazard of all his sub- every step. His bows were so formal as to require stance and even of life itself-go in search of "that more time than to allow him to meet his guests half good thing" which, however overlooked by others, way from the house to the gate; so that they had well "he believed Christ gave to his Apostles, and they to nigh reached his door step before he began to speak; their successors the Bishops, with which was the pro- and when his mouth was open, from it proceeded the to brood over the place after my long walk under the mise of Divine presence to the end of the world"— most pompous words. Raising his head, and looking have had in God's word which few possess; and in God, Samuel, Bishop of all New England, I, Mat-And knowing and appreciating all this, the Church in Con- thew Biles, as the representative of all the clergy of there was that dear old bell tolling, which, when a necticut regards the name of Seabury, as the Syrian the Congregational Churches in Massachusetts Bay, little one, I had clambered up into the steeple to look | Christians, whom Dr. Buchanan found in India, reat, and stood beside it in wonder, and half in awe, as garded the name of St. Thomas, the Apostle by whom ton, and give thee, and hope to receive from thee, the their Church was founded, and to whom their Bishops right hand of fellowship! ration on the ear. How I wished in those days for a counted their succession. Every thing relating to set of chiming bells in that same steeple, which would such characters was precious as the diamond rings ring out every evening at sunset, like those that kept from the fingers of deceased parents. Not only the intrinsic value, but the shape and the traditionary manner of wearing it, was treasured in the memory.

Something like this feeling of veneration for the memory of the first Bishop of Connecticut pervaded the breast of the writer, when he begged of Bishop Jarvis to relate to him the sayings and doings of Bishop Seabury. How did he bear himself as he stepped on the shore of his dear native land, clad in the vestments of the first American Bishop? How did his own brethren and those of other denominations receive him? What did he say, and what did they say and do to him?

"As to that matter," said the good Bishop Jarvis, "besides what is already in print, (and little, for some reason or another, has been brought before the public. much less than the subject demands,) I happen to know some things (not exactly from the mouth of my venerable Diocesan, for he would be the last to speak in commendation of himself,) which seem to afford an answer to your question, quite satisfactory. One anecdote will illustrate the whole subject. The dramatis personæ are few, but of great importance. for the defence of the coast. Their names are Matthew Biles, the head of the Congregational clergy in Massachusetts and New Eng- dence of so remarkable a man, I took the earliest land: Dr. Parker, rector of Trinity Church, Boston: and our then newly come over Bishop Seabury.

all New England. It was well known by some intelwrong; and as men are generally unwilling to own themselves in an error, no small opposition was raised Rev. Matthew Biles of Boston, a man of extraordinary Though our power as ministers, according to our plat- said "Lead us to his bed-room," "Oh dear yes, Sir, form, did come from the people, yet if a Bishop sanc- | said she, "with pleasure, I am always proud to do so." tion it, who shall say it may not do?

this scheme had, as he thought, a fair opportunity of bed-room, in which there was a print of the first Earl trying its efficacy. Bishop Seabury, it was at length of Liverpool. "Surely," said I, not seeing the old announced, had arrived in town and been received camp iron bedstead, "Surely this is not the bed-room with respect by Dr. Parker and his numerous and re- of the Duke?" No rejoined the old woman primly, spectable congregation, and that of Christ Church, this is the bed-room of poor dear Lord Liverpool, but founded by the once president of Yale College, then | you shall see the Duke's room in an instant. converted to Episcopacy, the Rev. Dr. Cutler. Un- ping across a long passage, we entered a lightsome der such circumstances had the Bishop of all New apartment, before which a great portion of the naval England come to Boston. 'And he shall not be in commerce of the world passes. There, in a secluded this great city without knowing that there is such a corner, stood a small camp iron bedstead, without person living in it as the Rev. Matthew Biles,' said curtains, on which was a hard horse-hair mattress and the same gentleman; 'and I will so contrive as to plain white coverlet. A plain oak chair and table make this prelate, clad with all authority as he is, ac- were ranged at a convenient distance, on which were knowledge, in 'scriptural language,' the validity of placed writing materials, and not far off was a good all the New England ministry. I will make him give official-looking mahogany chair, with a stuffed red leame the 'right hand of fellowship,' which will be all we ther bottom, on which lay some financial reports of want!

