"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

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Poetry.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

NO. III.-PRIMROSES.

There is not a leaf that waves upon a tree, or a flower that the end diversity and splendour of all the beauties of external nature, and of his goodness by the nice adaptation of these to the existence and comfort of the countless tribes of animated creatures to whom they furnish shade or support. From all these the Philosopher, by a laborious examination, and complicated reasoning, proves the existence and the attributes of God; but the Poet sees the same truths by intuition. His eye "glances from heaven to she had risen, she would reply that thoughts of God earth, from earth to heaven," and wherever that glance falls it kindles as with a divine ray the holiness of nature. In the brightness of that divine ray the sceptic can neither see nor exist. His when he interrogated her why she had not awaked him province is only to grope in the dark, and, as Burke beautifully that he might rise and pray with her, she would reply says, the whole of his boasted doubtings are "spun from the brains that she often enjoyed prayer most when alone." With of men of cold hearts and muddy understandings."—The chill of the amount of spiritual knowledge (continues the misthe heart has paralyzed the reason.

G. Withers sung of old to his Muse:-Her divine skill taught me this, That from every thing I saw I could some instruction draw, And raise pleasure to the height Through the meanest object's sight.

By the murnur of a spring,

Or the least bough's rustleing;

By a daisy whose leaves spread

Shut when Titan goes to bed;

On shady hush or tree; Or a shady bush or tree; She could more infuse in me Than all nature's beauties can In some other wiser man.

To the eye of the common observer the Evening Primrose of our soul, and pray for an abundant supply of the spiritual dew

> THE EVENING PRIMROSE. "The sun his latest ray has shed, The wild bird to his nest has sped, And buds which to the day-beam spread Their brightest glow, Incline the dew-besprinkled head In slumber now."

"Then why art thou lone vigils keeping Pale flower, when all beside are sleeping are not the same soft zephyrs sweeping Each slender stem
And the same opiate dew-drops steeping
Both thee and them?"

"Eve is my noon .- At this still hour, When softly sleeps each sister flower, Sole watcher of the dusky bower

I joy to be; And, conscious, feel the pale moon shower Her light on me.

"Soon as meek evening veils the sky, And wildly fresh her breeze flits by, And on my heart the dew-drops lie, I feel to live; And what of mine is fragrancy

I freely give. "Say thou, who thus dost question me, Would'st thou from earth's dull cares be free? O listen and I'll counsel thee Wisely to shun Tumult, and glare, and vanity

As I have done. "Enter thy closet, shut the door, And Heavenward let thy spirit soar; Then softer dews than bathe the flower On thee shall rest,

And beams which sun nor moon can pour

Illume thy breast." From this let us pass to the common Primrose of the fields and gardens of Britain, and which, with very little trouble, will endure all the extremes of a Canadian climate. To the common passer-by it appears simply as described by Wordsworth in his somewhat hackneyed lines,

A primrose by a river's brim, A yellow primrose was to him,

And it was nothing more. But, to the mind of the Poet, few flowers are full of so many and such holy imaginings. It talks to him of God and of the mysterious operations of his wisdom in more languages than the industry several precious promises, in his own language. of man has yet collated, and with a secretness which belongs to no

Thus did Herrick—who was born about 1590—converse with

Primroses filled with morning dew, Why do ye weep, sweet babes?—can tears Speak grief in you, Who were but born

Just as the modest morn Teemed her refreshing dew?-Alas, you have not known that shower Nor felt the unkind Breath of a blasting wind, Nor are ye worn with years; Or warped as we Who think it strange to see Such pretty flowers, like to orphans young,

Speaking by tears before they have a tongue. Speak whimp'ring younglings, and make known The reason why

Ye droop and weep; Is it for want of sleep Or that ye have not seen as yet Or brought a kiss From that sweetheart to this? No, no, this sorrow, shewn By your tears shed Would have this lecture read; "That things of greatest, so of meanest worth,

Conceived with grief are, and with tears brought forth." I have not room for my next conversation with the Primrose and therefore conclude this paper with a solemn breathing appropriate to the season, the author of which is to me unknown.

THE SUMMER'S GONE. The summer's gone—and every flower That waved its beauties to the sun, Has bloomed its brief but lovely hour, Has shed its fragrance-and is gone.

The summer's gone—and many a hope Has budded with the early spring, Has seen its blossoms brightly ope To wither like a blighted thing!

The summer's gone-and many an eye, That brightly shone, in tears is shrouded-Or worse than this, by coldness clouded.

The summer's gone-but soon again; Shall blush and breathe upon the air The enamoured flower, and paint the glen, But those I loved shall not be there.

untains, it is well known have resisted the influence of the mountains, it is wen known Rouse that the Rouse Rouse Church, to which the western branch has yielded. The Nestorians without any change in their church government.—See Mis. Herald, Dec.

THE NESTORIANS.*

A NESTORIAN PRIEST IN APPLICATION. - "One of the priests, who had resided at the mission as an assistant, stated, after the decease of his wife, 'that often, on waking in the night, he had found that his wife had risen, and retired for prayer; and, on asking her why not sleep, and felt constrained to rise and pray; and sionary,) which many of the Nestorians possess, their attachment to the Bible and to the Christian religion, and the serious devotional habits of some of them, I cannot help hoping that there may be here and there a praying Simeon and Anna among this interesting people, even now 'waiting for the consolation of Israel.'-Subsequently, the same priest was visited, when his brother, a pupil of the mission seminary, was near his end. "The family were weeping by the bedside, and the priest, while wiping the tears from his own eyes, said to them, 'Do not weep, but give glory to God.'-He appeared calm, and, though melted with grief, was still resigned. How is Elias? I inquired. 'Elias has seems to be nothing more than a pretty flower which blooms at done with this world,' said the priest. Does he know night: the philosopher discovers that its fragrant juices are the that he is dying? I inquired. 'Yes,' answered the delicately prepared food for tribes of insects whose dance is only priest, 'he has just been praying, and committing his under the twinkling stars or glancing moon; but to the Poet this soul to the Lord.' Elias recognised me. I asked him little flower breathes a further lesson, and tells of the silence of whether he had hope in Christ, and he answered me in night as a fitting time when we should unfold to God the blossoms a broken, faltering manner, 'By the strength of God I hope in Christ.' The priest proceeded to state that he had conversed much with him, and that Elias had said that he had no worthiness of his own to recommend him, but trusted simply in Christ, and, confiding in him, he was not afraid to die. The priest's appearance was deeply interesting. He solemnly warned his family, and others who were present, 'to be also ready,' and heed the voice of God in the scene before them. There was, in this instance, none of the noisy, frantic grief which is often witnessed at the dying bed in these countries; there was deep sorrow, but also solemnity and stillness. 1 never felt more grateful for the precious hopes and consolations of the gospel, than while standing by that death bed, and witnessing their soothing, sustaining influence on the afflicted priest."

Funeral.—"A large assembly collected in the church-yard, where the funeral service was read. It was simple, but solemn and impressive. One part in particular, where the Bishop took his stand upon the grave after it was filled, and repeated 'Farewell, my brother, until the resurrection,' was affecting beyond description. After the funeral, on my making some inquiries relative to the funeral service, priest Abraham proposed we should translate it into the spoken language of the people, that the people may be benefitted by

"Two of the patriarch's brothers, one of them his deago, are now with us. They have intimated a wish to O, thou Creator of the heights and the depths, have gested, it is the quickening spirit, and not im enable us to employ them, they might render us important aid, and might themselves become thus prepared to be efficient missionaries to their countrymen among the mountains.

"Our Nestorian priests have just been in to condole with us, (on occasion of repeated afflictions in the mission families.) They deeply feel for us in our bereavement, and it is truly soothing to our feelings to witness their deep sympathy, and yet more to listen to the healing solaces of the holy scriptures, tenderly and pertinently administered to us by Nestorian christians. I happened to be sitting with a Bible in my hands, when the priests came in, 'From that book draw consolation,' said priest Dunka, and then proceeded to quote from it

"Soon after the priests left my room, one of the Nestorian Bishops came in to condole with us. Among other things, he remarked, 'true, it was your only son and child, but that, too, was God's only Son with whom the Father parted that he might come into this world and die for us.

"Mar Gabriel visited us, to tender us his condolence in our bereavement. Deacon Badel, the teacher of our girl's school, accompanied him for the same purpose .-Among other things, in the course of our conversation, I reminded him of the declaration of Christ, that where our treasures are there will our hearts be also; and suggested that the Lord is, perhaps, taking our treasures (our little children) to himself, that he may draw our hearts after them. 'What an interesting, precious thought,' exclaimed the Deacon, 'I will repeat that in our church to our people, that the afflicted among them may be comforted in their bereavements, and benefitted by them."

In a conversation with two priests residing at the mission, "both appeared deeply solemn. John said he often felt afraid to go to sleep at night, lest he should awake in eternity, and in the world of despair. The priest expressed the hope that he is pardoned through the merits of Christ and washed in his blood; though he added, that, in view of his remaining depravity and sins, he hoped with distrust and trembling; but that it was his unceasing prayer, that God would prepare him to live to his glory, and die in peace. The external conduct of this priest is entirely correct, his character extremely amiable, his deportment habitually serious, and his conscience apparently very tender.-His solicitude and efforts for the improvement and salvation of his family and people, are also very interesting. He has recently introduced family worship in his own household, probably a solitary instance of the kind among the Nestorians; and he is indefatigable, though discreet, in his efforts to instruct and reform his peo-

FUNERAL SERVICES.—"The religious services at the grave, on the occasion of interment, are interesting, and not tediously long. To-day the sexton and others were preparing the grave; it was not quite ready when the corpse reached the spot. Priest Dunka translated from

RIVIGNUS.

were the following; I give but a meagre skeleton of you call to witness that sun and the moon, these walls, those I mention. 'Death is a cup of which all must and this church, and say, 'we have not heard?' "

tasted this cup. Abel, the righteous, where is he? He tasted this cup. Abel, the righteous, where is he? He tasted this cup. Thus the enumeration proceeded through worship. In general, however, their liturgy is composed and these modern philosophers are too indolent even to endeavour to remove them. They set themselves down in the the catalogue of patriarchs, prophets, and worthies, in ed of unexceptionable and excellent matter. The most irrational notion, that religion is a doubtful thing, and that the same simple and primitive tyle, in which Peter charge of heresy on the subject of Christ's character truth is not attainable. Thus they die in doubt, and only awake enumerated them on the day of penterost, Stephen, in has been so violently thrown upon them, ever since to certainty. The same want of principle runs through their his vindication, and Paul, in adducing instances of emi- the days of Nestorius, by the Catholics and other sects | whole character. A Latitudinarian in religion is good for nought, nent faith, in his epistle to the Hebrews. They had of oriental Christians, that suspicion in relation to their he has no fixed principles in any thing; you can never depend on tasted this cup. So had proud and mighty kings and orthodoxy on that momentous subject may natually be him. In every department of life-in his family, in society, in nobles. 'Where are they?' It was repeatedly inter- felt also in Protestant Christendom. I am satisfied, public, as a politician, as a neighbour—he is inconsistent and

life is uncertain.

the answer."

all must return, will presentall her offspring, the graves it occurs in the Nestorian liturgy, viz:-

part of them, in any but an unknown tongue." The following prayer was prepared by one of the

priests, to be used in the Mission Seminary. 'O Lord God, our Father who art in Heaven, listen and by night, at all times, every hour, he casts his nets, truth, who proceeded from the Father, the Spirit that his snares, and his traps, that he may take us in giveth life. But save thou us from his hands. Have com-

midst of our bishops, priests, deacons, and scholars, everlasting." dwell in our hearts, that he may purify and remove from church, for its renovation and salvation. within us all the stains of our iniquities, and may souls unto eternal life.'

ever .- Amen.'

