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[NUMBER VII.

### Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE STORM.

God help thee, Traveller!-KIRKE WHITE.

The storm sweeps by on his car of cloud, And drives o'er earth in wildness; The wan moon, wrapt in her silver shroud, Hath hid her brow of mildness; The stars are cloak'd in the fun'ral pall
That darkness folds around them,
The volum'd vapours their forms enthral,
And blackness' chain hath bound them.

What a night is this! what a night is this! When the forest's earth-born giant, Writhes his huge form o'er the precipice, And bends like the osier pliant;
Till down comes his crushing vastness near,
With a dying groan of thunder;
Earth quivers and bounds at that crash in fear,
And the storm is And the stern wolf wakes in wonder.

What a night to ride the forest path, Dim, viewless, and strange, before us;
While the wild wind gathers the gusts of his wrath,
And wreaks them in fury o'er us. Had man a heart and a breast of steel,—
This night were their firmness shaken;
This hour must that heart its frailty feel,

And fear in that breast awaken. Yet there is a Power around and nigh, That watchful ever abideth;
His hand rules all in the earth and sky,
His wisdom the tempest guideth:
Not a leaf can fall from the forest-tree, When the storm its branches swayer Not an atom can stir by land or sea, But it His bidding obeyeth.

If He be thy friend, thou need'st not fear, Nor hurt nor harm can befall thee, Tho' death in a thousand shapes seem near, And darkness and storms appal thee: Tho' flesh may quiver and spirit quake, And terror of sense bereave thee,— His hand thy soul from distress shall take, And from ruin's depth retrieve thee.

He'll bring thee back to thy homestead dear, Thou desolate forest-ranger!—
Home! O! how a thought on thee can cheer
Long hours of travel and danger!— Lone, weary and dark, as I ride along, While my limbs in the chill rain welter, Sweet visions of thee around me throng, And lure to thy welcome shelter.

In the world's cold gloom, one spot most bright Can the care-dimm'd eye discover, There waits us shelter, and warmth, and light, And rest when our toil is over; Home! where ev'ry charm of hope and love

The drooping soul allureth, weet emblem of that blest state above Where joy for aye endureth.

# THE CHURCH IN THE WEST INDIES.\*

On a people thus placed—in so many instances for the first time—in a state of personal freedom, scattered over so many colonies, separated from each other by intervening waters, differing in their language, and varying in no small degree even in their habits, a large body of religious teachers, of different persuasions, unconnected with the established branch of Christ's church in these parts, diverse from us, and even from each other, in dispared to act, with considerable pecuniary resources at their command, and under many outward marks of public encouragement. The church of Rome has roused itself God, to accomplish much, and to pledge themselves for from its past lethargy, and into those colonies where its peculiar tenets are still maintained, proposes, as we learn from the public declarations of an accredited agent, to pour in a large accession of ministers and subordinate teachers. The Moravian, Wesleyan, and Independent It would be difficult to estimate, at its full weight, the bodies are manifesting equal activity; and lately a new educational power has been introduced, symbolizing with no existing system, yet aiming, by the suppression of all within its instruction the children of every denomination

brought into prominent action within the same diocese. are in course of erection. The church of England legally contains every colony within its pale. In every colony it is the established church. Its ministers outnumber, at the present moment, those of all other churches and denominations of Christians amongst us; and its members, both lay and clerical, exceed probably in an equal proportion. With the Church of Rome we agree in retaining the three ancient over headed

gree of north latitude, comprehending within that space | suntide. thirteen distinct colonies, with their dependencies, and a population of not less than 450,000 souls, there are all by the Church of Rome is by the Church of England these several religious forces in more or less activity of unostentatiously restored to its legitimate use, of exoperation, often opposed to, and rarely moving in entire tending the Saviour's spiritual kingdom by means of his harmony with, the church, or with one another. Under Church. Her distinctive badge among the Churches of such circumstances the church has need, after the admo- | Christendom is her open and contant reading of the unnition of its Divine head, to unite the wisdom of the ser- mixed, unmutilated word of Gol. This also is "the pent with the innocence of the dove. How then is it mainspring of her efforts against evil and error; a still, provided for the various exigencies of its position?

Antigua, and, I am happy in being able to add, a third upon the mass of the nation through the individuals, archdeacon, for the archdeaconry of British Guiana, the the families, and the communities, of which it consists, and awaits only the sign-manual of her Majesty, is nine- and extensive, directly vital, ye almost unperceived. ty-nine. It reckons fifty-three parish churches;\* fifteen chapels of ease; three chapels private, yet open to their respective neighbourhoods; seven chapel-schools;twelve school-houses, used also as temporary places of worship; and forty-four school-houses, strictly so called, being situated in towns, or in the vicinity of a church or chapel; besides numerous buildings permanently hired and fitted up, or temporarily granted, for the uses of public worship and religious instruction. Its congregations on the Sabbath, and the daily and Sunday attendance of children and adults in its schools, are large and increasing. The number of communicants is-I had almost said everywhere, for I am unwilling to particularize some painful exceptions—unusually great. The distribution

vet more. God grant, my brethren, that there may ever be in us, its ministers and teachers, a spirit equal to the occasion, and proportionate to the means, opportunities, and encouragements thus mercifully vouchsafed unto us! responsibility which at this moment rests upon us.

distinctive opinions in religious matters, to comprehend

\* Of the seven churches destroyed by the nurricane on reservation in the island of Barbadoes, six have been re-erected and conservation.

The distributive ecclesiastical influence which within its and the island of Barbadoes, six have been re-erected and conservation. and the seventh is nearly finished. I cannot express in too strong terms my sense of the personal exertions, and of the liberality, both public and private, manifested on the occasion. In every part of All these various and often counteracting forces are the diocese, indeed, additional churches, chapels, and school-houses

OF ENGLAND.\*

BY THE REV. ABNER W. RBOWN.

No. III. two sacraments of Christ; but we have fallen back on knowledge, that no other social engine has ever appeared the doct. ken of throughout the world." We have restored the man; and although God has promised to his Church award to these representatives of the Church! If the conception and glorious meditation. scriptures to their legitimate pre-eminency; we have that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, yet he purified to their legitimate pre-eminency; we have purified the liturgy; we have discarded much which was has never promised that the mere engine shall overthrow has never promised that the mere engine shall overthrow unwarranted by scripture, and calculated to lead the people in the church while using every People into superstition. The Moravian, or German of Satan. His Church, therefore, while using every Church claims to be episcopalian, having at a solemn means which wisdom and experience may suggest for his conference of man must nevertheless. conference, and by lot, decided on the adoption of the glory and the deliverance of man, must, nevertheless, regimes a decided on the adoption of the regimen of episcopacy, yet not to the exclusion in its ministry of the presbyterian form. It has even its lay-el-bly act as if the kingdom were his alone, and as if means ders. ders. It has survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought could only be efficacious so far as employed and blessed against the survived the charges which were brought to the charges which were brought the charges which were brought to the charges against the survived the charges which were brought to the charges which were brought to the charges against the survived the charges which were brought to the charges against the survived the charges which were brought to the charges against the survived the survived the charges against the survived the charges against the survived the charges against the survived the against it, and the fanaticism into which it fell during by his Holy Spirit. For the Redeemer's kingdom, the middle of the last century; in its doctrines it holds though not of this world, has to be established in the the essentials of the gospel; the latest edition of its offices and hymns breathes warmly the spirit of Christian bring the Gospel practically, as well as doctrinally, as piety; but the reading of the scriptures forms necessarily no part of the service of the Lord's day: it has ness of society, because corrupt man will not go out of added. added to the words of institution in the administration of his way to seek that which he values not. But in preparthe initiatory sacrament; but confines itself strictly to one I mis way to seek that which he light of truth, one I mis way to seek that which he light of truth, our Lord's own words in that of the Lord's supper: it the Church needs to remember that she cannot give sight the church needs to remember that she cannot give sight has its confirmation and ordination services, and litanies to the eye, nor change the heart. She will do well to for the more solemn interment of the dead. Of the avoid that usurping of the Holy Spirit's office; that for-Wesleyans and Independents it is difficult to speak. Of cing of religious excitement, and calling it change of the control of the control of the dead. the former, if they cannot wholly forget that they were heart, which utterly vitiates the whole modern system of heart, which utterly vitiates the whole modern system of once baptized at the same font, that they assembled in revivals. Our branch of Christ's Church aims, therethe same consecrated house, that they knelt at the same fore, to operate directly upon the mass of society with table and consecrated house, that they knelt at the same fore, to operate directly upon the mass of society with table, and partook of the same ministry with ourselves, it energy, yet without excitement; not confining herself must, in much sorrow, be confessed, that they are still to the periodical opportunities of instruction, but enlabouring apart from us, that they are raising altar against twining true religion with the social relations of life, altar, and teacher against teacher, and aiming to draw and mixing up its principles with all that men do. She of our people by the pretensions of a stricter discipline, exerts her immense influence openly and undisguisedly; and the promise of more abundant means of grace, producing excitement where there should rather be humi-

That influence and machinerywhich had been abused and quiet, and mighty mode of attacking sin, and of The number of its beneficed and officiating clergy, in- infusing light, and life, and truth, into the souls of a cluding the bishop, the archdeacons of Barbadoes and whole nation." In short, the ceration of our Church constitution of which has been recently determined on, is, like that of the air we breath, indescribably mighty

Her corporate ecclesiastical action and influence in

the cause of truth and godlinessis great and free from bustle. Placing the crown on the head of the chief magistrate to whom God has committed the government thority, and urges all her members to do the same; quietly the basis of all human laws. Not appearing officially ness of principle and purpose! of the Scriptures, of the Prayer-book, and of elementary in the basis of all human laws of parliament, she diof their Church, always operating by their votes, but seldom interfering in debates, except where the subject evidently bears upon religion. They sit in parliament, as one of their number lately observed in debate, "not \* Of the seven churches destroyed by the hurricane of 1831, in | to make the Church political, but to make the state reshe possesses is exercised in the same quiet and tranquil dom an official representative of the Church of Christ, enough to share in the general expectation of the coming of Christ, Saviour's kingdom, and in promoting the salvation of of the destruction of Jerusalem, and to see the third generation civil government require as a document, a satisfactory tesknown parish clergyman is called for-his person, his name, is immaterial,-it is his office which carries weight, and affords the sanction required: the demand is addressed to "The Rev. the officiating Minister." private persons at a distance require local evidence, the clergyman of the place, though his name and individual character be unknown, is applied to. It is universally and confidence may be reposed in the person whom the Church has approved and anywhere fixed as her minister. Is a stranger in distress, is a traveller hurt, the Church's representative in the place is an accredited character, to whom is known to belong the Redeemer's office of doing stantly they are applied to by Dissenters of their parish in times of distress, or in cases of difficulty; how generally those who never enter Church, but are wont to declaim against liturgies and forms, establishments and bishops, come in their hour of trouble to the "Church minister," for that assistance, comfort, or advice, which, I trust, it may confidently be said the "Church minister" always delights to be able to afford to sufferers. The honour thus on all hands conferred upon the Church result of what her clergy have long habitually done as members of society; in accordance, indeed, with their

The same quiet and subdued spirit has regulated the

bourhood long for its restoration.

in compliance with any injunctions of official duty. It

evidences the existence of astonishing influence, which

cept their notion of perfectibility, the Wesleyans still wisdom, and strengthening the resolves of virtue." permits them not to forget that they are subjects, nor cities desolate, engages our wonder, while we never think of that agree in the main with us; in the public services they Through the marriage service, she finds access for sound allows them to establish orders like the Hospitallers, which, being uniformly and gently tempered through the ground, use in the most part an altered form of the English li- doctrine and pious impressions into every family at its Templars, or Jesuits; whose corporate immunities and nourishes the flowers for our subsistence and delight. When to turgy. They are not opposed to episcopacy; and in the beginning. By the thanksgiving service, she seizes the kingly prerogatives are opposed to the supremacy of any these considerations we add the idea entertained of the carnal do-United States of North America a considerable portion birth of each child as an opportunity of touching once civil government which God may have established in a minion of the Christ, we cannot be surprised that Jesus disapof their body has adopted the episcopal form: they or oftener every mother's heart, and of pouring Chris- nation. She gives her ministers an official character, pointed the expectations even of his own family; and that for some claim to be more fitted to instruct the poor than the ministers of the church of England, forgetting, it would fant at its admission into the Church with certain adults | Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God:" and she seem, that Wesley himself was a minister educated and as sponsors; imprints on the memory of every child as has previously laboured to prepare them, as far as huordained within the bosom of our church, and that a it grows up the essentials of divine truth in a few simple man means can do, for sustaining the high and holy to the ambitious feelings which were entertained in the breasts of zealous and well-informed clergyman can assuredly be in questions and answers; brings at confirmation every office. No vows can be conceived more solemn than all Christ's followers, while as yet the real nature of his kingdom no respect disqualified by the variety and extent of his young person of every rank into personal spiritual interknowledge, for diversifying his instructions, or from adapt- course with her highest ministers; and solemnly fastens more impressive than those by which she has sought to one of lively hope to his nation; and he could little dream, that ining his language, without being low or irreverently familiar, to the capacity of the most simple and illiterate of connection with the Saviour. To pass over the use pertinent than those in which she has urged them to his hearers. With the Independents, whose exertions are made of sickness in the visitation service, she seizes the "draw all their studies and cares" towards their holy coming of the promised kingdom. In what position he stood as a confined exclusively, in the persons of missionaries from burial of every member of society as he dies for an opthe London Society, to the southern portion of the dio- portunity of impressing on those who stand around the hereafter to give of their ministry. The nature of the were held in so much honour after his ascension, Symeon was procese, there are fewer points of external union and sentiopen grave as well the cheering as the awful realities of public prayers which she puts into their mouths, and bably called upon to assist at the council of Jerusalem,† and was ment than with any other body of Christians acting God's word. By directing most of her occasional seramongst us. They are neither episcopalian nor presbyvices to be solemnised in the public congregation, she to read aloud, not only fixes the public standard of which this Church, so numerous even under its sorest afflictions, terian in their form of church-government. Each minister, when once elected by, and contracted to, his con- is a certain personal union among them all. She ap- on their own consciences; but also secures to the flock a verse of worldly advantage, and with a great weight of spiritual regregation, is, with that congregation, independent of all peals to every parish throughout the extraneous authority. The Kirk of Scotland, identifying kingdom each Sabbath, to observe the universal day which ought to be, by God's appointed minister. They are mies, this Church suffered much more than its sisters among the itself with the presbyterian form of church-government God has sanctified and hallowed for worship and instruc- forbidden to contend from the pulpit against one another. already existing, and established in British Guiana pre- tion; and by providing for daily morning, and evening It is not permitted them to narrow the visible Church an apostate. For it still maintained its connexion with the Temviously to its capture from the Dutch by the British arms, worship, she invites all to consider themselves as a fee according to capricious standards of their own. They has a certain number of the parishes of that extensive mily, and meet in her churches as at a family altar. She are required in all their official acts to proceed upon the colony set apart and allotted to the charge of its minis- holds forth to the nation the importance of the incarna- principle that secret things belong to God, and that in tion, death, and resurrection of our Redemer, and of regard to ordinances, the Church must adopt the universest southern point of cultivation—to the transital the Thus, in a diverge extanding from the faunth the most southern point of cultivation—to the twentieth deshe gives to Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Whit- conduct not openly inconsistent with it. But it is also incumbent on them publicly to denounce sin, and constantly to warn all, that the effectual blessings which belong to faith do not accompany the externally credible profession, but only the inward reality. Thus holiness of life is honoured, hypocrisy discountenanced, noisy forwardness discouraged, and every conscience is referred to God's all-seeing eye.