rished guest of Dr. Parker, was dining at his hospitable grammar, in which his Grace's name was written in board with several of the worthy members of the Epis- his own hand just 30 years ago. Over this was a copal Church, when there came a man with a note small Bible and book of Common Prayer. There from the Rev. Mr. Biles, and desired to see Bishop was no sofa, no easy arm-chair, no carpet, no splendid Seabury. The note he would deliver into no one's dressing-case, or wash-hand stand, but ware of comhands but the Bishop's. Accordingly, pressing for- mon delf and wood of British oak. "There," exward, he entered the dining room, and held up his claimed the ancient abigail, "is the bed of his Grace. paper, a large respectful letter, on which was written, When here he retires early, and is up with the dawn, To the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Samuel, Bishop of all New England.' 'The handwriting,' said Dr. writing in this room." Parker, 'is that of the Rev. Mr. Biles, a Congregational minister of this city. I have ever treated this gentleman well, and am surprised he should take this mother's love, there to be kept in trust for the Lord opportunity to play off his wit upon my venerated friend and guest.' 'What is the matter?' said the Bishop. 'The matter is,' said Dr. Parker, 'that Mr. Biles, hearing you have arrived in Boston, wishes to bring the Episcopal office which you fill, into ridicule, by holding up to contempt the title which is given to the Bishops of an established church, by applying it in a country where there is no such establishment, and no such pretensions; in short, Mr. Biles means the whole as a quiz, and I am extremely sorry for it.'

"'Quiz,' said the Bishop; is there a man in Boston who would quiz Samuel Seabury? Let us break the seal and see what are the contents of this letter.' So saying the note was opened, and found to contain nothing more nor less than a most respectful invitation of Bishop Seabury and Dr. Parker to tea that afternoon, at a stated hour, and concluded by observing, that there was a particular wish for a favourable answer, as Mr. Biles had something of great importance to communicate to the Bishop. 'Is there any quizzing in this?' said Bishop Seabury. 'You'll see,' to the messenger, 'tell Mr. Biles that Bishop Seabury will wait on him according to the tenour of his note.' Parker will also come.'

"This affair somewhat interrupted the train of con-

the Apostolic Church of God in the old and new world The yard, through which they were to pass to his the first time delivered that inimitable composition, "The together. This blessing Bishop Jarvis enjoyed for house, was enclosed by a tight board fence, and the Lord's Prayer." It was here also that, in opposition to every many years, and it was from the lips of the latter gate was of the same nature, so that when the stran- established opinion of the world, yea, no doubt to the natural many things were learned concerning the sentiments gers drew nigh the house, they saw nothing of the feelings of the Apostles themselves, our Lord declared that not and character of the former, of great value to the true host till the gate was thrown open, which happened the great and glorious, but the poor and meek, not those whom sons of the Church. In grave history all does not just as they came to it. On entering the yard they the world calls happy, but the pure in heart, the mourner and appear which is truly interesting to men of taste, in discovered Mr. Biles, dressed after his best manner, the peace-maker, are the only truly blessed .- Rev. H. Blunt. scorching summer sun! Those stately Corinthian must have a mind of no common cast; a faith he must the Bishop full in the face, he said, 'Rt. Rev. Father thoroughly convinced of this plain and certain truth, that and other places, bid thee a hearty welcome to Bos-

"As he said this he held out his hand in trembling expectancy of a hearty shake from the Bishop. But in this he was disappointed, for the Bishop coolly said, 'No, Mr. Biles, not so fast; I can't do this: but as you are a left-handed brother, I will give you my left

This anecdote, told by Bishop Jarvis to the writer, has been cherished in his mind for many years, and never referred to but with fresh admiration of the illustrious man whose presence of mind, by God's blessing, extricated himself, and the then infant Episcopal Church in New England from a designed trap. showed the charity of the Bishop, while it maintained his principles—that simplicity and godly sincerity are better than all art and contrivance, and that he who always speaks the truth shall seldom be overcome by

WALMER CASTLE.