Gavvar, a district in the mountains. He is a sprightly, thousand with an unknown tongue,' &c." fine-looking man; but though a bishop, he is unable to read, save that he can chaunt his prayers in the ancient THE ONE CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH. Syriac, without knowing their meaning. I expressed my regret to priest Dunka, that any of their bishops should be found in such a predicament. 'We have worse bishops than Mar Sleeva among the mountains,' said the priest; meaning that there are those who are

still more ignorant. "Priest Dunka gave a history of his own case to illustrate the difficulty of learning to read in the mountain districts. His father was not pleased with his attempting to learn, and told him he must become a shepherd. With such feelings, his father was always offended, if he saw him have his psalter in his hands, and would take it roughly from him, and give his head a box, and tell him to go and look after his flock. In his ardent desire to learn, however, he could not abandon the undertaking; and he conceived the idea of studying by himself as he watched the sheep among the wild Kurdish mountains; and accordingly he used to take his psalter, secretly under his garment day by day, and when fairly out of the view of any one, studied it while keeping the flock, until he had committed the whole of the psalms to memory and learned to spell the influence over their future lives. words. With such a foundation, he continued to imcated and was ordained as a priest.

fifty natives assembled and listened in perfect silence, of their daily life.

few pages into the vulgar language. The matter was in heard no preaching, and not knowing your duty, you had had felt comforted,—but not satisfied: his earnest desire was to general excellent, and the language and figures were no sin; but now you hear, and God will require it of find rest for his troubled spirit, and a sure confidence on which to [That portion of this interesting people east of the Kurdish vivid, and often very striking. Among other figures you. Will you then say, 'we have not heard?' Will rely

blossoms under its shade, but speaks to the genius of the true Poet sions, dated Ooromiah, where a mission has for several years of the greatness or the goodness of God;—of his greatness from the condensation of the greatness or the goodness of God;—of his greatness from the condensation of the true Poet sions, dated Ooromiah, where a mission has for several years from me; yet thy will be done. He tasted it, and to condensation the condensation of the greatness from the condensatio took from it the poignancy of its bitterness. We must that it is spiritual death, rather than error in theological act upon it. Instead of which, the too general practice of persons all taste it. And let us too, say, when this bitter cup is belief, which is their calamity. Many human and in the present day is to doubt and cavil till the end of life; and, presented to us, in the removal of dear friends, thy childish traditions, both written and oral, are indeed what is stranger still, to feel a sort of stupid acquiescence in this will, O Lord, be done. Adam, where is he? He prevalent among them; and some of these doctrines state of doubt, and call it philosophy. A few superficial difficulrogated; and the reply as often, 'This grave furnishes however, that the Nestorians are sound in the faith on wavering. This is the curse of the age—this wavering, unsettled this point. I was reminded particularly on this sub- state-and cannot be sufficiently deplored and denounced. My "Death was also styled a bridge, over which all must ject, this morning, in glancing at their religious creed, chief advice to every friend of mine would be, first determine what pass, the figure being expanded in the same manner as which they always repeat at the close of their worship. is truth, and then act upon it. To go on doubting till your life's the above. I was particularly interested to hear it in- It is what they recognize as the Nicene creed, and ac- end is a miserable philosophy, and must end in ruin. For myself, sisted, in this connexion, that we must repent and re- cords very nearly with that venerable document as it I bless God that I have been educated in the principles of His ceive Christ as our Saviour, before crossing this bridge, has been handed down to us. As the churches in Apostolic Church. I have sought diligently into the truth of there being no repentance that will avail us beyond it; America may be interested to know just the form and these principles, and am firmly convinced that they are from and delay to repent being perilous in the extreme, as matter of this creed of the Nestorians, I send you be- heaven; and now my constant care is to live according to them. "Finally, "The earth at the resurrection, for the dead gy in the ancient Syriac, and is always repeated by Church of Christ." will rise, when Christ shal come in his chariot to them at the close of their religious exercises, which judgment, then the earth, the common mother of all is at least twice every day. I send the translation of it flesh, from whose womb all spring, and to whose womb with the caption prefixed, in the precise form in which

> opening upon her ample boom to the Redeemer and NESTORIAN CREED, - 'The Creed which was compos-Judge, who will select from among them the righteous ed by three hundred and eighteen Holy Fathers, who and take them with him to lis kingdom, and send the were assembled at Nice, a City of Bythinia, in the wicked to their own place, in the world of perdition.' time of King Constantine the Pious. The occasion of "Seldom do the people lear these services, or any their assembling was on account of Arius, the infidel

'We believe in one God, the Father Almighty, crea-

tor of all things which are visible and invisible 'And in our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the to our voice, and accept our prayers and our suppli- only begotten, the first born of every creature, who cations, and let our petitions come up before thee .- | was begotten of his Father before all worlds, and was Let thy mercy be upon us, for we are sinners and guil- not created; the true God of the true God; of the ty before thee; but do thou forgive to us our sins and same substance with the Father, by whose hands the pass by our iniquities; for, for us thou didst come to worlds were made and all things were created; who for this world and endure crucifixion, and pain, and an- us men, and for our salvation, descended from heaven, guish, and railing, and mocking, and spitting in the and was incarnated by the Holy Ghost, and became face, and death, that thou mightest deliver us from the man, and was conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, blindness of sin. O Christ, thou lover of the penitent, and suffered and was crucified, in the days of Pontius have mercy on us. O thou good Physician, heal our Pilate, and died and was buried and rose on the third wounds and wipe away the filth of our sins; for thou day, according to the Scriptures, and ascended into knowest the misery of our nature, that if thy mercy heaven and sitteth on the right hand of his Father, and help us not we are lost forever. But come thou to our is again to come to judge the living and the dead.

'And in one holy, apostolic, catholic church.

'We acknowledge one baptism for the remission of 'O Lord Jesus Christ, do thou send peace into the sins; and the resurrection of the body, and the life

and our young men and little children, that they may 'This creed being regarded by them as the summary be united in love and friendship, and the harmony of of their religious belief, and being so often repeated by language of the world. In newspaper phraseology, and in the peace; for we are all brethren in Christ; that there the Nestorians, cannot fail, of course, to exert a strong may not be wrong, deceit, quarrelling, and division in influence on their religious views and feelings; and its of the clergy. signated successor, the same who visited us three years the midst of us; but that thy pleasure may be with us. correctness is a strong indication that, as above sug-

> is now in the ancient Syriac, a dead language, into their has made them ministers. 'O Lord, bless this assembly, small and great, that vernacular tongue. I recommended to the applicants the knowledge of thy word may increase within us, and to confer with their bishop on the subject. This rebless the people among whom we dwell. O Lord, quest is particularly interesting, as it indicates a strong their phraseology, and speak of the church as the body of true behelp those who preach thy word, that they may be hankering, in both ecclesiastics and people, for religious blessed and abound in thy love and thy favor to the knowledge and light. Priests Dunka and Abraham, in denominations. end. And together we would ascribe glory to the presenting the application, to enforce it, quoted the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, forever and language of Paul to the Corinthians, 'Yet in the Church "Received a visit from Mar Sleeva, the Bishop of that by my voice I may teach others also, than ten

> > From Gresley's "Portrait of an English Churchman."

"Sing to the LORD-it is not shed in vain, The blood of martyrs! from its freshening rain
High springs the Church, like some fount-shadowing palm; The nations crowd beneath its branching shade.' "One and the same through all advancing time."

LYRA APOSTOLICA.

The kindness of Mr. Herbert's manner quite won upon the

power, that only a small remnant of the Christians is a Christian brother in his difficulties, was glad of the relaxation which such companionship afforded.

the book containing their funeral services, (Oneeda) a exercise, all adding something in confirmation of what the book containing their funeral services, (Oneeda) a was said. Mark Yousuf, (one of the Bishops) also He confessed to him also his doctrinal doubts. He had read stars shining upon our hemisphere; while many more are hidden the confessed to him also his doctrinal doubts. He had read stars shining upon our hemisphere; while many more are hidden to the confessed to him also his doctrinal doubts. was present, and spoke as follows, 'Until now you have much, he had searched the Scriptures, and he had prayed, and from our sight: besides the countless multitudes which shed their

"I wish," said Herbert, "that others of your standing felt the those I mention. Death is a cup of which an must and instruction, and say, we have not those I mention. Death is a cup of which an must and instruction, and say, we have not those I mention. Death is a cup of which as a cup of which is a cup of which as a cup of which is competent to densed from the letters of the missionary of the A. B. C. F. Missionary of the A. B. C. low a literal translation of it, as it occurs in their litur- | My hope and prayer is to live and die in the communion of the

"I observe," said Ridley, thoughtfully, "that in your conversation you constantly use the word Church, coupling it with the epithets Apostolic, or Catholic; and that it seems to form a cardinal point in your religious creed.

HERBERT .- It does. "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church;" that is my creed, and so it is your's. It has formed a part of the creed of every Christian from the beginning, and is publicly confessed by every member of the Church of England. The very fact of its occupying a place amongst the great articles of the Christian faith, and having been preserved through so long a succession of ages, proves that it must be of primary importance.

RIDLEY .- Yet I confess I never had any very distinct notion of what is meant by the expression.

HERBERT.-Too many persons, I fear, are in the same case with yourself. And it is this forgetfulness of a most important doctrine which has led to the endless schisms and divisions which vex the church; and which, while it prevails, must for ever prevent re-union. On other points of doctrine many denominations of Christians agree with Churchmen. They believe in God the Father, who made them; God the Son, who redeemed them; and God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth them. But in the doctrine of the church they differ. And it is the right or wrong belief in this one doctrine of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, which makes all the difference in their conduct,-renderhelp. Deliver us from the wicked deceiver, for by day 'And we believe in one Holy Spirit, the Spirit of ing them sound orthodox churchmen or wavering schismatics.-Even amongst professed members of the Church the wrong interpretation, or want of sincere faith in this doctrine, causes a lamentable vacillation in religious matters.

