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Original Poetry.

OBITUARY REMINISCENCE. (By the Rev. John Hutchinson.) "Heu, quanto minus est cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse!

She lives! she only lives amid my dreams,
Julia! the vanished floweret of my youth;
Forth from the shadowy past her image gleams

Radiant in native innocence and truth.

At her approach care's sharp and angry tooth
Gnaws at my heart unfelt,—I seem to breathe
The perfume of the flowers whose odours soothe
The pious care of sister bands, who wreathe
Her grave in memory of the dead that sleeps beneath.

And shall I weep for her? alas! not so,
If tears could call her from her bright abode,
The fountains of my grief should not o'erflow
Nor sighs disturb her anthems to her God. The gloomy vale which leads to Paradise;
She is an angel now, yes, she has trod
The gloomy vale which leads to Paradise;
She has put off corruption's withering load,
All tears for ever banished from her eyes—
Hers are the golden beams of heaven's eternal joys.

Weep for her !-no-her memory is the shrine Of holy thoughts more grateful than the showed of April more, as same to a decline.

Her voice comes on my ear, as from the bowers. The voice of music on the still eve dying

The frown of fate or fortune vainly lowers
Upon my path, when I pourtray her lying
Amid those shades of bliss, where sorrow's not, nor sighing And oh! how much more joyful 'tis to feel, Amid these sublunary scenes of woe, Her mild soft influence o'er my spirit steal,

Guiding my wandering steps where'er I go, Than turn to ought that love can give below, Or mix in joys, so soon replaced by tears, How happier far the memories which flow From thoughts enshrined in dreams of other years, Which no remembrance mars, but grateful love endears.

Weep for her, sayest thou!—no, let me rejoice
That she has gone where kindred spirits dwell;
That she can now behold, and hear the voice Of him who loved poor sinners' souls so well; Let me be one of those whose death shall swell The throng around the throne of God on high, Whose numbers none of earthly mould can tell,
That when a few fleet changeful years are by
My sister spirit bright shall meet me in the sky. Scarboro, 12th July, 1847.

THE LATE MARY ANNE SOPHIA WHITEHEAD.

(From "Peace in Believing," by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope.)

strength; the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness; pain or sorrow more." and fill them, O Lord, with the Spirit of Thy holy fear, now and forever." Surely "God has defended she might retain her senses to the last, and be free wards them." "The Fatherly hand of God has ever hardly be sure that her spirit had fled. been over her; the Holy Spirit has ever been with her; and has so led her in the knowledge and obedience of his word, that, in the end, she has attained everlasting life through our Lord Jesus Christ." She prized the Holy Scriptures: her Bible, marked

throughout with notes, interlineations, dates, and other holy mysteries, with the spiritual food of the most gle thing he might choose. Precious Body and Blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ; fellowship, and to do all such good works as He had tenderly loved, and whose memory he still revered.

prepared for her to walk in." manifest her earnest desire that "her first thoughts on nor affection for his only child. as a precious talent, for the use and improvement of proof of which he gave by this very will." which she felt her responsibility, was portioned out in brief extract we cannot refrain from giving, so fully only son of his legal rights." does it evince her sweet and humble spirit, and her

strength to do this; and ever to keep him in my ing, and that he must go in the way in which all morthoughts; and to trust entirely in him; is my earnest tals must sooner or later go, he thought within himprayer.—And not to live for myself alone, but try in self,—'Behold I must die; my son is too far off to every way, with God's help, to overcome my selfish- take immediate possession of my estate; -my slaves God while acting as His instrument in making known to those committed to her charge the saving truths of he Gaspel. She was a sthy portion? and by posperty and benevolence; her time and influence were always readily enlisted in the cause of God: and her assiduous and successful labours in promoting the objects of The Church Society, testified that she duly objects of The Church Society, testified that she duly ecognized the claims of that excellent Institution.

works do follow her; and the "fruits of the Spirit, of his father's estates. After which, he gave the much mirth expressed by the crowd, especially when tators than we are inclined to expect." which are in all goodness, righteousness and truth," prove the reality of her faith in Christ. How eminently "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," those evidences of being "led by the Spirit" of God, were exhibited in her brief but happy life. When did any one see her calm and placid countenance ruffled even by a passing emotion of unamiable temper? Ever the same in life, death made no difference there, except that we imagined (and could it have only been imagination?) that it bore the impress of Angelic happiness left by the parting spirit. As long as that fair brow was present to our view, the Holy Cross of Baptism seemed to rest upon its beautiful expanse.

One of those who were privileged to watch by her side writes in these terms:-"During our beloved Mary's illness, H- asked her what he should read to her, she immediately mentioned the fifty-first and twenty-third Psalms."—What a beautifully expressive choice; the first, of the deepest penitence; the other, of confident trust and love. How truly she could say, "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want .-How delightful it is to contemplate the brief but He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He happy life of one, who, being in her infancy "regene- leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my rate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, and soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for made God's child by adoption and grace, was daily His Name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the renewed by His Holy Spirit:" who, in the faithful valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for and diligent use of the appointed means, "grew in Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comgrace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour fort me."—"On asking her, if she could trust all to Jesus Christ;" humbly endeavoured to follow His her Saviour, she answered, 'Oh, yes, though I have steps; and, like him, "increased in wisdom and statemptations sometimes, still I am quite resigned.'—ture, and in favour with God and man." With her, She said, 'I have never done anything right.' "—And the holy rite of Confirmation was no unmeaning ceremony: she could faithfully answer to the solemn question put to her by the Bishop, "Do ye here, in gives us.—"But the calm trust in her Saviour never the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew seemed shaken. On speaking of my tender love for the solemn promise and vow that was made in your her, and my sorrow at the thought of losing her, she name at your Baptism; ratifying and confirming the said, will it not be great happiness when we all meet said, will be great happiness when we all meet said, will be great happiness when we all meet said, will be great happiness when we all meet said, will be great happiness when we all meet said. same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and to do, all those things,
which not be great dappiness when we an meet
there.' She asked me to comfort the beloved ones
which not be great dappiness when we an meet
there.' She asked me to comfort the beloved ones
which not be great dappiness when we are the sadgitter
there.' She asked me to comfort the beloved ones
who are the sadgitter
there, and the strong hand; and if any time they grow
there, and the sadgitter
there, are the sadgitter
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there are the which your Godfathers and Godmothers then under- regret ever passed her lips, that she was taken so took for you?" And we know what happy evidence young, and from so many that loved her. She said, her subsequent character has given of the fulfilment, she 'could leave all and go to her Saviour.' On being in her case, of the Bishop's prayer, "Almighty and asked if she could command her attention long enough everliving God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate to partake of the Holy Sacrament, she said, 'I must,' these Thy servants by Water and the Holy Ghost, and seemed anxious to take nourishment to sustain and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins; her. She said, 'I do not think I can rise up.' I said Strengthen them, we beseech Thee, O Lord, with the 'No, dear Mary, you must not attempt it, but try and Holy Ghost the Comforter, and daily increase in them be quite calm.' Yes, dear Aunt,' she said, with a Thy manifold gifts of grace; the Spirit of wisdom and sweet placid look. Blessed be God that the precious understanding; the Spirit of counsel and ghostly loved one is in perfect happiness, and can never feel

her with His heavenly grace, and she has continued from distracting pain, or any anticipated paroxysm: His for ever; and has daily increased in His Holy and signally were these petitions answered. Happy Spirit more and more, until she has come unto His in the ministrations and services of those whom she heavenly kingdom." He, "who alone maketh us both truly loved, most gently was she led "through the valto will and to do those things that be good and accept- ley of the shadow of death." The few days which able unto His Divine Majesty," has assuredly answer- elapsed from the time that serious apprehensions were ed the "supplications" of the Bishop made on her entertained, witnessed no pain or suffering. Life ebbehalf, as well as that of others, "upon whom, after bed away, like the calm summer tide, by almost imthe example of the holy Apostles," one of whose suc- perceptible degrees; and when, after saying "I will cessors he is, "he laid his hands to certify them (by soon be at home," she sweetly "fell asleep in Jesus," that sign) of God's favour and gracious goodness to- were it not for the cessation of the pulse, one could and they were particularly honoured by a lengthened

In the words of the wise, wise men look beneath the

surface. A rich Israelite, who dwelt at a considerable disevidences of constant and diligent study, remains, a tance from Jerusalem, had an only son, whom he sent precious legacy to prove this. She was never inex- to the Holy City for education. During his absence, cusably absent on any occasion on which this house of the father was taken ill. Seeing his end approaching, God was open for Divine Service. In her constant he made his will, by which he left all his property to and regular attendance at the Lord's table she contin- a slave whom he named, on condition that he should ually "renewed her strength;" being "fed, in those permit his son to select out of that property any sin-

No sooner was the master dead, than the slave, elaassured thereby of His favour and goodness to- ted with the prospect of so much wealth, hastened to wards her: and that she was a very member incorpo- Jerusalem, informed the son what had taken place, Tate in the mystical body of Christ, which is the blessed and showed him the will. The young Israelite was company of all faithful people, and an heir through plunged into the deepest sorrow by this unexpected hope of His everlasting kingdom." And thus she intelligence. He rent his clothes, strewed asnes on was "assisted by God's grace to continue in that holy his head, and lamented the loss of a parent whom he

As soon as the first transports of grief were over, Among those good works conspicuously shone her and the days allotted for mourning had passed, the conduct in all the relations of life in which she was young man began seriously to consider the situation placed. Her parents cannot recollect ever having had in which he was left. Born in affluence, and grown occasion to speak a single word of rebuke; nor can up under the expectation of receiving after his father's any one, I believe, remember an instance where they demise, those possessions to which he was so justly could justly blame her. Nor shall we think this to entitled, he saw, or imagined he saw, his expectations be exaggerated praise, when we consider where she disappointed, and his worldly prospects blighted. In looked for that aid which alone can enable us to do this state of mind, he went to his instructor, a man what is right; and how entirely she distrusted her eminent for his piety and wisdom, acquainted him with wn unassisted strength. Papers, written for no eye the cause of his affliction, made him read the will, and, but her own, which have been found in her desk, if we in the bitterness of distress, ventured to express his were at liberty to make them known, would prove thoughts,—that his father, by making such a strange that we keep within bounds in what we say. They disposition of his property, neither showed good sense,

waking might be of God, and that she might never lay "Say nothing against thy father, young man!" her head on the pillow without a heart full of grati- spake the pious instructor; "thy father was both a tude for all His mercies." They shew that her time, wise and affectionate parent; the most convincing

"By this will?" exclaimed the young man,-"by order and method, so that each hour might have its this will? Surely my honoured Master, thou art not appropriate work, and that she might "never be idle in earnest. I can see neither wisdom in bestowing for a moment, if she could possibly avoid it." One his property on a slave, nor affection in depriving his

ually sought. "But must I not ask Him to enable by this very will, secured the property to thee, if thou

me to do what I have regulated for myself, that thus hast sense enough to avail thyself of it." may be able to give a better account of my time?— "How? how?" exclaimed the young man, in the

them in any way; and never hesitate about putting young man, and thou wilt have reason to admire thy to enter it as pupils.

myself out for them .- And that God will grant me father's prudence. When he saw his end approach-

slave his freedom, together with a handsome present; the procession stood still, which it did every few paconvinced, at the same time, that "wisdom resides ces. We thought of the words of John, "The friend

DR. DONNE.

that remarkable man-a philosopher without the nane, by the light of the torches, a company of veiled love to another. and a theologian without the profession—he could not bridesmaids, waiting on the balcony to give notice of but derive many aids to grave and sublime reflection the coming of the bridegroom. When they caught a His lines had fallen unto him in pleasant places. On a sight of the approaching procession, they ran back every side his eye received the rays of learning, and into the house, making it resound with the cry of the coloring warmth of fancy. Like Cowley he might "Halil, halil, halil," and music both vocal and instruhave found the Faery Queen in a parlor window, for he was twenty-five years old when Spenser died. The entered, "and the door was shut." We were left glory of Shakspeare's genius fell around him, as he rose to fame in the pulpit of St. Paul's. If the poetical ness." In our Lord's parable the virgins go forth associations of Donne sometimes defaced the grandeur to meet the bridegroom with lamps in their hands; of his theology, his legal acquirements tended largely but here they only waited for his coming. Still we to sustain it. They not only shaped, but guided his saw the traces of the very scene described by our imagination. They kept the ship steady under the Lori, and a vivid representation of the way in which sail which the poetical temperament so eagerly crowds | Christ shall come to his waiting Church, and the maron, and assisted him, not only in riding out the storms riage supper of the Lamb begin. In India and other of controversy, but in fighting the battles and winning parts of the East, it is the custom of the friends of the victories of truth. Hallam discovers ingenuity the bride to go out to meet the company. and learning in the discourses of Donne, but employed to collect the impertinencies of scholastic subtlety and the distorted allegories of the fathers. It was scarcely the wide surface of literature during three centuries, would linger long upon a single nook in the remote saint—an angel clothed in flesh—the only lawful iprovince of theology. Certainly no justice has mage of his Maker and Redeemer-the abstract of extraordinary merits of Donne. Coleridge, as he of clay—the temple of the Holy Ghost. For his disstudied them with a more patient research, so he com-mended them with a more generous applause. Sir make room for. He were not a man if he were quite He piles thought upon thought, and bewilders the reader with the luxury of invention. There is, nevertheless, in all his sermons a logical method, perfectly exact and rigid, though different from our own. However grotesque his style of architecture may sometimes be, no extravagance is introduced which was not in the original design. Much of the intricacies that perplexes a modern reader, arises from his habit of contemplating objects through an imaginative medium, and from speaking to men who were not too indolent to think, nor too practical to be pleased .- Willmott's Biography of Jeremy Taylor.

EXAMINATIONS SION IN CAIRO. (From the Calendar.)

The Schools of the Cairo Mission have often been inspected during these two years, especially between September and March, by many highly respected Mission friends, who have come here as travellers; visit from His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia during his stay in Egypt.

The first public examination of the Mission Schools in Cairo, took place Sep. 12, 1843, and was honoured by the presence of the Coptic Patriarch; it being, in fact, the first time that he had entered the Missionhouse. As the Patriarch can only be absent from the Patriarchate from 6 to 9 A.M. and from 3 to 9 P.M. being obliged to sleep some hours during the day, as he has to spend the greater part of the night in church in prayers for his people—the examination took place from half-past 3 to 9 P.M. The Patriarch was attended by Amba Damianus, the newly-created Bishop for Senaar-who was ordained on the 6th of August, the first Bishop ordained for that once Christian country since the 15th century—a number of Priests, and a had perished, Colston gave her up for lost. concourse of respectable laymen. The Boy's Dayschool was first examined, and the Patriarch was much pleased with the instruction of the children; but espewhich instruction is given in the Arabic and Coptic even the smallest hope of her recovery.

Establishment, and took leave evidently highly pleased that alike might bewilder less honest vision. with what he had heard and seen. The Report pro-

This honor, so openly paid to the Mission Schools "Thy father has done neither," rejoined the learned at Cairo has proved very beneficial. By this act the entire reliance on that divine grace which she contininstructor; "but, like a just and loving parent, has, schools have been openly sanctioned by the head of

AN EASTERN MARRIAGE. (From Narrative of a Mission of Enquiry to the Jews," 1839.)