About a mile to the southward of Deal is the village of Walmer, and half a mile further on is Walmer Castle, which, with the neighbouring castles of Deal and Sandown, were erected by Henery VIII., in 1539, You may suppose that being so near to the resi-

opportunity of visiting it. Walmer Castle [the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an "Bishop Seabury had been consecrated (as it was office at present held by the Duke of Wellington] supposed by those who knew not the particulars) for stands in a sheltered position, close to the shore. The view is expansive and uninterrupted, presenting ligent ministers of the Congregationalists, that the at once to the eye, on a clear day, the Downs, the Bishop claimed, jure divino, [by divine right] the apos- adjoining Channel, and the white cliffs of Boulogne tolic commission to ordain the ministers of Christ, and Calais, We entered the gate about 3 o'clock, The conclusion was, that if he were right they were and, driving up amidst a shady walk of shrubs, evergreens, and goodly-sized trees, asked to see the interior of the castle. In a minute or two an elderly against good Bishop Seabury. Among the rest who respectable looking matron, with a large bunch of keys felt the pains which this mode of questioning the va- depending from her white apron, made her appearance, lidity of Congregational orders had inflicted, was the and leading us through various vaulted passages at length ushered us into the dining room. Although wit and learning. He said within himself, (as he afterwards owned,) if this Bishop Seabury prevails, the is of the plainest and homeliest description. There Congregational clergy are virtually denied to be regulare good prints, in the room, of George III. and IV., larly ordained ministers. What then shall be done? and His late Majesty William IV., of Her present Bishop Seabury will not ordain us unless we all be Majesty, as well as of several former Lord Wardens, qualified as he shall think fit, and unless we all agree among whom I may enumerate Lord North, William to use the liturgy of the Church, or something like it. Pitt, and the Earl of Liverpool. On the virtues of Now, however this might suit some, yet all will not be some of these personages our garrulous and very antisatisfied. Can I not get this Bishop at once to ac- quated cicerone was proceeding to dwell in the usual knowledge the validity of Congregational orders? | fulsomely eulogistic strain, when, interrupting her, I We followed the old woman's step instinctively, and "Not many months elapsed before the projector of at length entered a moderate-sized somewhat dingy the Lords or Commons. On a small wooden slab, "The day was fine, and Bishop Scabury, the che- within reach of the bed, lay a well-thumbed Spanish but a great portion of his day is spent in reading and

"Thus some diviner Muse her hero forms,

"Not sooth'd with soft delights, but tossed in storms,

"Nor stretched on roses in the myrtle grove,
"Nor crowns his days with mirth, his nights with love;

"But far removed in thund'ring camps is found, "His slumbers short, his bed the herbless ground;

"In tasks of danger always seen the first, "Feeds from the hedge and slakes with ice his thirst: Such toil of fate must build a man of fame,

"And such to Britain's camp the immortal Arthur came."

The Garner.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

No sooner had our Divine Master selected the twelve favoured followers who were to go with him whithersoever he went, during the remainder of his ministry, than he addressed to them, and to the assembled multitudes, the discourse usually known by the appellation of the "Sermon on the mount,"-a composition of which it is very insufficient commendation to declare, that so pure, so spiritual, so perfect a code of ethics, never, from the world's creation to that hour, had been delivered to the children of men. Then, for the first time, were men instructed in the real nature of the law of God; that it required said Dr. Parker. 'Tell Mr. Biles,' said the Bishop truth in the inmost parts; that it was intended to control every glance of the eye, and every feeling of the heart, as positively and as distinctly, as every word of the lips and every action 'I'll go too,' said the Doctor; 'tell him that Dr. of the life; that an angry word, and a resentful or contemptuous expression, would entail the judgments of God, as surely as the more open violence of the ruffian and the versation at the table, but in so doing, it put the Bi- murderer; that a lustful look was as certainly recorded in the shop in possession of some traits in Mr. Biles' history | book of God's remembrance, as an adulterous act; that the There was one thing of more than ordinary attrac- which he never could forget. But no one at the board charity bestowed to be seen of men, was disregarded by our Father which is in heaven; that the return for the hypocrite's This was, the fact of his having been ordained by which Mr. Biles expressed in his note, for which he prayers, and the hypocrite's fasting, was all bestowed on earth; Bishop Seabury, the first American prelate, and his begged so earnestly that the Bishop would come and that they had here their reward, and here their consolation. It was in this wonderful discourse that men for the first time ticut. Great was the privilege to have been an eye- "The time soon came, when both the Bishop and learnt from God himself not only the manner, but the language