RIDLEY .- The doctrine in question must be of great importance. I should like to hear your explanation of it, for I confess myself to be a sharer in the prevailing ignorance in this matter. The word Church, I have observed, is most loosely applied in the language of Parliament, it is used to represent the aggregate body

HERBERT.—That is a decidedly wrong and mischievous appliion of it; and the sooner we drop it the better. It br thou mercy upon us. Send thou the Holy Spirit to of doctrines or of forms, that is needed in this fallen false and pernicious notion that the clergy are a body dissociated in their views and interests from the people; whereas, in "Received an urgent request from the priests and truth, they are but the ministers or servants of the Church teach us the words of life, that we may read and learn principal men of Geog-Tapa, that we should translate, and of Christ, its head; and their interests and privileges are the instructions of Christ, and find salvation to our or cause to be translated, the Nestorian liturgy, which bound up with those of the whole community of which God

RIDLEY .- Some of our periodicals-and some which one would least suspect of very spiritual views-have lately changed lievers in all the world—that is to say, good men of all sects and

HERBERT .- You said well, that some "not very spiritual persons" had adopted this mode of speaking of the church. It is I had rather speak five words with my understanding, manifestly a mere political manouvre; the object of which is to wrest the appellation of churchmen from the members of the English Church, to whom only, in this country, it rightfully belongs. This insidious attempt makes it the more necessary to spread widely the knowledge of the true doctrine of the Catholic and Apostolic Church in which we profess our belief.

RIDLEY .- I should like to understand the real merits of this

HERBERT .- Let us turn to the Bible. The word Church occurs in a good many places in Scripture, in the large majority of which it is applied to a religious community existing visibly upon earth, which was liable to persecution (Acts viii. 1, Phil. iii. 6), vexation (Acts xii. 1), extension (Acts ii. 47); which could receive complaints (Matt. xviii. 17), admit (Matt. xxviii. 19, Acts heart of Arthur Ridley; while the instructiveness of his conver- ii. 41), or eject (1 Cor. v. 5, 7, Matt. xviii. 15, 17), members; sation, and the clearness with which he unravelled the thread of deliberate (Acts xv.), decide in controversies (Acts xv. 22, 29), ontroversial argument, at once riveted the attention, and convinced | send messengers (Acts xv. 22), be edified (1 Cor. xiv. 4, 5, 12), the understanding, of his young friend. There was in Mr. Herbert | fed (Acts xx. 28), taken care of (1 Tim. iii. 5, 2 Cor. xi. 28), a sober enthusiasm-a mixture of deep thought with youthful salute (Acts xviii. 22), and be saluted (1b.); in short, could ardour, which attested his firm conviction of the truths which he exercise all the functions of a visible human society. All these maintained; while his practical piety—the piety of one who had functions and accidents are ascribed, in different parts of Scripserved God from his youth-was a living youther of the excel- ture, to the Church; sometimes in its united capacity; somelence of his principles. A friendship soon sprang up between times as represented by one of its branches. There are a few, them, such as is seldom formed except at school or college; and but very few exceptions; as, for instance, in the Epistle to the eventually ripened into an attachment which exercised a powerful Ephesians, where it is said that Christ gave himself for it, "that he might present it to himself a glorious Church, not While they remained at Oxford, the two friends were much having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing" (Eph. v. 26, 27). prove all his opportunities to learn until he became edu- together. Ridley was busy in reading for his degree, and Herbert There evidently the Apostle alludes to some prospective condipursuing with ardour his theological studies. After their morn- tion of the Church; because it is certain that not even one in-"Mar Sleeva states that there are now but few Nes- ing's study, they usually rode or walked together; sometimes dividual member of the Church upon earth is, on this side the torians in Gavvar, which is reckoned the finest and strolling along the banks of the silver Isis, sometimes to the grave, so perfectly sinless: indeed, we daily confess our sinfulmost fertile district among the Kurdish mountains. The classic ground of Cumnor and Godstow. Often, too, would they ness. This perfect holiness, therefore, can be ascribed only to Nestorians were formerly numerous in that district, but pass their evenings in each other's society: for Ridley felt the the Church triumphant; as in the Epistle to the Hebrews, they have been so often plundered and overrun by the benefit of a friend whose confirmed piety called forth the dormant where the heavenly Jerusalem is spoken of as "the general as-Kurds, who seem to be increasing in number and in sparks of his own; and Herbert, besides the charitable wish to aid sembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven,

..... the spirits of just men made perfect" (Heb. xii. 22). And it is a glorious picture which the Apostle here presents to the At the earnest solicitation of the priests, and with They talked freely together on high and holy subjects; yet not eye of faith. It is an encouraging thought, to dwell on the the approbation of three bishops, public worship was on as mere theological speculations, or as things imaginary and theone occasion held in a Nestorian Church in which the oretical; but as desiring to learn what God would have them earthly impurities, glorified, sanctified wholly, and joined in evermissionaries addressed the audience. "About forty or believe and do, and anxious to apply his revelation to the duties lasting union with Christ, its head-its members gathered from every region under heaven; gathered, perhaps, from other worlds and with very encouraging attention, to an exposition of Ridley disclosed to his friend, without reserve, the conflicting besides our own. "Who can count the dust of Jacob, or the a few verses from the fifth of Matthew. The two feelings which agitated his breast. He confessed to him his for- number of the fourth part of Israel?" Far too vast for the priests of the city, and deacon Badel took part in the getfalness of God, and the great difficulty which he found in re- scope of our vision is God's universal Church! It may be likenexercise, all adding something in confirmation of what newing that confidence which he remembered once to have felt. ed to the heavenly host, of which we behold some few bright youd our mortal ken!

But, manifestly, this perfect and triumphant Church is not Church—at least that condition of the Church—which is liable we despise not nor vex by schism.

The visible Church of Christ upon earth will be best discerned by viewing its origin and history. The formation of the Christian Church, and its progress down to the present time, are plain historical events. Our Lord commissioned his Apostles to preach tion depended. "By one Spirit [says St. Paul] are we baptized into one body" [1 Cor. xii. 13.]

In order to admit continually new members to the Church, and to minister to them in holy things, the Apostles instituted a threefold order of priesthood, each having its various functions for the edification of the Christian body.

Such was the simple constitution of the Apostolic Church of Christ. It was an organized society of brotherhood, endowed with great and glorious privileges, consisting of duly baptized Christians and duly ordained ministers. Such it has continued from the time of the Apostles to the present; and such, we doubt not, it will continue [for we have God's own promise] even to the end of the world.

Of this associated and visible body we speak when we profess our belief in "one Catholic and Apostolic Church." It is called "one," because it is essentially indivisible; "Catholic or universal," because it embraces, or desires to embrace, the whole world; "Apostolic," because it was founded by the Apostles, retains the Apostolical succession of ministers, and continues in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. It is also called in the Apostles' creed "holy;" not on account of its absolute holiness, but because it has received many great and holy privileges, even as Jerusalem was called the "holy city," notwithstanding the sinfulness of many of its inhabitants. In truth, the visible Church upon earth is a net, which incloses all manner of fishes, both good and bad; or a field, in which the wheat and the tares grow up together, and are not to be separated till the great day of harvest.

It is one of the fundamental principles in the Gospel, that there must be no schism or division in the body of the Church. No crime is more reprehended in Scripture than the sin of rending the body of the Church. And this, no doubt, is the reason why we find so prominent a place occupied in the ancient creeds by the doctrine of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church."

RIDLEY .- The account which you give of the scriptural doctrine is clear and ohvious. Does the testimony of the ancient

HERBERT .- It does most strictly. For several centuries a perfect unity was preserved in the Church, and all who caused division were excommunicated.

But, it appears to me, that the account given in the Acts of the Apostles is so perfectly clear and convincing, that if I were arguing with one who doubted the doctrine, I should be contented to rest the case solely on Scripture. And with regard to yourself, I would prefer that you should direct your mind to the scriptural account of the formation of the Church; and I have not the least doubt that you will be convinced that the description which I have given you is correct."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

The European news of the week must be as gratifying to the lovers of peace throughout the world, as it is honourable to Great Britain and creditable to her naval the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, on Wednesday and Thursday, immediately followed up by a general subscription and military sons. A few months ago, it was impossible to contemplate the aspect of affairs in the Old principle of subordination and order, and the league seemed to be general for the degradation, and if possi- destitute places was preached by the Rev. T. Fidler .ble, the ruin of England. One of the degenerate few whom, despite the avowal of his traitorous principles, she still owns as a son, a too-indulgent mother, it is brethren on such occasions; and the ten members who anxiously expected, and which will occupy a prominent to be feared, towards a faithless and unnatural child,— were present did not separate without a general ex- position in the pages of our Colonial history from its said, whence they came, in writing, of their honesty, ability, loudly proclaimed his hope that French and Mahome-tans combined would be successful in crippling the tans combined would be successful in crippling the from this mutual converse on subjects calculculated to will be productive. The ceremony was conducted with as is aforesaid, to preach, read lecture, or catechize, coming strength of England, and placing her in that weak and strengthen their hands and comfort their hearts under little display, and attended with none of that popular to reside in any diocese, shall be permitted there to preach, univasy position which would allow her traitorous chil- public difficulties and private trials. Divine Service enthusiasm which so public an occasion would have read lecture, catechize, or minister the sacraments, or to the subject. It was given with reference to orders received dren to mock her infirmity and prosecute their revolutionary schemes with impunity. It is almost needless to say that we allude to that great apostle of treason, by the Rev. J. Deacon, from Proverbs vii. 29, on ment more auspicious and encouraging, yet we cannot Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who urges his plans for the dis- the Twenty-second Article of the Church. memberment of the Empire under the customary and convenient plea of "justice to Ireland!"

The usurper of Syria was backed by a revolutionary and reckless cabinet of France, headed by M. Thiers; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and desirable one, yet it lies in our power to soften down in full force as it regards the clergy of dioceses beyond the native princes in India were assuming a bolder and more hostile attitude against the power which held them in wholesome submission: China, trusting to its millions, was seeking to cripple England in one of the attributes of her strength, her free and universal commerce; and a nation here at our doors, only seemed to wait a fitting opportunity to shew themselves on the arena of conflict and spoke with much earnestness and effect of the pe- approaching contest. If the Lord of Hosts lead us to and unite in the combination to humble, if not to over- culiar claims of this great and flourishing Society to the battle, victory over the most formidable efforts of turn, the envied might of the mistress of the seas. It was a perilous and a critical moment: the combustible piles, gathered hither and thither in every clime, were ready for ignition; and the torch once applied, fierce and universal would have been the conflagration, and the made to impress the audience with the advantage, to dove of peace would have taken her flight for many a long and weary year from a harassed and disordered ing District Branches of a Society distinctly recogniz- recollection of his mild and successful rule will be

have disappeared, and these anxious forebodings have sects and parties, essentially differing in many of their nor merit this tribute of respectful affection! been quieted. The better genius of France maintained its supremacy, and the advocates of war were banished ignominiously from her counsels. Syria was speedily wrested from the usurper's hands and delivered over to its lawful sovereign. The commotions in India have been subdued, with little difficulty, by British enterprise and valour, and the most potent of its rebellious chieftains has become a voluntary suppliant of the victor's clemency. And to crown all, the dred millions of inhabitants, which had violated the British subjects and British interests, is brought to submission by a few ships of war and a few thousand succession. gallant British soldiers. The emperor of that immense country is compelled to disavow the lawless acts of his leges of trade, and to indemnify our country for the expences of the war.