At length the company arrived at the entrance of the street where the bride resided. Immediately we He had seen Shakspeare; he knew Johnson. Fom heard the sound of many female voices, and observed

> PORTRAIT OF A CHRISTIAN. . (By Bishop Hall.)

The Christian is a man, and more- an earthly been rendered in Hallam's elaborate work to the God's Church on earth—a model of heaven made up discipline, and will rather punish himself than not tame of Donne; but it is more illustrative of his prose. denials, and forbears to pamper nature lest it grow darkness, he lives in a perpetual light. The heaven into error and superstition .- Jones of Nayland. of heavens is open to none but him; thither his eye pierceth, and beholds those realms of inaccessible glory which shine in no face but his. The deep mysteries of godliness, which to the great clerks of the world are as a book clasped and sealed up, lie open before him fair and legible; and while those book-men know whom they have heard of, he knows whom he hath believed. He will not suffer his Saviour to be ever out of his eye; and if, through some worldly interceptions OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES CHURCH MIS- he lose the sight of that blessed object for a time, he zealously retrieves him; not without an angry check of his own miscarriage; and is now so much the more fixed by his former slackening, so as he will henceforth sooner part with his soul than his Redeemer. The terms of entireness wherein he stands with his Lord of life, are such as he can feel, but cannot express though he should borrow the language of angels: it is Remains. enough-they two are one spirit. His reason is willingly captivated to his faith, his will to reason, and his affections to both. He fears nothing that he sees, in comparison of that which he sees not, and displea-

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

sure is more dreadful than smart.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.) There cannot be found a better example than I have met with in reading some memoirs of the great and good Colston, the founder of those excellent charities in London, Bristol, and elsewhere. I find this passage in his life. It happened that one of his most which he is king." richly-laden vessels was so long missing, and the violent storms having given every reason to suppose she this occasion, it is said, he did not lament his unhappiness as many are apt to do, and perpetually count up the serious amount of his losses; but, with duticially with the order in which it was conducted. Then ful submission fell upon his knees, and with thankfollowed the examination of the pupils of the Institution. fulness for what providence had been pleased to leave The teachers went through the several branches in him, and with the utmost resignation relinquished Languages, and I finished this part of the examina- therefore, his people came soon afterwards to tell him tion by catechizing—a practice unknown among the that his ship had safely come to port, he did not show Copts—on the first twelve verses of St. Matthew v., the signs of self-gratulation which his friends expecwhich the Patriarch listened with great attention. ted to see. He was devoutly thankful for the preser- salvation but a humble reliance on the perfect all-Lastly followed the examination of the Female De- vation of the lives of so many seamen; but as for the sufficient atonement of his crucified Redeemer." partment. This part of the Mission Establishment vessel and cargo they were no longer his-he had reinterested him most, it being the first school for fe- signed them-he could not in conscience take them male education which he had ever seen. He heard back. He looked upon all as the gift of Providence the girls read, saw their writing and their exercises in to the poor; and, as such, he sold the ship and mer-Arithmetic; but was perfectly surprised when he saw chandize—and most valuable they were—and, praysome of the best instructed girls, one after another, ing for a right guidance, distributed the proceeds mount the rostrum, and read, with a loud intelligible among the poor. How beautiful is such charity !voice, some portion of the New Testament; a thing Here is no false lustre thrown upon the riches and formerly unheard of in Egypt, and a fact which he goods of this world, that, reflected, blind the eyes that would perhaps never have believed without seeing it. they see not aright. The conscience of such a man When the examination was over, the Patriarch par- as Colston was an arbiter even against himself, sat which we had an hour before visited. It was still the took of some refreshment at the Mission-house, which within him in judgment, to put aside his worldly in- land of death. Yet there was nothing to shock our he had not entered before; and on leaving it he of- terest, and made a steady light for itself to see by, feelings in the solemn scene. Imagination shadowed fered up a short prayer for the welfare of the Mission where naturally was either a glare or an obscurity, us for a moment with her huge wings, and we seemed

> THE BURIAL SERVICE. (From " The Village," by the Rev. John East.)

ever ready to do any little thing to please and assist them in any way; and never heaitate about putting to please and assist them in any way; and never heaitate about putting to please and assist to enter it as pupils.

Hope and Faith stood there, like twin sisters, lighting and even levity of the numerous pasters and even

gazing idly from the windows of habitations which surrounded the burial-ground on every side, and wondered to myself what might be their feelings.

One part of St. James's church-yard is separated from those houses only by a narrow road: on that side every way, with God's help, to overcome my selfishness, and to bend my proud spirit that I may become humble and meek, more fit to be a disciple of the lowly Jesus." Thus she gave great promise of future usefulness, and of being a rich blessing to many now usefulness, and of being a rich blessing to many now between the melancholy consolation of mourning prive him of the melancholy consolation of mourning proved of her segisty in this world whom let use the work of death most frequently required my attend to the work of death most frequently and th usefulness, and of being a rich blessing to many now bereaved of her society in this world, whom let us pray that "the Father of mercies and the God of all consolation" may continue to bless and comfort in the sore trial which (no doubt for their increased usefulness) He has seen fit to lay upon them. Having given the highest satisfaction as a pupil in the Sunday School of this Chemph from its first established by law in Scotland. He has as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even its first established by law in Scotland. He has as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even its first established by law in Scotland. He has as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even its first established by law in Scotland. He has as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even its silent of the window of January, law is first established by law in Scotland. He has as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even it solitary lamp to cheer the eye. The dark-not all this occurred vividly to our minds, as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even it solitary lamp to cheer the eye. The dark-not all this occurred vividly to our minds, as we rode through streets silent as the grave, with not even it solitary lamp to cheer the eye. The dark-not all this proportion inglit be taken; but of all his proportion might be taken; b given the nighest satisfaction as a pupil in the Sunday School of this Church, from its first establishment under the charge of the present Minister, that institution has, for several years, enjoyed the benefit of her services as a diligent, faithful, and persevering teacher, tending to others what she herself received from her Saviour; and while thus endeavouring to assist in "training up children in the nurture and admos".

We had scarcely sat down, when we heard the sound of nusic and of mirth, and running to the window of her chamber looked into the field of graves, and was sufficiently near for her to hear my where the exclusion of the Scriptures is a chief feature), woice when I read the service over the departed poor. She was induced to take her prayer-book and stand or with the Established Church only. These schools need, the bride!" Some of us instantly set out to witness the window, and follow me through the solemn of fail to give thee speedy information; as, indeed, he has done."

We had scarcely sat down, when we heard the sound of nusic and of mirth, and running to the window, observed the glare of torches in the street. We were told it was the "voice of the bridegroom and of the bridegroom and of the bride of the read the seculation of the Scriptures is a chief feature). She was induced to take her prayer-book and stand or with the Established Church only. These schools need, the bride of the training of a number of schools in connection with the Established Church only. These schools need, the bride of the training of the freature, woice when I read the service over the departed poor. She was induced to take her prayer-book and stand or with the Established Church only. These schools need, the bride of the rish that the defects and general demon of the Irish "National Scheme" of Education of the Irish "National Scheme" of E first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and our sist in "training up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," she found, from experience, that such employment and heavenly "charity is twice blest such employment and heavenly "charity is twice blest in giving and receiving:" she herself being taught of the ten virgins illustrated, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and of they should be favourably considered, and our justly deprived?"

See the prable of the ten virgins illustrated, and our justly deprived?"

See the prable of the ten virgins illustrated, and our distriction of the Lord, and our justly deprived?"

See the prable of the ten virgins illustrated, and our justly deprived?"

See the prable of the ten virgins illustrated, and our distriction of the late educational vote. To this proposal the visit on of the late educational vote. The request has been don, peace, and at last eternal life. Her living and don, peace, and at last eternal life. Her living and don, peace, and at last eternal life. Her living and don, peace, and at last eternal life. Her living and don, peace, and at last eternal life. According to custom, he walked it procession through several streets of the walked it procession through several streets of the such they should be favourably considered, and our they should be favourably considered, and our they should be five application of the late educational vote. To this proposal the they should be favourably considered, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and of first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and of they should be favourably considered, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and of they should be favourably considered, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and of they should be favourably considered, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, and our first enlightening her soul as to its own state, an God while acting as His instrument in making known selecting out of his property any one thing thou their shovy eastern garb. Persons bearing torches and instructive details of her experience. It might

The young Israelite, admiring his father's wisdom, upon an instrument not unlike the bag-pipe; others in the solemn service of the dead; it has frequently no less than his master's sagacity, took the hint; were beating drums; and, from time to time, muskets encouraged me to hope, that the repetition of our well-And now, while "she rests from her labours, her chose the slave as his portion, and took possession were fired in honour of the occasion. There was known formularies may be of more benefit to the spec-

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS MOTIVES THE BEST .- Heroism, selfdenial, and magnanimity, in all instances where they do not spring from a principle of religion, are but splendid altars, on which we sacrifice one kind of self-

of the matured flower, and breaks down that which

The lily is expressed by the term Shushan in Hebrew, which denotes light, and is said to have its name from the property it possesses of reflecting light. One of the capital cities in Persia is named Shushan from the abundance of liles of a beautiful kind which grow in its neighbourhood. They were common in Judea, and grew there in the open fields; hence the allusion to them in the passage, "And why take ye thought for ways from her Majesty has held not be increased, and to take away from her Majesty has helds." raiment? Consider the lilies of the field."-Scripture

We are apt to call men good, because they are without certain bad qualities.

A readiness to take offence is a sign of a narrow mind, or a bad temper. To insult over the miseries of an unhappy creature

unmanly, not to compassionate them is inhuman. Not to give to the poor is to take from him: not to feed the hungry, if thou hast it, is the utmost of thy power to kill him: that therefore thou mayest avoid

Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, being one day

Without the constant practice of divine worship, all

Perishing riches are in the nature of hair to be cut off in proportion as they grow and increase, that we may not make ourselves a vain ornament, a superfluous arder of that which others stand in need of to supply

their necessities .- Quesnel. Meditation, which is the mother of devotion, is the daughter of retirement. They who do not meditate, cannot pray; and they who do not retire, can do neither.—Bishop Horne.

ERBOR .- A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SHAME.—Nothing out what is God's dishonour, should be our shame .- Mason's

REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING.—We remember

many things we should forget, as injuries, disapointments, &c., but forget what we should remember, viz .: God and our souls .- Ibid. A PRAYING SOVEREIGN .- The Rev. Mr. K. of C.

was acquainted with a Scotch minister, who, in the first preparations of Buonaparte for invading this country, happened to be at King George III.'s private chapel at Windsor, at the early service. After he came out, he said to a clerical friend who had accompanied him, -" If that old saint is accustomed to pray as I have heard him to-day, Buonaparte may save himself the trouble of trying to conquer the land of

LIFE AND DEATH .- "Life is sweet and death is bitter," said Sir Anthony Kingston to Bishop Hooper at the stake. "True, friend," replied Hooper, "but the death to come is more bitter, and the life to come

ALEXANDER EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. - When on the eve of his last journey to Taganrog-where he died -the Emperor Alexander said to a benevolent English gentleman, whom he had for years honoured with his confidence,-"Do you think that any man, however exalted in station, or distinguished for philanthro-"Certainly not, Sire," was the unhesitating reply .--"That is my opinion," said the Emperor, "and I try daily to realize it. I have no other hope, it is my only comfort."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT .-- While wandering through one of our large cemeteries (Highgate) last summer. after quitting a close city church-yard, we were forcibly struck with the beauty and solemnity of that great Garden of Graves, and the many advantages it possessed over the narrow, noisome, and crowded spot to stand in the cabin of a vast ship, that was manned with "ministering angels," all the passengers asleep in their quiet berths, and the Great Captain somewhere above, or at the helm, guiding the silent bark in safety to the shores of eternity. There was not even a feel-"When I was curate of St. James's, Bristol, I read ing of loneliness about this solemn place; the dead the Coptic Church, and since that time they have been the funeral service over nearly a thousand graves that slept there, seemed still to be with us, we were of the Scottish Church. I am, Sir, your frequently visited by the Bishops from Upper Egypt, within the short space of rather less than six years. one company—there was no look of solitariness about obedient servant, when they have come in the autumn to Cairo, as also My mind often felt depressed by the apparent uncon-And beside that, to put a right spirit within me; that utmost astonishment. "How is this? Truly, I do by their chief influential men. Indeed, not only do cern of those who wore the garb of mourners, and at inscribed had a white, warm, and sunny appearance." monks often come from the convents in the desert to the indifference, and even levity of the numerous pas-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

REFUSAL OF AID BY GOVERNMENT TO PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

cation from which their children were excluded, either by law or by regulation. The revenue of the established Church in Ireland appears to me sufficient, not only for the sapport of the beneficed elergy, but also for the encouragement and maintenance of a scriptural system of education."

The English Dissenters, who boast of their wealth, have only to build a school and make a claim, and they are forthwith recipients of an aid which they affect to despise. Religious Motives the Best.—Heroism, selfenial, and magnanimity, in all instances where they
to not spring from a principle of religion, are but
plendid altars, on which we sacrifice one kind of selftope to another.

Tears do not dwell long upon the cheek of youth.

Tears do not dwell long upon the cheek of youth.

Tears do not dwell long upon the cheek of youth. Rain drops easily from the bud, rests upon the bosom who are in doubt what to do therewith.—Church and State

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER. Protest against the retention of Clause "Two" in the Bishopric of Manchester, &c.

Dissentient-Because when Parliament declares that the interest sitting in Parliament shall not be increased, and to take away from her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, the power of summoning to Parliament all or any of these bishops at any future period, if it should become her or their wish to do so, thus permanently limiting the royal prerogative, under the pretext that her Majesty has been pleased to declare that, as at present advised, she does not contemplate the issue of her writ to the new bishops, except as vacancies shall from time to time occur among except as vacancies shall from time to time occur among the bishops of England and Wales now sitting in Parlia

2. Because by this clause the writs of summons to Par-liament, to which the bishops of the ancient sees of Eng-land and Wales are by law entitled, are to be suspended as each see shall become vacant; and, as the right of the successive holders of such sees to such writs of summons both sacrilege and murder, be charitable .- Quarles's is as much inherent in their sees as that of the Lords Temboth sacrilege and murder, be charitable.—Quarles's Enchiridion.

He who revenges an injury, acts the part of an executioner; he who pardons it, acts the part of a prince.

Sigismund Emperor of Cormany being one day and the contract of the Lords Temporal as Spiritual.

REDESDALE.

BUTE.

H. EXETER.

R. BATH AND WELLS.

STANLEY. During May and June last, one bundred and sixty-thr

you have often promised to do when you are sit. ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE DIOCESE OF CHES-

wanton and impetuous. He walks on earth, but converses in heaven—having his eyes fixed on the invisible, and enjoying a sweet communion with his God and Saviour. While all the rest of the world sits in darkness, he lives in a perpetual light. The heaven into error and superstition.—Jones of Nayland.