It is natural to men, when they are destitute of present

comfort, to support themselves with the expectation of better things for the future, and, as the Apostle to the Hebrews expresses it, "to fly for refuge, to lay hold on the hope that is set before them," and to employ their reason to fortify themselves as well as they can in that persuasion. Were but men there is a vast difference between a few years and everlasting ages, methinks none of these things should be a sufficient temptation to any man to forget God and his soul. The consideration of another life should quicken our preparations for that blessed state which remains for us in the other world. This world is God's school, where immortal spirits clothed with flesh are trained and bred up for eternity. Then certainly it is a matter of infinite moment, as much as our souls and all eternity are worth, how we live and demean ourselves in this world. Whoever hath lived a wicked and vicious life, feels strange throes and pangs in his conscience when he comes to be cast upon a sick bed. He is full of trouble and confusion especially in a dying hour. It is death to such a man to look back upon his life, and a hell to him to think of eternity. When his guilty and trembling soul is ready to leave his body, and just peeping into the other world, what horror and amazement do then seize upon him? What rage doth such a man feel in his breast, when he seriously considers that he hath been so great a fool as for the false and imperfect pleasure of a few days to make himself miserable forever? Let the consideration of that unspeakable reward which God hath promised to good men at the resurrection, emcourage us to obedience and a holy life. We serve a great prince who is able to promote us to honour; a most gracious master, who will not let the least service we do for him pass unrewarded. Nothing will make death more welcome to us, than a constant course of service and obedience to God. And as a useful and wellspent life will make our death to be sweet, so our resurrection to be glorious. Whatever acts of piety we do to God, or of charity to men, will all be considered by God in the day of recompences, and most plentifully rewarded to us .- Archbishop

INFLUENCE OF THE SABBATH. I have often heard it remarked by Christians of a serious and devout disposition, to whom the sacred day of rest had become, through habit and principle, a season of hallowed delight, that it seemed to their eyes as if, on the Sabbath, the sun did shine more bright, the works of God appear more beautiful, the fields more fresh, the flowers more sweet, and all the face of nature to wear an unusual and a fitting stilness. It is not that the sun does shine more bright, or that the fields are indeed more fresh, or the flowers more sweet upon this than upon any other day. It is only that we are apt to think thus, because our minds are attuned to order, and to piety, and to contemplation. It is because our hearts are harmonized by the general repose and regularity around us. We look upon the joyful countenance of man, we hear no strife, we see no sorrow; labour is at an end, quietness is upon the scene, and our affections are weaned from earthly and fixed upon heavenly things. The goodness of God and the beauty of holiness force themselves into our thoughts, and in the fulness of the feeling we almost fancy that the inanimate creation has been taught to sympathize with the benevolence of our own souls, and to remember, like ourselves, the Sabbath of God. This is mere imagination; but then it is a godly imagination, and, God forbid, that by pointing out the cause of the delusion, I should rob the amiable mind of any Christian of a pleasing sentiment which he would wish to cherish, and which cannot possibly be productive of any evil effects. - Rev. C. Benson.

ERROR NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE EXTENT OF IT. But is not universality, or wide extent, a mark of true religion? Not at all. Truth is truth, and error is error, whether the multitude thinks so or not. Numbers are a mere accidental circumstance which determines nothing in point of reason. How long, I pray, have men been so pious and judicious that the majority must decide of right and wrong? Idolatry, absurd as it was, once overspread the face of the earth. Let not the Church of Rome boast of her superior numbers. She would lose her cause, if it were put to this issue; for the Greek churches and the Protestant churches joined together are as numerous at least as her children; and if you would strike out from the list on both sides all the nominal Christians, atheists and deists, who swarm in some popish countries, we should be the most numerous. But if true religion were confined to one half of the globe, to one kingdom, to one tribe, to one family, to eight persons, as it was in Noah's ark, it would still be what it is .- Dr. Jortin.