Many other illustrations of the quiet and composed spirit of our Church offer themselves to our attention, but these may suffice.

To conclude: shall we rest contented with merely admiring the beautiful features of our Church? Shall we not seek to have her very spirit infused into ourselves? Controversy, contending for the faith once delivered to the saints, seems to have become needful in our days, and attention to it is therefore a Christian duty. Mixed knowledge, the knowledge of good and evil, is mation, no matter on what subject, no matter at what increasing on all sides; and a maddening thirst for inforprice, rages throughout society. Infidelity, to gratify its enmity against God, is urging on this thirst even to of the nation, she brings Christian ruth and active religion frenzy, by intoxicating the nation with scepticism and to bear directly upon his mind at he moment of his en- neology, with deism and atheism-with any thing, in trance into power. She ever aftewards upholds his au- short, which it can persuade people to receive as education. What watchfulness, then, do we all need, that the as a disciple, contributed to this choice. For as heresy was now pointing to him as the chief power in the realm. Her weapons of our warfare should not be carnal! What enstated prayers for him convey to hmself and his subjects ergy, yet what meekness, is required in our present diffia silent exhibition of his duty to them, and theirs to culties; what love, yet what indignation; what activity, have been, if possible, eye-witnesses and hearers of the Lord himhim. In respect to legislation, see silently exerts her yet what quietness; what self-possession, yet what ar- self. Such men would be able, by their own testimony, to keep

Our Church teaches us how to rise to the emergency, publications for the use of schools, has been extensive and seasonable; whilst the pecuniary assistance continand seasonable; whilst the pecumary assistance continually afforded by the mother-country towards the ereccipline, and often essentially opposed in doctrine, are

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or of additional buildings, and the maintenance of ministers and schoolmasters, has infused a vigour into the influence, founded or modelled upon the word of God; sists. Let us place our dependence on our great Head, operations of the clergy, which has enabled them, under God, to accomplish much, and to pledge themselves for God, to accomplish much, and to pledge themselves for the clergy which has enabled them and the Church is bound to watch over them in God's let us encourage ourselves in our God, and be "valiant behalf, in order that, as far as herpower extends, what for truth:" yet, calmly bearing in mind, that, sooner or spectacle; and the awful warning contained in this prophecy ever changes may be made in them shall be such as do later, error shall certainly be overthrown, and that the would stimulate him, were other motives wanting, to exert all his not contravene his word, but rather further his kingdom Redeemer's kingdom must assuredly overspread the talents and opportunities, that no share of the guilt might be imon earth. This duty our bishops fulfil in the calm spirit whole earth, let us, as we "hope for that we see not, with puted to himself, if the gangrene made progress. Yet the feelpatience wait for it."

> LIVES OF THE FATHERS. NO. II.

SYMEON, BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.\*

One among few glimpses gained of a Church more celebrated manner. She stations in every village through the king- than known, and of a preacher, who, having been born early one who hath vowed to spend his life in building up the lived long enough both to witness the fulfilment of his prediction ON THE QUIET SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH souls. He is forbidden to engage in secular pursuits; rise in succession to the apostles:—this combines a number of inhis station and rank in society are fixed, and he needs no scanty documents of the life of Symeon. He is disappointed at

The proudest kings, of the longest and most famous line, might timony, a credible witness, the certificate of the unsuperior to the boast of such a distinction was the possessor. rapacious governors, who seemed to have been raised up by God Symeon was son of Cleopas, who was brother of Joseph. † Thus for preparing the execution of his awful judgment, was goading on he was reputed cousin-german to the Lord. His mother was Mary, the Jews to their fatal rebellion. The attention of the persecutor sister of the Virgin. Thus he again stood in the same relation was thus too fully absorbed with his own concerns to attend to his to the Lord. He was in the vigour of ripe manhood when the usual employment of harassing the Christian Church. Now, long-expected Saviour revealed himself to the world in one of the therefore, it had rest, and Symeon's utmost diligence would be members of his own family. Such members are naturally the exerted to separate his flock from the doomed nation. For by this first or last to believe in lofty pretentions set up by one of their time the prophecy of his Master was rapidly unfolding itself. The own number. Their familiarity has long reduced him to their portentous signs which he had bidden him to expect, as harbingers own standard; they are reluctant to part with deeply rooted habits, opinions, and associations; they are jealous of the superiority of a Even to us, who are certified from its fore-calculated appearance, former equal, or, it may be, even inferior. But, on the other that it is a thing in the regular course of nature, and therefore look hand, pride and interest, affection and admiration, may dispose for no consequences, a comet is an object of instinctive awe. The them to engage with eagerness in the assertion of his claims. The mind cannot contemplate a strangeness in the heavens without a brethren of Joseph illustrate the feelings with which any claims to feeling, however quickly subdued, of being brought under strange superiority are rejected. In our Lord there were many qualities influence. What, then, must have been the feelings of Symcon at which would hide his spiritual glory from the carnal and superficial the unnatural spectacle when a fiery sword hung in the sky over view of his brethren. For instance, his meckness and sweetness his dying country for a whole year! Now was his vigilance put to of disposition would be a veil to his transcendent wisdom. Ill- its utmost proof. He had, like Noah, to preach and fill the ark of temper too frequently passes for talent, from the dogmatism and salvation. He had not only to draw off his own flock apart from appearance of decision which it exhibits; and the fear which it the doomed multitude, as the wheat for the garner from the tares impresses emboldens the man to give free scope to such talent as for the fire, but also to win over, and save as many as possible of he possesses. Thus it often happens that, with the same quantity the yet unconverted. God had chosen him as the fittest instruof talent, one man shall be deemed to have superior, another but ment for his merciful purpose; for perhaps none but he, who was moderate, attainments. Alas, that fear should often be so impor- kinsman of the Lord, who had heard the Almighty denouncer with character as ministers of the Church of Christ, but not tant an element of respect! Had one started up from among the his own ears, could have prevailed to keep the line of separation so brethren of Jesus with the lurid demoniacal glare of untempered clear as to fulfil his Master's prediction, that 'not a hair of the worldly wisdom, his claims would have quite excluded those of Him who shone with the mild, tempered light of heavenly wisdom .-

‡ Ib. 32; John, xix. 25.

system of inquisitorial influence. In doctrine, if we ex- "is at once mild and salutary, insinuating the lessons of official intercourse of her clergy with the laity. She The heat, which angrily bursts its prison in the volcano, and lays

But Symeon overcame all these impediments, and attached heathen, in proportion as a schismatic is always more hateful than ple, and therefore appeared in the garb of a sect. 1 By incessant persecution its members were reduced to great poverty. With what delight, then, must Symeon have hailed the several arrivals of the apostle of the Centiles at Jeruselem with the contributions of the heathen phase had a line associated by the heathen phase beautiful bounded to the uncertainty of his flock would be the least among the causes of his gratification. For what a proof was here of the progress which the Gospel had made, not only over the face of the earth, but also in the depths of the human heart! The heathen had been bred up in a contempt and aversion for the Jew; and, after he had become Christian, had every reason to slight the law of Moses. Yet the conformity to it of the Jewish Christian did not chill his charity. Little could Symeon then foresee that these Churches would, in no long time, quarrel among themselves upon a matter so indifferent as the day of celebrating the resurrection. He saw, too, in these gifts a palpable representation of the accomplishment of the prophecies, which foretold the flocking of the Gentiles with gifts to Jerusalem; and looked forward in hope to the crowded courts and spiritual treasures of the heavenly Jerusalem.

Symeon was now advanced to a higher station, and a post of

great peril, in this distressed Church. In one of the murderous riots with which the Jews ever and anon assailed the flock of Christ, they threw its bishop, James, the brother of the Lord, down from pired. Upon this a solemn assembly was held of the Church, to which there came from all quarters the apostles (such at least as were within reach), the disciples, and the kinsmen of the Lord. They elected Symeon into the place of James. Perhaps not only his relationship to the Lord, and private character, but also his age portance that they, whose authority was to be looked up to, should influence to have the revealed worl of God adopted as dour; what patient humbleness, yet what lofty stedfastperverted the truth. Symeon was very shortly called upon to put his talent to account. One Thebuthis, disappointed at not being me. But woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.' He ings of a good shepherd, like Symeon, must have been painfully wrong, even if but one or two of his flock were infected. The malice and uncharitableness with which a deflection from Christian truth always fills the breast of the separatist, who now regards his former pastor with hatred much greater than any love which he once bore towards him; the wranglings which now filled the house of peace; the reckless disputations, on awful points, which the Lord had purposely left in mystery; the mad perversions of the holy word; the avowed contempt of established ordinances; the railing accusation; the unblushing falsehood; the audacious forgery-these were lamentable novelties in the yet virgin Church; and their outward effects were even still less horrible to Symeon nothing in his situation necessarily thrusts him forward; teresting objects to him who sits down to collect and arrange the than the thought of the extreme jeopardy in which the eternal salvation of these, his wandering sheep, was involved. We, alas! struggle to ascertain his level. He may be possessed of | finding so slight a record of one who was so nearly connected with | are so inured to such horrible sights, that we cannot see them in a powerful, graceful, and well-stored mind, and yet the the Lord, and held a conspicuous post in this Church. But as the their proper hideousness. But to Symeon, his Church, thus viworld at large neither see nor know of him; he may pass moon will pour from one end of the heavens to the other a light tiated for the first time, must have seemed like a second fall of man. cient creeds, the three orders of the ministry handed down unto me agree in retaining the three and of spirit in her operation upon society, which I have all through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of spirit in her operation upon society, which I have all through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of spirit in her operation upon society, which I have all through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of spirit in her operation upon society, which I have all through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of spirit in her operation upon society, which I have all through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of the parish through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish, and which could not be contributed from the whole host of minutes of the parish through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almost unknown in the adjoining parish and through life almos down unto us uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the two sacrams two sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the two sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams uninterruptedly from the apostles, and the ready described. Philosophy itself is compelled to active sacrams and the ready described and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams are also active sacrams and the ready described active sacrams ar work in his own: the work will indeed be evident, but brighter and wider light than the whole extent of historical view, would she be in our sight! How happy, how unwearied would be the doctrines and usages of more primitive times, and on the pure doctrines are doctrines and usages of more primitive times, and on the pure doctrines are doctrines and usages of more primitive times, and on the pure doctrines are doctrines and usages of more primitive times, and on the pure doctrines are doctrines and usages of more primitive times, and on the pure doctrines are doctrines and usages of more primitive times are doctrines and usages are doctrines and usages are doctrines are do the purer days even of its own faith, when it was "spoken of the control of the and feelings of the innocent Adam! To counterbalance this disquietude from within, there was now

of the approaching destruction, were already blazing in the sky.

and sobriety, and substituting for the freedom of operation. Her influence (to borrow the praise bestowed

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nevertheless is scarcely felt to exist, except where the \* Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans.

Acts, iii. 1; xxi. 20. Euseb. E. H. ii. 23; iv. 5. § Euseb. E. H. iii. 11.

<sup>\*</sup> From the Church of England Magazine.

Christian thought and action, an organized and graduated by a recent Dissenting Review on a modern publication) suspension of its benefits in any locality makes the neighbourhood long for its restoration. \* From the Charge of the Bishop of Barbadoes.

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chance of repentance is often least when the danger is greatest .- | the second. The same reckless passions which brought on the crisis, pampered by ample food, kick against all warning, either human or divine. Even such as are pricked with compunction find themselves too far gone to return. On! on! is the perpetual cry of our deluding evil spirit, and never ceases until we have rushed to the edge of the precipice, and cannot but fall headlong. Few, therefore, probably were they who accepted Symeon's invitation to enter the ark.

Symeon had now brought his household of faith together, and was waiting the Lord's time. The first signal to be ready had been given. Jerusalem was compassed with armies. Christian hymn and prayer ascended amid the execrations of the doomed .-The Temple, where murderers, and no longer righteousness now lodged, had, without doubt, ceased to be frequented by the flock of the haunts of their devotion, all the monuments of the religion of May we never, in our uncharitableness, provoke his administration their fathers, all the spots consecrated by the Lord's presence, yea, their own places of assembly for prayer, were shortly to be mingled with blood, smoke, and fire, in one undistinguished ruin. But their houses of prayer were not, as the Temple to the Jew, necestary to their religion. These were not bound fast to the soil by local obligation. They were the accidental appendages, not the indispensable vehicle of the religion of the Gospel. Had they been more important, the resolute faith of this little flock would cheerfully have parted with them.