Without the constant practice of divine worship, all knowledge is barren, and will bring the heart no nearer to heaven; and without divine knowledge, worship, all knowledge is barren, and without divine knowledge. wood and Archdeacon Rushton are appointed and inducted, subject to the alteration of territory on the founding of the archdeacoury of Liverpool. As some of our readers may not be aware of the duties of a rural dean, we may mention that rural deans are deputies of the Bishop, planted all round his diocese, the better to inspect the conduct of the parochial clergy, to inquire into and report dilapidations, and to examine the candidates for confirmation; and they are armed, in minuter matters, with an inferior degree of judicial and coercive authority.

— Manchester Guardian.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORFOLK .- The appointment to this archdeaconry is, we hear, still in abeyance. A clergyman to be eligible cannot hold any other benefice at a greater distance than ten miles from Coston, which living is annexed to the archdeaconry. The name of the Rev. F. Bevan we have heard mentioned as having the appointment offered him; but Carlton, it seems, is also evond the prescribed distance.—Bury Herald.

The Queen Dowager has presented a donation towards he erection of a church on the ground attached to the almshouses for the reception of poor, aged, decayed, and maimed free watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, their wives, or widows, situate at Penge, near Sydenham, Surrey, for the use of the inmates, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood. The building will be erected on the selected plans of — Round Esq., architect, and will be shortly commenced.

REWARDS TO DESKVING CURATES. - We have often had occasion to bring before the notice of our readers proofs of the zeal of the Bishop of Cork, not only to promote the religious welfare of his diocese, but to reward those who have toiled under him in furthering that great object.—
The annexed extract, from the Dublin Evening Herald, is only additional evidence to that which we have is only additional evidence to that which we have previously had the pleasure of submitting to the notice of our clerical readers generally, and to that of the bishops in articular:"The Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, has collated

"The Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, has collated the Rev. Andrew Todd to the living of Clonmeen, and the Rev. H. N. Ormsby, curate of Morragh, to the vicarage of Carrigamleary, diocese of Cloyne. Mr. Todd lost a leg from an injury received in the discharge of his parochial duties while curate of Castlemartyr. Mr. Ormsby had formerly been curate of Carrigamleary, and to his exertions the parish was indebted for the erection of the church in which he is now appointed to officiate. These appointments afford fresh proofs of his lordship's anxiety to reward the zealous discharge of ministerial duty, and to promote the interests of the curates of the duty, and to promote the interests of the curates of the diocese."—Church and State Gazette.

NEW DIOCESAN COLLEGE. - The great theological college at Birkenhead was opened, with some ceremony, and considerable promise, upon the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th June. The Bishop of Chester has Baptist, the 24th June. The Bishop of Chester has placed the establishment under the principalship of the Rev. Joseph Baylee, the incumbent of Trinity Church, Birkenhead, who is described by the *Liverpool Mail* as being a man who is "very zealous for evangelical truth," and who "is also zealous for apostolical order." We shall look to the progress of this new diocesan college with much anxiety but with more hope.—*Church and State Gazette*.

EPISCOPACY IN SCOTLAND.—The following letter has been received from the Bishop of Limerick, and is published with his permission:—

"Lee House, Limerick, June 14, 1847 "Rev. Sir—I have to acknowledge your letter of 9th instant, stating that a clergyman of my diocese, the Rev. G. G. Gubbins, had officiated in Dunoon, in a place of worship that had been erected by the party that had thrown off the jurisdiction of the Scottish bishops, and requesting to know whether that act had my approbation. beg to state that Mr. Gubbins officiated there without my knowledge, and had I been consulted by him, I would have expressed to him my disapprobation of the steps he was about to take; and I will now feel it my duty to convey to him my sentiments on the subject, regretting, as I , that any clergyman of my diocese should have coun-

"EDMUND LIMERICK. "Rev. Henry G. Pirie."

A new Church, capable of accommodating 300 individ-

gle-minded philanthropy. As a preacher he was the most eloquent and impressive that modern presbyterians could boast. Members of other religious communities at present. And here we are sorry to say, that there could boast. Members of other religious communities will, of course, estimate differently, according to their different views, his character, his labours, as for many years the first presbyterian divine of his day, and latterly as the principal leader of what is called the Free Church movement in Scotland; but no one can deny that he was a powerful and fearless defender of the christian faith; and churchmen, in particular, can prove forced their obnd churchmen, in particular, can never forget their ob and churchmen, in particular, can never forget tient of ligations to him as the eloquent and able advocate of church establishments, nor under estimate his extensive and valuable contributions to the theological literature of his country. Since the days of John Knox, Presbyte authors, however, some of whose writings have accirianism has known no greater name than that of Thomas

The cause of his sudden death is understood to have been disease of the heart. He was in his seventieth year.

- Church of England Journal. present in Dublin, for the purpose of preaching the Latin sermon required of him by his acceptance of the degree of doctor of divinity. He is to remain in Dublin about -Liverpool Courier.

The Right Hon. Lady Ward has given £100 towards paying off the debt on the Church lately erected at Reddall Hill, near Dudley.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Edward Spencer, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, on resigning the Mathema-tical Mastership in the Northern Church of Bugland

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. EMERTON .- On Tuesday a deputation from the Inhabitants of Hanwell, consisting of the parish Churchwardens for the last twelve years, waited upon the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell, to present him with a magnificent silver waiter, 18 inches in diameter, weighing nearly 100 ounces, and the silver trowel of Hanwell, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem, and as an acknowledgment of the advantages which the wel was presented to the Rev. T. of Hanwell, by the committee used by him in laying the first

tor of Hanwell, and by them presented as a memorial of him to the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., his Curate." On the 19th inst., the Churchwardens of St. Mary, On the 19th inst., the Churchwardens of St. Mary, Marlborough, presented, on behalf of the parish, to the Rev. Charles W. Edmonstone, the Vicar, a silver breakfast service, as a memorial of the esteem entertained for him by his parishioners, and of gratitude for his past la-

stone at the request of the parishioners, on the 1st. May, 1841;" and on the adverse side—"Purchased at the sale of the effects of the late Rev. T. T. Walmsley, D.D. Rec-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1847.

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al Poetry—Obituary Remi-Original Poetry—Obituary item—iscence.
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Fortrat of a Christian of a C Whitehead.
The Lawful Heir.
Doctor Donne.
Examination of the Schools of the
United States Church Mission

United States Church Mission

22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether and of good repute. nesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the parishioners of those places, respectively, on business oppressive. Such is a view, by no means overdrawn, connected with the temporal and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings named in the following list.

Any Clergyman within those Districts, who may require to be instituted and inducted into his Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish as soon

NIAGARA DISTRIC	T.			
NiagaraWednesday,	Aug.	25,	8	P.M
ChippawaThursday,				
Fort Erie "	14			P.M
Bertie, St. John's Ch Friday,	46	27,	11	A.M
Dunville Church Saturday,	"	28,	11	A.M
Christ Church "	66	66	3	P.M
Port Robinson Monday,				P.M
ThoroldTuesday,	46	31,	11	A.M
St. Catharines "		44	6	P.M
Port Dalhousie Wednesday	, Sept	. 1.	11	A.M
Jordan "	46	66	6	P.M
GrimsbyThursday,	"	2,	11	A.M
HOME AND SIMCOR DIS	STRICT	18.		
Whitby Thursday,	Sept.	9,	10	A.M

St. Catharines "	44	44	6	P.M.
Port Dalhousie Wed	nesday, Sent	. 1.	11	A.M.
Jordan	11	66	6	P.M.
GrimsbyThu	rsday, "	2,	11	A.M.
HOME AND SIME	COR DISTRICT	8.		
Whitby Thur	sday, Sept.	9,	10	A.M.
BrockFrida	у,			A.M.
Scarboro'Satur	day, "	11,	4	P.M.
EtobicokeMono	lay, "	13,	11	A.M.
Credit				P.M.
Streetsville Tueso	lay, "	14,	10	A.M.
ChinguacousyWedn	esday, "	15,	10	A.M.
LloydtownThur	sday "			A.M.
Tecumseth	"			P.M.
Barrie Frida	y, "	17.		P.M.
Penetanguishene Satur	rday, "	100000		P.M.
OrilliaMone	day, "			P.M.
GeorginaTues	day, "			P.M.
Newmarket Thur	sday, "	13.000		A.M.
Markham	"			P.M.
ThornhillFrida	у, и	24.	10	A.M.
York Mills		43 13	4	P.M

IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.

article. Though vitally important, it is repulsive in strongly, for we feel strongly. the last degree, and an objection may plausibly be Should this Satanic school of literature find favour urged against the expediency of our course, on the amongst us, may we not reasonably look for an enactground, that thereby a knowledge of objectionable ment of the scenes which give to France such an unmatter may be communicated to many, who otherwise enviable notoriety. Could we express surprise if one might have remained ignorant of its very existence. — of our legislators were to rise up in his place and deli-On due consideration, however, our line of duty ap- berately profess that he was not a Christian? Such pears to be clear and decided; and we have the more a declaration was actually made the other day by one readily come to this conclusion from perusing an appo- of the young noblesse of France, and if the rising genesite passage in Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and ration of our Colony be allowed to use the text-books the eloquent Bishop, in the section of his work which cipate that the walls of our senatorial chamber will, in treats of Chastity, "in the following periods, that I process of time, re-echo a corresponding blasphemy. might neither be wanting to assist those that need it,

exists the most cogent and imperative necessity for reprehension and indignant protest on the part of every true friend to morality and religion.

We have no intention to enter upon a detailed enumeration of the works, to which our strictures point. Indeed the qualifying of ourselves so to do involves a dentally fallen under our observation, whom we cannot allow to pass unnoticed, -we refer to Paul De Koch,

The former we shall dismiss in a single sentence. Dr. M'Nelle.—The Rev. incumbent of St. Jude's is at resent in Dublin, for the purpose of preaching the Latin so grossly and unblushingly indecent, that they may be said to carry their own antidote along with them a fortnight; but his pastoral duties in this town, we be-lieve, will not be resumed before the beginning of August. Good taste, in the absence of any higher motive, would forbid the educated and refined libertine from giving Good taste, in the absence of any higher motive, would

such productions a place on his shelves. With Sue the ease is somewhat different. Equally immoral with his brother reprobate, there is a greater air of propriety about the details of his fictions. A veil, something resembling modesty, at first sight is, occasionally at least, drawn over his meretricious cha-School, has been presented by the pupils of that institu-tion with a valuable selection of standard books of diviniof ultra-liberal philanthropy, which goes far to captity, as a token of their esteem and kind feeling towards vate the unthinking and uninformed. These qualities, we need hardly say, render his poison only the more subtle, and allure thousands to the brink of the fatal fountain, who otherwise would have shuddered at the bare mention of its impurities.

As a necessary consequence, Revelation is utterly disearded and renounced by this most miserable misused by the Rev. Dr. Walmsley, the late Rector, in laying the foundation stone of the new Church. On the waiter is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. James Alexander Emerton, D.D., by the inhabitants to his creatures from amidst the thunder, and lightning, and thick darkness of Sinai; -as if there existed not parish derived from his ministry during the twelve years he acted as Curate to their late Rector." On the trowel Emanuel;—as if, in one word, the worm man was his Emanuel;—as if, in one word, the worm man was his own God, and could be his own Redeemer. And what is the result of such a system, as exhibited in the pages of Sue? A realization, on the part of his prominent and chosen characters, of the ghastly pic-parary the Patriot, which will supply our readers with zeal of one to whom the work is evidently a labour of ture drawn by Saint Paul at the commencement of his Epistle to the Romans: "And even as they did not ring the late Session of our Provincial Parliament. retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not credit of having despatched a very respectable amount convenient; being filled with all unrighteousness, for- of business during the few weeks of their recent Con- distinctly he lays before us the present position and fu convenient; being filled with all unrighteousness, for-nication, wickedness," &c. Let it not be forgotten vention. Not quite two months elapsed between the that the personages in the romances of this writer, opening and closing of the Session; only forty days that Anglican Churchman, which does not sympathis who thus develope themselves, are not held up for our reprobation or censure. On the contrary, they lay claim to our sympathy and approval. Adultery is they have unquestionably presented the country with canonized, so to speak, and suicide ranked as one of the cardinal virtues. The author not only makes his goes a great way towards justifying the self-applaud- we made in the United States of America, we never for actors do these foul things, but labours that the reader may "have pleasure in them that do them."

Where God is not feared, there is small chance that the kingly office will be honoured; and hence it is perfectly germain that this literary fiend should incul- less copious in speech than usual-were still lively cate the principles of democracy and republicanism, with all the bad energy he can command. In truth, the Parliamentary routine from "dulness," even in he "spares no arrows" to bring about a state of universal anarchy; and under the specious mask of to hope that the measures which have been enacted brotherly kindness and charity, does his best to sap -several of which are important-will not prove un-THE LORD BISHOT OF TORONTO will hold an Ordi- the foundation of every political institution which the nation in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the Christian patriot has been wont to regard as sacred sire to say much by way of censure; our praise, of

of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for In fine, if the doctrines so earnestly and (alas! Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the more's the pity it should be so) so ably propounded usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wed- by this forlorn wretch, were practically carried out, the for the opinion that the regulation of the Post-Office consequences to society would inevitably be as follows: Department has not been attended to with that energy The Scriptures of truth would be consigned to "the moles and the bats," as the fabrication of a dehasing superstition. Proranty would be expunged from the social lexicon, as a word utterly devoid of meaning.-Marriage would come to be regarded as an unjustifi-Churches therein named at the hours stated; imme- able infringement upon the natural liberties and vested diately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous rights of man. And government, even the most well of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other balanced and equitable, abolished as tyrannical and of this modern French school of ethics.

But a question may here be put, Why so prominently dwell and insist upon these matters? Do you of the Diocesan Church Society in the several places apprehend that the moral religious people of Canada imbibing the opinions of such a daring infidel, such an unblushing profligate? Is it conceivable that, among the reputable members of our community, any can be found so debased, so lost to every honest and virtuous feeling, as to read publications inculcating doctrines so frightfully objectionable as those you have been speaking of? We are prepared to hear this question asked by not a few, and sorry are we to say that the answer is ready. These works ARE read in the Province of Canada, how extensively any book-seller can abundantly testify. Nay, more, they are perused by hundreds whose cheeks would flush with indignation, if you accused them of sanctioning, in the most indirect manner, the diabolical principles we have above enumerated. WE OURSELVES HAVE MET WITH THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE OF EUGENE SUE'S WORKS IN THE LIBRARIES, AND ON THE DRAWING ROOM TABLES, OF MANY FAMILIES BEARING A DECENT AND MORAL CHARACTER IN SOCIETY; TAMILIES WHO MAKE A PROFESSION, AYE, AND AN HONEST PROFESSION, (WE ARE BOUND TO BELIEVE), OF FAITH IN THE GOSPEL OF HOLINESS AND PURITY.