Advertisements.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, or Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.— Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master derate, and made known on application to the Head Master, iness of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on lay. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as

M. C. CROMBIE. Head Master H. D. G. S. Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying
Essays on Romanism, by the Author of Essays on the Church
Luther and his Times, by Rev. J. E. Riddle
Fox's Popular History of the Protestant Reformation
Sketch of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt
Stephen's Life and Times of Archbishop Sharpe
Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull
Life of Adam Clarke, 3 vols. Life of Adam Clarke, 3 vols.

— I vol.

Bishop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c. edited by Bishop Jebb Wells's Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament Civil History of the Jews, by Rev. O. Cockayne Jenning's Jewish Antiquities,
The Spiritual Life, by Rev. Thos. Griffith
The Early Christians, their Manners, Customs, Trials, and Sufferings, by Rev. W. Pridden, M.A.

Tyrrel on the Ritual,
Moody's Hints to Young Clergymen
Doddridge's Family Expositor, imp. 8vo.
Nicholls's Help to Reading the Bible
Pearls of Great Price, selected from the works of J. Collier The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk
Penny Sunday Reader, in 9 vols. 4s each; (any volume may be had separate, and each is complete in itself.)

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES OF

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

Ken's Practice of Divine Love Chamberlain's Help to Knowledge
Anderson on the Lord's Prayer
Sherlock on Public Worship, by Melvill
Howard's Scripture History of the New Testament
Old Test ment Wilberforce's Five Empires

For sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, To

SCHOOL BOOKS.

quickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

TN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton,) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. GOUNLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A READING BOOK FOR BEGUNRERS, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

ad simple manner.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to deceed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departents of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an approved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for the important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as pickly as possible.

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGS

Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Canada College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assorting of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have near appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size With pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance 18 months, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street,
THER SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extension and well-selected stock of

STATIONERY, & c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His slow has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Changest Cheap Re-Prints of Standard Works. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages—Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Salos and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet will punctual attention. nto, July 10, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.

V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to annount that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door cast the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for bearing the English of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for bearing the English of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for Brown and the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for Brown and the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for Brown and the Commercial Bank, which will entirely and their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effective cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

Antificial Palates made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and observations of the Commercial Bank, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Okkingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London, Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MAKER, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London flashians. 11-6m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES !!

& T. BELTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, direct from England, a choice selection West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for eash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest styles.

Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vertines, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied will A tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c., imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH E TABLISHMENT N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange, N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermention Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice

Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.

40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas

An extensive supply of Coffee. Rice, Tobacco, &c.

45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities

400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines

Chapmagne, Claret Hock. &c.

400 Quarter Casas Marsenies Red and White Whites Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c. 25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]

Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

ALSO, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with separate and sortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

**ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street.

Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted, 20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles,

100 do. Mustard, in 11b. a 10 do. Assorted Sauces, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Anchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmo 12 do. Cayenne Pepper, 10 barrels finest Anchovie

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

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

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WAR in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast. Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenward Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-16

Toronto, October 30, 1840. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further, notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst

The Church

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW. SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum. Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq to

No b Ther And

VOL

Translat

I love

Where

Hen

WI

For th

And t

And l

Desce

And A Oft 1 With And A

And

Whe

The A Whi A The A May A And But

I. That Suppo in the d

Christia Christia

right to

or, perhe be our dof his de This and Mis tion of t in a stat the reve therefore shall ord heathen Disser believe, think is Suppo might b

or a Ne and teac or empe in my o only kn Now, this sup human then's w ously co would r released again to

tween (say tha senters ought r at liber true Cl quently given I lieving reason me un-safety ously t

> dred ye II. Rec Whe conver them in the Ho and is

ther be

cannot plain respectively. Apostle and the that as he was Christic ceived.