These are extraordinary results to fall out in the wonder this page in the history of our beloved country. And to what are we to ascribe this speedy and complete success? British Christians, with every grateful acin the toil and peril of achieving these glorious results. are better taught in the rule of faith and duty than to ing into other and extraneous channels that bounty withhold from the Supreme Disposer of events the thankful confession that He alone has given victory to In other words, if the Church should prove to be at our arms and restored to our country the boon of peace. all crippled in her means of diffusing the Holy Scriptures influences, the nation had been enchained and paralyz- combination on the part of her own children to carry

ruthless foes, she has awakened manfully to the defensive conflict. Nobly has she risen, in the might of her that of which the Scriptures generally speak. It cannot be that | Christian strength, to the duty of providing for her vast | gation resting upon her in her missionary capacity. It | Boundary question His Excellency remarks :and increasing population the means of worshipping to persecution and vexation; which is to be to us "the pillar and God after the manner of their fathers; and nobly, in ground of truth," which we are bidden to hear, and warned that the erection of additional churches and in a provision for additional ministers, is she realizing this fairest trait in the character of a Christian people, - "to the poor the Gospel is preached." She is not content that the wealthy of her towns and cities should have the ministrations of the blessed and sanctifying religion the Gospel to all mankind, and as many as believed were admitted of Jesus; but the "beautiful feet" of her messengers to His Church by Baptism, and thereby became entitled to all of peace are traversing every remote hamlet and every those privileges, upon the right use of which their eventual salva- rural spot to plant, and fix to the most distant generations, amongst their humblest inhabitants, the unsearchable riches of Christ. Her prayers and her alms may be said, then, to have come up as a memorial before God: the blessing of the poor destitute has risen, in unison with the supplications of her better-provided children, to the throne of grace; and the answer has been evermore had in such reverend estimation, that no man vouchsafed in success to her arms abroad, and a better | might presume to execute any of them, except he were tranquillity within her own borders.

We have some threatenings of an interruption to this reign of gentle peace on this New Continent; but we apprehend little else beyond the idle gasconading of a rabble multitude,-clamorous and fierce when their adversary is thought to be entangled in a multiplicity of foreign conflicts, but whose tone will be moderated into something more sober and rational, when they see the fleets and armies lately occupied in Syria, India, and China, returning triumphantly home, and as ready to vindicate the honour and the rights of England in the West as in the East. We must, however, be just enough to say that it is the incontrollable will of the rabble, not the deliberate act of the Executive, which retains a British subject in prison within that land, on pretences the most absurd and unjustifiable; and it is melancholy to think that in this advanced stage of civilization of the world, a people should be found so enfeebled in government, so lost to right feeling, and so poorly grounded in high moral principle, as to exhibit this degraded position in the eyes of Christendom. It is said in the most infallible of records, that when "there was no king in Israel, every man did that which was right in his own eyes;"-an imputation, we should observe, for which there would have been no room had that people consented to be governed by the direct authority of Almighty God; but the jurisdiction of neither the one nor the other is publicly recognized by the government of the United States. While we have there the anarchy of a pure democracy, we have no acknowledgment, in a national religion, of Him who ruleth in the kiugdoms of men,-no admission, but too positive a rejection, of the principle, that the State should be built upon the foundation of the Gospel .-We advocate no sudden changes in the body-politic of that people; but we heartily wish success to the advances, so recently manifested, of the more conservative in opposition to the fiercer democratic party; and sincerely do we hope that the late triumph of the bettereducated and the better-principled will be followed up by a prompt vindication of whatsoever of honour is left to their government, in the discharge of one who is held in unjust bonds, and detained in violation of the thousands of their fellow Christians in this District. law of nations.

ble sermon on the duty of Propagating the Gospel in from England during the ensuing summer. The two following days were spent in those exercises was performed in the same Church on the evening of elicited, had not dark forebodings of evil quenched its execute any other ecclesiastical function, by what authority Wednesday; when an excellent sermon was preached impulse. We would gladly have beheld a commence-

tion on the spot, in immediate connexion with the and Conservatives is simple and plain; we must not their hearty patronage and support, in preference to our foes is certain. any other Association formed for similar purposes .views of Christian doctrine and discipline, and who injuriously even upon such works of benevolent enterprise as the present.

Whatever may be the ostensible advantage of such union for the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, it is impossible, as Churchmen, to shut our eyes to the fact integrity, he triumphed over every difficulty, removed that it involves a recognition of the harmlessness of every obstacle, and succeeded in extinguishing the schism and dissent, and even the parity of every section flaming torch of discord. Loyalty, by him, was always vast empire of China, computed to contain three hun- of the great Christian family, however erroneous their rewarded, but disaffection shrunk abashed from his standard of ecclesiastical polity confessedly be,-to the rights of men and the rules of civilization in regard to | Church as constituted by the Apostles, and subsequently maintained in a standing and unalterable Episcopal

There might be some excuse for a participation on the part of Churchmen in such a species of religious servants, to restore to British subjects the usual privi- union, if it were a thing ascertained to be morally impossible that the Church could circulate the Scriptures, single-handed, in any degree proportionate to the wants of her members at home, or of those in foreign lands fully performed his laborious task, can so copiously space of a few months; and posterity will mark with who should be converted to Christianity through her instrumentality. We are not aware that this is an impossibility which any one has even attempted to demonstrate; and if any thing like a show of reason could be knowledgment to their fellow-countrymen who shared established in favour of that position, it must derive its main strength from the fact that churchmen are throwwhich ought to be limited to their own communion. England for some years has been rousing herself from to the full extent of the reasonable and natural claims the spiritual slumber in which, from a variety of adverse upon her, it must arise from a want of zeal or a want of Harvey. The character of the Lieutenant Governor's

is, to say the least, unfair to charge the Church with supineness and inefficiency, and at the same moment to transfer to some sectarian association the very means which she is steadily soliciting in order to be enabled to wipe away that reproach.

It is gratifying to us to perceive that so many who, in past times, have carelessly regarded this subject, are becoming more alive to the duty of sustaining the Institutions of the Church, and of withdrawing themselves from such as, by their very constitution, imply the most direct contradiction to the doctrine thus advanced in the preface to our Ordination Service :- "It is evident | Executive Council, our hopes of procuring a copy unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and having been disappointed. ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Which offices were first called, tried, examined, and known to have such qualities as are requisite for the same; and also by public prayer, with imposition of hands, were approved and admitted thereunto by lawful authority." glad to observe that Branches of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are forming in every direction; and that there is so strong a probability that every congregation of the Church of England in this Diocese will, at no remote period, resolve itself into an Association for furthering the excellent objects of that So-

The following are the Resolutions passed at the public meeting at Darlington on the evening of the 4th

I. That whereas there has been in existence during the last twelve years a Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, entitled the Newcastle District Committee, the principal depository of which is in the town of Cobourg, it is expedient that the several congregations of the Church of England in this District should co-operate with that Committee in furtherance of the general designs

of the said Society.

II. That a Branch Association of the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, be now established it connexion with the congregations of the Church of England in the townships of Darling ton and Clark.

III. That the Darlington and Clark Branch Association of the Society for Promoing Christian Knowledge, be managed by a Committee, composed of the following gen tlemen:-Rev. T. S. Kennedy, S. S. Wilmot, Esq. Cubitt, H. S. Reid, Esq., W. Warren, Esq., J. Lamb, Esq., Richard Jones, Esq., and J. Beavis, Esq., any three of whom shall form a quorum; and that the Rev. T. S. Kennedy do

fill the office of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

IV. That a Depository of the Darlington and Clark Branch of this Society be established in the village of Bowmanville, or elsewhere within the sphere of its operations, at the dis-

cretion of the Committee.

V. That the Congregations of the Church of England in the townships of Clark and Darlington be earnestly called upon, by annual donations and collections in Churches, to raise funds for the supply of the Depository now about to

be established in the said townships.

VI. That this Meeting cordially unite with the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the expression of their humble and fervent thanks to the Father of Mercies, that He has been graciously pleased to enable them to "continue unto this day," and to have been, as they humbly hope, instruments of benefit to

Before the close of the meeting, a Collection was made towards the advancement of the object specified The fifteenth session of the MIDLAND CLERICAL As- in the fifth resolution, and the sum of £5 16s. 5d. was sociation was held at Darlington, at the residence of contributed. This, it is confidently believed, will be the 3d and 4th of February, instant. The business of amongst the members of the Church in those townships; the Association was properly commenced on the even- and the result, we feel assured, will justify the formation World without apprehension, and almost dismay. In ing of Tuesday the 2d instant, when divine service of a respectable Depository of the Books circulated by every quarter there appeared a combination against the was held in the Church at Bowmanville, and a valua- the Society, as soon as the usual supply can be received

> On Tuesday last our city witnessed the Proclamation which usually form the employment of the assembled of the Union, an event which has been for a long time On the evening of Thursday the 4th instant, pur- cherish, nor suffer our hopes to be crushed by suspicious suant to notice, a public meeting was held in the fears. The change in our political situation is now same sacred edifice, for the advocacy of the claims of effected, and though it may not be, in many respects, a in order to form a Branch of that excellent Institu- many of its repulsive features. Our duty as Christians Newcastle District Committee. The chair was taken resign ourselves to sullen despair, but use every exertion by the Rev. C. T. Wade, who very eloquently addres- to counteract any evil influence that the present measure sed the numerous and respectable assemblage before may exert, relying upon the King of kings for support, him on the object for which they were called together, and devoutly soliciting his unerring guidance in the

One painful circumstance is particularly lamented, The same view was assumed and forcibly dwelt upon the loss of our excellent Lieutenant Governor. His members of the Church of England especially, of form- say that the memory of Sir George Arthur, and the ed by the Church in preference to a connexion with cherished by every loyal heart with the fondest solici-One after another, these angry signs of the times | Associations which are supported by a combination of tude. And well does our estimable Lieutenant Govervisited us in the most critical period of our Colonial must necessarily cause their religious rivalry to bear existence; treason was rampant in the land, and sedition displayed its terrors before him, and strewed his path with snares. His was no enviable duty, and on him devolved no trifling responsibility. But moving undauntly onward in an undevious course of resolute presence, and withered before his steps. In short, he is a striking example of the good that may be effected by virtuous principle and Christian piety, combined with untiring assiduity. When released from the harassing cares of government, he retires to seek in the peaceful serenity of private life that grateful calm which was banished by the storms of his political existence, may he enjoy that pure satisfaction which an approving conscience, and the cheering conviction of having faithimpart!