Amid this daily expectation of fleeing to the mountains, the last signal came from the Lord. Symeon and his Church were warned by a divine oracle to quit the devoted city, and take refuge in Pella, a city in the mountainous country beyond Jordan. † An interruption of the blockade at this moment gave a free passage to their escape. Thus the ark was floated, and it rested as upon another Ararat. From this secure retreat, Symeon heard but the rumours of wars, until the final and dreadful execution of his Master's denunciation was announced to him. It must have been with a strange mixture of sorrow and joy that he heard this news. Jerusalem was dear to the heart of every Jew. His country was wiped out from the tablet of nations; his countrymen, in uncounted myriads, had been slain or sold; some of the sweetest and most natural associations of a long life were utterly broken up. But, on the other hand, the Lord's truth had been vindicated in the face of the whole earth, and to all succeeding ages. The yoke of their oppressor had ceased. His flock had been mercifully delivered by the and himself, from the general calamite

How long the Church sojourned at Pella, we know not. We only know that in the reign of Adrian it was once again settled at Jerusalem. ‡ But we may reasonably conjecture, that it returned under Symeon as soon as the troubles of Judea were completely composed, and the axe and the mattock of the Roman had done their last work at Jerusalem. At Pella, they were among the heathen, and exposed to their insults. But the desolation of Jerusalem would afford them a secure retreat. They were burdened with little property; their sincere profession had kept them free from all worldly entanglements at Pella; and spiritual soldiers, as they were, they were ready to strike their tents, and march at a moment's warning. A few cabins erected on the ruins would be sufficient for their accommodation. They would therefore take the first opportunity of re-establishing themselves on a spot which, independent of great advantages, was full of the dearest and most sacred recollections.

Arrived at Jerusalem, Symeon was once again amidst the dearest objects of his memory. The Roman fire and mattock could not remove the Mount of Olives, nor Mount Calvary, nor the Mounts Zion and Moriah, however they may have destroyed the garden of Gethsemane, and the streets through which the Redeemer had ridden in triumph to the Temple, or carried his cross to Calvary. How indescribable was the change! Where was now the priest? where was now the scribe? where was now the pharisee, with his long robes and phylacteries? The sword had deyoured them; and their utter absence made the bosom more full of the presence of the Lord, who had denounced and fulfilled this judgment upon them. Thus Symeon once again re-established the Church of Jerusalem on her ancient locality. Here, seated amid the ruins of the Temple, and of the palaces of kings, amid broken monuments of past grandeur, she signified to her children and to pilgrims, in the most lively manner, the endurance of whatever is Christ's throughout all chances and changes of the things | flected modes by which it is acquired by the majority of of earth. Amid departed friends, broken fortunes, yea, even lost mankind,—that his stay and dependence is not on the country, the Christian stands erect, immovable, without essential caprice of man, but on the unfailing bounty of God. Un-The enemy cannot destroy his Temple, cannot remove his stable are the proud ones of the world on their hi sacrifice, cannot slaughter his Priest, cannot divest him of a single portion of his spiritual trappings and essential possessions. And now that the centre of unity and rational use of the Jew-

ish observances was gone with the Temple, we wonder at first why Symeon should still retain any part of them. A second consideration amply justifies him. We must recollect, that if the question of the circumcision of the Gentiles was not so clear, but that its solution required a solemn council of the Church, with the apostles at its head, the abandonment of its obligations by the Jew could not appear so easy a question to Symcon as it appears to us. But, moreover, Symeon had good reasons for his retention. The fall of the Temple was likely to bring the better-minded among the Jews to their senses. It was a thundering blow, which could not but startle them, and in which the Lord might call on many soul. But by abandoning the law at this moment, Symeon would have shut the door in the face of the converts, who were not prepared to forego what they esteemed at the least a national mark impressed by God himself. He left the change for time, the safest innovator, to accomplish. And he was justified by the event The hold of the law, gradually becoming more feeble, was soon at the mercy of the first accident; and in little more than twenty years after his death, his flock willingly forewent every badge of Judaism for the sake of the privilege of dwelling in Ælia, or the New Jerusalem, which Adrian built, and made forbidden ground to Symeon had now attained the age of Moses, having seen a hun-

dred and twenty years of prodigious events, as far exceeding in wonder and sublimity all that the former beheld, as fulfilment is more excellent than preparation. He had seen the Prophet arise whom Moses had foretold; he had seen the Lamb slain which Moses had prefigured; he had seen the dreadful judgment descend which Moses had threatened; he had seen the covenant dissolved amid fearful prodigies and horrible ruin on Mount Zion, which Moses had made amid the thunder and lightning and quaking of Mount Sinai. Thus he had been vouchsafed a view of the land, and now was ready to depart. The continual rebellions of the Jews, in which they engaged under the expectation of the coming of the Messiah, the Son of David, naturally provoked the Roman emperors to seek out this family for extirpation. Domitian had begun the experiment, and the policy approved itself also to Trajan. The malice of the Jews turned against the Christians that which was intended against themselves; and Trajan's treatment of the Church gave them a double handle against Symeon. They charged him at the tribunal of Atticus, the governor of Syria, both with being of the seed of David and a Christian.§ In consequ of this he was put to severe torture for many days, and bore the long and sharp agony with such fortitude as to excite the surprise of the governor and spectators, who wondered how an old man of a hundred and twenty could endure it. Unable to wring from him a denial of his Master, they ended with nailing his mangled body to harvest crowns the year, we have been making advances the cross. On this painful seat, which was now the only throne of the house of David, and on which he succeeded his Redeemer, whether we are preparing for that general harvest of hu-'he expired. With his death a thick veil descends upon the history of the Church of Jerusalem for many successions.

the inspection of apostolical men was prolonged in the Churches of Jerusalem and Antioch, especially when we know that Symeon

The preceding narrative will have shewn why the Lord's providence should have continued the long and sleady guidance of his kinsmen in the flesh to a Church beset with such difficulties as that of Jerusalem. And the capital of the East, at the very focus of heresy, will appear to have required the same indulgence. It is mournful to reflect upon these early outbreaks of division in the Church; and we cannot but acknowledge the merciful wisdom of Him who inflicted the rod of persecution often and severely. How evidently is it the correction of him who chastiseth whom he loveth! Quickly indeed are all minor and captious differences of opinion wrung out and expelled by the pressure of one general calamity. The very participation of the same cup of sorrow suggests the no tion of fellowship. When the communion of the cup of the Lord's Christ. What an awful interval of suspense was this, when all blood fails to produce its effect of peace, he makes us drink of this. of the last cup—the cup of his fury and wrath, of which whosoeve tastes must drink it to the very dregs in all its bitterness of woe!

### THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

From the din of politics and the strife of party, it is refreshing, at this season of the year, to turn to the contemplation of nature, and to the bounty and beneficence of nature's God. It may be that all the hopes of the harvest have not been realized,—that as a trial of our faith and patience, the "mildew and the blight" have been permitted to mar the beauty and diminish the abundance of the fruits of the earth; but in the produce already gathered into the barns, and in the promise of further additions to these collected stores, we have enough, under any circumstances of partial discouragement, to win our gratitude and engage our praise.

In the morning, when the spirits are as fresh as the scenes we contemplate, it is delightful to mark the abundance and the beauty of the works of God. The "incensed breath" of morn, diffusing health and gladuess, accompanies the joyful brightness of its early smile. imparts a cheerfulness to every inhabitant of the world; and while the dewy grass sparkles in the first beams of the opening day, and the foliage of the two quivers joy ously in the early breezes, the "beasts of the field' significantly declare their joy, and the "fowls of the air" warble their delight. But while all the rest of the creation is loud and plain in the language of thankfulness, is man alone to be dumb and thankless? Shall his heart be dead amidst the life which reigns around him? Shall his spirit be languid and dormant, while the low of the cattle and the music of the birds invite him to praise?

In the evening too, when "the shadows are stretched out," the season is propitious for pious contemplation and grateful praise. Though the sun has sunk, he leaves a radiance behind him, and there lingers still upon the world a beautiful though diminished brightness. If the song of the birds has died away, there is still a music to greet the ear. The murmur of the brook and the whisper of the breeze afford a melody not uncongenial to the sober spirit of the hour; and when the shades of night are darkening on the landscape, we can contemplate with profit the splendours of yonder upper world which break forth when this one is enwrapped in gloom, and there, as in the scenes around us which brighten in the sun-beam, we can trace the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of Him who "maketh the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice, and crowneth the year with goodness."

While the present aspect of nature, and the comforts with which, through the Providence of God, we are surrounded, should awaken gratitude and produce contentment in us all, it should have this influence especially upon those who are more immediately dependent on the soil of nature and the gifts of heaven. There is something very striking in the consideration, that the filler of the ground obtains his subsistence immediately, as it were, from the bounties of the earth and by none of those reelevation,—wealth and honour are appendages which the merest gust of fortune may sweep away, -and numberless are the incidents which may, in an instant, change the condition of the most prosperous; but amidst the fluctuations which mingle distress and ruin round him, the proprietor of land and the tiller of the soil remembers and can confide in the promise from above, that "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.

And what though that independence, security, and comfort must be purchased by the "sweat of the brow." by the unremitted fatigue of daily toil! Is that to be ompared to the labour and weariness, to the watchfulness and anxiety, of the care-worn spirit and the harassed mind? While the one is renovated by the repose of a night, and rises in the morning fresh as the landscape around him, the other has no experience of that soothing balm; but the mind, harassed and disquieted itself, com municates its misery to its material companion. And what is there in the indulgence of morbid sensibilities, in the gratification of an artificial taste, comparable to the pure and rational delight which he enjoys who participates with a lively interest in those emotions which nature and its bounties must call up in the heart? In them he can discover more to win him to contentment with the world and to gratitude to God, than could all the pomp and splendour which wealth can spread around him .-He, indeed, is to be envied in his lot who thus pursues his pilgrimage, -who lives secure of the unfailing bounty of his heavenly and guardian Friend, and who strives to ensure a continuance of that care and love by a life of devotion to His service. Free from the vanity and vexation which the course of worldly ambition presents,enwrapped in the joys and endearments of domestic life, -with a conscience untroubled, a heart at peace with God,—he can pursue, as none others can better pursue,

the way that leads to heaven. Let him, then, rejoice in his lot and give thanks to God who orders it so. Though the morning sun summons him to toil, it is to a wholesome and innocent exercise,-to gain a relish for the food which he gleans and provides, and a desire for the repose which recruits his wearied frame. But while he looks out with a grateful spirit on the handy-work and beneficence of Almighty God, as presented at this season, let him-let us all, turn an attentive eye to our own spiritual progress, and see whether it has been correspondent to the perfection at which the vegetable world has now arrived; whether, when the earth is decked in its costliest array and the to that holiness which befits the aspirants for heaven; manity, when the fruits shall be gathered in and the tares cast aside and consigned to "unquenchable fire." While It is impossible not to be struck with the late period to which the inanimate world smiles around us in its glory and exhibits the evidences of its perfection, it were sad if the human heart alone presented a fruitless solitude or a moral ruin. Uncongenial as is that soil,—deteriorated as it is by the influence of original sin, the means nadas. of its culture are provided by a hand stronger than the

still "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Amongst the Jews there was a sabbatical year for the land, and to Christians there is a weekly recurring Sabbath for the soul. Let it not be lost or wasted, but on God's own day, let the spirit be refreshed and fitted for those scenes which await us when the body shall be mouldering in the grave. Then when "the angels shall be the reapers," may we hope to be gathered into the "garner" of Almighty God, and admitted into mansions prepared by Him who "died that we might live."

The Wesleyan Methodists have recently been assailed by Mr. O'Connell and sneered at by Mr. Charles Buller, in the House of Commons, for having actively bestirred themselves in thwarting the scheme of National education proposed by the Imperial Government. At a public meeting, Dr. Bunting had condemned the plan as at once ineffably absurd, and utterly impracticable,"and the bill founded on it, as "the most flagrant attack that had ever been made upon religion." An overwhelming majority, if not the whole, of the Weslevan denomination had given public expression to a similar sentiment, and contributed their quota towards the 3050 petitions, which were presented to the Legislature against a scheme, sustained by less than 60. This will sufficiently account for the bitterness exhibited by the Ministerialists, and their motley supporters, towards a body so remarkably Protestant as the Wesleyans of Eng-

A short time ago a number of the most respectable and loval Methodists of the City of Toronto, made open avowal of the respect they entertained for the Established Church, and took occasion to remonstrate with a leading minister of their own denomination for his virulent hostility to that sacred institution, which they, and every true follower of John Wesley, felt bound to revere .-We now have it in our power to show to our Wesleyan friends in Toronto, and throughout the Province, that, when their English brethren were slandered for acting as became the subjects of a Christian government, the character of their sect was geverously defended by Mr. Gladstone, a High-Churchman, and a most strenuous asserter of the apostolical succession. The attack was nade by Mr. O'Connell, during an interesting debate arising out of the Government Education Scheme, and principally consists of he following accusations:

"Hon gentlemen oppose had fallen greatly in love with the Wesleyan Methodists, forsoth. They might be very well-conducted excellent persons is private life, with their religious opinions he had nothing to do but he utterly denied their cla any respect as having distinguished themselves in any career of political utility. The first geat political movement of their founder, John Wesley, was viting the Address of the Protestant Association in 1780, whice ended in what was called an emeute, in the burning of prisons, he destruction of property and life.— He did not accuse him of laving written it, but rumour certainly ascribed it to him. And this he certainly did accuse him of-writing two most inflammatoy letters in support of that Protestant Association before it commtted those atrocities. He did not again accuse him of having instituted them; post hoc was not always propter hoc, but certainly the insurrection, the slaughter, the burnings, the atrocities, wre committed subsequently to the authority encouraging them. That was the first fact in the history of Methodism. He challeged any gentleman of that persuasion to come forward and point at to him—he would be delighted to hear any one single circumtance in their political history since which shewed them to be the friends of civil and religious liberty He never knew that they mited with the great body of Dissenters in calling for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; he never knew that they joined in petitioning for Catholic emancipation, or for any measure of freedom of conscience; on the trary, he never but knew them to be the most persevering, he would not say the most mlignant, in their opposition to them.—
If he were mistaken, no one would more readily retract the imputation, but this he would say, their history was that of opposition to religious liberty, and he never knew them to take part in my measure for diminishing the burdens or increasing the franchises of the people."