Surely, then, we were justified in speaking strongly, as we have done, on this topic. "Was there not a

Christian parents, we beseech you to cast off the lethargy which hitherto seems to have enchained you, so far as these infamous publications are concerned. If you love the souls of those near and dear to you,if you would have the semblance of religion continued in the land,-if you would not have society become one heaving mass of corruption and immorality,-if a spark of genuine Scriptural loyalty dwells in your hearts, be entreated to exercise a strict and discriminating supervisance over the works which find their way into the sanctuary of your homes. Better far poison the physical food of your young ones than drug. their minds with venom, which, festering through life, With some hesitation we bring ourselves to speak will destroy every pure and holy aspiration, and land Public Bills-of those six have received the Royal Assent. upon the subject indicated by the heading of this their souls in the darkness of final ruin. We speak

"I have used all the care I could," writes | which this unhappy creature studied, may we not anti-

We know not whether existing law is competent to nor yet minister any occasion of fancy or vainer grapple with this moral plague. If it is so, every thoughts to those that need them not. If any man competent Magistrate is bound to put it in force, and of it. The whole relation has been acknowledged, we will snatch the purer taper from my hand and hold it shield our community from the consequences which understand, to be purely fictitious. We do not see to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but must necessarily result from the circulation of works what purpose can possibly be served by publishing shall not rob me of the reward of my care and good such as we have been reprobating. Should the reverse such deceptions. If the writer is an aspirant for the intention, since I have taken heed how to express the be the case, those who have any pretensions to religion fame enjoyed by the Author of Gulliver's Travels, we following duties, and given him caution how to read them.' for themselves. The think it very certain that his ambitious expectations to religion to recover the endeared by the holiest and tenderest recollections. There I think it very certain that his ambitious expectations had worshipped in youth, there I had ministered in manhood, or morality must forthwith act for themselves. The case is a pressing one, and calls for an instant and stringent remedy. We would suggest, that no respectively table person should have any dealings with a book- "Tale." As this avowal that the narrative is a fabration and feelings, it may will be disappointed. There does not appear to us and there I appeared again before the congregation, on the twenty of the supposed, that the work in which I was engaged was to me a labour of love." To many of our readers it must be a matter of stringent remedy. We would suggest, that no respect to be either eleverness or ingenuity or moral in the notoriety, that Canada, of late years, has been deluged table person should have any dealings with a book- "Tale." As this avowal that the narrative is a fabby a flood of so-called cheap publications, emanating seller or other shop-keeper who declined to pledge rication has appeared, we are not sure but that the

CONGREGATIONAL RESPONDING.

eceived from an esteemed correspondent :-

"Rev. Sir,—Having, in travelling through this Province, observed that in many of the Churches the great majority of the congregations appear to conduct themselves rather as listeners than worshippers, permit me to suggest the propriety of your calling the attenton of the laity to the great loss they sustain to their own souls in neglecting the privilege which the Church has provided for them in our beautiful Liturgy, which invites them to join their voices with the Minister's 'when we assemble and meet together to render thanks for the great benefits that we have received at God's hands, to set forth His most worthy praise, to hear His most holy word, and to st worthy praise, to hear His most holy word, and to most worthy praise, to flear his most non accessary, as ask those things which are requisite and necessary, as Vox." well for the body as the soul.'

the body as well as in the spirit. Great injustice is likewise done to our admirable form of Prayer, which, as its title "Common" implies, pre-supposes that the people perform their parts in as audible and atticulate people perform their parts in as a people perform their parts in a people perform the people perform the people perform the people perform their parts in a people perform the people perform their parts i ner as the officiating clergyman does the portion assigned to him. When this is not the case, the Liturgy becomes frequently a "weariness of the flesh," instead of the glowing soul-warming body of devotion which it really is, when carried out according to its original intention.

If any of our clerical friends have been able to derise a method by which the responses of their people have been rendered more general and decided, we should esteem it as a special favour if they would give

us their views on the subject. THE SESSION. Under the head of Colonial Intelligence there will canonized, so to speak, and suicide ranked as one of a praiseworthy show of diligence and activity which sion. ing reference in their Address to "assiduous application." The Pilot doubtless is somewhat severe and unfair in describing their proceedings by such expressions as "dull and profitless." The Opposition,-if the estimation of their friends; and we have reason profitable to the Province. Though we have no decourse, will not be understood to imply that every matter has been managed according to our ideas of what is right. There seems to be good foundation and promptitude which might have been evinced, even amid the pressure of a Session which it was expedient and the subject of Emigration, which has now become to the last degree seriously interesting, has been left unsettled. But when we take into account the struckle which our present Executive have had to struggle which our present Executive have had to maintain against a strong and watchful Opposition, and the really vexatious treatment which they have to betray the ungodly and the insincere; always is there danger enough in following Christ, to lead the half hearted to go over experienced in that quarter, their omissions, in common fairness, must be discussed with leniency. Their scheme for the remodelling of the University of King's College, introduced as it was with an air of confidence (speaking comparatively of course) can run any risk of and strength, wore the appearance of something conclusive; and the expectations of the community were so much raised by it, that very many, in all probability, have been greatly surprised by the abrupt, and perhaps not very creditable, withdrawal of a measure which seemed to start with such fair promise. The plan contained in it several great and obvious defects which we have already pointed out; and, without the reconstruction of its unsound clauses, deserved to fall through, or to be suppressed, to which latter course the Government have been impelled .- The formation of the Board of Trustees for the distribution of the Endowment, and the marked injustice meditated against the Faculties of Law and Medicine in the

> frankly confess that we are by no means assured, on this point, of the fulfilment of Mr. Macdonald's pre-diction, that "the measures of the Government would God's Holy Spirit?" But there was no need for me to have be the more liked as they came to be better understood." For the information of our readers we borrow the following summary of the Parliamentary proceedings from the Montreal Herald.

University, and against Upper Canada College,-

those faults in themselves were enough to sink the

upon more powerful and more united support from

their own party. It is impossible now to foretell

subject: we can scarcely hope that the unreasonable

prejudices which have hitherto existed will be allayed

to any great extent, if at all; but, so far as this par-

ticular University scheme is concerned, we have very

"191 Bills have been introduced this Session-one of which pro forma, and five from the Legislative Council. 102 passed by the Legislative Assembly alone—on one of which proceedings have been stayed.

77 have been passed by both Houses—on two of which proceedings have been stayed.

12 have received the Royal Assent. of the Bills which have passed both Houses are 37 Private Bills, or Bills of local interest, have passed both Houses-seven of these have been sanction 26 Bills thrown out, withdrawn, ordered for second

reading, discharged, &c.

88 remain to be disposed of, whereof 31 only have been passed by the Legislative Assembly, and 64 have passed both Houses, but have not been sanctioned."

The Examinations at Upper Canada College are now going on, and such of them as we have been enabled to attend have been, to our mind, very satisfacnext week, when they will have been completed.

THE "TALE OF HORROR."

Our correspondent who has addressed us on this subject, is quite right in the view which he has taken from the United States of America, we say, "so-called," because, in point of fact, their cheapness is

The circumstance is most gratifying in every point of Our attention has been specially called to this im- view, and earnestly do we trust that the testimony portant subject by the following letter, which we have thus publicly paid by such a man to the truth and importance of religion will have its due effect upon the politicians of the day, who, we fear, are but too often mere speculative professors of the doctrines of Chris-

Our Monthly Review.

Conversations on the Parables of the New Testament; for the use of Children. By Edward Lord Stanley. London: printed for the Society for promoting Chris-tian Knowledge.

High rank never appears in a more graceful light than when enlisted in the cause of Christianity. It is delightful to see a great statesman, like the author of this little volume, leaving for a season the cark and care of politica There is too good a foundation, we feat, for the strictures of "Vox;" at least so far as our ovn observation has extended, we have been forced to come to a similar conclusion. The effects of such an apathetic silence are untoward in the highest degree. God is truly defrauded of half the service which He requires from His people, who are enjoined to worship Him in with minute and discriminating care, and the "conversations" embody nearly as much practical matter as can instruction, and most cordially do we commend it to the attention of parents and guardians. The book, which is remarkably cheap, may be procured at the Depository of the Church Society, and is marked by the typographic and artistic taste which distinguishes the publications of the venerable Association under whose auspices it is pub-

> A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America By Samuel Wilberforce, A. M. &c. London James Burns.

We lave more than once taken occasion to allude to this volume in our journal, but conceiving that its merits are not so highly appreciated as they ought to be in our Prounce, we are desirous to bring them more formally

before the notice of the public.

As might have been anticipated, the Bishop has exlive, he traces the progress of the Church in those vast egions which now compose the American Republic. strongest of all ties,—common language—common origin—common literature—and common ecclesiastical succesan instant felt that we were from home so far as the services of the sanctuary were concerned; and sure we are that every Protestant Churchman visiting those lands will experience that he is surrounded by brothers having the same sympathies and with kindred aspirations. Hence it is, that we are so desirous that the volume under review should have an extensive circulation among all to whom ecclesiastical unity is an object the most desirable-and especially among those in this clime whose geographical position places them in more intimate connection with their brethren in the sister empire.

In the following strain Bishop Wilberforce concludes his excellent history. Speaking of the American Church,

"It has already gained on the rapidly increasing population of the United States. Between 1814 and 1838, whilst the population of the Union has little more than doubled, it has lrupled itself. Should its increase continue at this rate, it would in fifty years outnumber the mother Church, and before the end of a century would embrace a majority of all the people of the West. What is there but want of faith to limit this ogress, or to prevent its dispensing every spiritual and social blessing to the busy people round it? To say that it is heart by peculiar dangers, is only to assert of it that which may be said of the Church Catholic at every period since her first founda-tion. * * * Yet in all her trials, and through all opposition, this has been, and this must be her course." * "So it has been and so it must be to the end. Always is there trial enough to the world's side; but ever is there in Christ's prese in Christ's promises, strength enough to hold up them that will cleave to Him. And so it will be until He come again; for He has founded His Church upon a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

The Old Man's Home. By the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS,
M. A., author of "The Distant Hills, &c." With
engravings from original designs, by Weir. New
York General Prot.-Episcopal S. S. Union. Daniel
Dana, Junior, Agent. 1847.

This is a quiet and unpretending little Story, rather neagre, if anything, in its exhibition of divine truth; but, so far as it goes, well imagined and tastefully wrought out. The hero of the tale is an ancient man, whose early misfortunes have affected his understanding to such an extent as to consign him to a pauper lunatic asylum. His mental darkness, however, is frequently illuminated by beams from "the sun of righteousness;" and some touching conversations occur between the aged sufferer and a little girl, the daughter of his keeper, who is a frequent and welcome visitor to the lonely cell. In a conversation between the author and "Annie," the

measure even if its framers had been able to calculate child above alluded to, there is a passage so beautiful that we cannot withhold it from our readers. The girl had been recounting some information which her old friend had been giving her, touching the path to HOME, or what may be the result of renewed agitation on this heaven.

"And is it a pleasant path, Annie, that leads us home?" 'It is an upbill path,' she said; 'but as we walk along it we can, if we will, awake soft notes of music beneath our feet; and there are whispering winds to cheer us on our way. 'And what, Annie,' I asked, 'do you mean by the soft music

and the whispering wind?'
'The soft music is prayer,' she replied, 'and the whispering little doubt that a wiser could be proposed with, possibly, better chance of success; and we must, at least, wind, the Holy Spirit of God.'
'And can we,' I said, 'have the soft music without the whis-

explained the question; the language of allegory was most familiar to the mind of the child, and she had recourse to it in har reply. 'No, sir,' she said, 'for the spirit of harmony dwells in the breeze; and it is the wind alone that gives life to the music, and bears it upward from earth to heaven."

We must not forget to state, that the "getting up" of this book does infinite credit to the Protestant Episcopa Sunday School Union of the United States. In general beauty of appearance it is equal to the productions of our first London houses; and having said this much, it would be impossible to add a sentence of higher commendation.

An Historical Sketch of Trinity Church, New York. By the Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of the same. New York: Stamford & Swords, 139 Broad-

Dr. Berrian had no occasion to express the slightest apprehension that his work would "have perhaps, but slight claims to general attention." Seldom have we perused a volume of ecclesiastical antiquarianism with greater appetite or relish. Its pages are not over bur-dened with dry statistical or architectural details, but embrace many curious glimpses of society and manners; and to the class, we trust a numerous one, among us, who look with interest upon the history of our sister Church, they recommend themselves in an especial manner. We We defer, however, any further comment to have the progress of the ancient parish of Trinity traced step by step from the earliest period to its present palmy state; and a large proportion of the details have reference to a time when the Standard of Great Britain floated over the magnificent bay of New York.

Well fitted was Dr. Berrian for the task which he has

so worthily brought to a conclusion. Alluding to the opening of the fair and stately temple which he describes,

"That I had been spared to see that day, I regarded as an especial reason for thankfulness to God; for how many who desired it had looked forward impatiently for the completion of the work, but died before it! This spot was to me, as to them,

Animated by such an esprit de corps, it is not strange

DR. CHALMERS.—On the continent of Europe as well altogether a delusion, when their style and quality of or other writers of a similar stamp. Sincerdy do we will keep it by us, nevertheless, for use next week if which makes his book so readable and interesting. Thus

lished by Messrs. Stamford and Swords, Broadway, who may be styled the Rivingtons of New York, and in whose well conducted establishment you may daily meet with the elite of American Churchmen, both clerical and lay. We notice a few copies of the work on the shelves of our

Stories of a Fishing Village: No. 1, The School; No. 2, The Fisherman's Cottage; No. 3, The Neighbours. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian

These Tales are just what we might have expected considering the source from which they have emanated. They are simple and practical, bearing upon the duties and interests of the poor, and inculcating morality of the soundest description. Would that works of this descripsoundest description. Would that works of this description could be brought to supersede the worse than useles trash which, under the imposing designation of "cheap literature," is now being poured into our colony from the other side of the Lake. The Society's publications inculcate reverence to God, and honour to the Sovereign: maxims which are seldom indeed to be met with in the baneful works to which we have referred.

Communication.

periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not resp the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

THE SCRIPTURES AND THE CHURCH. To "A Catholic."

SIR.-Before taking the liberty of disputing some of the positions which you have laid down in your letters in The Church on the above subject, I would make a few remarks with reference to the sentiment expressed in the concluding paragraph of your last letter, which runs thus: "Finally, therefore, I for one dare not separate the Church and the Bible, which I believe God has joined together; and both of which, with the influence of the ever-blessed Spirit, I believe to be ordinarily necessary to salvation."
Neither do I presume to separate them. With you I am
convinced that God has given to the world both the written record of His Son and Gospel, and also a perpetual Ministry, as the ordinarily necessary agents for bringing men to everlasting life, together with the sanctifying influce of the Holy Ghost, whose agency I believe to be

bsolutely necessary.