The dinner to which Sir George Arthur had been invited took place on the evening of Wednesday last .-The greatest harmony and good-feeling were manifested, and, we understand, that the occasion was very gratifying indeed. We refer our readers to the proper head for a summary of these interesting items of Colonial

Our New Brunswick contemporaries notice the opening of the Legislature of that Province by Sir John speech is very encouraging, and the addresses of both cd. Since peril has menaced her constitution, and since out that noble end. Very sure we are that such an ef- branches of the Legislature exhibit that confidence in Clergy," p. lvii. ed. 1838.

light on other systems, and roll in their appointed orbits far be- the walls of her Zion, especially, have been assailed by fort, evincing both unanimity and zeal, would leave no the head of their administration, and that laudable cause of complaint on this ground against the Church, good-feeling and unanimity which constitute the best and prove that she was capable of fulfilling every obli- defence of national prosperity. With reference to the

"I regret that I have it not in my power as yet to communicate to you any definite arrangement of the Boundary Line. Exparte explorations have been made on either side, preparatory to the final settlement of that important question; and I see no reason to apprehend that the result can be otherwise than favourable to British interests, as well as to the continuance of that good understanding with the neighbouring States, which it is the true interest, and I am convinced, the sincere desire of both nations cordially to

We regret that we are unable to furnish our readers with the speech of our Lieutenant Governor to the

COMMUNICATION.

ON SOME SUPPOSED DISABILITIES OF COLONIAL CLERGYMEN.

The Catholic Church has always deemed it a matter of prime importance, that the limits of her respective dioceses should be religiously respected, and that no clerical person should pass over them without the knowledge and consent of the proper ecclesiastical authorities. After the times of the apostles, bishops, in the discharge of their functions, were required to restrict themselves to their own dioceses, except in certain cases of positive necessity; and in like manner presbyters were not to shift their position without the direction and permission of those who were set over them. As permission was first to be obtained before they could leave their abode, so was the approbation of the prelate into whose spiritual territory they were about to migrate necessary, before it became lawful for them in any way there to exercise the priestly office. The xvth of that early code of Canons, generally called The Apostolical, gives the following direction: "A bishop may not leave his own diocese and go over to another, even though he be urged by many, unless there be some reasonable cause which compels him to do this."* And again the xvith says: "If any presbyter, leacon, or other clerk, forsake his own diocese and go to another, and there continue, without the consent of his own bishop, we decree that such an one shall no longer minister as a clerk (especially if after admonition he refuse to return), but only be admitted to communicate as a layman; and if the bishop to whom they repair, will entertain them in the quality of clergymen, he shall be excommunicated as a master of disorder." And again the xith says: "No strange bishops, presbyters, or deacons shall be received unless they bring commendatory letters with them; but, without them, they shall only be provided of necessaries, and not be admitted to communicate, because many things are surrepti-tiously obtained." Whenever there was a real propriety or necessity in the case, no serious difficulty presented itself to a clergyman who wished to pass beyond the boundaries of his own allotted sphere. He had but to procure the letters above referred to (literæ systaticæ sive formatæ) and he was immediately received every where, and permitted to exercise chose to wander without respect to the will of a bishop, were prohibited from officiating lawfully in any diocese, or at all communicating with the church. "A presbyter or deacon," said one of the early councils, "that rambles about without the letters of his bishop, shall not be admitted to communion by any other."†

We are now prepared to consider the regulations which our holy mother, the Church of England, has laid down for the guidance of her clerical children in the respects illus-trated above. The Anglican Church, of all churches perhaps since the time when the Church of Christ was one, and Christians every where thought it their bounden duty to observe all things which their Master had taught touching polity as well as doctrine, rules, or at least exercises no small fluence, at this moment, over the most extensive ramifications of herself throughout this globe; and she has deemed it right, as in other respects, so in this, to adhere to primitive practice, which rested doubtless on apostolic injunction, in regard to the observance of the boundaries of dioceses. Her anons have made it necessary that the high officers of the hurch should be ever privy to the movements of the inferior lergy. "No curate or minister," says the 48th canon, clergy. "No curate or minister, says the contion and admission of the bishop of the diocese or ordinary of the place, having episcopal jurisdiction, in writing under his hand and seal, having respect to the greatness of the cure, and meetness of the party. And the said curates and ministers, if they remove from one diocese to another, shall not be by any means admitted to serve without testimony of the bishop of the diocese or ordinary of the place, as aforeofficiate temporarily in a strange diocese, the approbation of the bishop is necessary. Usage, it is true, has relaxed somewhat of the strictness of this regulation as it regards the dioceses of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but it obtains seas.‡ Had every private presbyter the power of granting permission indiscriminately to these to discharge the divine offices, experience too sadly proves that many an imposition would be successfully practised. It is right therefore that the privilege should be dispensed, after due investigation, and in a more formal manner than at the hands of a presbyter. And not only are the Canons in full force with respect to clerks from beyond the seas, but laws enacted by the civil power of England expressly define the circum-stances under which such extraneous clergy, notwithstanding their relation to the Church of England, can be permitted to officiate. The Act of the 59th Geo. III. c. 60, § 3. declares "that from and after the passing of this Act, no person who shall have been admitted into holy orders by the Bishops of capable of officiating in any Church or Chapel of England or Ireland, without special permission from the Archbishop of the province in which he proposes to officiate.'

Partially to lay a restrictive or distinctive yoke upon any class of bishops or presbyters in the same Church would seem to militate against the Catholic character of that Church, Coin that is genuine, an opponent might say, circulates everywhere with full acknowledgment; and in like manner, valid bishops and presbyters, notwithstanding their consecration to local churches, have ever been received and honoured by the orthodox as bishops and presbyters of the the Church Catholic. Indeed, many members of the Church of Rome have charged it as a reproach on the various American branches of the Anglican Church that their pres-

* See these Canons in Bingham's Christian Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 180, Straker's ed. 1839; or in "The Voice of the Church,"

† Bingham, Ch. Antiq. vol. ii, p. 183.

† The following remarks from "A Practical Arrangement of Ecclesiastical Law, by F. N. Rogers Esq. Barrister at Law. London, 1840," may here be beneficial: "But a license is never necessary for a Clergyman rendering occasional assistance, the Canon applying only to Curates, who are engaged to take charge of parishes, either altogether or in part, for a continued time, and who are to be "examined and admitted by the Diocesan"; a different construction of the Canon would be highly inconvenient to the Clergy, and might not unfrequently occasion parishioners to be deprived altogether of the Church service. Still the 36th and 37th Canons of 1603 show that a clerk cannot perform any Divine Service without permission of the bishop of the Diocese. Therefore where it appeared that a Clergyman had no license from any bishop, or from either University, and where he did not appear to be a graduate, he was admonished not to do duty again without a license; for his orders of deacon and priest put him in a capacity to be authorized, but do not authorize him. By a Constitution of Archbishop Reynold, no person shall be permitted to officiate until proof shall first be made of his good life and learning." To this extract from Rogers, may be added the following from Arch-bishop Wake's Letter to the Bishops of his Province, in the 2nd year of Geo. I. "That you do not by any means admit of any ninister, who removes from another diocese, to serve as a curate in yours, without testimony of the Bishop of that diocese, or Ordinary of the peculiar jurisdiction from whence he comes, in writing, of his honesty, ability, and conformity to the ecclesiastical laws of the Church of England."

See the Act at length in "Hodgson's Instructions to the

And we believe some misapprehension prevails on this point even among our own people. We have heard of one person who was so far astray as to assert that clerks whose orders were only colonial were laymen in England. These ideas are manifestly most erroneous. No doubt is for a moment thrown upon orders received in the Colonial dependencies of England: those orders are fully and instantly recognized at their source. Many most prudent reasons have notwithstanding induced the State, with the consent of the Church, to lay certain restrictions upon the exercise of the sacred functions within the limits of the parent-land. Not only did general principles, but the circumstances of the case, demand such restrictions. It is a rule derived from Scripture that we are not to wander from our place; that it is our part to do our duty, whether as clergy or laity, within the boof the habitation which God has appointed us. And is, no doubt, a much greater incongruity in individuals seek ing to shift themselves from far-distant and ill-stocked dioceses to the well-supplied regions of the home country, than there is in the permutations and interchanges which take place within the closely-lying dioceses of England. Not to speak of the positive necessity which exists that the tide should be flowing the other way; that the circles should be continually evolving from the centre, and not retreating back to it; and it is plain that this is a process which must back to it; and it is plain that this is a process which mass be going on until the whole world is overspread with Apos-tolic truth. Moreover the dependencies of England embrace people of various tongues and complexions; and conse-quently the Church, which earnestly desires to be commensurate with those dependencies, must or will number among its bishops and presbyters, men of various aspects and languages. It is not seemly that these should be transplanted from the circumference to the centre, or allowed indiscriminately to officiate among the brethren of the parent state. However it may be the practice (a practice derived from quarters without the Church) to create sensations by exhibiting persons whose appearance or tongue is strange, it is doubtful whether it be sanctioned by Scripture or primitive usage. Moreover there ever will be instances of laborious men who most adequately and successfully discharge the Ministerial office among humble or remote congregations whose attainments would not at all enable them to officiate usefully to churches of a different character. Religion, we well know, is not to be propagated by man's wisdom: do however but honour religion when we throw around it and devote to it the highest refinements of the mind. are not miraculously fitted for our office as the fishermen of Galilee were. We have need of every acquired accomplishment to aid us; and then we come not up to that miraculous fitness which in the Apostolic times was attained without labour. While this is the case, it would not surely be right that the less elaborately-equipped servants of the outskirts of the Church should be, for any light cause, transferred to where, from the prevalence of different habits, higher tastes, and expectations, and various hereditary advantages, a naked simplicity would most probably fail to command

byters are not recognized at the fountain-head of their orders.

These and similar considerations have had sufficient These and similar considerations have had sufficient weight with the authorities at the head of the Church of England to induce them to lay certain restrictions upon the clergy coming from parts beyond the seas. And no calmly-judging man wishes to see those restrictions removed. On the contrary, our holy mother should be venerated for consenting thus to guard the dignity of the visible kingdom of Christ. By referring again to the Parliamentary enactment above spoken of, (59 Geo. III. c. 60,) we may observe that the Protestant Clergy of these American Colonies stand on the same footing as the Protestant Clergy of the Indian dioceses and the other dependencies of England.* None are absolutely shut out from officiating or even holding cures or livings in the parent country, but all are restricted to certain circumstances under which it becomes lawful for them to do so. And these circumstances are most natural and reasonable. No person whom it would be right to permit to officiate is restrained from doing so.