Mr. O'Connell ther proceeded, in the hope of sowng jealousies, to warn the Church against its powerful allies the Methodits, and to predict that Churchmen were placing a sword in hands which would use it against them at some future day.

In reply to these rmarks, Mr. Gladstone thus defended the Wesleyans:

"He would now take tle liberty of saying a word or two in re-ply to the attack which tle hon, and learned member for Dublin divine the purpose for which the hon. and learned member for Dublin had employed so mucl ingenuity to demonstrate that the Wes leyan Methodists, as they were not at variance with the doctrines of the Church of Englaid, were inconsistent with themselves in becoming separatists from it. The hon, and learned member had said that the Wesleyan Methodists ought to return into the fold of the Church, and he (Mr. Gladstone), who had always lamente their secession from it, and had always been of opinion that the ult was more on the side of those who had caused that secess han on the side of those who made it (hear, hear), joined cordialin the hope that the union so unfortunately broken would, er long, be resumed (hear), and should be glad to find the hon, and learned member for Dublin his involuntary ally in producing that blessed consummation. (Hear, hear.) The hon, and learned member for Dublin had also done injustice to the Wesleyan Methodists in another point; and though he (Mr. Gladstone) was not commissioned, and had no intention to stand forward as their logist, still he thought it hard that they should be taunted as the most persevering enemies of civil sad religious liberty, was indeed hard that such a taunt should be cast upon them, all their long years of exertion to bring about the abolition of ne-gro slavery. (Hear, hear.) No seet had been more prominent than they had been in pursuing to its consummation that great object, nor had more assiduously kept the interests of humanity in view, while they were acting as vigilant guardians of all the best laws and interests of society. (Cheers.) It was unjust in the extreme to designate men, who had been most prominent in vindicating the liberty of the negroes, as parties perseveringly, if not malignantly, hostile to freedom. (Hear, hear.)"

We cannot go so far as the honourable gentleman in his charitable extenuation of the Methodist secession from the Church, for we think that John Wesley would have accomplished a much more permanent good by a stricter observance of his ordination vows, and that there was no necessity or sufficient justification for the erection of his followers into a body distinct from the Church.— Most cordially, however, do we concur with Mr. Gladstone in hoping that the union "so unfortunately broken may ere long be resumed," and that it may be the glorious privilege of us of this nineteenth century, to behold the Catholic and Apostolic Church of the British its partially alienated children. Better notions on the subject of Unity are beginning to prevail in the Christian world: and it seems to us no strained conjecture, that the difficulties presented to the evangelization of the Heathen by the disunion of professing Christians, may be the means of leading Dissenters of every shade to review their principles more narrowly, and to come to the conclusion that there is but one ark for Christianity, and that the dove will never return with the olive branch from pagan lands, until our own dissensions have subsided, our own divisions disappeared.

While there is so much clamour ringing in our ears about Responsible Government, and Lord Durham's Report,-it is very gratifying to us to record the prosecution of labours, which, if undertaken on a large scale by a Government that calls itself Christian, would do more to bless the Province, and to preserve it attached to the Empire, than the adoption of his Lordship's republican recommendations, or the passing of the proposed most objectionable Bill for the Union of the Ca-

On the 22d of July last, the corner-stones of a new

head in all his followers should perish.' But as it had been in the was succeeded by thirteen bishops within the next thirty years; liness which a kindly agency drops there, may, by the age-House, in the Township of March, were laid by the for the extension of religious instruction, has contributed £50, days of Noah, so was it now. They ate, and they drank, and and that at Rome and Alexandria the succession had reached the dew of heaven's blessing, be so fostered and advanced, lady of the Honourable General Lloyd. The former they were married. Men became accustomed to horrors; and the fourth degree before the death of these martyrs, who were but in that the desert of the soul, bleak and dark as it is, may of these edifices is to be constructed by the voluntary subscriptions of the Inhabitants of March, aided by a munificent donation from the gallant General. The erection of the latter,-the clergyman's residence, and which, when completed, is to be called Lizdale Rectory,-has been undertaken entirely by the General and his lady, who have drawn on the bounty of their friends in the mother-country for assistance in this pious and most praiseworthy object. Both of these buildings are being erected on a plot of ten acres reserved by the late Bishop of Quebec as a glebe, on the 4th concession of the Township of March; both are rapidly advancing, and in all probability are, by this time, roofed in; and both, when finished, will be handsome stone structures.

We congratulate our zealous friend, the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, on having his lot cast in a neighbourhood which exhibits so substantial an attachment to the Church; and we are rejoiced to know, as in the instances of Col. Burwell, S. S. Wilmott, Esq., General Lloyd, and other private benefactors, that our wealthy and influential laymen are ever ready to promote the cause of the Established Religion, and to repair, as far as they can, the unscriptural and mischievous neglect of the State .-Every new church that rears its spire to heaven, is a link added to British connexion, but, at the same time, it bears fearful witness to the national guilt which England has incurred, in failing, whenever she planted a colony, to plant therewith a branch of the Church of Christ.

We lately presented our readers with a biographical sketch of that Protestant-hearted nobleman, and most excellent man, the EARL OF WINCHELSEA. That testimony to his worth proceeded from one entertaining opinions, political and religious, similar to his own, and who therefore may be charged with an undue, but natural, bias in his Lordship's favor. Such an objection, however, cannot be urged to any eulogy which Lord Broughom may have pronounced on the noble Earl; for both of them ever have been, and still are, "wide as the poles asunder," on every important public question. Yet, in arguing against some remarks of Lord Winchelsea's, on a late occasion, Lord Brougham paid a noble compliment to the uprightness and sincerity of his character, styling his speech "eloquent and impressive," and adding that "such must everything be that comes from the feelings, and from his feelings he (Lord Brougham) fully believed that the noble earl always spoke; for a more conscientious, fearless, and honest mind than the noble earl's he was persuaded did not exist." A day or two before this, from a more friendly quarter,-(Dr. Bunting the great luminary of English Methodism)—the Earl had received an expression of thanks "for his zealous and unwearying exertions in the cause of Protestantism."

No true Churchman can feel indifferent to the character of Lord Winchelsea, and no observant one can fail to be struck by the cheering fact, that the principal leaders of the Protestant and Conservative party in England, are men as remarkable for purity of domestic character, as for their brilliant and steady reputation as

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBERWELL CHURCE-RATE .- On Thursday evening a vestry meeting was held in the important parish of Camberwell, for the purpose of raising a church-rate for the ensuing year. Mr. Pew, the senior church-warden, in a short speech, proposed one penny in the pound, which was vehemently opposed by Mr. Deputy Pewtress (a Dissenter,) Mr. Goldsmith (a Chartist,) Mr. Baker, Peter Smith (an attorney,) Mr. Johnson, a very respectable baker, and about half-a-dozen more persons of various grades and of widely differing creeds. The friends of the Church allowed these worthy parishioners to talk for about two hours and a half, during which time the vicar was compelled, on several occasions, to call the speakers to order on account of their violent and indecorous expressions. Only one speech was made by the Conservatives, and that quite at the end of the proceedings. On a division the numbers were-

For the rate -Against it 38 Majority

Had a poll been demanded, it is probable that the right of plural voting would have altered the numbers to about 450 for the Conservatives, and about 70 for the Radicals.

This is the third victory the Church has won in Camberwell. In each year the anti-church rate party has been dwindling in numbers, and decreasing in respectability and influence; while the Conservatives have been gradually increasing in strength, till at length the cause of their opponents has, become hopeless. We trust that other parishes will take an example from Camberwell; and that the friends of the Church elsewhere will take courage. Camberwell has shown them what perseverance can effect, and how lamentably weak the Dissenters are when fairly encountered. We, therefore, feel that much is due to this extensive parish for the important lesson it has taught to the public.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Friday se'nnight a dinner was given at the Town Hall, Winchcombe, by the inhabitants of that borough and its district, to the Rev. John Timbrill, D. D., of Worcester College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and the other magistrates usually acting there, for the purpose of presenting the Venerable Archdeacon with a superb service of plate, as a grateful tribute of respect for the highly important services rendered by him as a magistrate during a period of upwards of a quarter of a century. The chair was taken by S. Gist Gist, Esq., supported on his right by Archdeacon Timbrill, and on his left by Lord Ellenborough. Mr. D. Trenfield sustained the duties of vice chairman. So great was the demand for tickets, that they were all disposed of at an early part of the day, and upwards of 100 more could have been sold if the room had been large enough to contain such an accession of guests. After dinner a most splendid service of plate was brought into the room. It consisted of a magnificent tea-urn, of a convolvulus pattern, beautifully relieved with chased and scrolled borders, the foliage of which was very prominent. The feet were chased in the most graceful manner with scrolls. The tea and coffee sets to match were enclosed in an oak chest, lined with crimson cloth, with brass ornaments. The whole weighed upwards of 300 ounces. J. and W. Empire welcoming back to its bosom so large a body of Dent, Esqrs., lords of the manors of Winchcombe and Sudeley, were present at the dinner .- Worcester Guardian.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON WATSON .- The parish of Hackney presents, at this moment, an unusual appearance in consequence of the death of Archdeacon Watson, which took place on Sunday, at his residence at Hackney. He had been for 40 years the vicar of that parish. Upon his death becoming known, the inhabitants, on the following day, almost with one accord, exhibited their regret by partially closing their shops, while, in the private houses, the same mark of esteem was manifested. The reverend

LORD F. EGERTON.—We are happy to state that his lordship has not only caused the discontinuance of all the passage-boats but one, on the Bridgewater canal, on the Sabbath-day, but that he has made, and is continuing to make, ample provision for the spiritual instruction of the boatmen. His Lordship and Lady Egerton also walk more than a mile to church every Sunday, in order to afford a greater number of their domestics an opportunity cal college in Ireland, and requesting the members for the counties of attending public worship, and of inducing others, by their example, to observe the Sabbath .- Manchester Courier.

CORNWALL .- We hear with great satisfaction that an episcopal

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CHURCH RATES-St. DUNSTAN'S .- A church-rate of 6d. in the pound was agreed to in the parish of St. Dunstan's in-the-West yesterday. An amendment to the motion for a rate met with but three supporters!

A church-rate of two-pence in the pound was unanimously. arried on Thursday last in the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich The Radicals endeavoured to get up an opposition, and sent round circulars for that purpose, but only four persons answered the calls, so opposition was abandoned .- Suffolk Herald.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.—The third of the new churches rected in this parish, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, liberally aided by the Metropolis Churches Fund, was on Tuesday consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, a numerous assemblage of the neighouring clergy, and a crowed congregation of the parishioners The church is situated in the New North-road, is capable of accommodating 1100 persons, and the cost of the building will nos

John Smith, Esq., of Almshurst Hall, has, it is said, conributed £500 towards the building of a new church at Wall, near Lichfield, and the Rev. Burnes Floyer, of Aldersham, has given a piece of land for the erection .- Worcester Journal.

HARROW SCHOOL .- Mr. Joseph Neeld, M. P. for Chippenham, and one of the Governors of Harrow School, has just founded two additional scholarships at Harrow for boys going thence to any college in the University of Oxford. Mr. Alexander James Beresford Hope, son of Viscountess Beresford, has given up the proceeds of his scholarship gained at Harrow in 1837, to found a prize at the same school.

Among the subscriptions entered into at a late meeting of the National Society for the purpose of carrying out the system of National Education in the principles of the Established Church, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; the Archbishop of York, £200; the Archbishop of Armagh, £100; the Bishop of London, £200; the Duke of Northumberland, £105; Earl Howe, £100; Earl of Harrowby, £50; Earl of Chichester, £50; Earl of Dartmouth, £5; Earl of Mansfield, £20; Earl of Haddington, £20; the Bishop of Barbadoes, £50; Lord Chief Justice Tindal, £100; Mr. Justice Coleridge, £100; Mr. Justice Patteson, £100; Mr. Baron Gurney, £100: Mr. Baron Parke, £50; Mr. J. Watson, £100; Mr. W. Cotton, £100; Earl of Delawar. £25; Lord Bayning, £25; the Dean of Norwich, £20; A very large sum must have been subscribed.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO THE REV. JOHN CLARK. The above named rev. gentleman having been appointed to the Curacy of Hunslet, a number of poor persons residing in the district of York Road, in which he has been labouring, raised among themselves a penny subscription to present him with some mark of their esteem. In common with other clergy of the parrish church, Mr. Clark has been accustomed to hold weekly meetings, for the purpose of explaining the Scriptures to the poor, and at a meeting on Wednesday last, when the Vicar was requested to attend, a very handsome cream-jug was presented to Mr. Clark, by Mark Benton, of Little Wood-street, carpenter, in the name of the subscribers, with the following short address; 'Sir, we the members of this meeting, being impressed with \* sense of your worthiness, are desirous of showing our respect for you for your indefatigable endeavours to promote the glory of God mong us, and our own spiritual welfare, and we think we cannot do it in a better way than by making you a small present as a, token of our regard. I am appointed in the name of all concerned, to present it to you hoping you will excuse the manner in which I have done so, and kindly accept it at the hands of your humble servants." The Rev. Mr. Clark returned thanks in an. affectionate address, and a vote of thanks having been given to. the Vicar, the meeting separated .- Leeds Intelligencer.

POPERY IN THE METROPOLIS .- MORE "PRAY FOR THE SOUL."-There has, during the past week, been erected in front of the Associated Catholic School, Gate-street, Lincoln's Innfields, a "Monument in commemoration of the services rendered to that institution" by one Joseph Booker, in the capacity of secretary. It is in the form of an obelisk, surmounted with an open cross of iron, under which is the initial "B," in old English. At the base is written the following, also in old English :- " Of your charity pray for the soul of Joseph Booker, many years honorary secretary to the Associated Catholic Charity, whose interests he promoted with the greatest zeal and devotion. This monument was erected by public subscriptions, A. D. 1838. Pater Ave. Amen." The workmen engaged in erecting the above, during Saturday and Monday were repeatedly assailed by the passers-by crying out "No popery," and other anti-Roman Catholic epithets.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The total grants of this Society now amount to £15,130 per annum, to 182 Incumbents of parishes and districts, with a population of 1,412,763, in whose spiritual care, before the sid of this Society, only 199 Clergymen were engaged. The average income of the Incumbents is £159-ninety-five being without parsonage-houses; and the average population to each is nearly 8000 souls, varying from 1500 to 30,000. Besides the amount of the Society's aid, the Incumbents have themselves, chiefly from personal resources, guaranteed £3207 to meet the grants; -so that in all a sum of £18,337 is made available for the maintenance of 179 more Clergymen, and twenty-seven Lay Assistants for this population of

UPPER CANADA CLERGY SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The day fixed for the annual meeting was somewhat unfortunate, being the day appointed to celebrate the Queen's birth-day, and the drawing-room, as a matter of course, interfering with the attendance. The meeting from these causes, was not numerously attended .- Conservative Journal.