It were superfluous, therefore, to speculate whether one would be sufficient without the other, or whether we may eparate them; this is not intended; this is not the quesn; but it is not superfluous or unnecessary, in this our y, to assign to each its proper place in the system of

ble rule of faith: to the Church and her interpretations e second, with as high a degree of deference and respect as can possibly attach to any human exposition. And here let not any of our orthodox readers be startled at my speaking of the interpretation of the Church as something human. What is known to have been delivered by the Apostles I acknowledge to be the voice of God, what has been delivered by the Church, since they were its chief ministers, I consider to be the judgment of men; and in what degree God has been with them in any of their decisions, for He has not been with them in all, is to be ascer-tained by comparing their decisions with the language of those who we know wrote by the inspiration of the Holy

This, I submit, is the view taken by our own Church. and laid down in her articles. I think that this may, in reality, be your own view; and that, in your own mind you do place the Holy Scriptures first as the rule of faith, and that you do in fact try the interpretation of the Church by the Bible. I think that this appears from some passages in your letters, which I will notice in their place; but yet your general proposition is so strangely at variance with, and so naturally as a matter of course undermines, this great protestant principle, that if not contradicted it might, in minds less fortified in all truth than I trust your own is, prepare and pave the way for the reception of worse heresies,—heresies which you yourself would probably reject, but which we know are neither dormant nor extin-

The point you desire to prove appears to be this: "that the Church is the divinely appointed interpreter of Holy Scripture." Now it may safely be admitted in a general sense, that it is the office of the Ministry (which must be meaning of the word "Church" in your argument) were divinely appointed for this among other ends, and that mankind should be grateful to God for the institution of the Ministry, who must be a comfort and a blessing, so long as they interpret the Word of God aright. But n arguing for this, you seem to attach an idea of infalli bility to the Church's interpretation: whereas the mere fact of the divine institution of the Church does not prove that the whole Church, or any particular part of it, shall be placed beyond the possibility of error in the interpreon of Scripture, more than in praying, administering

the Sacraments, or in personal morals. The first evidence in support of your doctrine you en deavour to draw from reason and experience; saying that "the Church existed before the Written Word, and must then at least have had unlimited authority in matters of faith." But who were the Ministers of the Church before the Scriptures of the New Testament were written? Apostles, acting under special inspiration, and who, from the very nature of the work for which they were sent forth, must have been infallible in all that concerned the Faith which they were to establish. If it can be shown that the Church still possesses the same inspiration, its in-terpretations ought to be as unquestionable as one of the Gospels. In fact the Church, as a society of believers, existed for a few years, and only for a few years, before the first portions of the Canon of the New Testament appeared, but it existed under the inspired authors of that Canon; it was less upon their official authority as minis-ters of the Church, than upon the surety of their Apostleship and Divine inspiration, that the doctrines which they propounded commanded the assent of the Christian

You "judge, therefore, that when the Scriptures were given they would not lessen the efficiency, and consequently, not the authority, where it was still required, of the Church, through which they were given." It would follow from this, that such as was the authority of the Church, and its power to decide in matters of faith, before the Scriptures were written, such has it been ever

before the Scriptures were written, such has it been ever since, and such it is now; that is, the Church is as infallible now as in the lifetime of the Apostles.

"It would be strange logic," you think, "to suppose that the Scriptures rendered void the authority of the Church, even in matters of faith and practice, which might still be matters of controversy." The delivery of the Scriptures did not deprive the Church of any authority necessarily inherent in the Ministry; but it placed rity necessarily inherent in the Ministry; but it placed the Church's authority upon different grounds, namely, upon its adherence to the Written Rule of Faith, and made it of a different character—official, not inspired. The authority of the Apostle to decide and declare "What was Truth," was of a character possessed by none since. The authority of their successors in the Ministry is less absolute, being tied to and subsidiary to the Scriptures, which have been left for their guidance as much as for the guidance of the whole Church.

One of your arguments from "reason and experience" tions, and that an infallible authority in the Church is ired, and therefore it still remains in the Church. But such a conclusion must be arrived at by some more cogent proofs than a supposition of its present necessity, or the circumstance of certain evils existing which you

in a case almost equally urgent, she must retain the power and duty of authoritatively declaring, by the same Spirit, what the Word means." Here, again, you overlook the obvious and prominent distinction between the character of the Ministry of the Church under inspired Apostles, and its character at any time since, when entirely composed of fallible men. And here again you come as near to claim infallibility for the Church as any one could, without using the term; for any Church or person having power to declare authoritatively by the Spirit of God what the Word means, is infallible, in the strongest sense of

It is next argued, that we have received the Scriptures from the Church, as the judge and voucher of their athenticity; for it was left by the providence of God to the judgment of the Church to decide, especially respect-ing the New Testament, amongst a number of professedly sacred writings, what was, and what was not, the inspired Word of God." This is scarcely a correct representation of the state of the case. We receive the Scriptures not only upon the testimony of the Ministers of the Church, but also upon the concurrent assent of the members of the Church, and upon the testimony of its enemies also; these together form that weight of evidence upon which we receive the books of the New Testament, and by which they are traced up to their inspired authors. But even admitting that the delivery of the canon of the New Testament, in its present form, was the act of the Ministry and of the heads of the Church, and that in

DR. CHALMERS.—On the continent of Europe as well as in America, his reputation stands as high as in Great Britain. To his own countrymen his labours hrve been of incalculable benefit. They were ever directed to the promotion of the good of his fellow-creatures. There met in him a singular simplicity of nature and energy of purpose, with the warmest benevelence; and uncarring of purpose, with the warmest benevelence; and uncarring of purpose, with the mechanical, but the moral qualities of the of self-interest, when nobler motives appeal of the most level, he spent his life in acts of large-hearted and singular simplicity of nature and energy of gle-minded philanthropy. As a preacher he was a preacher he was a quality of other writers of a similar stamp. Sincerdy do we that the trust that this proposition will be adopted and acted trust that this not a question of judgment as to the doctrines contained in it. The latter might be taken into account on a question of probabilities, but the genuineness and authenticity of the several books of the New Testament, was not a question of this latter kind. The doctrines in the books were believed, because the fact was established that they were written under divine inspiration: the books were not received because, in the opinion of a certain order of men, they were judged to contain divine doctrines. This latter circumstance might be predicated of a purely human composition, but the former fact, of no book but the Bible. So that after all, whether it is to the bishops and clergy only that we owe the Scriptures, or to the concurrent testimony of the primitive Christian Church at large, the question now is, whether the authorities of the Church may put their own interpretation upon them, and whether there is such an inherent infallibility in the Church, that all Christian people are under a religious obligation to receive their opinions as matters of faith, unquestioned

Did this fact never strike you, sir, as making som what against this argument of yours, that the Church never delivered any authoritative catalogue of the genuine books of the New Testament till the Council of Laodices, in 367? and then the book of Revelation was not included. So that up to that period the reception of the sacred books must have been in consequence of general consent founded upon indisputable evidence of a matter of factnamely, their genuineness. And what is more against you is, that this act of the council comes barely within that period of the Church's history to which more especially you refer us for sound infallible decisions. I allude that period of the Church's instory to which more especially you refer us for sound infallible decisions. I allude to where you say that "this (true) decision of the universal Church we do possess during the first three or four centuries at least:" so that this first authoritative selection made by the Church took place in what, according to your own shewing, was only the evening twilight of her

waning radiance.
With respect to there being, as you allege, no preserwith respect to there being, as you allege, no preservative but the Church's power of interpretation, for an humble-minded Christian, against the distressing scepticism likely to arise from the variety of conflicting opinions, I think that your imagination somewhat magnifies the evil. But not to dwell upon that point, it seems to me that you have another source of reliance besides the me that you have another source of reliance besides the authority of the Church: for you say (it is towards the authority of the Church: for you say (it is towards the conclusion of your last letter),—"to take myself as an instance, cordially believing as I do—alike from private conviction, and that obedience of faith which I owe to the decisions of the Church—our 6th Article, &c." Now in thus making "private conviction"—I should have called it "private judgment," for it means the same thing, but perhaips you are a little shy of the term, or, like "Puseyism," it may be upon the index expurgatorius of the authorites to whom you defer—in thus making private conviction one of the grounds of your belief, you give admission to the utmost latitude of Examination. Then, Sir, Christian belief and practice.

To the Bible belongs the first place, as the only infal
sion to the utmost latitude of Examination. Then, Sir, you have examined, have investigated, have sought to satisfy your own mind respecting the truth of the doctrines which the Church taught you, and the result is, that your which the Church taught you, and the result is, that you belief is founded as well upon "private conviction," as upon implicit reliance upon her word. How much was left, after all your investigation and the conviction of your own judgment, to be received merely through faith in the Church's decisions, of course you know best. In my own case, I frankly avow it, that in studying the Church's doctrines, which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively the server which I may not have done so extensively the server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server which I may not have done so extensively a server when the server which I may not have done so extensively a server when the serve sively as yourself, "private conviction" of their truth with me absorbed the whole, and left very little indeed to be believed on the strength of "faith" in the Church's declarations. I had always supposed,—for the doctrine of "implicit obedience" had not come into fashion in ecclesiastical circles in my early years—that the Church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church had reseen good and sound strength of the church strength of the church's declarations. had reasons, good and sound ones too, for everything she required us to believe, and I fancied that it was a Churchman's privilege—nay, almost his duty—both to be con-vinced in his own conscience of the truth of what he professed to believe, and to be able to give an answer to every man that asked him a reason of the hope that was

In the last paragraph of your first letter you say that God's revelation would be uncertain in its meaning and its usefulness greatly neutralized, if there were not vested in the Church Catholic the power of an authoritative and evangelical interpretation of Holy Scripture. To make good this proposition, the meaning of the word "Revelation" must be so extended as to embrace the Church's interpretations—God's Revelation must be considered to be composed of the Holy Scripture, and the interpretabe composed of the Holy Scripture and the interpreta-tions of the Church; I thought it was generally supposed that all Revelation closed with, and was comprehended in the Canon of Scripture. Or if, in your statement, neveration means only the Bible, then you do yourself say that it is uncertain. yourself say that it is uncertain and imperfect, and that its usefulness is dependent upon an external and supplementary elucidation. H. C. C. mentary elucidation.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Rector of Darlington and Clarke thankfully ac-knowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the fund for erecting a parsonage house on a site given by S. S. Wilmot, Esq.:

The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope 2 10 0 Hy. Rowsell, Esq. Col. Kennedy and daughters, (2d donation) Stg.

UNITED STATES.

BAPTISM OF HENRY CLAY.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 25. A notice was very generally circulated through the papers of the Country some two or three years ago, to the effect, that Mr. Clay had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The wish was, doubtless, father to the thought, as Mr. Clay had not at that time taken any such step. He has always been known to have the highest respect for the institutions of Christianity, being a decided believer in the divine authenticity of the Christian religion—his amiable and now afflicted wife, having been for many years an humble follower of its blessed Author. When the weather permitted it, living as he does a mile and a half from the church, Mr. C. has always been a regular attendant on its services; and for two or three years past, having had more leisure from public duty, his attention had evidently been turned to the high considerations connected with things spiritual and the high considerations connected with things spiritual acternal; his life having been devoted so intensely to the good of others as scarcely, until this period of retirement, to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at langth consequently his great powers to God. to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at length consecrated his great powers to God. He was baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Tuesday was baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Tuesday afternoon the 22d inst., together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the church) and her four Children, by the Rev. Edward Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The partism was administered privately for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church are reptacing their old church with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and are not suitably situated for the most solemn and decent administration of this rite in public.

When the minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, con-

solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, con sisting of the immediate family, a few family conexions, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre table, on which was placed, fil-led with water, the magnificent cut glass vase, presented or the circumstance of certain evils existing which you assume, for it is only an assumption, that an infallible source of interpretation would remedy.

"Hence," it is inferred, "we cannot but believe, that as previous to the Word being written, the Church had authority from God to declare what the faith was; so now, it is a case almost cannot be what the faith was; so now, mediately opposite on a side table, stood the bust of the lamented Harrison, with a charlet of with and a constant. mented Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died—fit witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them the portrait of a below ed daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumphs of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the late lost son, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Could these silent lookers-on at the scene about transpiring, have spoken from the marble and the canvass, they would heartily have approved the act, which dedicated the great man to God. There was act, which dedicated the great man to God. There a deep emotion prevading that small asembly, at the recital, under such circumstances, of the sublime ordinal of the Church, and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy, when the merciful and glorious covenant was sealed, the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

This act will be publicly ratified at the visitation of the Bishop, on the third Sunday in July, in the apostolic rise of Confirmation.—Calendar.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—It affords us very great pleasure to receive from a source fully entitled to credit, the following interesting items, embracing "Multum in parvo," and justyfying sanguine

hopes for our communion:—

It is two years and three months since the Rev. Dr.

It is two years and three months since the Rev. Dr.

that time the following results have been obtained:

1. Mr. Preston's Church built and consecrated.

2. Formation of City Mission Society, leading to— 3. The establishment of three Mission Stations: (A.) Seamen's Bethel, supported by young men and

very prosperous.
(B.) Mr. Nicholson's Station, accommodating 500 learers, and also very prosperous.

(C.) A station in La Fayette, which has made a good unning, under Mr. Clarke, in getting friends and In all these, Churches will be built.

4. The establishment of a first-rate female seminary in the city, under the auspices of the Church.

5. The building of new Christ Church for 100,000 dollars,—will all be paid for by 1st of January next. In this Church a magnificent new organ has lately been erected by Mr. George Jardine, of New York, at a cost of 5,000 dollars.

3. The establishment of a French Protestant Episcopal Church, and securing for it real estate worth 21,000 dol-lars, yielding an income of 1,700 dollars. A Minister will in November next begin regular duties in it.

7. A German Protestant Episcopal congregation is under way, and may be organized by next spring.—

Protestant Churchman.

NEW YORK. - The New Church edifice at Stockport, Columbia county, near Hudson, N. Y., was duly consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, on Saturday A.M., the 3rd inst., by the Right Rev. Wm. H. Del. and the state of the s DeLancey, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western New

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF GRACE CHURCH, An Act to authorize the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

It is on the crown of Brooklyn Heights, where they terminate abruptly by the street that leads to the water. The ground declines rapidly to the South and West, exposing the panorama of the Bay and City of New York, from Staten Island across to New Jersey, and high up the East River. A beautiful grove of forest trees are waving over the inclosure, being the same which our fathers planted, and which the reverence and good taste of their children have combined to preserve. The evening shades were deepened by clouds which overcast the sky flinging the "dim religious light" around, as if to make us feel that we were worshipping in nature's vast cathedral. So unusual a location in the midst of a populous city, started exclamations of surprise and admiration, city, started exclamations of surprise and admiration while the congregation were gathering about the corner-

This Church is to be built from the offerings of the Ingregation of Emmanuel Church, which have been laid on the altar at the offertory, and are now deposited in Bank. It is to cost, exclusive of the tower and land, about 35,000 dollars; the tower is 45 feet diagonally across across, and will rise 166 feet above the water. We sincerely hope, and devoutly trust that means will be furnish ed to carry up this grand structure immediately. It will be a landmark to the navigator, a commanding and ne dessary feature in the architecture of the Church, and an ornament to Brooklyn, standing in the very forefront of the city.—Extracted from the N. Y. Churchman.

(From the Globe Extra, July 21.) BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Washington.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Buffalo, July 31st, 2 P. M. The Weather in England continues favourable, and an abun-

dant harvest is anticipated.