In accordance with the above cited clause of the 59th of Geo. III. c. 60, application must be made by the colonial clergyman on his arrival in England, to the Primate, when various necessary documents, as letters of orders, testim nials, &c. should be enclosed. On these being found to be satisfactory, a special permission to officiate in England is speedily received in the shape of a document of the following description:—"We, William, by Divine Permission, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, do hereby under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, grant Our special permission to the Reverend ——, Clerk, who has been admitted into Holy Orders by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——, that he may officiate in any Church or Chapel within our Province of Canterbury, on his obtaining the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Church or Chapel may be situated. Given under our hand this — day of —, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and (Signed)

On communicating this document, together with the above mentioned papers, to the Bishop of the Diocese into which the Clergyman wishes to enter, a similar permission will be returned.† In like manner, a compliance with the requirements of the above Act immediately qualifies one whose orders are colonial for holding a cure or benefice. there are instances both in England and Ireland. It will be satisfactory here to add the opinion of Dr. Lushingt in Barbados; but as in the eivil and ecclesiastical polity of soever he be thereunto admitted, unless he first consent and subscribe to the Three Articles before mentioned, in the ment more auspicious and encouraging, yet we cannot yield to that depression which too many appear to presence of the bishop of the diocese, wherein he is to provinces. It would appear from this opinion, that the being yield to that depression which too many appear to preach," &c. The letter of these laws requires that even to a member of one of the English Universities facilitates the preferment to benefices and cures, inasmuch as this is one of the qualifications required, for the most part, in the English Candidates. The statements and queries laid before Dr. Lushington were the following: "The Bishopric of Barbados has been erected by letters patent giving the Bishop the general ecclesiastical jurisdiction in his Diocese which English Bishops have in theirs. The see is in the province of Canterbury, to the Archbishop of which the Bishop took the oath of canonical obedience at his consecration. Your opinion is requested whether an Englishman, having taken a degree at Oxford, and having been ordained by the Bishop of Barbados within his Diocese, can, upon his return to England, hold preferment in this country? And, secondly, whether a native of Barbados, ordained there, can, on coming to England, hold preferment here?"
The learned Doctor's replies were, as follows: "I am of opinion that an Englishman having taken a degree at Oxrd, and having been ordained by the Bishop of Barbados within his Diocese, is duly qualified to hold preferment in England. I think that a native of Barbados stands in the same legal situation as an Englishman born. I have examined the Patent, and there see no prohibiting clause. I know of no Law or Statute which would prevent a person principles I think he would have such right by Law."

(Signed) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

Doctors' Commons, Nov. 6, 1824.

Dr. L. was also asked: "Does the Statute 59 Geo. III. c. 60, make any difference in your opinion?"-to which query he replied: "That Statute makes no difference in the opinion I have given. Persons so ordained must have the consent of the Archbishop and Bishop of the Diocese, wherein the preferment may be, but such persons are qualified, which

was the question put to me."

This Act distinguishes between persons ordained in Engbut virtually places both on the same footing, as soon as the former have complied with the specified legal requirements. The recent Act of Victoria, which received the royal assent July 23, 1840, does not admit the Episcopal Clergy of the United States and Scotland to the privileges which the Clergy of the colonial branches of the English Church enjoy. It does not qualify them to hold cures or livings in England. but only renders it lawful "for the bishop of any diocese it England or Ireland, if he shall think fit, on the application of any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland [and, by a subsequent clause, the United States of ordained by any bishop thereof, residing and exercising at the time of such ordination episcopal jurisdiction within some district or place in Scotland [or the United States], to grant permission under his hand, and from time to time also und his hand to renew such permission, to any such bishop or priest to perform divine service, and to preach, and administer the sacrament, according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, for any one day, or any two days, and no more, in any church or chapel within the diocese of the said bishop, where the liturgy of the said

* The term "Clergy" is here used in the sense which the laws of England, up to the year 1840, all along attached to the word. Mr. Rogers in the excellent work on Eccles. Law above referred to, thus speaks: "The word 'Clergy' in its present ordinary acceptation, comprehends all persons in holy orders and in ecclesias tical offices; viz. Archbishops, bishops, deans and chapters, Archdeacons, rural deans, parsons (whether rectors or vicars), and cu rates; to which may be added parish clerks, who formerly were,

and yet sometimes are, in holy orders."
† There are fees to the Secretaries of the Archbishop and Bishop for these documents.

United Church is used, such day or days and church or chapel to be specified in such permission or renewed permission."

The vith section of this Act declares "That no person who has been ordained a deacon by any Protestant bishop other than an archbishop or bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, and who shall after the passing of this Act be ordained a priest by any Archbishop or Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, shall be thereby enabled, save as in this Act is provided, to exercise his office within England or Ireland.

A resolution was adopted by the Episcopal Church of the United States in 1839, relative to clergy entering or departing from the country, and specifying under what circumstances they are to be received. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the heads of most of the Churches of the British Dominions. It refers particularly to clergy who desire either to take up their permanent abode within the jurisdiction of the United States' Church, or else to remove from that jurisdiction to foreign countries.+

The complimentary exercise of the priestly office has always been accorded by the Episcopal Church of the United States to our clergy when casually within her jurisdiction,— a courtesy which until the passing of the late Act of Victoria, above referred to, our clergy could not with strict legality

Thus then does it appear that the Church of the British Empire, whilst she is prudent, judicious, and supported by primitive and later precedent, is also strictly catholic, in the regulations which she has instituted for her clergy. as, in reality, made no singular exception with respect to her dioceses beyond the seas: her home-dioceses are bound by rules similar or at least analogous to those which she has caused to be established for the guidance of her colonial dioceses. Circumstances render it unnecessary to enforce the former in the letter; but necessary to maintain the latter in their full energy

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP NORTH AMERICA. From a Supplement to the N. Y. Albion.

The packet ship North America, arrived about noon from Liverpool, after the remarkably short passage of twenty-two days. By this vessel we have our London papers of the 6th of the present month, and Liverpool of the 7th.

The Liverpool Correspondent of the London Standard asserts that Frost, the Chartist, has been pardoned.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Messager, the official evening paper of Monday evening, contains the following telegraphic despatch :-

"Marseilles, Jan. 2, 6 P. M.
"Malta, Dec. 28.

"THE CONSUL OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Kurruck Sing, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of Nover During his funeral, his successor, Now-Nebal Sing, perished by accident. Shere Sing ascends the throne. "The affairs of China are on the point of being terminated.

The English are to receive three millions sterling as indemnity. "Dost Mohammed has definitively surrendered to the English." In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian mail, are comprised, the settlement of the China quarrel, the termination of the Cabool war, and the menaced hostility of the Seiks removed, for the prince, announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

SUBMISSION OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA—SUR-RENDER OF DOST MOHAMMED.

The intelligence by the Overland Mail from India is most satisfactory, as our readers will perceive from the subjoined details. The occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliott had brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and he had offered to apologise to Captain Elliott, to punish Commissioner Lin, and to send plenipotentiaries to Canton for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain. We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that

the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from Affghanistan is also important. Dost Mohammed, after sustaining another defeat, had found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naughten. From Scinde also we learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken there. The Belochees had sustained further defeats with considerable loss on their part, and They had recently plundered the country in every

a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our Bombay, Dec. 1, 1840. The first China intelligence which arrived in Bombay, subse quent to the date of my last communication, reached us on the 23d ult., per Charlotte from Macao. Mr. Frederick Staunton, Chaplain at Macao, and formerly tutor to the sons of the late Mr. R. Turner, had been seized by the Chinese and carried to Canton. It appears he was taken while impredently bathing in Cassila-bay, which he had been for some time in the habit of doing. The British inhabitants of Macao had addressed Captain Smith, commander of the blockading squadron, on the subject, and that gen-tleman in reply had stated his intention of endeavouring to procure Staunton's release th authorities. Letters from Macao to the 22d August were received Shortly afterwards, containing intelligence of an engagement be-tween the English and Chinese troops at that place consequent on the seizure of Mr. Staunton. Captain Smith, it seems demanded of the Portuguese governor, the release of the prisoner, as a person seized within his neutral jurisdiction, and the Taoutee, or head local Mandarin, was accordingly despatched to Canton to use his influence with Lin for the purpose. He, however, returned unsuccessful, Lin having peremptorily refused to give up Mr. Staunton, and brought 700 additional Chinese troops with him. This being the case, Captain Smith determined to dislodge the Chinese forces who were encamped on the outside of the Portuguese boundary, and to that end landed 180 Bengal volunteers from a transport, together with 150 marines and seamen, who, aided by the fire kept up by the men-of-war (her Majesty's ships Hyacinth and Larne, and the steamer Enterprise,) accomplished the service in a few hours. It appears that the above engagement has completely put a stop to all trade at Macao, the English goods at the custom-house there having been removed on board the ships at Capsingmoon, and apprehensions being felt that the Chinese might possibly invade and plunder the place. On the 19th Admiral Elliott had returned from the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, having negotiated with the third in rank of the Chinese empire. peror, it seems, has declared his willingness to apologise for the insult offered to Captain Elliott, the superintendent, and to punish Lin for his unauthorised aggressions on the English. He thought it just, however, to give the High Commissioner a hearing, and said he should send plenipotentiaries to Canton for that burpose, who afterwards would arrange terms with the English for the settlement of the quarrel. The Emperor denied that he had received information of the doings of his high commissioner, and said he had not the slightest wish to make war. It appeared however that he was much annoyed at the British having taken on of Chusan, and the minister intimated that the visit of the Admiral had been in time to prevent the march of "fierce soldiers" to recapture the island. He has offered us Lanteo, a large island near Hong Kong, in exchange for Chusan. The latter is a dreadfully unhealthy place, many of the European troops have fallen victims to the climate, and a great number are in ho Dysentery is said to prevail extensively, owing to the dearth of fresh provisions. Two transports have been despatched in consequence for those supplies. Her Majesty's ship Alligator, in her way down, went into Amoy (the place which was so shattered by the Blonde.) The fortifications had been partially rebuilt, and there were 100 cannons mounted. The Chinese attempted to

AFFGHANISTAN.

it to the southward.

Capture the vessel, and afterwards to cut off her boats, but were unsuccessful on both occasions. The brig Kite, an armed vessel

taken up for the service, and employed in surveying, has been either wrecked or seized, as her commander and his wife, and

crew, are detained at Ningpo. Captain Anstruther, of the Ma-

dras Artillery, and his servant, have been also captured and car

ried to Ningpo, (a place about twenty miles from Chusan.) All

Chinese promise to give them up immediately Chusan is evacuated.

there is little doubt, however, that their release will be at once

peremptorily insisted on. The troops, it is rumoured, are to

severe as to render the anticipation anything but satisfactory. The Indian Oak transport was wrecked near Formosa, while proceed-

ing down the coast with despatches, which accounts for the late receipt of intelligence. All trade is at a stand-still—there is no

of commerce at Chusan-and a complete stoppage is put to

winter in the island, and the cold is represented to be already so

oners, however, are stated to be treated kindly, and the

Brigadier Dennie's victory over Dost Mohammed at Syghan, though a most splendid one, did not, it seems, entirely destroy the hopes of the persevering chieftain. He was soon at the head of several thousand men. Our forces in Affghanistan were most anxious to meet him, and as the Wallee of Khooloun had subscribed terms of treaty with us, it seemed probable that the next

battle would be altogether decisive. Major-General Sir Robert
Sale succeeded in capturing three forts, and the two belonging to
Ali Khan and Rajuo Khan, the two principal Kobistan chiefs.
These men had invited Dost Mohammed to repair thither, so that
this was an important seizure. The victory however was clouded
by the death of Captain Conolly, aide-de-camp to the Major-General, who was shot through the heart by his side. The chiefs
themselves escaped with the greater part of their followers. Dost
themselves escaped with the greater part of their followers. Mohammed continued moving from place to place with his army; but his two sons who had previously made their escape from their confinement at Ghuzni, were unable as yet to gather their followers together, or to join their father. Having arrived at the Heibuck, Lient. Rattray, assistant to Dr. Lord, the political agent, was sent to offer terms to the Dost; but, before he could reach the place, the Ameer moved on to Goubund, scarcely thirty miles

Corps No. 4, 5, and 6.—Austria contributes three army from the camp of Sir R. Sale. He was compelled to retreat this place, and next took up his position at Nidgrow. He was still there, by the last accounts, and one of his sons was reported to have arrived in the Gouband with 400 infantry 200 horse, when the news of a great and decisive battle having taken place near Bameean, between our forces and those of the Dost was received at Bombay, from Sir W. M'Naughten.