CHELSEA.—The foundation-stone of a new church in Hansplace, Sloane-street, Chelsea, was lately laid by Lord Radstock, in the presence of a very numerous concourse of highly-respectable persons, the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rector, and the Reverends W. Newman and C. Driscoll, Curates of the proposed sacred edifice. The building named St. Saviour's, is to be of the Gothic order, with two towers, and the congregational part will hold 1200 persons: half the sittings to be free

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Saviour, was lately laid, by the Rev. Rector Campbell, at Liverpool There was a procession and the usual ceremonies.

Viscount and Viscountess Beresford have given the munificent am of £250 towards erecting a new church for the accommodation of about 500 individuals at Kilndon, near their seat, Bedge

An elegant silver vase, enclosing 220 guineas, has been presented by his parishioners and other friends, to the Rev. Will Marshall, B. D., on his retirement from the Curacy of the Rectory of Bath, which ministerial office he has filled for nearly 40

The Rev. W. A. Wilkinson, Curate of St. Michael's, Glouces ter, was last week entertained at dinner by his parishioners, and presented with a beautiful silver tea and coffee-service, bearing suitable inscription. The subscribers to the plate were composition not merely of Churchmen, but also of many Dissenters resident in the parish—a proof of the universal esteem in which the rev gentleman is held.

The bishop and clergy of the diocese of Derry and Raphot have signed a protest against the establishment of a new theolog and places within the united dioceses to oppose any such measure.

INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY .- The fifth anniversary of the above society was held in the Lower room, Exeter chapel is to be erected near Tresavean Mine, in Gwennap, towards which the adventurers in that mine have liberally subscribed The Rev. Thomas Mortimer opened the meeting with a prayer. one which caused the ruin. The seeds of truth and ho- Church, to be called St. John's, and also of a Parson- £25; while the Rev. Canon Rogers, with his well-known zeal His lordship then pointed out the extreme destitution of that

Euseb. iii. 5. Epiphan. de Mens, et Pond. 15, Epiphanius de Mens. et Pond. c, 15,

Euseb. E. H. iii. 32.

class of persons whom it was the design of this society to benefit, ponents' six. In February last, at an occasional election in one of of Mr. Robert Lockwood, of Spanby, when the letter arrived and to Simcoe, the capital of the Talbot District, where he McKenzie was in all his glory of radicalism, he only object of the society is to supply the blind poor in the metropolis and its suburbs with Bibles and Testaments-to furnish them with readers of the Scriptures, who visit them daily at their houses, and who, as occasion may serve, conduct them on the Sabbath to Church, and to assist them in cases of great temporal destitution by small pecuniary grants. Up to the establishment of this society, in 1834, the report stated that no provision had been made for the spiritual necessities of the blind, save that which was afforded by the occasional visits of district visiting societies. Since that period, no less than 130 blind persons had been on their books. At present 30 are under visitation by the committee, 70 are provided with daily readers of the Scriptures, and 25 are supplied with conductors to a place of worship. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, and seconded by the Rev. J. Burrows, and was unanimously carried. The meeting was then addressed by several other clergymen and gentlemen, and a subscription was entered into.

#### Civil Entelligence.

From late English Papers.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop, in the room of the late Earl Powis, deceased. His Grace is the largest resident proprietor in this county.

The Earl of Derby is now in the enjoyment of the best of health, and all the effects of his recent illness have passed away, with the exception of a slight lameness.

Sir R. Peel is expected to be present at the Wellington festival, which is appointed to take place here in August next.—Dover

The Duke of Buckingham gave a grand dinner at Greenwich on Saturday. Lord Brougham and Sir. R. Peel were among the distinguished personages who honoured his Grace with their

WATERLOO BANQUET.

Tuesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet to the gallant officers who participated with the noble duke in the honours of that glorious victory-Waterloo.

The gallant guests of the noble duke began to arrive at a quar-

The banquet was served up in the spacious and elegant gallery The dinner table presented a gorgeous appearance. The splendid Portuguese plateau, presented to his Grace by the late King of Portugal, twenty-four feet and some inches in length, and exquisitely chased, occupied the centre of the table, which was lighted from costly ormolu candelabra, a present from the corporation of London. The service used at dinner which was of gold, originally belonged to the Duke of York, and was purchased by his Grace some years back. On two side tables was displayed a gor-Reous assemblage of plate; the silver gilt shield, emblematical of the military achievements of the gallant duke, a present from the allied monarchs, being particularly conspicuous; as also a most elaborately chased solid gold vase, a tribute from the noblemen of England, and other costly presents made to the noble duke by the

Covers were laid for 74, but 60 only sat down to dinner.

The following brave companions in arms of the noble and galant duke were among the guests on this anniversary: —General the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G. H., General Lord Hill, K.G.H., General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K. T. S., and K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.G.H., Col. Lord Sandys, Lieut. Gen. Sir Coin Halket, K.G.H., Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison. K. G. H. dent. Gen. Sir Andrew F. Barnard, K.G.H., Lieut. Gen. Lord Harris, Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Askew, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Quentin, K.G.H., Lieut. Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.G.H., &c., Major Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, Major Gen. Sir Henry Hardinge, Major Gen. Sir Charles Brooke Vere, K.T.S., Major Gen. ord Saltoun, Major Gen. Macdonald, Major Gen. Hill, Major Gen. Sir Wm. Gomm, Major Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, Major Gen. Sleigh, Major Gen. D'Oyley, Major Gen. Wyndham, Col. the Hon. Powys Townshend, Col. Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.H. Col. Sir De Lacy Evans, Col. W. Drummond, Col. Ellis, Lord Marcus Hill, Col. Reeve, Sir James Clarke, Sir J. Lambert, &c.

Shortly before seven his Excellency Count Pozzo di Borgo, who has to have dined with the duke, sent an excuse on account of alight indispositon. The party broke up at 11.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—The names of Field Marshal scount Beresford, Lord Sondes, Sir George Kempt, Sir Thomas heynell, and Sir George Scovell, were unintentionally omitted in our account of the Duke of Wellington's banquet in our paper of

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A circumstance highly honourable to the character of this distinguished soldier and statesman has lately come to our knowledge. As high constable of the Tower, his grace has the appointment of all the warders, a situation of considerable emolument. The office of warder was al-Says sold previous to the Duke of Wellington's appointment as high constable, and was, of course, a source of considerable proat to those who filled that important post under the crown, the bice given for the place being £300, and sometimes a little whose, while the fitness or unfitness of the party making the purchase was seldom or never considered. The Duke of Wellington aa3 no sooner appointed high constable than he resolved on abolish. somer appointed night constants have occurred they have been invariably filled up by serjeant-majors and non-commissioned officers of the guards, who have distinguished themselves in the tanks, and by general good conduct and steadiness. There are among the warders many old veterans, and some who served his grace during the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo. The buke of Wellington has not only in the most generous manner given up a considerable emolument, but has also been the means rewarding many good soldiers, and rendering the eve of their de comfortable.

A PRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF WELLINGTON.—"Wellington oution—no one is able to assign to him his actual place among hobility. He is the political hero of the Tories, as he is the there hero of the age. With the Whigs (to whom he causes The sylvero of the age. With the Wings (to the stacked—a least embarrassment) he is a man that cannot be attacked—a least embarrassment) he is a man that cannot be attacked—a monrassment) he is a man that cannot whom they neither can nor will touch—they fear him, whom they neither can nor will touch had honour and respect him."—Perigon's Twenty Days in London.

On the anniversary of the Queen's coronation the inhabitants West Pennard commenced the making of the large cheese to bresented to her Majesty. The produce of the milking of ety cow in the parish, 737 in number, was brought in by all Joung girls of the parish, who had an ample breakfast prehand girls of the parish, who had an ample the stand for them. A vast machine has been constructed to make is cheese.—Bath Herald.

Municipal Learning.—The proclamation against Chartist tings recently issued by the mayor and magistrates of Birm-Stand is headed Victoria Rex!—Worcester Guardian.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—The Grand Duke Alex-Wellington Testimonial.—The Grand Vellington of Russia has forwarded a subscripton of £300 to the monthat about to be erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington. WRIGGERY AT A DISCOUNT.—Alas! how are the once 'mighty' les fallen in Leeds! Three or four years ago they boasted of and in Leeds! Three or four years ago they boasted the able to carry all before them, and at the first election under the deline of the state of the change" meant "improvement," they certainly did prevail the Conscrvative interest; but at each succeeding annual

death of Mr. Charlesworth.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.—A requisition has been presented to Mr. Ramsay, of Barnton, calling upon him to come forward as a can- coln Mercury. didate for the representation of the county of Edinburgh, in the event of a dissolution of parliament. To this requisition the names and designations of not fewer than 676 Conservative electors of that county are attached, being 15 more than the number who voted for Sir Ceorge Clerk at the election in 1837.-Newcas-

The following is a list taken from Moreau's Statistics of the British Empire, of the number of murders committed in Ireland the sixth baronet in succession from Sir William Leman, Bart. during six years preceding and following the accession of the of Northaw, Hertfordshire. We regret to record the death of this Which Admir

B THIRISTIACIOIL	
Murders during Tory Misrule.	Murders during Whig Justice.
1823, 69	1831,106
1824, 57	1832,136
1825, 78	1833,231
1826, 96	1834,180
1827, 94	1835,218
1828, 84	1836,231
1829,143	1837,264
1830,100	1

THE BOROUGH OF SHOREHAM .- The unholy alliance which the Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk has made with Mr. Soloaons, the Jew, in supporting him for a seat in parliament for the rape of Bramber, in West Sussex, has produced a sensation in Sussex beyond what has been felt since the Protestant Church became the established religion of this country.

That the first of all the peers of the realm should have been the first to violate the laws of parliament, and that too in favour of a Wakefield .- Nottingham Journal. Jew, is not less astounding than that he should have so done in a district where his son and grandson (both Roman Catholics) were representatives in parliament. It has brought out Colonel Wyndham for the first vacancy in West Sussex, and may probably induce Lord D. C. Stuart to stand for Arundel. Such an outrage on the feelings of the Protestants has not been offered in our time. The bills professing this support are posted round about the castle at Arundel, on his Grace's houses, and throughout the rape of Bramber, and Lord Surrey's electioneering agents canvass for Mr. Solomons, declaring that they have his Grace's written authority for so doing. What will the mouse of Commons say to this?

TRUE LOYALTY .- Loyalty is not irrational, it is founded on the memories of a thousand benefits; it is based on Magna Charta; it reared its head amid the fields of Crecy and Poictiers; its massive columns were cemented by the brave blood that watered the plains of Agincourt; and the Corinthian capitals of Trafalgar and Waterloo adorn their summits. The trophies of Drake and St. Vincent, of Collingwood and of Nelson, wave around them; and centuries of freedom from foreign invasionof progressively increasing commerce-and of advances in civilization and refinement-are commemorated on its pillars. It is false then, to accuse the great Conservative party of disloyalty to their Queen; we know that the time must and will come, when Victoria the first will find—we hope not too late—that they, and they alone, are to be relied on in the hour of her need; and that the men who hold the principles which led their sires to draw the sword for Charles the First, at Edge-Hill, or at Naseby, are still ready "to encircle the crown" with "the spears of the North.'

LITERARY REWARDS .- It appears by a communication lately made by Mr. Tegg, bookseller, to the Times newspaper, that the editorial payment is not less than a usand a-year to Mr. Lockhart, for his contributions to the Quarterly Review; Professor Wilson to Blackwood's Magazine; Professor Napier to the Edinburgh Review: and Theodore Hook to the New Monthly. Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Southey, Mr. Barrow, and other eminent writers, receive one hundred guineas for a single article in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. Hannah More derived £3000 per annum for her copyrights during many of the later years of her life. Mr. Dickens is to have £3000 for his Nicholas Nickleby. Mr. Murphy for his Almanac £3000, Sir R. Inglis obtained for the widow of the Bishop by the sale of Heber's Journal, his professions to benefit the country, and we give him every cre-Sir Walter Scott's Buonaparte was sold with the printed | the ministry having disallowed his first ordinances, he took the pet Tegg computes that Sir Walter Scott had gained by his qualified to be entrusted with it. After a second rebellion has been writings, now comprised in 80 volumes, more than a quelled by him and a new political constitution is to be formed for Works has produced £20,000. Lallah Rookh, by Moore, £3000. The republication of Crabbe's Works £3500. Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4000 guineas. Life of Byron, by Thomas Moore, £4000. Life of Sheri-£1,200 to £1,500 for each of his novels. Captain Marryat from £1,000 to £1,200 for each novel. Mrs. Trollope £1000 for her Factory Boy. In the Augustan age of British Literature, Pope got £15 for his Essay on Criticism, and £32 5s. 5d. for his Windsor Forest .-Johnson sold his London to Dodsley for 10 guineas, and his Vanity of Human Wishes for 15 guineas; and had only two guineas per paper for his Rambler and Adventurer. Goldsmith sold his Vicar of Wakefield for £60, and the Deserted Village for 100 guineas