M. Teste, a member of the French Government, had been found guilty of official corruption, and had attempted to com-Rumours that Louis Phillippe's health was failing were cur-

rent, but were attributed to stock jobbing.

A fire near the English Hospital, London, destroyed thirteen valuable buildings. Lord Palmerston made a remarkable speech on the Spanish

debt question, in which after referring to the United States he said, "the time may come when the British government will compal to the United States he said," subjects."

IRELAND. The potato crop in Ireland promises well. There had been Orange riots in Dungannon, and other parts of Ireland. SPAIN.

In Spain things are growing worse, and French troops are ecting on the frontier. PORTUGAL. The war in Portugal has been brought to a close.

KURDISTAN.
om Kurdistan state, that in one engagement with the Koords the Turks had lost 300 men.

ALGIERS. Accounts, which required confirmation, state that Abdel Kader had defeated the troops of the Emperor of Morocco, and that he is now in possession of the extensive Province of Morocco.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. Liverpool, July 15th.

Good show of samples of Breadstuffs. Wheat firm. Flour slow of sale-37s. @ 36s. 6d., and 36s. for Western Canal.

Indian Corn dull, 1s. @ 2s. cheaper. Meal 20s. 6d. Since Monday, cargoes of Wheat have tended higher occasioned by the inadequacy of supply to meet the consumption.

At market, to-day, very little English Wheat offered for sale.

Advancing prices. Business in Flour, not important; but advances vances in American Flour sustained.

(From the Colonist) Arival of the Hibernia.

Buffalo, Monday, August 2nd, 1847. The Hibernia arrived in Boston about 9 o'clock this morn-Shaving made the passage in 13 days. The following are Liverpool quotations of the 19th ult: Flour, 34s. @ 35s. mdon, 27s. @ 29s. Wheat, Red, 9s. 4d. @ 8s. 8d; White, 9s. 10d. @ 10s. 2d. Beef; Prime Mess, 88s. @ 94s. per tierce, 55s. @ 60s. per barrel. Pork, New Mess, 76s. @ 78s; Old Mess, 68s. @ 72s; New Prime, 60s. @ 62s.

The Hibernia left Halifax at 6\frac{1}{2} o'clock, P. M., on the 31st ult.

ult. A Liverpool paper of 20th ult. states that during the last ten days the weather had been almost uninteruptedly fine, and insured expectations of an abundant harvest of grain, through-the British Islands, and all Europe. The heavy decline which took place at the beginning of the month, was checked. Since the 13th, the market has again given way, the prospects of receiving still larger supplies from the United States and the Mediterranean, added to the fine weather which prevails in al quarters, depressed the market, which presents every aspect of quarters, depressed the market, which presents every aspect of a downward movement. The potato crop is represented to be free from danger, and this has contributed not a little to influence prices during the last week. However, the market has been much firmer, the prices of the 13th ult. became current, and were maintained throughout the week, and yesterday i Mark Lane a further advance took place. The trade, it adds, was however quite paralysed, and flour in barrels was quite deglected. The cotton market has been steady since the 10th. es have been large, and a considerable portion taken on culation for export. In cured provisions, a limited business. and enan the manufacturing districts are of a satisfactory the Manchest r reports, but they are not to a very great extent. The woollen trade in Yorkshire is resuming a healthy position.

Liverpool, July 18th. The transactions going forward in this market, since our pre-Vious report, are limited, and there is not any buoyancy in the trade. The market held on the 13th was well attended, and there was a fair demand for wheat at the advanced rates of the Indian corn meal-in this there was very little doing. On the opening of the market the advanced price of the 9th was generally demanded for flour, but the sales were slow, and te the close rather less money was taken; 33s. was established for Western Canal flour, being 1s. above the currency for that day week. On the 16th there was a good attendance of of country millers, directing their enquiries partly for good qualities of English and foreign wheat, and holders generally sitted to a decline of 3d. per 70lbs. from the rates of the There was a considerable amount of business transacted although willingly offered by holders at fully 2s. per barrel below Tuesday's rates. Western brands scarcely exceeding 34s. to 34s. to 34s, 6d., other sorts at a trivial reduction. Since the 16th iness has been transacted, and a top prime of the Western Canal flour is quoted at 34s. per barrel. Of the Indian corn for the Indian corn for the Indian than 40s, per corn, for the first qualities is not worth more than 40s. per quarter

Quarter. Indian meal 19s. to 19s. 6d. per barrel, at which price the sale. cedonia arrived at Cork, the 16th July. Parliament sas to be dissolved on the 24th ult. There is nothing of importance from Ireland. The Chamber of Peers had brought the Causing a ministerial corruption to a close. The King and Queen of Belgium are in Paris. The King, it is said, wishes to all des to abdicate in favour of his son, in consequence of ill-th. In Portugal all was quiet. The late revolutionary aed a proclamation, announcing to the nation the render of its power.

Colonial.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. (From the Canada Gazette, July 28.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Montreal, Wednesday, 28th July, 1847. This day at Four o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Govereneral proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legisla-

oly, and that House being present the following Bills were as-Governor General, viz: -- An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to estab-

lish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Chris-An Act to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Industry Vil-

lage Rail-road Company.

An Act to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and Saint Catherine's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company."

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

An Act to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada.

and taxes in Lower Canada.

An Act to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete the said Road, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple.

An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Relladores from the purposes. County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of Saint Michel.

The corporate name and title is "the Church of St. An Act to amend the laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the

Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and the District and Quarter Sessions Courts for the District of Niagara, built by the President and Board of Police of the An Act for the better protection of Merchants and others who

may hereafter receive assignments and enter into contracts trusted to agents.

An Act to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license as Pilots a certain class of persons therein

An Act to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Mon-An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the limitation of Actions in Lower

An Act for repealing and consolidating the present duties of Customs in this Province, and for other purposes therein An Act to amend the Act, intituled, An Act to amend the

Law constituting the Board of Works. An Act to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes. An Act to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll

Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jerome, to fix the rates of toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same. Act to consolidate and amend the Laws, and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal

Gas light Company.

An Act to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing Duties of Customs. An Act to amend the Tenth Section of the Act to incorporate

the Town of Kingston as a City.

An Act to suspend for a time two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec, on the south of the River Saint Lawrence, to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, ex-

An Act for the Organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada.

Au Act for amending the Common School Act of Upper

Canada. An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock and Ship Building Company.

An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice

of Physic and Surgery therein.

An Act to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Hum-

ber Harbour and Road Company.
An Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto.

An Act to facilitate the Partition of Lands, Tenements and Harditaments in cartain cases in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec.

Hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada. An Act to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, An Act to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray

certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other expenses not otherwise provided for. An Act to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers

An Act to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt in Upper An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

An Act to facilitate the proof of the Charter and Act of incor-

poration of the British American Land Company.

An Act to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty five, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for Schools in that District in

An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of Osgoode in the County of Carleton, An Act for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association

and for other purposes therein mentioned. An Act to amend, explain and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association. An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons

resident in the United Kingdom on certain conditions.

An Act to authorize the issuing Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada. An Act for regulating the Shipping of Seamen.

An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to consolidate and amend the Registry Laws of that part of this Province which was formerly Upper Canada. An Act to make provision for the subsistence of the Widow of

the late Honourable Joseph Remi Valliéres de St. Real. An Act for the Relief of certain Landholders in the district of of Upper Canada'
An Act to provide for an assessment of Real and Personal

Property in the Town of Prescott according to the annual value or Rental thereof, and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.

An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church

at Brockville, to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein. Act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining

An Act to ame d the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist
Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey certain

portions of the land now holden by them. An Act to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company. An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Mu-

cipal Authorities in Lower Canada. An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned. An Act to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper

Mining Company.

An Act to incorporate the British North American Mining Company.

An Act to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated

Towns and Villages of Canada West.

An Act to incorporate the Huron and Saint Mary's Copper An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company.
An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Montreal An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company.

Pierre Vieau and others to build

An Act to authorize Pierre Vieau and others to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies. An Act to incorporate the Canada Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Friends or Quakers' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of

An Act to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Com-An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior.

An Act to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect
a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and

of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein men-An Act to incorporate the Town of Brantford.

An Act to incorporate the Scarborough and Markham Plank Road Company.

An Act to remove all doubt as to the validity of certain in

struments and documents executed before the Notaries in

Lower Canada. An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company.

An Act explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of he Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Rail Road Comment.'"

An Act to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Port Hope Road

Company.

An Act to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Vilages of Canada West not specially incorporated.

An Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian and Orphans' Fund of the competition with the Church of Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-road Company, and to extend the pow-

calling of Barristers in Upper Canada. The following Bills were assented to by His Excellency the overnor General, on the 9th July.

An Act to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench, and the High Court of Chancery to admit Frederick F. Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof re-An Act relating to the Justices of the Peace, in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense as respects them with the property qualification by Law required of Justices of the Peace in other parts of the

An Act to alter and amend an Act, entitled. An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Trles in the

An Act to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa

District into two Townships

Output

District into two Townsh District, into two Townships.

An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by acof; —that while the former part is most desirable, the latter

Association.

An Act to divide the Western District of the Province, of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal in certain cases, where the Public Health of the city may be endangered.

An Act to define and establish the boundary between the Fourth Concession of Montague and North Elmsley.

purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this An Act to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase its Capi-

An Act to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank,

and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank. An Act to facilitate the commutation of the tenure of lands en route in the Queen's Domain into that of free and common socage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutation

Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company.

An Act to incorporte the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junc-Company. orporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company. An Act for incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railway

The Governor General was received and attended into the House by all the heads of the civil and military departments, and having directed the usher of the black rod to command the attendance of the hon. the Speaker and the members of the House of Assembly, who in a few minutes appeared at the bar of the upper house, his Excellency assented, in the royal name, to an immense number of bills, both public and private, and is an inhument that the signified his intention to reserve others for the consideration of the Queen in Council. After this the honourable the Speaker presented the money bill, and delivered the following address to

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, -- We, her Majesty's MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, — we, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, approach your Excellency with profound respect, and humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency that in no period of our history have the Commons of Canada applied themselves more assiduously to the arduous duties which have devolved upon them, as the representatives of her Mighty's lovel and affections as well as the representatives. f her Majesty's loyal and affectionate people, than during the resent session, while it has been their earnest endeavour to pport the honour and dignity of the Crown, upon which de-

ends the greatness and prosperity of the country.

The session now about to close has been characterised by the duction of many important measures well calculated to develope private enterprise, in extending the railway communi-ations of the province, and facilitating the mining operations

on the shores of lake Superior.

We trust that much benefit will arise from the facilities thus promised to be afforded to our internal trade and commerce, and from the development of the mineral treasures and resources of the province, and we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite to promote and encourage those impor-

To meet the altered state of our commercial relations with the mother country, we have found it indispensable to pass a new bill materially altering the existing regulation of the customs in this province. In making these changes, due regard has been given to the adopting such modifications of the customs' tariff and regulations as we hope will ensure great benefit to the trader and consumer, by the removal of an unequal pressure, and a vexatious enforcement of the law; and to give, where it was possible, fresh stimulus to individual enter-

Prise and industry.

It has been my duty thus briefly to state to your Excellency some of the most important measures of the session. We be-lieve these to be well calculated to increase the prosperity of the country, and to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this valuable and important portion of her vast dominions.

The bill which it is now my duty to present to your Excel-

lency is intituled "An Act to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain expenses of the civil government for the year 1847, and certain other expenses not otherwise vided for," to which, with all humility, we pray your Excelency to give the royal assent.

His Excellency then read the speech from the throne, and nediately after took his departure for Monklands. After which his Excellency the Governor General was leased to close the Third Session of the Second Provincial

Parliament with the following SPEECH. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you, for the present, from your assistance in this place, I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity, in the discharge of your important duties, which have enabled you, during the course of a session of comparatively short duration, to consider and perfect many measures which promise to be of

reat advantage to the community. I sincerely trust that the alterations which you have made in the Provincial Tariff, and the additional facilities afforded to trade by the extension of the Bonding and Warehousing privi-leges, will be productive of benefit to the Colony, and to the notion of its commercial and agricultural interests.

I have observed with satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed on the several projects which have been brought before you for developing the mineral resources of the Province, nd improving its means of internal communication. I trust that the measures which you have passed for the mendment of several provisions of the Criminal code—for the protection of Mercantile interests—for rendering the School Act of Upper Canada more effective-and for placing the Mu-

icipal institutions of Lower Canada on an improved footing. will be attended with beneficial results.

The prevalence of disease among the Immigrants who have arrived from Europe, this season, has occasioned me much con-cern. I have not failed to bring the subject under the notice of her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to represent the necessity of adopting measures to place immigration to this Colony under more efficient regulations. Meanwhile my warmest acease from spreading in the Province. The charitable exertions the Provincial Treasury:

the Rev. Mr. Preston was officiating in a room. From that time the following results have been obtained:

1. Mr. Preston's Church built and consecrated.

tive Council, in the Parliament Buildings. The Members of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jesus at the pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembled.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies necessary for the public service of the colony in such manner as shall be directed by the local Legislature. with which you have voted the supplies necessary for the pub-lic service and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen. The several addresses to the Queen which you have transmitted through me have been duly forwarded to be laid at the

By exercising the influence which you possess in your respective Districts to carry out local improvements, and to give full effect to the wise and salutary enactments of the Legislature, you may render services to the community hardly mportant than those which you discharge while you are assem bled here. I am confident that these duties will engage you attention on your return to your homes, and I earnestly pray that your exertions for the advancement of the various interests of this Noble Province, and for the benefit of all classes of the inhabitants, may be attended with the Divine Blessing.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Gover-nor General that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Monday the 6th September next.

THE SESSION .- After a session of but moderate duration? An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of The Streetsville Plank Road Company.

An Act to amend the law for the admission of Attorneys and their dismissal just now was but an act of more incorporate certain persons under the name of The streetsville Plank Road Company.

Our Legislative bodies have been once more set at liberty. To a large portion of the members, detention from home at this season must have been productive of very serious inconvenience, and their dismissal just now was but an act of more incorporate certain persons under the name of The and their dismissal just now was but an act of mere justice.— The abundant crops flowing in upon us so completely together, are requiring an activity of superintendence which can be ex-pected only in a master; and the paucity of labour available for the harvest in many parts of the country, notwithstanding the enormous immigration, forms a source of some anxiety to of Mr Jones, and several other small tenants. Five persons which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

the individual farmers.

Although the session has not been a protracted one, a large amount of legislatorial business has been transacted, some of which will give entirely new features to our intercourse with with other portions of the globe is so slight, except through the observations connected with them. Whatever we require from the continent of Europe, comes through the States, and with the produce of the States our farmers have to contend.

Ministers have evidently been right heartily at work in most

ses, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Ofice, in the County of Yamaska, from La Baie to St. Francis du in

An Act for compensating the families of proposed and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent

The provisions of the Copyright Bill will hardly be found.

Fourth Concession of Montague and North Elmsley.