Dr. Lord was killed in the action. The Dost fled to Cabool Dr. Lord was killed in the action. The Dost fled to Cabool there to deliver himself up to Sir William, whom he met taking his morning ride. No particulars have yet reached us, and the details of this most satisfactory engagement are of course anxiously looked for. It is to be hoped the disturbances in Afighanistan will now entirely cease.

From the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 21.

Surrender of Dost Mohamed .- We have just received the news of this important event, after a very severe engagement, it would appear, in which we regret to say that among others Dr. Lord, appear, in which we regire to say that among others Dr. Lord, Lieut. Broadfoot of the Engineers, and Lieut. Crispin of the 2d Cavalry, have been killed. Captain Ponsonby of the 2d Light Cavalry, and Captain Fraser are wounded, and seven others are lost. Some of our letters detailing the events of the engagements, are missing; but we sincerely thank our correspondents who have made such strenuous efforts to send us the news so speedily. There are many other deaths to lament, it would appear, and

we anxiously await further particulars.

Late in the evening of the 4th Nov. Dost Mohamed with the chief of Nijrow came in and gave themselves up to Sir H. W.

A Cabul letter of the 4th inst., referring to one written on the

"Strange to say, at dusk yesterday evening Dost Mohamed Khan rode into the Bala Hissar with one follower and threw himself on Sir W. M'Naughten's protection, and there he is safe and The staff, who saw him to-day, say he is a fine fellow, large but rather sharp features, fine voice, and intelligent eye.

"It is quite a romance. Sir W. M'Naughten behaved to the
Ameer as any English gentlemen would have wished, making the

Dost put on the sword he had presented."

SCINDE.—Nusseer Khan, in fulfilment of his threat, attacked the field works at Dadur, on the 29th of October, with about 5,000 Belochees. The works were defended by about 400 men of the 5th and 23d Regiments, Bombay Native Infantry, and a detachment of Skinner's horse, under Capt. M'Pherson. Nusseer Khan was completely repulsed, and 400 of his Beloochees killed, notwithstanding which, however, the town of Dadur was sacked and burned by the barbarians. Capt. Boscawen reached Dadur two days afterwards, and hearing that Nusseer Khan had taken up a position about four miles distant, determined to attack him. The enemy appeared in great force, and Capt. Boscawen immediately ordered his men to advance. They did so, and the Belooretreated, towards their camp, after a little skirmishing. When Capt. Boscawen came up to the camp, however, he found it deserted. Poor Lieutenant Loveday's lifeless body, chained to a camel-chair, and his faithful servant lamenting the death of his master, were the only objects which met his view. This unfortunate officer, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner at the re-capture of Khelat, after undergoing the most inhuman treatnent, was taken to Dadur by Nusseer Khan; and when, in the hurry of the latter's retreat from the camp, it was found impossible

o carry him away, was butchered to prevent his being re-taken. The servant stated that after all the enemy had left, a single rseman returned and murdered his master by nearly severing his head from his body.

KHELAT.—General Nott has arrived, and re-entered Khelat.

The rebels had deserted the place, and the people are now rejoicing in the protection of the English, and are again opening their shops nd commencing traffic.

QUETTAH.—The distinguished antiquary and naturalist, Mr.

Charles Masson, who has been for some time travelling in Scinde and Affghanistan, has been placed under arrest at Quettah, at the instigation of Major Outram and Captain Bean, on the charge of acting as a spy and assisting the rebellious chiefs. The justice or injustice of the step is yet to be seen, and although there appears to be a general opinion of Mr. Masson's innocence, it is scarcely possible that such men as those who have directed his detention would have done so without some very strong grounds of

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

cation, stating that in consequence of the definitive occupation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. I did this quietly, and in an investigation of the Roman Catholics. echelles of that coast to be raised.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, "Your obedient servant

"JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Consul-General. " To the British Merchants."

The following summary of oriental news is from the Austrian Observer of the 26th ultimo, copied into the Paris papers of

On the 2d ult., the Ottoman Porte notified to the corps diplomatique the raising of the blockade of the Syrian harbours occupied by the troops of the Sultan. On the 21st of November, Ibrahim had evacuated his camp of Zhale, the Emir Bechir mediately occupied the positions abandoned by the Egyptians, and received the submission of the sheiks of Colosyria united Egyptian garrisons of Northern Syria, under Achmet Pacha, forming together a corps of 20,000 men, well provided with artillery, had marched from Aleppo to Damascus, in order to

On the 26th, the Turkish Commander-in-chief, on hearing that the latter was preparing to effect his retreat across the desert, detached several corps to observe the movements, and at the same time to protect the inhabitants of the southern pachalies, who had made their submission to the Sultan. A brigade of the Imperial the penitentiarius, mentioned by Mr. M'Ghee, receiving power to Guard was sent to Jaffa for the purpose, and other troops had been stationed at Jerusalem and Gaza. The Egyptian garrison evacuated Aleppo on the 20th, and the whole army was to have November. Ibrahim had still 130 pieces of artillery. He

expected to reach El Arish on the 18th of December. There is no news from Egypt or Turkey except an official notification that the blockade of the Syrian coast is raised, and a instrument of mercy and love to a lost world. (Applause.) vague rumor that Admiral Stopford's treaty with the Pacha is likely to be disallowed by the Porte, as Commodore Napier's was

The advance in the prices of cotton at Liverpool appears to be

revenue to the amount of £254,009.

The anniversary of her Majesty's marriage is, we understand, elected as the day for christening the Princess Royal. The

emony is to be performed at Buckingham Palace. It is understood that whatever can impart effect to the interesting scene will be combined for the purpose, and that the assemblage of royal and much the dupes of the priesthood, and the slaves of their superillustrious personages who will be present on the occasion will be considerable.—London paper.

The Standard, alluding to the reported retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards, doubts whether there is any founda-

should induce his lordship to resign the post which he has filled with so much honour, and benefit to the country, it will be the state of his health, which has, we regret to learn, been indifferent re time past.' for some time past.

Mr. Barry, the architect, is to receive as his professional remuneration, the sum of £25,000 from the Lords of the Treasury,

tion for such a rumor, but adds, significantly, "If any thing

for designing, superintending and completing the Houses of

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Frequent mention has been made lately, in the English and ontinental papers, of the military league, for mutual defence, mprising almost all the European powers except France and Russia, and bearing the general title of the German Confederation. This prominence has been given to it in consequence of the threat-ening position assumed by France; and as the possibility of a war * See the Act at length in the Ecclesiastical Gazette, vol. iii, p. 5.

* See the Act at length in the Ecclesiastical Gazette, vol. iii, the position assumed by the three periods of the position as the posi

The following is the exact quantum of troops supplied by each state, according to the last arrangement made by the Diet in December, 1830; nor is any state required to supply more than was at first settled, although since that time (1821) the population is considerably increased:

Corps No. 1, 2, and 3.—Austria contributes three army corps

bably be doubled.

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL'S SPEECH AT THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING AT LIVER-POOL.

From the London Record.

(Concluded from our last.) I have no fear, my Christian friends, but that good is resulting, and will result, from these events. Though to our short-sighted eyes they may seem to be unfortunate, nothing is unfortunate in the glorious plans and purposes of God. To the children of God all things work together for good. If it has humbled me, it has done me good: if it has stabbed Popery, it has done my country and my Church a service. (Cheers.) It has done the Roman Catholics good too. There was a poor plain-working man, one of rather have given 10s. than that the priest should have gained it. I dare not mention the names of these people, for it we them to persecution by their poor bigoted neighbours. But several have given their half-crowns towards defraying the expenses of the trial, believing that I had been standing up for the oppressed against the oppressor. (Cheers.) But this is an unimportant result, compared with the moral result on many of their minds. Only last night two intelligent and comfortably circumstanced Roman Catholics were with me, and the exclamation of one of them was, "If the priests deny these things, where is their truth or their veracity?" (Hear, hear.) And I wish you could have seen, my friends, with what delight he clasped in his hands a Bible which I gave him, and said, "I have never had one, but I have high the classes whether it was right to keen it." hat a letter appeared in the Times, remarking that the effect of the priests being put into the Protestant confession-box, and the screw of cross-examination applied to them, forcing them to make confession,—the effect of reading this upon the Roman Catholies was, that they said, "If this be the case, we will never do penance again." (Laughter and applause.) The less Popery has to do with such prosecutions the better for her own interests. (Hear.) Depend upon it she is upon the horns of a dangerous and delicate dilemma. On the one hand, she wants to keep the bandage on the eyes of the poor lukewarm Protestant, and on the other, not to loose it from the eyes of the poor benighted Roman Carholics. Thus what she denies in England, she maintains in Ireland; but tan, the Sublime Porte has ordered the blockade of the forts and Christian offer? No; I received at once an attorney's letter. has told us that Popery does not want equality but ascendancy. the individual who thought himself aggrieved write to me? Why did he not wait upon me, or depute some person to do so? Did not heretics, but heresy, not only from England, but from the their conduct evince a charitable desire to have the matter quietly world; and if we die before it is done, thank God we shall have explained, or an eagerness to avail themselves of a happy slip to give another blow to a Protestant clergyman? (Applause.) They abbed Mr. M'Neile thus. They stabbed Mr. M'Ghee thus, though I believe it has only surrounded his head with a brighter crown of simplicity and godly sincerity. (Cheers.) Our honesty causes us to make mistakes; their dishonesty is the reason why they make so few. (Hear.) We should have no chance with them were it not that our cause is the cause of God. The more sincere and upright we are, the more we are ashamed of anything dark. winding, or savouring of calumny; the more sincere they are, the more they will practise falsehood and deceit, to set forward the cause of their Church. (Hear, hear.) They told, as I could prove if there were time, that an oath to the disadvantage of their Church is no better than perjury. A man does a holy and good deed, entitling him to be canonized, if he swears falsely in order to the penitentiarius, mentioned by Mr. M'Ghee, receiving power to absolve from any and every crime, in any part of the Ro minions, and either by letter or deputation? What hold can we have on the members of such a system as this? (Hear.) menced its retrogade movement from Damascus on the 30th oath to them is but as the withes that bound Samson, which were snapped asunder like a thread of tow. (Cheers.) Why, Infidelity is better than Popery. Any system is better than that which makes that an instrument of evil which God intended to be an speak, Mr. Chairman, calmly and dispassionately, because I be-lieve that no principle in the fallen nature of man is so powerful as depraved religiousness. It is the master principle of the heart Sales on the 6th, the latest date, of 4500 bales at and loved, and delighted in God. When man fell he did not lose this principle of his nature any more than any other. But this, The revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending 10th of with every other, became distorted, depraved, and corrupted, but The revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending of the October, has fallen short of the expenditure by over £1,560,000.