PRESENT OF A KITTEN TO HER MAJESTY.—Our readers will recollect an account in the Mercury, a few months ago, of the whimsical fancy of an old woman named Baker, living at Scredington, near Sheffield, who sent a kitten to the Queen. It was placed in a basket, furnished with white cloths for it to lie on, and containing an abundant supply of bread and butter for its sustenance during its long journey : the basket also contained a letter, san isolated character in England—no one can determine his the old woman had been informed in her midnight visions that her favorite tabby would have three kittens on the day of her coronation, and had been commanded to send one of the litter to the Queen. The day arrived, and, wondrous to tell, the cat did bring forth three kittens. The old woman, not at all surprised at the event, selected the finest of the feline trio, upon the head of which her fancy had impressed a crown, and securing it in a hamper as above related, she despatched it by coach, having appended to it the following direction :- "To the Queen, in Lunnun, or elsewhere; to be taken great care of." Nothing was heard of pussy's journey, and the papers contained no account of her arrival at the Palace to satisfy the curiosity of the old woman, who, indeed, had almost despaired of the cat's having reached her destination, when a few days ago a letter bearing the royal arms was received by the old lady: it was from the Queen! and contained the important information of the young kit's having safely arrived, and that she had become a very fine cat; and in proof of the letter's being genuine, two Bank of England £5 notes were enclosed. The letter and the notes were unintelligible to the old woman, who cannot read, but on being informed of the meaning thereof, she could not restrain her expressions of gratitude to her Majesty, who had thus been the means of affording an accession of comfort to one who, though fantastic in her notions, is not an undeserving object. She immediately laid in a stock of tea, and bought two pigs, putting the remainder of the money in the savings bank .-Her Majesty's generosity will, therefore, in all probability be protheir power has declined, and last November they lost no the good dame was confident that the migration of puss would the good dame was confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of puss would be a backer of the confident that the migration of the confident that the migration of the confident that the migration of the confident that the confident that the migration of the confident that the confident that the migration of the confident that the migrati ductive of comfort to the old woman till her dying day. Though ban six out of the 12 seats which their friends had vacated by produce a useful result, her husband was incredulous, and he produce a useful result, her husband was incredulous, and he

and called upon those present to render it their utmost aid. The the largest wards in the borough, the Conservative candidate polreport was read by the Secretary, from which it appears that the led above 1000 votes, beating his Whig competitor by 150; and of both by the sudden acquisition of wealth, but relieved the old this morning the Whigs have suffered the Conservative candidate man's mind of the dread of expected punishment: the old lady, to walk over the course in another ward, Mill-Hill, vacant by the too, had been subjected to the jeers of her neighbours for what they thought a foolish whim, but the arrival of the money turned the tables, and caused the old people to be envied by many. - Lin-

SIR JOHN LEMAN.—We have been requested to insert the following obituary by the relatives of the late Sir John Leman, who it will be recollected was not long since a humble frame-work knitter in Nottingham; the deceased had succeeded in making good his claim to the title, but had not obtained possession of the estates: -On Wednesday the 5th inst. at his seat, Cliffe House, near Wakefield, Sir John Leman, Bart., aged 58 years. He was respected baronet, whose indefatigable labour of mind and hody in a just cause, has shortened his days. He has for the last six months been sinking under the great anxiety of mind which his case naturally produced; and though he was attended by three eminent physicians from Wakefield and Leeds, he gradually sank and died, at the very time when his labours were being crowned with success; his case having passed through the House of Lords, the Herald's College, and had had received the signature and seal of the Queen; and he had only to go to London to "suffer recovery," but which his failing strength would not permit. His next heir, Edward Godfrey Leman, will have comparatively no thing to do in order to obtain possession of the immense property. Sir John's dying request was that every person who had lent him money should be speedily paid; which request his executors will see punctually complied with as soon as possible. He was interred on Monday last, in a manner suitable to his rank, at Sandall, near

# COLONIAL.

The Quebec Mercury of Thursday copies from the Exchange Register a report of the relief of His Excellency Sir John Colborne in the administration of the Civil Government of this province leaving it optional to him to remain as Commander of the Forces, and that as Sir John declines to remain on these terms, he will embark for England so soon as his successor arxives. That he should act so, is not at all astonishing -indeed he could not very well do otherwise, but is is strange that the Whig Ministry should saddle us poor Colonists with a new Governor when we are perfeetly satisfied with the one we have, in whose place we may very likely get a worse, but can scarcely hope for a better representative of our Sovereign lady the Queen. Our venerable Governor seems to labour under the consistent displeasure of the ministry, and it would be difficult to tell for what cause. The consequence of his refusing to do a discreditable act at the bidding of the Colonial Secretary, was his dismissal from the office of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and his late masters were overpowered with astonishment when they learned that during his journey from Toronto to this city, the whole country turned out to show a public manifestation of regret for his departure proving clearly that the complaints against him, made by such scoundrels and rebels as Mc-Kenzie, were totally devoid of truth. In consequence of this new ministerial light, Sir John was appointed Commander of the Forces in British North America, and received information of the circumstance at New York just as he was on the eve of sailing for England. He returned to Montreal, where the rebellious state of the Province was soon so great, that the weak and stupid Earl of Gosford was under the humiliating necessity of surrendering the Government into his hands, and by his masterly disposal of the troops and his generous reliance on the courage and loyalty of the British and Irish portion of the population, he succeeded in quelling rebellion and restoring peace. Lord Gosford quitted this country to which he was a curse, and on the same day S'r John Colborne was sworn in Administrator of the Government of the Province amid the roar of cannon and the plaudits of the people, who celebrated the event by a public illumination surpassing any thing of the kind which had ever been witnessed on this continent, notwithstanding a few political pests endeavoured to get the civil authority to interpose for its prevention. The administration of the Government was again taken from Sir John and given to a nobleman of vast wealth, inordinate vanity, and superficial as a politician, who seemed to think that his presence would produce order nd prosperity. He was lavish of his promises, his pledges, and £5000. Fragments of English History, by Charles dit for the utmost honesty of intention, but his ignorance of the James Fox, was sold by Lord Holland for 5000 guineas. actual state of the country ruined his character for sagacity, and books for £18,000, and the net receipt of the copyright like a spoiled child and resigned the government again into the on the two first editions only was above £10,000. Mr. hands of Sir John Colborne, who has shewn that he is every way quarter of a million sterling; and the sale of Byron's the United Provinces, he is again to be removed to make room for an utter stranger, the Earl of Clarendon, who may be a very suitable individual to be appointed Governor, but must be utterly ignorant of all local and sectional prejudices and opinions. No individual knows the people of the two provinces better than Sir John dan, by Moore, £3000. Mr. Bulwer has received from Colborne, and no individual is more sincerely and universally respected by them than he is. In the present state of the country, when important changes are to be brought into operation, it is especially necessary that the Governor should possess the confidence of the people and should have some experience of his situation.

The Earl of Clarendon, who is spoken of as the new Governor, was lately Ambassador to Madrid, and his appointment was ru-

most brilliant style imaginable. Those noble fellows gotten how the 2000 Kentucky Riflemen, who were enthe Dragoon Guards, were, of course, the lions; worthy trenched on the opposite banks of the Mississippi, at the will a forest of sympathisers be in their way, should they seamen and the 85th Regt. under Col. Thornton. Gesuch despicable food. The Sappers and Miners, an unobtrusive, well conducted body of men, who exemplify by flight of her sons on that occasion.—Kingston Chronicle. their conduct the respectability of character which a soldier may maintain if he pleases—and we may make the same observation of all in our garrison—performed their part in the business of the day with characteristic eclat, mouth of the Genesee river, by which the Britain's guard and the 3rd Batt. of In. Mil. formed in a few short months on her starboard bow was broken through, her plank by the indefatigable exertions of their Colonel out of the raw material into as fine, steady, and soldierlike a body of States lost several feet of her cut water and bulwarks. men as can be seen in a summer's day, gained universal applause, and called forth the earnest approbation of the and the second mate, who should have kept the look out,

On the following day His Excellency, who was accomof his family, and attended by a number of officers, inof the Cobourg affair, His Excellency returned to this ston Herald, August 13th. frontier, and has now proceeded on his Western tour .-Niagara Chronicle, 8th August.

remained till Monday the 5th. On his arrival at Simcoe His Excellency inspected the Norfolk Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Captain Wilson, with the appearance and evolutions of which he expressed himself to be much gratified; and then received an address from the loyal inhabitants of the District, which with his Excellency's reply we insert below. On Sunday His Excellency attended Divine Service in the morning at John's Church, Woodhouse, and in the afternoon at the Court House. On Monday his Excellency left for St. Thomas, escorted (for 12 miles) by the Norfolk cavalry.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur K. C. H., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein,

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the District of Talbot, most gladly avail ourselves of this your Excellency's first visit to our neighbourhood, in order to convey to your Excellency those expressions of respect which are due to the situation in which you are placed, as the representative of our Sovereign, as well as to the manner in which the difficult duties that have devolved upon your Excellency have been discharged.

The situation in which this Province is placed at this moment, neither freed from the danger of foreign aggression, nor from the more alarming practices of domestic sedition, is calculated to make every truly loyal British subject rejoice that the reins of Government in this Colony are entrusted to one who appears determined to support the institutions they so highly prize, and to oppose and repress by energetic means, the attempts that are making, or may be made, to overturn them.

We beg your Excellency to be assured we do not indulge in mere words of course, or common-place expression, when we assert that our attachment to every thing British and Monarchical is so interwoven with all our feelings, that we cannot contemplate without dismay the most remote probability of the dismemberment of Canada from the United Empire, or endure the thought of any tional ties that ought ever to subsist between this and

the mother country.

The most ardent desire that we entertain for our children (excepting their eternal interests) is that they may have and feel the same grounds of exultation that we glory in, in belonging to the most distinguished and powerful nation of the globe. We take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency our regret that any circumstances should have occurred to revive political agitation at a moment like the present, when every effort of the true friends and lovers of the country should be exerted in promoting peace and restoring tranquillity.

We beg your Excellency to receive our hearty congratulations on this visit to our District, accompanied by the sincerest wishes that your continuance amongst us may be of such duration as to justify the hope that we may be favoured with many repetitions of this honor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I thank you for your congratulatory adress on my first visit to Simcoe, and for the very kind evidence of it is at hand .- Cobourg Star." expressions of personal confidence with which it is accompanied.

It has been, and will continue to be my determination to uphold your much revered Institutions; and I hope the folly and wickedness of the attempt to subvert them s so apparent, that there need be no further anxiety felt for the tranquillity of the country. Should it unhappily be otherwise, after the mercy that has been so largely extended, those who again venture to disturb the public

earful consequences. The expression of your strong attachment to every thing British, and your ardent desire to instil the same | the detachment.-Ib. affection into the minds of your children, will be most gratifying to the Queen, and you may confidently rely to be separated from the Crown of Great Britain.

The Lieutenant Governor Sir George Arthur, with his suite, evening last; and on the following day inspected the troops in this arrison. In the afternoon the Regiment assembled on the plains to the east of the town, and went through all the movements of a sham fight, with blank cartridge, much to the satisfaction of His

On Thursday His Excellency proceeded on his route, intending to visit the towns in the West, going through Goderich and the Huron Tract on his way back .- London Gazette.

Mr. Senator Clay, on his electioneering tour after Patriot votes, at Ogdensburgh, the other day, adverted to the Windmill affair, and expressed his regret that the invasion took place; but, as it had been gone into, he was sorry that there had not been 1000 Kentucky Riflemen added to the party, when he, Mr. C., said there would have been a very different result to the matter. How can we ever expect peace upon our borders when the leader of the Aristocracy in the Senate of the United moured at the commencement of the present Session of the Impe- States, their candidate for the Presidency, takes occasion rial Parliament, when his Lordship was said to have declined the to stir up and inflame the passions of the brigands on the honour until Ministers had finally resolved on the measures to be frontier, whenever he has an opportunity; it is the most taken for the future Government of the Canadas. - Mont. Herald. disreputable course we have ever known adopted by a person pretending to any respectability. The Kentucki-We last week omitted noticing the half-yearly inspec- ans and their rifles are not considered by either the Ention of the troops stationed at this post, by his Excel- glish or Canadians so formidable opponents as Mr. Selency the Lieut. Governor, which took place on the 29th nator Clay thinks; we have no doubt but he must reult. The day was a very fine one, the "turn out" of collect the battle of the river Raisin, during the last war, spectators was immensely large, the troops were in the when the elite of the Riflemen under General Winchesbest possible condition, His Excellency seemed in excel- ter, were so signally defeated by an inferior number of lent health and spirits, and the affair passed off in the British troops. We are sure Mr. Clay cannot have forare they of the post of honour, and a very small matter battle of New Orleans, fled on the first approach of a few ever be called upon to satiate their appetites for glory on neral Jackson, in the official account of the action, stated

Last Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Steamer United States ran into the Great Britain, off the shear ripped up, and her promenade deck broken. The Captain and first mate of the States were in bed, was steering, and when he approached the Britain, he sheered the States so as to run into the Britain. The panied by Lady Arthur and some of the junior branches collision seems to have been intentional on his part, for if the States had not sheered, the vessels would not have spected the 43d regt. at the Falls, where a large con-struck each other, as the Britain had a good look out. course of spectators was assembled. He subsequently After the collision the States put into Rochester, and visited many places in the vicinity, and received calls the Britain came on and put into Oswego. She came from numbers of gentlemen on matters of business or into this port on Saturday forenoon, and the Cobourg compliment. After crossing to Toronto in consequence took her place until her damages are repaired.—King-

> DURHAM MEETINGS.—We cannot read these details without a proud feeling of satisfaction at the tranquillity

prowled about the outskirts, but never ventured among our loyal men of Bathurst; we have seen letters written by him to people of this place, when on his tour of agitation, but have understood the answers he received were sufficient to show him this was no field for his labours.-Bytown Gazette.

The 1st of August was observed as a gala day by "our coloured brethren" in this neighbourhood. Preceded by the band of Col. Kingsmill's Battalion, they went in procession to the Episcopal Church, where an excellent sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Creen. They afterwards dined together "under the greenwood tree," passing the day with as much hilarity and good order as the anniversary they celebrated should for ever be commemorated with -Niagara Chrontele.

From the Montreal Pranscript.