An Act to facilitate the issuing of Debentures, and for other

all the attention it demanded.

the utmost immediate consequence, and the minor details connected with it have forced themselves upon the Legislature, the next with it have forced themselves upon the Legislature, the next with it have forced themselves upon the Legislature. purposes therein mentioned.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills or the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, iz:—

Interest with the averous transfer in a control of far more importance, has been almost lost sight of. The despatch of Earl Grey we noticed in our last. However objectionable some of the propositions may be, it is obviously the production of a person who has thought over the matter, but who is yet not sufficiently acquainted with its practical details. We blame our Legislative bodies for not entering earlier into the matter, as now another winter must pass over before any attempt on their part can be made to obtain and arrange the information necessary to have this great object properly carried out: we look on this as the great neglect of

The University Bills have afforded a marked and melancholy illustration of a want of timely decision. The ministry stated at first that they did not intend to bring forward any measure on the subject; next, in reply to a question, they required a week, before giving an answer; and at last, when Mr. Receiver-General ushered the ministerial bantling into the world, it astonished every one. That it is not the scheme which was we make are the proposition respecting Upper Canada College, and the total omission of any provision for the faculties of law ment of her pupils.

and medicine.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, upon the most approved modern European system,

despatch relative to the assignment of the surplus postage arising from this province, by which act of justice we ascertain that a reduction to that amount may be effected without any loss to the department. We wish our government would reflect that establishing post offices in various parts of the country, to wait until the demand will actually pay the expenses, is very short-sighted policy. Establish the post office while there is only a slight requirement for it, with cheap postage, and it will soon amply pay for itself. We conceive that a postage of one penny for fifty miles, and a half-penny for every additional fifty miles, would be abundant. We recommend our fellow citizens to follow the example of Montreal, and meialize the government on this important matter

The Assessment Act and the Common School Act, with pprehend, be found acceptable.

One of the most extraordinary reports is that on railroads.—

One of the most extraordinary reports is that on railroads. ment Act and the Common School Act, will, we is proposed to raise a fund by the sale of wild lands, to be aned to railroad companies; and the interest is recommended o be applied to the Common School purposes, and to the suport of township libraries. As the funds are to be raised from blic properties, it would appear far more proper to appropriate his interest to works of public improvement, or to the general ands of the province, to which it decidedly belongs.

The incorporation of the several mining companies has formed a most important era in our provincial history. Some affect to epreciate this prospective branch of commerce, but we are nong those who sanguinely look forward to the mineral wealth of lakes Superior and Huron as destined to work wonders in our rmation which has come into our hands, but hope to do so after a short time and lay it before our readers. The work has the intelligent and enterprising men who have been the means adding so much to the resources of the country. Failures pupil and disappointments must take place, as there will no doubt be ckless speculations and heartless designing. Let us hope that

these will not be to any serious extent. Our space will not permit us to enter further just now on the parliamentary proceedings except to notice the prorogation speech of the Governor-General. As far as it goes we comnd both the matter and the spirit of it. paid to the charitable exertions of the several parties alluded to, is well paid and justly deserved; and we hope the hint co veyed in the concluding paragraph will not be lost sight of by our various legislators, on their return to the *Home* department.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. General Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank, M.D. on Thursday, July 1, 1847.

LIABILITIES. ... £372,416 0 0 Amount of Bank Notes in circulation not 3.337 17 8 Dividend No. 28, payable

1st July, 3½ per cent £12,752 19 1

From do., uncalled for..... 995 15 9 13,448 14 10 Contingent Fund reserved profits, after pay-

Deposits not bearing interest £85,027 11 7 Do. bearing interest 58,336 1 143,363 13

20.642 13 2

ASSETS. Balance due by other Banks and Foreign Real estate and Bank furniture

Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including notes discounted, Bills Re-newable, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description (the balance due by other Banks and foreign Agencies excepted) 594,529 13 4

£753,456 6 3 (Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, F. A. HARPER,

Commercial Bank, M. D., Kingston, 1st July, 1847.

POST OFFICE. - It appears by the following despatch that An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Rail-road Company.

An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Ar-

(Copy) DOWNING STREET. My Lord,-The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's quires, to build a Tour Bridge over the tree seas at the village of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose.

An Act to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu London, and to establish a Town Council therein the manufacture of the london council the latest and the london council the latest and t the amount accrued from surplus postage in Canada during the period of two years, to the 5th July last, to be paid over to the Receiver General of the Province, in order that it may be ap-

> (Signed) The Right Honourable, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c. &c &c.

> > IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ANOTHER BATTLE! The Tribune has the following despatch from Richmond :-An arrival at New Orleans brings important advices from Iexico, including Vera Cruz to the 18th inst.

General Pierce having marched from Vera Cruz with 2500 men to reinforce General Scott, had a collision near the National Bridge with a Mexican force, estimated at 400, who were defeated with a loss of about 160. General Pierce, the despatch says, returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. General Scott still remained at Puebla at the last advices.— General Cadwallader and General Pillow are at Perota, and

there had been a collision at La Haya, in which the Mexicans were worsted as usual. The Mexican Government is said to have appointed two Comioners, to confer with Commissioner Trist.

Santa Anna is supposed to favour peace.

were injured, two of them dangerously. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

New York, July, 31. The news of the battle between Gen. Price and the Mexicans which was rumoured by a passenger in the cars, is not confirmed, Col. De Russey, reached Tampico on the night of the 16th, with the loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded, and 2 miss ing. He also lost 20 horses and 60 pack mules. Capt. Boyd and Lieut, Tannihill were killed.

received there the day previous, that three Commissioners had been appointed to meet Mr. Trist at San Martin, and learn through him the terms offered by the President.

A letter from Mexico, dated the 2nd, says there is no doubt the treaty will be concluded—the peace party being so strong, and that Santa Anna will pronounce for peace. The names of the Commissioners given are Arostiz, Baranda and Tornel.

News from Gen. Pillow had arrived at Puebla by an express

rider, that an express from Scott to Vera Cruz was murdere

after a desperate resistance. fine, 23s.; Beef, per lb., 2d½ @ 3¾d.; do. per 100 lbs., 17s. 6d. @ 20s.; Bacon, 40s. @ 45s; New Potatoes, per bushel, 5s.; Butter fresh per lb. 7⅓d. @ 8d.; do. salt, do. 5d.; Cheese, do. 6d.; Lard, d. 4⅓d. @ 5d.; Eggs, per doz., 6d. @ 6⅓d.; Turkeys, each, 3s. @ 3s. 9d. Fowls, per pair, 1s. 3d. @ 2s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. 6d. @ 30s. Hay, do. 24s. 6d. @ 45s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 10s. @ 12s. 6d. Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d. @ 7d.; Green Peas, per peck, 7⅓d.

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she will open a SEMINARY FOR

Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847. Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. entertained some months ago, we have some reasons for sup-posing. Nevertheless, if the endowment of King's College Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. posing. Nevertheless, if the endowment of King's College must be broken up, and sacrificed to the rapacity of those who will not be content while the Church of England has a footing in this colony, we maintain that with certain exceptions, it is in this colony, we maintain that with certain exceptions, it is the best which has been yet brought forward. The exceptions daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability

From what has transpired respecting the post-once dependent, we may hope another session will not pass over without a uniform and cheap postage being arranged for British North of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition Young Ladies entrusted to her care will enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclusions. While on this subject, we refer our readers to Lord Grey's of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclu-

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment which is now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also the globes, Miss M'N. has taken care to provide Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various hes of study, by which method the rapid progress of the

TERMS: French Language..... German 2 0 0 Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Fancy Works.... English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements... 7 Use of Piano

pupil in each department is secured.

Washing..... Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, half. We have not had time to arrange the various statistical two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance. A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch

an improved German Grammar, now extensively used. Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. REFERENCES: THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq.

of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of

THE REV, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, August, 1847.

BOARDING SCHOOL. STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

But one Vacation annually-August. For

EDUCATION.

further particulars apply to MRS. COATES, York and Adelaide Streets. Toronto, August, 1847.

COLLEGE VACATION. GENTLEMAN who has had some experience in teach-A GENTLEMAN who has assistance to a few young ing, would be happy to give his assistance to a few young

gentlemen who may be desirous to prosecute their studies du

ring the vacation. Terms moderate

PARKER SOCIETY. A be had at Subscribers' price. Apply to Mr. Champion,

August 3rd, 1847. Just Published: THE

Twelfth of July: A DIALOGUE, BY THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE, Stamford, near the Falls of Niagara.

INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, STREETSVILLE. Price 5s. per hundred. May be had at the Office of "The Church" Paper, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

SEA BATHING. LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY,

H. HOWLAND.

Long Branch, June 21, 1847. NOTICE.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED—That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Fremium of Three

Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date. By Order, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 5, 1847. COW FOUND.

CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, ten miles from Toronto, on the Lake Shore Road, in the Township of Etobicoke, on the 18th June last, a RED MILON Cow, with broad horns and a brown face, supposed to be about 8 years old. The owner may have her upon paying expenses.

DANIEL MURPHY.

Toronto, July 19th, 1847. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY Santa Anna is supposed to favour peace.

Col. DeRussey was recently surrounded and attacked by 1200
Mexicans at Hucjula. His position was at first critical, even perilous, but he cut his way through the enemy, with the loss of sixty killed and twenty wounded.

R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will Re-open his School no Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton YORK STREET. A fire in Anthony Street, New York, destroyed Christ Church, the Organ Factory of Jardine, and the Lamp Factory Church, the Organ Factory of Jardine, and the Lamp Factory

MR. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and County of Hastings in Upper Canada.

An Act for preventing Malicious Injuries to persons and property by fire or by explosive or destructive substances.

An Act for shortening the time of Prescription in cerain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The produce of the States and the produce of the States and the produce of the Blates and Lieut. Tannihill were killed.

De Russey received several balls through his clothes and Capt. Wise had 3 horses shot under him. The Mexican loss is reported at 150 killed and 120 wounded. Lieut. Whipple has been lassed at or near Vera Cruz. Capt. W. Duff died has been lassed at or near Vera Cruz. Capt. W. Duff died has been lassed at or near Vera Cruz. Capt. W. Duff died has been lassed at or near Vera Cruz. Stock of British and Farrey Dry Goods.

The being absolutely necessary to follow in the wake of the lieut. Whipple has been lassed at or near Vera Cruz. Capt. W. Duff died has been lassed at or near V also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in

The Sun, of Analmas, of the 13th, says that by Expressintelligence had been received that Cadwallader and Pillow had arrived with the trains, and been attacked at Lahoga by a large Mexican force, and completely routed the enemy with but little munerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. SHARES £100 EACH. Monthly Subscriptions...... 10s. 0d. per share.

Directors W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN. BRUNSKILL

BOBT. BEEKMAN, THOS. CHAMPION, J. W. MUTTLEBURY, ESQUIRES. Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY, Solicitor

J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Bankers BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING ST., TORONTO, (Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.)

Toronto, July 1, 1847.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

JAMES J. HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of New York; of the Medical Institution of General College; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada;

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public of Canada, that they have established an institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Institution is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Homs

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Billous Complaints, Tic Doloureux, Incipient Consumption,
Salt Rheum,
Chronic Diseases of the Joints, Asthma, White Swellings, Liver Complaints, licers and Fever Sores, estipation or Costiveness,

For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hunter, Markham, or Dr. James J. Hunter, Newmarket, and the most minute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfully accorded.

The Institution will be visited by the Physicians as follows, viz.:—
By Dr. Jas. J. Hinter, Market and the promptly and cheerfully accorded. By Dr. R. Hunter, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and By Dr. Jas. J. Hunter, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and By Dr. N. R. Reed, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In commexion with the above establishment, Drs. R. & J. J. HUNDER have established an Infirmary for the Relief and Cure of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hope, from their long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that they will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely feit by the Canadian public. P. Drs. R. & J. J. Honrer will also receive patients afflicted with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUB-FOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Kinderhook, N. Y. June 20, 1846. Ma. S. W. Fowler,

Sir.—Having, in the year 1844, been attacked with a severe affection of the Lungs, with pains in the breast and side, I purchased a bottle of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which before I had consumed the contents of one bottle, performed a complete cure. I car, with assurance, recommend it to my fellow-men as being a most valuable medicine, and which cannot fall, in any affection of the Lungs, to afford relief.

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Lungs, to afford relief. Mr. Fowle—These lines are at your option; do with them as you see fit. It is a true certificate.

J. L.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &
Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

> BIRTHS. On the 21st ult., the wife of Cecil Mortimer. Esq., of Picton,

Terms-£50 per annum. No extra charge for Masters, At Hillside, near Picton, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Grant, of s MARRIED. In St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on the 29th July, by the

Rev. Geo. R. F. Grout, Rector, Frederick Ball, Esq., of Louth, District of Niagara, to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Honourable Colonel Smith.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th July, at St. John's Church, in Port Hope, by the Rev. J. Shortt, Mr. Robert Lang, Merchant, to Miss Caroline Burton, fifth daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Burton, Rector of Dysart, Queen's County, Ireland. Apply to Mr. Champion, at The Church office, No. 5, King On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Grier, A. M., Rector of Belleville, David Bucklin

Johns, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Jacob Fralick, Esq., By the Rev. Mr. Rogers, on the 27th July, in St. James's COMPLETE COPY of the Works of this Society can Church, Kingston, Mr. J. Flanagan, to Miss Susan Slimmons. DIED.

At Cobourg, on the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas Elliott, aged 47

At Cobourg, on the 31st ult., Mr. James Young, late one of H. M.'s pensioners, aged 103 years.
On May 26th, at Liverpool, England, after a protracted and

on May 20th, at Liverpool, Enguand, after a protracted and painful illness, borne with that patience and submissive resigna-tion to the Divine will which mark the Christian, Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late Harrison Chilton, Esq., of Whitby, Yorkshire, and sister of Mrs. Mewburn, of Danby House,

LETTERS received to Thursday, August 5: Rev. R. Garret, rem.; J. Holgate, Esq.; Rev. J. Blackey, rem.; Rev. J. Padfield, rem. 524 To Correspondents .- H. C. C. has been received,

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time

Holy c rite EPIS-

v. Dr.

LUCIUS, OR THE FLIGHT OF CONSTANTINE. (By the Ven. R. I. Wilberforce, A. M.)

CHAPTER V. THE FLIGHT. Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee, And hushed with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,-Than in the perfumed chambers of the great,

Under the canopies of costly state, And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?

Lucius's first step, when he returned to quarters, was to solicit leave of absence, with a view of making a visit to Nicomedia. His purpose was to resign his command, even though he forfeited the favour of Constantine, lest he should be called upon, in the exercise of his duty, to take part in such scenes as he had just witnessed. After two years of absence, therefore, he was once more walking the streets of Nicomedia. It was towards the conclusion of April. When he had ascertained that Constantine was not in the city, but was expected to arrive there the next day, he walked forth to see what changes had taken place since his last visit to the capital. He passed the house of Anthimus and the site of his church-where the very buildings which he remembered had been succeeded by new edifices -and then proceeded to the square which lay in front of the palace. As he was walking there, he heard his name pronounced, and had the pleasure of greeting his old comrade Gallus. "You find me," said Gallus, "better off in the world than when you went away. I had friends in the palace who more than made up for the loss of my poor master Dorotheus. If you are willing to share my hospitality again, I can make you more comfortable than I

"And without the sight of either fire or torture, I hope," said the other.