As we predicted, the Cobourg meeting and the cry of Responsible government was but the preface of an extensive and studied stem of agitation. Meetings of the same avowed principles have een numerous, and every Upper Canada print is full of the subject of "Responsible Government." We have little to add to what we said on this subject full eighteen months ago. The party then advocating responsibility to the Assembly, predicated this, their new pretension, upon an asserted right to have, in Upper Canada, in exact transcript of the British constitution. We then asserted what we now repeat, that such right was no where to be found but n their own impudence of assertion; for that although the gorernment of the Upper Province was intended to imitate the Briish Constitution, to which, in fact, it here a very strong resemplance, yet all that ever was intended, and all that could with any show of reason be claimed, was the nearest possible approach that could be made to the noble model whence they copied, without violating that degree of deference and dependence which a colony must necessarily feel towards the parent state. We never believed the advocates of a supreme Assembly to be sincere in the conviction they professed; we thought then, as now, that they wilfully closed their eyes against the dictates of common sense, and the impracticability of their theory, and this precisely because they saw measures that can have a tendency to diminish those na- that the principle, once introduced, pointed to the speediest road of separation from Great Britain. If, however, the feeling of deference is dead in their hearts-if they no longer glory in an honorable dependence on Great Britain, the time is arrived when the Government must enforce its supremacy, and every loyal man must contribute his mite to draw still closer the bonds of connection, and avert the frightful consequences of separation in our pre-

> We commend the following to the notice of those who still entertain any doubt of the real tendency of Durham meetings :- " Not only are these Durham meetings known to be got up by and promoted at the instigation of sworn patriots here and in the United States, but the very name even of "DURHAMITE" was substituted for the less reasonable one of Reformer, at the express injunction of the Patriot Executive Council sitting in Rochester !!!-Hear this, ye loyal supporters of "Responsible Government,"-we mean truly loyal, - and come away from these men, or your fate is sealed and your connection with England gone for ever; for what we tell you is TRUTH, and the

On Sunday morning last, Capt. Ussher (Brother of the Inmented Capt. Edgeworth Ussher of the Niagara frontier,) Lieut. Lane and Ensign Doyle of Col. Sir Allan McNab's Regiment of Incorporated Militia, with a company of eighty men, arrived in the Steam Boat Commodore Barrie, having been ordered here, in compliance with an earnest requisition of the Magistrates, for the better protection of the town, against any contemplated attempt to rescue the prisoners in the gaol. The company is highly spoken peace, can certainly have nothing to expect but the most of in the Hamilton Gazette, as bringing with them the good wishes of every loyalist in that town. We learn that Mr. John Thomas of Colborne, has received the appointment of Quarter-Master to

THE ARMY .- There is a rumour affoat in military circles that upon it, that Her Majesty will never suffer the Canadas | the 10th and 42d Regiments of Infantry are to be sent to Canada, either in the course of the present season or in the el spring, to relieve the 11th and 15th Regiments, whose services abroad have not exceeded the usual term assigned for foreign serand escorted by the St. Thomas Cavalry, arrived here on Tuesday vice. We know not on what foundation this report stands, and merely give it as we received it as an on dit .- Quebec Mercury.

> Among the recent naval promotions, we observe by the Kingston Chronicle, are Lieut. Fowell, to the rank of Commander, and Mr. D. Elliot to be a Lieutenant. The efficient and gallant service of these two gentlemen in the little steamer Experiment, at the defence of Prescott, richly deserved this mark of their country's approbation .- Quebec Transcript.

Dr. Boys of Whitby has been appointed Bursar of King's

MONTREAL MARKETS,

FRIDAY, August 9, 1839.

Ashes.—Pots, 25s a 25s 6d; Pearls, 30s 6d a 31s; very ttle doing in either.

FLOUR.—The demand continues brisk, Fine sells readily at

35s; at which rate holders are not anxious to sell, as they anticipate a further advance; there is but a small stock in market. CORN .- One sale of about 600 bushels Indian Corn, of fair nality, transpired a few days ago, at 5s per 58lbs.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork continue nominal at our last

Provisions.—Beet and Fork continuous descriptions, and have rather a downward tendency. Sugar.—A speculation has commenced in Muscovado; upwards of 30 hhds. have changed hands within the last few days; an advance of 2s. per cwt. has taken place in consequence, and the probability is, that buyers will have to submit to a further rise

Teas.—Speculators are buying up Young Hyson and Twankay on all hands; a rise of 3d per lb has taken place in the price, the former may now be quoted at 2s 9d a 3s. and the latter at 2s 6d per lb. A still further advance is expected.

Money.—The notes of the Upper Canada Bank are being re-

eemed at a discount of 11, and the Commercial at a discount of 11 per cent.—The Banks have commenced taking the Commercial at 2 per cent discount.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Reverend Brethren,

It becomes my duty to remind you, that the next meeting of the Society is appointed to be held at Brockville, on the first Wednesday in September (Sept 4th). HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Kemptville, August 9, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE. well-cultivated Farra, of 53 acres, mostly cleared, within A well-cultivated Farm, of 53 acres, mostly cleared, within one mile of the Town of Cobourg. There is a new Frame House with seven rooms, and a good cellar, on the premises. The out buildings consist of a Barn and Stable. This property will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of the own REUBEN P. GRANT.

August 12, 1839.

On the 3d inst. at Newmarket, U. C., Henry Rousseau, third son of Colonel Joseph Hill, 4th Incorporated Militia, in the 18th year of his age, universally regretted by all who knew him.

At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Bennet, the nerable mother of Mrs. Turquand, aged 85. At Holland House, on the 8th instant, Isabella Gertrude, in

fant daughter of H. J. Boulton, Esq. At Ancaster Parsonage, on the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. John Miller, M. A. T. C. D., and Rector of the Parish, aged 41 years, deeply regretted for his abilities and faithfulness by all those to whom he ministered in the Gospel, and by every member of the community generally.

LETTERS received to Friday, August 16th:of the 12 seats which their friends had vacated by having succeeded in returning ten councillors to their op
without a proud feeling of satisfaction at the tranquillity of this section of the Province; thanks to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants of the Bathurst District, no such doings are to be met with here. When

of time, the Conservatives, who had only vacated by produce a useful result, her husband was incredulous, and he much feared that the act of his wife would be considered an insult tieut. Governor visited Ports Dover, and Ryersee, on the towards her Majesty. The old people were weeding on the farm

On Saturday the 3rd instant His Excellency the substitute of this section of the Province; thanks to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants of the Bathurst District, no such doings are to be met with here. When the seast which their friends had vacated by produce a useful result, her husband was incredulous, and he much feared that the act of his wife would be considered an insult towards her Majesty. The old people were weeding on the farm to the latter place of this section of the Province; thanks to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants of the Bathurst District, no such doings are to be met with here. When the sealth having and produce a useful result, her husband vacated by produce a useful result, her husband vaca

#### Original Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH. DEATH OF THE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

Weep, England, weep,-thy glorious days are past! And chivalry! How quenched its ancient flame! Else, would ten thousand swords have sprung, to blast The false aspersers of a maiden's fame!

Now—Righteous Heaven!—within thy palace walls, And near thy pure and youthful Queen—there falls, A dastard tale of ignominious shame, On England's noblest daughter!—shall the fiend Who hath outlived his victim-from Heaven's wrath be screened

Lo! where, within Her Sovereign's high abode, That gentle form is full of agony!

Not all the tears from weeping eyes that flowed,—

Nor soothing cares,—nor friendship's pitying sigh,

Can ease the wound that rankles in that heart,— Nor, but with life blood, draw th' envenomed dart : Nor e'en the dewy tear that dims the eye— Sweet incense that!—of Her to whom she owes A subject's love—assuage. Her hope from Heavenward flows!

Now by the bed-of death the prelate stands; And England's Queen, who mourns her dying friend, Hath clasped the sufferer's wan and feeble hands. One radiant smile,—one gleam of joy,—doth send The warm blood back once more, with hectic glow, Through that pale cheek, where late it coursed so slow! Think ye her memory backward then did wend, And dream of youthful ties, so pure—so true— And friendship sweet, and love? Aye! over all it flew!

And the young Sovereign!—joyless is she now, For weighty cares hang o'er her sacred head! And tears too truly tell what thoughts of woc Are conjured up—the dying and the dead! And gazing on the wreck before her—seems To taste the bitter cup of grief—and dreams Of hours—now saddened o'er—that gaily sped; And all the falsehood foul that broke that heart, Of spotless innocence, so true, with slander's venomed art!

But she sleeps well! the old ancestral tomb Hath closed its portals o'er the mortal clay, And the blest spirit, bursting from its room
Of earth confined—hath upwards sped its way.
And her fair fame is stainless—spotless—pure;
And thus shall be, while truth and worth endure, And christian virtue wields with blessed sway Its sceptre here! Rise Britons, and hurl down The traitors who have stained with falsehood England's Crown!

THE CHURCH AND THE MEETING HOUSE.

#### A DIALOGUE.\*

John Carter. Why, Thomas, I did not see you at our church this morning. We had such a fine discourse from good Mr. Williams, on John i. 29-" Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." I wish you had been there.

Thomas Wichs. True, John, I was not there, for my wife took me to the meeting-house at Norton. I am in

no way bigoted to any religion.

J. C. I am sorry we did not pray together in the same place this morning, Thomas. T. W. Why, John, surely a man like you, who has read his Bible, can't think that God only hears a prayer which is offered in the church. You know what our blessed Saviour said to the woman of Samaria. (John iv. 21.) "Woman, believe me the hour cometh when

ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet in Jerusalem worship the Father," &c. "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."

J. C. Well, what of that text? I believe that we must worship God in spirit and in truth, and that we need not pray only at Jerusalem or on that mountain, where in the same language as that which we speak to one anono doubt, Thomas, that every humble prayer which is the time more of what I heard in the evening than of offered up in the name of Jesus Christ is heard in hea- what I heard in the morning; but when I came to tell for now would the Lord have established thy kingdom upon Israel ven, whether it be offered in the church or in the meetour church this morning.

T. W. I don't care for your laugh, you know our Saviour's words, (Matt. v. 11,) "Blessed are ye when men

shall revile you and persecute you."

but I never laughed at one of them in my life: it is too serious a matter for a laugh.

T. W. Well, but you know that we are laughed at, ay, and reviled and persecuted too, and therefore I think we are among those who our Saviour says shall be bles-

J. C. Now, Thomas, if you had read the whole verse you would have seen that it is only those who are falsely reviled and persecuted for the sake of Christ that shall be blessed. Therefore the question is, whether it is for the sake of Christ or not that you are reviled and persecuted. But, as I said before, I never laughed at you, Thomas; I only said I was sorry you went to the meeting-house this morning.

T. W. Well, John, I do not think, when we have once got to heaven, that any one will ask us how we got there, whether by going to the church or the meeting.

J. C. Neither church or meeting can take us to heaven, you know. Jesus Christ is the only path there, and the only door to its happy fold. For he says, (John xiv. 6,) "I am the way, the truth, and the life, no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." Still, Thomas, I am sorry that you went to the meeting.

T. W. Well, for my part, I think that a man had better go where he finds most good. Now the church prayers are full of vain repetitions, and you know that our Sa-

viour tells us not to use them. J. C. I suppose, Thomas, you mean that the Lord's prayer is repeated two or three times, and perhaps one or

two other prayers come more than once in the service? T. W. Yes, that is what I don't like. You know our Saviour said, (Matt. vi. 7,) "But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do, for they think

that they shall be heard for their much speaking." J. C. Now just read Matt. xxvi. 44, "And Jesus left them, and went away again, and prayed the third Ghost can teach the poorest of us what to say. time, saying the same words." If it were wrong to repeat the same prayer more than once, Jesus would not have repeated three times the same prayer. Now from this it appears plain to me, that it is not a repetition of feet of old Peggy and learn much to do their souls good. the same prayer that is forbidden, (Matt. vi. 7,) but a vain repetition, such as that of the poor Papists who repeat over their Ave Marias so many hundred times without thinking what they are saying, and fancy that they will be heard for their much speaking. Our Saviour warns us not to think that it is enough to repeat over a prayer several times, but he can never mean to forbid us to pray from the heart in the same words several times, for he did so himself, you see, in the garden of Gethsemane.

like a form of prayers. I had rather hear a minister pray without a book, for then I feel sure that he is really praying, and not merely saying his prayers, just as a par-

rot might say them. J. C. But you know, Thomas, that our Saviour told his disciples to use a form of prayer, and I have read, that when he went into the synagogue as he was wont to do on the Sabbath, that he joined in a form of prayer with the rest of the congregation; and it is very remarkable that the form of worship in the synagogue was exactly the same as that used in the church, there was prayer, reading the scriptures, and a sermon. But,

\* From an English Tract.

read it out of a book?

I see that we must all follow the minister, so that it makes anything? no difference to us whether he prays with a book or with-

J. C. It seems to me impossible for one man to think of what every one in the whole congregation wants .perhaps if the minister prayed without a form of prayer before him, he might forget to ask for the very thing I wanted. But now let me ask you the other question .-How can you tell that you will wish to pray for the same thing as the minister? He may desire something which you do not, and perhaps while you are repeating the words after him, you may find yourself begging for something which you do not want to have, or you may be obliged to stop in a very irreverent manner in the middle of your prayers. Again, it may happen that the minister may have just received some great blessing and is full of thankfulness, while you may be suffering under some severe trial: now if this were the case, how little would the minister's prayers agree with your case!

T. W. I see, John, what you mean. You think it is better to know what the prayers are beforehand, like we do at church, that we may neither pray irreverently nor ask for what is not suited to our present circumstances.

J. C. Yes, Thomas, that is what I mean. I like to know beforehand what the clergyman is going to say, and to be sure that he will pray for those things which I particularly want. Now, when I go to church I know this, for I could never find one thing that I wanted to say to God, which I did not find somewhere or other in the Prayer Book.

T. W. Still, John, I think when people go to church their tongues go before their hearts: the prayers are too good for them.

J. C. Now, Thomas, you might as well say, you did not like to use the Lord's Prayer, because it is so good a prayer. No doubt, Thomas, people's tongues often go before their hearts at the meeting-house as well as at the church. For my part, I like no part of the service on the Sabbath day so well as the prayers; they teach me how humble good men feel for their sins, and then I try and pray that I may feel like them. The Prayer Book preaches true as well as prays true.

T. W. But reading prayers is not praying. J. C. Very true, my friend, but yet a man may read

a prayer, and pray at the same time. T. W. Well, John, if you like the prayers I am sure

you cannot like the sermon-why the clergyman preaches over the heads of us poor folk. I can scarcely understand one word of what he says to us.

J. C. I once thought like you, Thomas, that it was much easier to understand the discourses I heard at the meeting-house than those which I heard at church, and I determined to try one Sabbath day. I went to the church in the morning, and there was much in the sermon which I did not understand: I think Mr. Williams was speaking to the gentlefolk then, but there was much too which I understood quite well, and it was all arranged so clearly and in such order-just like our cottage on the Sabbath, that I carried away with me the three parts into which the sermon was divided, and told them, as well as the text, to my wife at dinner-time. In the evening, Thomas, I went, as I had determined, to the meeting-house. I think the minister seemed a pious man, and really felt all he said; the sermon was much my wife at supper what the minister had said, I scarcely for ever. But now thy kingdom shall not continue. We have ing-house; but still I am sorry that you did not go to remembered anything; it had all slipped away, I know another remarkable instance in King Uzziah who was immediately not why, except that there seemed no order in what the stricken with an incurable leprosy, which made him incapable to minister said, but all was mixed up together, and every now and then he said exactly the same thing he had just | These are examples, wherein they who had no ecclesiastical funcsaid before. Now, Thomas, I thought that the sermon | tion, took upon them the sacerdotal office. Let us now examine, J. C. I never laughed at you, Thomas; I think that is likely to do me the most good, which I remember the how it fared with inferor ministers, when any of them usurped schism. Of heretics, St. Paul, forewarning the Church of Ephe-Apostles repeated the same words over and over again this manner.

annot deny that it is pleasantest to hear what it is easi-

J. C. It may be the pleasantest, Thomas, but it is not always the best. You know, it is not so easy to learn against him, and God smote him there for his error, and there he they serve the destroyer of the world.—Archbishop Sandys. something we don't know, as to understand a person died by the ark of God, And to mention only one instance more, when he is talking about something which we know already. It is easier for your boy to understand you when office, the Lord made a new thing, and the earth opened her you talk to him about a game of marbles, than when you talk to him about making shoes; yet I fancy you will not say, that in this case what your boy understands nost easily is the best for him to hear. Remember, Thomas, I do not mean to say, that the minister at the meeting-house talks about anything as trifling as a game of marbles, but I think that while he more often tells us tain, and if duly considered, far more terrible than any punishwhat we know already, the clergyman explains to us at church what we do not understand.

T. W. Why, John, there is something in what you ay; I never thought that the reason why I understood the minister at the meeting-house so well, was because he was telling me what I knew before, while Mr. Williams explains to me something of which I know but little or life, which is the proper season of punishment for offences against am quite ignorant. Certainly it is better to learn something new, though I do not understand quite all that is Priesthood.—Archbishop Potter.

J. C. I think, too, that the minister is not generally so good a scholar as the clergyman at the church. You know he is usually a much poorer man, and sometimes not much better off than we are ourselves.

T. W. How can you talk so foolishly, John? Despise a man because he is poor and a bad scholar. What, pray, were the Apostles themselves? Were they not all poor unlearned fishermen? Don't talk so, John, the Holy

J. C. Now, Thomas, I never meant to say that the most unlearned man in our street might not be a very good Christian, and many a gentlefolk might sit at the Yet I would rather see a good scholar in the pulpit on a

T. W. But what do you say to the Apostles? they were poor unlearned fishermen, you know, and yet I guess you would like to see St. Peter in the pulpit.

J. C. Ay, I would go many a long mile to hear St. Peter preach, but you forget that though St. Peter was as ignerant as we are when he used to fish in the sea of T. W. Well, it may be as you say, but I don't at all the Holy Spirit had taught him many different languages, knows, and had brought to his recollection in a miraculous manner all the words which Christ had spoken.

taught them in a wonderful manner by the Holy Ghost; ment to such as are good, or discouragement to the evil. Revealed but as the Holy Ghost does not teach men now as he did religion serves all these ends; and therefore we ought firmly to adthe Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C. 3-tf.

when the minister prays at the meeting is not what he without much trouble and attention. It always seems T. W. True, John, I never thought of that before; must have thought so, or why did he teach the Apostles of it here, and glory hereafter.—Archbishop King.

T. W. It never came into my mind before, that the Apostles were learned men; I always used to suppose that the minister at the chapel was like the Apostles, because he was poorer and not so learned as Mr. Williams; There is need of time and long thought to do that, and but now I see, from what you say, that the Apostles were good scholars.

J. C. To be sure, Thomas, they must have been.-They did not spend so much time in learning as persons are forced to do now if they want to become scholars, for they were taught by the Holy Ghost, in a wonderful and miraculous manner, all the things which it was needful for them to know. But as we must not expect miracles now, I think it becomes none to take upon himself the holy office of minister, except he has made himself a good scholar, by careful study, as the apostles were made good scholars by the Holy Ghost in a miraculous (To be concluded in our next.)

#### A RAILWAY AN ALLY TO THE GOSPEL.

Though I would be the last to wrest any portion of holy writ to serve a purpose for which it was not intended, yet I never travel upon a railway without having that beautiful passage of the prophet Isaiah brought forcibly to my mind, "Prepare ye a way for the Lord, make ley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain." And looking to the fact sult, though, perhaps in a few instances it may occur. I cannot but think that those who would rest satisfied with their present attainments in science, are content with a small modicum of a ternel of truth, accompanied with a great husk of error-Sir E. Culling Smith.

# The Garner.

UNAUTHORISED MINISTERS. How displeasing it is to God for any man to assume any office n the Church without his commission, we may learn from the excured to make his peace with God, just when the Philistines were istressed condition, began to desert him, forced himself, and offered a burnt offering. The consequence whereof may be read in govern his kingdom any longer, for presuming to offer incense. when Corah and his confederates took upon them the sacerdotal mouth, and swallowed them up, and their houses, and all the men that appertained to them. Indeed, under the Christian economy, they who violate the laws of God, are seldom punished in a visible and miraculous way; but then they are reserved to the future judgment of God, which though it is more distant, and consequently less apt to affect unthinking men, is no less cerment inflicted in this life. And as the offices of the Christian Church are of divine appointment, as well as those of the Jewish; and as much more sacred and honourable than they, as the substance is preferable to its own type, or shadow, so they who usurp these offices, though their punishment may not be so sudden, will undoubtedly find themselves in a worse condition in the next

REVEALED RELIGION.

As it is a great folly to despise the sacraments, so it is a much greater madness to think of happiness without revealed religion. It is plain we have a prospect and eager desire of a future life, and in many circumstances there is nothing but that hope can make the present tolerable to us. But natural religion can neither give us any certain clear security of it, nor means to attain it. Revealed gives both; and the view is so comfortable to a good man, and so useful to the world, that it seems to be an imitation of the Devil's spite and malice to go about to deprive us of it. 'Tis this hope only can make all men equally happy, and send the poor, the unfortunate as to the circumstances of this world, and the oppressed, to bed as contented as the greatest prince. 'Tis this only that can make us cheerfully dispense with the miseries and hardships of life, and think of death with comfort. Except therefore these patrons of natural religion can show as sure and effectual neans to comfort us on these occasions as revealed religion affords us, they are spiteful and unreasonable; for they go about to take from us that which gives us patience in our sickness, relief in our distresses, and hope in our death; and offer us nothing in lieu of it. cal year. Tibereas to gain his livelihood; yet when he preached, If a man be oppressed by his enemies, if he be in sickness, pain or anguish, if the agonies and terrors of death approach him, more perhaps than the most learned man in England what comfort or support can he have without religion? What a Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. dismal thing must it be to tell a man that there is no help, no hope for him, to bid him despair and die, and there is an end of T. W. Do you mean to say that the Apostles were him. Such reflections may make a man sullen, mad, curse himself and nature, but can never give him any satisfaction with-J. C. Now, Thomas, do you call a man who can speak out a well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality. Now only many languages, and who knows the Bible so well that revelation can give the generality of mankind, especially the unhe remembers all that Jesus Christ has spoken, no scho- philosophical part of it, who are capable of long or subtle reasonlar? if you do, Thomas, then I will say with you, that ing, such a clear and well-grounded hope. For we may add to the apostles were no scholars. But it seems to me, that this that if we take natural religion with all the advantages that per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theoyou must own the Apostles were very good scholars; they reason can give it, yet the rewards and punishments discoverable did not learn what they knew, as we learn, it was all by it are not so clear or determined, as to be a sufficient encourage-

Thomas, let me ask you one or two questions. First, then, we can't become good scholars like they were, here to it, and not hearken to wicked and unreasonable men, or suffer them to wrest it out of our hands. It is our joy, our comsays just as much a form for the congregation as if he to me that it is better that one who is to teach others fort, and our life; it carries us beyond death, and secures our should be as good a scholar as possible. I think our God eternal felicity. Justice, and charity, and peace are the fruits

SUBMISSION TO RULERS.

The law of our superiors, whom God hath placed in authority over us, is also a part of that rule which directs and warrants our actions. The authority with which they are clothed is of God,in obeying them we obey God. We are commanded to submit overselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake, 1. Pet. ii. 13,-for conscience sake, Rom. xiii, 5, &c. This is a duty not to be forgotten. Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates. And those who will not be subject for conscience sake expose themselves to wrath. The personal faults and infirmities of our superiors are to be borne with by us, as children towards their parents. We should not scoff and mock at them, as cursed Ham did at his father's nakedness, for which a curse cleaved to him and his posterity; but we should rather cast the veil of our compassions and fervent prayers over them, as Shem and Japheth did, for which they received the blessing. We are still to reverence them, regard and obey God's authority in them, when they command nothing contrary to his will; and if they do, we are to suffer rather than sin .- Archbishop

#### THOUGHTS.

When any temptations are presented to us from without, we annot perhaps avoid the feeling an irregular passion, or motion, or inclination stirring within us, upon occasion thereof; but yet straight in the desert a highway for our God: every val- at that very time it is in our power, whether we will comply with those passions and inclinations, or not; whether we will consent to them, or not; whether we will pursue them further, or not. Now if we do not consent to them, but endeavour to stop, and that, in every country in Europe that is at peace, and not stifle, and resist them, as soon as we are aware of them, there is distracted by civil war, efforts are in progress for extend- yet no harm done. Our thoughts, how undecent or irregular this modern improvement, who is prepared to say, soever they were, are rather to be accounted the infirmities of our seeing, I repeat, the vast facilities that will thereby be af- | corrupt nature, than our sins properly so called. And thus it is forded for the spread of knowledge-who is prepared to say, likewise as to our wandering thoughts in our prayers. If we strive that the prophet, when he uttered the beautiful words I against them, and endeavour to keep our minds in a devout comhave quoted, made no reference to the present era? I posed temper, and attend as well as we can to the duty we are am not prepared to say that it was so, but whether so or about: I say, if we do this, I hope those distractions and wannot, the railways will surely be the means of diffusing derings will never rise up in judgment against us. And as for truth, and for my own part, I think that every ray of light the frightful blasphemous fancies, which some, even pious persons, imparted to mankind, is so much gained to the cause of are tormented with; as to them, I say, they, of all other irregureligion. Religion has nothing to fear, and everything to lar thoughts, have the least danger of sin in them, they be hope, from the utmost extension of scientific improve- not so solemnly and formally disputed with, and contested against. ment: she can come to the light, because she doeth Because, indeed, they are so terrible in their own nature, that truth." I grant that nany have their misgivings on the no man in his wits, and that hath any sense of God or goodness right of mankind to rush their inquiries so far as some can be supposed to consent to them. They are, indeed, great are inclined to carry them, believing that they tend to infelicities, but by no means any sin farther than we approve of infidelity; but I confess I have no fear for any such re- them; and to approve of them, for any tolerable good man, is impossible.—Archbishop John Sharp.

A NEGATIVE RIGHTEOUSNESS INSUFFICIENT. Glorify thyself no longer, that thou doest harm to no man: he robs his neighbour that relieves him not : he spoils his friend, that in some cases doth not supply him. And though it is well (a good decree) if we can say with St. Paul, I have wronged no man; yet he only is perfectly blameless in this kind, who doth not this evil to his neighbour, that he omits to do him all the good he can. Thou didst not burn thy neighbour's house (a strange piece of uncouth righteousness!) but dost thou receive him into ample of King Saul; who at a time when no priest could be pro- thy own, now he is harbourless? Thou has not oppressed or impoverished thy brother; it is well: but is thy abundance the preparing to fall upon him, and his own people being sensible of his supply of his want, in this present exigence? thy superfluity the ransom and redemption of his extreme necessities? If not, remember that Dives is in torments, not for robbing Lazarus, but the sentence, which Sanuel pronounced upon him: And Samuel for not relieving him: and the dreadful decretory sentence proour Saviour met the woman of Samaria. There can be our Saviour met the woman of Samaria. There can be ther. It was all very plain, and I think I understood at said unto Saul, Thou has done foolishly: thou hast not kept the ceeds, at the last day, not for oppressing the poor, but for not commandment of the Lord thy God, which he commanded thee: feeding, not clothing, not visiting them. - Archbishop Sancroft.

# HERESY AND SCHISM.

They which are saved must be sanctified in truth: they which are of the truth must be consummate and made perfect in one They are no better than soul-murderers, be they never so painful in their teaching, that teach such doctrines as do either poison the Church with heresy, or dismember and rend it asunder with best afterwards. We do not find that our Saviour or his the offices appropriated to those of an higher order. And this sus, saith, "I know that after my departure there will be ravening the offices appropriated to those of an higher order. wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock." Of Schismaoffice it was to bear the ark of God, that if they presumed to ties he writeth in most earnest manner, as well to the Church of T. W. Well, you may say what you like, John, but you touch, or but to look upon the holy things within the ark, the of Corinth, as of Rome. To the one, "I beseech you, brethren, care whereof belonged to the family of Aaron, they were to die. by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all say one thing, Insomuch that when Uzzah put forth his hand, and took hold of and that there be no schisms among you." To the other, "Mark it, to save it from falling, the anger of the Lord was kindled them diligently who cause divisions." These serve not the Saviour,

A Christian without affliction is only a soldier on parade. - Fe-

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