"Don't speak of such things," said Gallus; "to those who have witnessed what I have, they are too

painful to remember." Lucius readily accepted the invitation, which his old comrade gave in a very friendly manner; and a few minutes found him again in the palace of the Cæsars. The two companions told one another all that had passed since their last meeting. The circumstances in which they had then been placed had given them great confidence in one another; and Lucius did not hesitate to mention why he had come to the capital, and to detail the fearful scenes he had witnessed .-Gallus had as painful a story to unfold in the dreadful tortures to which Dorotheus and the other Christian officers of the palace had been subjected. The cruelties which he had witnessed had evidently given him the greatest disgust of Galerius, to whose instrumentality he referred them; and he looked upon Constantine as the only hope of better things in the imperial family. The prospect of his succession to the crown, if Dioclesian, who had lately been ill, should resign the sceptre, was discussed between them.

"Dioclesian has always shewn Constantine much favour," said Lucius, "and his father Constantius is

the elder of the Cæsars."

"I have but one fear," replied the other; "lest Galerius, who is present, should have such influence with the emperor as to defeat Constantine's claims .-You know how constantly Galerius has sought his destruction. It was, no doubt, with this view that he urged him into that battle with a lion, out of which he got so marvellously.

Lucius now told his friend, what he had never communicated to any one, the part he had himself taken in this transaction, and how it had influenced his for-

"I have a great mind," said Gallus, "to be equally communicative to you. I think I could guess what is going on at this very time in respect to the imperial

Lucius pressed him to communicate what he knew. "You may remember," said Gallus, "those secret conferences which the emperor had, the winter before he conference with the conference had the confere the persecution of the Christians began; and if you have not forgotten a certain secret passage which ran by the emperor,s apartments, you may know how we came to divine something of their purport. Now similar consultations are a-foot at present; and the emperor's resignation I take to be their design."

"You would greatly further the interests of Constantine," said Lucius, "if you would use the opportunity you possess to give him notice of any plots which may be laid against him."

Gallus's own inclinations were so much on Constantine's side, that he needed little pressing to decide him to take part directly in his favour:

"Why should we not learn at once what is passing?" said Lucius.

"You must work cautiously," said Gallus, "the sword of Damocles is over your head." Thus speaking, he led the way to the very passage through which he had once before guided Lucius, when he left the palace. It was a vacancy behind the wall of the emperor's apartments, originally left with a view of leading to another chamber, but now accessible only through a hole which opened into another room, in which the emperor occasionally slept. This hole had been carefully stopped with a panel by some one who perceived the use which might be made of the passage, and a curtain hanging in front effectually concealed the place from observation. The passage led, at the other end, to the secret door by which Lucius formerly escaped; but as this door opened only from within, the two friends were obliged to enter the passage from the bed-room. Yet as Gallus's office often led him there. they passed unchallenged; and thus they heard part of the conference, which, as it is reported by a contemporary historian, * must ere long have found its way to the public. The Cæsar Galerius was pressing his father-in-law, Dioclesian, to resign the empire, alleging that he was weary of his fifteen years' service in Hlyricum and against the barbarians of the Danube, and thought it time that he should rise to the higher title of Augustus. It was understood that Maximian, who, with Dioclesian, had hitherto borne this higher

appointed. Well," said Dioclesian, "let it be; but, at all events, new Cæsars must be chosen according to the

rank, was ready also to resign. Constantius and Ga-

lerius would then succeed their two fathers-in-law in

the title of Augustus, and two new Cæsars must be

common opinion of us all."

Galerius .- " What is the use of taking opinions, when the two others must needs acquiesce in what we shall have done?"

Maximian's son, Maxentius, was of so ferocious nature, that neither his relations nor the public desired his elevation: of him, therefore, there was no thought: but Dioclesian immediately mentioned Constantine, as being popular not only with the soldiers and people, but with himself. Galerius, however, cut him short. "He is not worthy. Even as a private man, afterwards leave the palace by the secret exit, with he despised me; what will he do if he comes to be emperor?"

"And yet," said Dioclesian, "he is amiable; and would govern so as to be considered even better and more amiable than his father.'

"The consequence would be," said Galerius, "that he would thwart all my wishes." Dioclesian .- "Whom would you have, then?"

"Severus," said the other.

Dioclesian .- "What! that drunken fool, who makes night into day, and day into night?" Galerius .- "He is a fit man, and his liberality has

gained the soldiers. I have already sent him to Maximian, to be declared his successor. Dioclesian .- "Well, whom would you name for the

second ?" "Daia," said Galerius, -referring to a half-barbarian youth, whom he had lately raised from the situation of a herdsman to be a tribune in the army, and to whom he had given the name of Maximin.

* Lactantius de M. P. § 18.

"Who is he?" said Dioclesian. "He is my relation," replied the other.

nen to undertake the care of the commonwealth." Galerius .- "I have made good proof of them."

have taken pains, as long as I could hold it, for the now he stood up by the bed; for the passage opened

safety of the state. If any reverse befalls it, the fault close to it. The light enabled him distinctly to surwill not be mine.' him the machinations of his enemies. But the prince | lect was not wanting, but where all traces of that good was not to be found till, towards the middle of the next | humour which might have been expected to accompa-The place of meeting was near a lofty column, crowned sleep, from which had proceeded the doom of thouwith a statue of Jupiter, which had been erected as a sands. Nature seemed now to revenge its outraged memorial that in an elevated rostrum in that very place laws; for he was evidently contending in feverish years. All looked to Constantine as his successor .- who made it unhappy. But the lessons which he had

town of Salona, in his native Illyria. hostility, he learnt that his safety could only be se- eternity might be coined out of a single hour. Every this could be effected, he begged Lucius to continue steps which he had taken, it was impossible to go at his quarters in the palace, where Gallus willingly back in the design. Yet Constantine, he feared,

allowed him to remain.

free Galerius from fear of retaliation. fore made for his destruction came to his recollection. emperor vainly courted, seemed to drop upon him its His only hope lay in flight. No one might leave Ni- Lethæan dews. Yet if he moved, all was lost. In comedia without the emperor's permission; and what this painful struggle did he stand for two hours. But chance was there of distancing his pursuers, when at length, O happiness,-the glaring eye, which he stantine had many conferences with Lucius, and with ally descended. Ga lerius slept. With tenfold cau-Gallus, who had now been introduced to the prince's tion the young Briton crept again across the apartconfidence. But before any steps could be taken, ment; and not till he replaced the panel which more pressing letters arrived from Canstantius; and concealed his passage, did the sleeper give signs of the emperor, fearful lest his colleague should take being disturbed. That sound startled him. He rose some strong steps upon his refusal, gave his consent to and called out. But Lucius was now in safety. As allow the young prince to depart. The seventh day nothing was to be seen, the alarm subsided. After from that time was fixed; as some time, it was said, was needful to make preparation for his journey .-The preceding evening arrived: Lucius, who was to attend him, had made every preparation; the emperor's order for his departure was prepared and signed; and all difficulty seemed over. But when Constantine applied next morning for the permission to depart, Galerius had torn it. "You must not go," he said, "to-day;" and assigning some frivolous reason for delay, he would have him wait three days longer .-Then, also, he had some further pretext, till the young prince, in despair, saw that there was a fixed design to detain him till his father's death should render his ourney useless.

With this feeling he asked Gallus, the next time that Galerius had fixed a day for his going, whether it would not be possible to obtain the license by stealth from the emperor's cabinet, and set off secretly during the night. Galerius, with a view of keeping up appearances, was accustomed to sign the pass which would enable him to leave the city; but he uniformly destroyed it as soon as the day arrived. Gallus pro mised to acquaint himself where the document was kept; and in the meantime Constantine, who had denined to make the attempt, ordered that horses should be in readiness for him and Lucius on the European shore of the Propontis. Everything, however, must depend on the possibility of obtaining the emperor's license, without which an attempt to leave the city would produce an immediate pursuit, which must of course be fatal. Could he but gain twelve hours' start, Constantine thought that he might reach the European shore in safety; and that done, he must trust to the speed of the horses which he had provided, and which would carry him, he expected, into the wilder parts of Thrace; once there, the open country would

enable him to escape observation. And now the day of enterprise arrived. Constantine was to leave the palace early in the morning, and. after waiting at a house in the town, was to meet his party at the western extremity of the palace; while Lucius was to execute a scheme which his friend had devised for obtaining the necessary pass. It was a matter of both difficulty and danger. Gallus had ascertained that the pass had always been kept in a small cabinet, accessible only through the emperor's bedroom; but this bedroom was the very apartment in which terminated the secret passage before described. If Lucius could conceal himself in that passage, he might then enter the emperor's chamber, although its doors were both watched and bolted, and

which he was already acquainted.

The first difficulty was to hide Lucius in the secre1 passage. Gallus, who had access to the emperor's bedroom, concealed his friend in a cupboard which lay near it, and then, watching his opportunity, introduced him while the whole household were at their midday meal. Thus secreted, he must now trust to himself. After watching the whole evening, he was assured, by the increasing silence, for no light reached him,—that the night was coming on. Presently he could hear the emperor's chamberlains approach .-They searched the bedroom, to see that no one was concealed there, and the moveable panel, near which Lucius was sitting, nearly fell out, as one of them ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbiers, and the cartain before it with his wand, to make struck the curtain before it with his wand, to make sure that no one was hiding behind it. And now came the emperor. He bade his domestics leave him undisturbed till late in the morning; adding, "If Constantine applies for his license to depart, he must wait my rising." A light was left burning in his room, by which Lucius, who knew exactly where the cabi-

net stood, saw that he should be able to approach it. When he thought, therefore, that the emperor might Dioclesian (with a sigh) .- "You don't give me fit be asleep, he removed the panel. This was done without any noise; for he had already spread a curtain on the floor, lest the sound made by his laying it Dioclesian .- "The loss will be mainly yours, on down should be perceptible. Then removing the curwhom the care of the government will chiefly fall. I tain before him, he crept through the opening. And vey the well-known features of the sleeper. There After hearing this singular conference, Lucius was was his vast frame, rendered more gross by habitual oubly auxious to see Constantine, and to explain to intemperance—a countenance in which a rough intelday, Lucius saw him at a public assembly, to which ny his boisterous nature were effaced by habitual selfday, Lucius saw him at a public assembly, to which the soldiery of all the legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence. Those eyes were closed which had so indulgence are legions in the neighbourhood indulgence are legions. had been summoned. Constantine, who had been often glared with satisfaction on the agonies of his into the country, returned just in time to attend it .- | fellow-creatures. The mouth was open in his heavy Galerius himself had first been presented to the sol- dreams with those pangs of remorse with which, in diery in his imperial dress. The rumour spread that the commission of crimes, he seemed never to be Dioclesian would that day take a step, which he was troubled. Lucius's hand instinctively grasped the known to have been meditating, and resign a sceptre emperor's dagger, which lay beside him, and he felt which was become too burdensome for his declining a strong temptation to free the world of the tyrant The soldiers were expressing their hopes of his eleva- learnt among the Christians recurred to his thoughts. tion, and Lucius was in vain endeavouring to make his Already he had so far adopted their opinions, that he way up to him, when a sudden call to silence announced was resolved to apply on the first opportunity for adthe appearance of the aged emperor. Ascending the mission among the number of catechumens; and he rostrum, he said, with tears, that his broken health re- remembered that the unlawfulness of assassination quired rest; that he must now commit the sceptre to had been among the first points he had heard from firmer hands, and appoint fresh Cæsars. At this point, them. Laying down, therefore the emperor's dagger, every one's expectation was raised to the utmost pitch. he crept on his hands and knees across the chamber, What was the astonishment of all who were present, so that, if the sleeper awoke, he would be concealed with the exception of Lucius, who knew the resolve from his sight. It was well he did so. Galerius, who which had been taken, when he declared that Severus had already started repeatedly from his sleep, seemed and Maximin were Cæsars. Severus was well known; to detect the slight vibration which his movements and Maximin were Cæsars. Severus was well known; to detect the slight vibration which his movements but as for Maximin, men were at a loss to know who communicated to the floor of the apartment, and sat was meant by him. Some supposed that Constantine, up in his bed, but the light, which was near the emulation of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashwhose father was Maximian's sou-in law, had received that name. But Constantine, who was on the rostrum, near the emperor, stood mute; while Galerius, departure as he expected; and after a time returned stretching forth his hand, drew Daia from behind him, to the bedroom. But the emperor was still awake.—

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the disthe royal purple. People began to ask who he was, light of the lamp, which was burning near him. Luand whence came he. But so sudden was the blow, cius, who was standing behind a curtain near the door that no voice was raised in opposition. Meanwhile of the cabinet, was compelled to wait in perfect still-Dioclesian descended from the rostrum, well satisfied, ness, feeling that the least noise on his part would as it seemed, with his own escape from the cares of consign him to instant torture and death. Several office; and saying that he might now return to his times was he tempted to regret that he had omitted WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR original name of Diocles, he left the capital for the the opportunity of securing his return, which the dagger of the emperor afforded him. Sometimes he felt But though Lucius's information had not enabled inclined to rush on the monster, and even now to at-Constantine to take any steps for averting the injury tempt his destruction. The minutes which he had to which was thus done him, yet it was not without its wait seemed the longest which in his whole life he hal of the best value. From perceiving the full extent of Galerius's ever known: by such a torture as this, he thought, an cured by his departure from the imperial court. Till second seemed to increase the danger. After the would despair of his appearance, and perhaps return fashionable manner and on moderate terms. But Constantine's course was not so easy as might be expected. When he mentioned to Galerius that hopes which he had cherished, and which seemed Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in he wished to visit his father Constantius, the emperor likely to be cut off, chased one another through his superior style. put him off by various pretexts. Constantius, whose mind; -his distant home-his walks on the free hills health had now begun to fail, wrote to the emperor of his happy country—his mother's kiss—his father's to beg that his son might be sent to him. Still Gale- blessing—the great truths of which he had obscurely rius refused. And as further accounts indicated that heard, and which he was now ready to believe would Constantins's death might ere long be expected, it so mightily conduce to his happiness. His mind became manifest that he was kept in order that he wearied with such thoughts began at length to recoi might be deprived of any share of his inheritance, and upon the overtasked powers of his body. He had be put to death as soon as his father's decease might been watching painfully ever since noon—his very excitement had fatigued him: the hot atmosphere of the selected stock of And now all the attempts which Galerius had be- room increased his lassitude. That sleep, which the West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, waiting a few minutes, to prevent its recurrence, he trod safely, yet gently, along the secret passage; and the hidden door once more let him forth into the streets of Nicomedia. A few paces from the place of

> The danger was now over. Long before the emperor rose on the following day, they were out of the reach of pursuit. What afterwards happened,-their speedy passage across Thrace,—their safe arrival in Gaul,—the joy with which Constantius received his son at Boulogne,-his subsequent elevation to the imperial throne at York, is matter of public history. Such was the last flight of Constantine.

meeting he found Constantine, almost as anxious as

A hasty recognition assured them that all

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Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

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