On the year ending Jan. 5, 1841, there has been a decrease in the revenue to the amount of £254,009.

with every other, but potent for evil, till transformed, renewed, and sanctified by the Spirit of God. It works mightily, but only for We hear that no creations or promotions will take place on casion of the christening of the Princess Royal.—Globe. the depraved religiousness of man, and it furnishes her with a purchase on the souls of those whom she holds in bondage, to wield them, as by a lever, at her will. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") It is the secret of all the mighty power and despotism of Rome. And allow me to assure you that we ourselves should be just as stitions, as our poor brethren in Ireland, if we had been be up as they have been. They, from early childhood, have the depraved religiousness of their nature brought not into obedience to the truth as it is in Jesus, but into captivity to the power of the priest. (Hear.) The whole system is not to exalt the Saviour, but to exalt the priesthood, by means of the corrupted religiousness of our nature. And we, I say, might at this moment have been the slaves of this diabolical system. May God enable us ever to keep in mind the distinction between hating the system and hating the individual-between attacking the men and attacking the doctrines. (Hear, hear.) I would it were duly regarded by every honest and right-hearted man in England. They would then join our ranks, and wish us God speed. It is said that we are severe, bitter, vehement. Is there not a cause? (Cheers.) Consider what is in peril. Would you quarrel with a man who house was on fire, because he rushed through the flames, and seized the sleeping family, and awoke them with terror and dismay, the sleeping tamily, and awoke them with terror and dismay, starting and affrighting them with his vehemence? No; you would say there was a cause. You would admire his vehemence, and love him for his zeal. And when we see our fellow-creatures in danger of the fire of hell, are we to be found fault with, because

battle would be altogether decisive. Major-General Sir Robert are unmixed, and 3 mixed or composed of the combined comple- I am sick of mere party Conservatism; I am sick of mere political partisanship; I am sick of every party except the party of Christ. (Cheers.) I respect the talents of Sir Robert Peel; but I have not forgotten his abandonment of his Protestant ground; and Sir Robert Peel never can and never ought to recover the full confidence of this nation, till he has risen out of the mire of expediency, and planted his foot anew on the rock of scriptural truth. applause.) We are not politicians, Sir. This is not a political Society, except in its indirect bearing. Many of our reverend brethren say they cannot go with us because we are so political. But I see many of their names in our Conservative Societies, many of them speaking at our Conservative dinners, at our Meetings, or on our hustings. I do not judge them. Let them not judge me. Neither I, nor Mr. M'Ghee, nor Mr. M'Neile, ever amounting in all to 94,822 men, with 192 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 4, 5, and 6.—Prussia contributes three army corps, amounting in all to 79,234 men, with 160 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 7.—Bavaria contributes 1 army corps, amounting in all to 35,600 men, with 62 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 8.—Wurtemberg, Grand Duchy of Hesse, and Bacteria and Bacte den, together, contribute 1 army corps, amounting in all to 30, . We do not put politics for or before religion, but we put religion Corps No.9.—Saxony, Electoral Hesse, and Nassau, together, contribute 1 army corps, amounting in all to 21,718 men, with 56 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 10.—Hanover, Holstein, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, free towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, together contribute 1 army corps, amounting in all to 28,038 men, with 56 pieces of conservation. It wants the root. The love of Christ is not in it. It cherishes the Church for the sake of the State, instead of the State for the sake of the Church. If we want to protect and defend our Protestant Constitution, to restore its beautiful proper. and the Lord Chancellorship alone remaining, once the memorials The remaining confederate states, instead of forming army corps, of Protestant fidelity, but now of Protestant folly and perfidy, -- if we want to repair and protect our Protestant Government, it is are required by the last arrangement to form in a body of infantry reserve, which amounts in all to 11,366 men. In order to the maintenance of these several forces, each state is required to contribute a certain sum to the general fund.

The grand total amounts to 300,928 men, and 584 pieces of cannon. But it must be observed that the numbers above given are only the required minimum from each of the confederate states, and that in case of need the force actually contributed might pro-bably be doubled.

man Lord or master, that one is our master, even Christ, one our watchword, the unmutilated, uncontaminated word of God; one our high object, to banish Popery and error from the face of this fair world, till they become kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. (Cheers.) We do not hold naked Protestantism, but Catholic truth against every error. We will subordinate every thing to this. I am no politician; but I tell you what I hope to do, if I am spared to see another election, and God grant it may come soon, if it is to further his cause; I will take the liberty of writing to our county members and the candidate for Salford, a humble letter, not to ask them to pledge themselves on the Corn-laws, or on Corpora Bills, or on anything merely temporal; but to declare their belief that they ought to pursue invariably a line of policy tending to depress and remove Popery, and tending to exalt and maintain, uncompromised and undefiled, the Protestant faith as established at the glorious Reformation, and the glorious Revolution, when William came over of blessed memory. (Tumultuous applause.)
A man may style himself Whig, Radical, or Tory, for much that

Catholics good too. There was a poor plain-working man, one of my stated communicants, who laboured in a coal-yard belonging to Lord Francis Egerton, where many Papists are around him. The pending cause was often discussed. He went on the Monday morning after the trial, expecting a yell of triumph. But they all said "We are sorry that Stowell has lost it. He stands between us and them that would wrong us." (Much applause.) One Irishman said, "I am a poor man, but poor as I am, I would rather have given 10s, then that the priest should have gained it." men who will view every question, not simply in reference to its | to contend. bearing upon the commerce of the civil institutions of the country, but upon the moral and Christian character of the nation. (Much iuse.) Men who will fear God, and do what is right, though all hell and earth stood against them; who will plant their backs against the Bible, and say, "We dare the universe to move us from the ground we have taken up." (Loud cheers.) And, Sir, I do not despair. I believe that Popery is recovering, and will for a time recover power, not so much by direct force as by policy and fraud; not from her own intrinsic potency, as from the impotency, the dissension, the blindness, the apathy of Protestantism may league with Infidelity, and prevail for a time: but I believe that God is marshalling the Protestant soldiers for the conflict, in which, though they may be cast down, they will not be destroyed; "Who is on the Lord's side, who?" will shortly be the cry, not thought many a hundred times whether it was right to keep it from the poor man's house and hands." (Cheers.) I cannot regret the issue of the trial; and I believe I am correct in stating but, "Do you belong to Christ, or Antichrist, to Protestantism or Popery: the word of God, or the lying fictions that man has paimed upon it?" (Cheers.) Yes, and the sooner the struggle comes the better: the more speedily it will be settled, the more safe, the more fraught with good to man and glory to God. ("Hear," and cheers.) They may prove our principles, and ask ourselves if we be ready, not merely to be prosecuted, not merely to be tortured, but, if needs be, to die for the truth. (Much apbut offend God, and dare face a frowning world if my Father's the man.
smiling countenance beams bright upon my soul. Give me the this difficult to keep her denials from going over there. She knows that the Irish are far too shrewd a people not to see that the in England is true in Ireland. "Have they not taught us that the Church is Catholic, and therefore one; that it is infallible, and therefore cannot lie or deceive? We begin to suspect that their infallibility is only infallible falsehood beneath."

The whole ceremony was gone through with, in the most processing the process of the Itanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good that the Universe of the Itanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport of the Itanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport of the Itanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport of the Itanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency seemed to be in good the lathic transport order. His Excellency see The following copy of a letter addressed by Her Majesty's Consultational to Lloyd's by their agent at that place:

"Constantinople, Dec. 7, 1840.

"Gentlemen,—I have been requested by his Excellency the Ambassador to inform you, that he has received from his Excellency the Cottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs an official notification, stating that in consequence of the definitive occupation of the facts. I offered to give my authority carbon beneath."

The following copy of a letter addressed by Her Majesty's Constantinople to the British merchants resident their infallibility is only infallible falsehood beneath."

(Cheers.) There is one point more connected with the recent circumstances, to which I shall take the liberty to advert. It is the has quite carried his point, and I agree circumstances, to which I shall take the liberty to advert. It is with him that we must never rest till we have made Old England again. (Loud cheers.) Our blessed Master has told us, that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. I will just ask, were those who brought forward the trial so studious of public peace in the first instance? (Hear.) I united an investigation of the facts. I offered to give my authority center of the definitive occupation of the definitive occupation of the desired with somewhat of resentment and unshall take the liberty to advert. It is with him that we must never rest till we have made Old England again. (Loud cheers.) Our blessed Master has told us, that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. England was once united, and she never can prosper till she is united an investigation of the facts. I offered to give my authority center of the definitive occupation of the carried his point, and I agree circumstand and weigh an argument in that form. I think, however, that he has quite carried his point, and I suppose the vertage of with the measure of the dealing. I think, however, that he has quite carried his point, and I suppose a five to advert. It is with him that we must never cest till we (Hear.) An attorney's letter, every prudent man knows, can only be answered by an attorney. If they had wished to avoid a persecution, of which they now profess such a horror, why did not They say they are never to rest till they have extirpated heretics. We take up the word: we will never rest till we have extirpated

> died doing what we could, (Long-continued applause.) LOWER CANADA.

The Seat of Government and the Proclamation of the Union continue to be topics of engrossing interest. With respect to the former, all the certain knowledge we have at present is that Mr. Killaly has again left Montreal for Kingston with a view to see whether final arrangements can be made for holding the first Union Legislature in that quarter. Until his return it would be an error, we apprehend, to treat this as a settled question be an error, we apprehend, to treat this as a settled question. The Union of the two Provinces into one, under the style and title of "The Province of Canada," will be effected by Proclamation upon some day between the 10th and 15th instant.—Montreal Courier, Friday, February 5th.

We understand that it was finally determined yesterday where the first session of the United Provincial Parliament is to be held, and that Kingston has been selected .- The Proclamation of Union will not appear before Tuesday or Wednesday next. The papers, books, &c. of the various departments will not be removed until the opening of the navigation.—Montreal Herald, Thursday,

> UPPER CANADA. PROCLAMATION OF THE UNION. From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, Upper Canada, 9th February, 1841. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, atten His Suite, came to the Executive Council Chamber, this day, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, when the following Proclamatic issued at Montreal, on the 5th instant, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SYDENHAM, GOVERNOR GENERAL of British North America, declaring that upon, from and after, the 10th day of this present month of February, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, was read in the presence of the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Vice Chancellor; the Heads of the several Civil and Military Departments; the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto; and a numerous assembly of the Inhabitants

A PROCLAMATION. PROVINCE OF

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. SYDENHAM.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all our loving subjects whom these presents may

WHEREAS, for the good Government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties, and the preservation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to ite the Province of Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare, or to authorise the Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after, a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months, next after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be in our vehemence and zeal, we sometimes take our fellow-sinners one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, and by the shoulders, and seek to wake them from the sleep of perdithenceforth the said Province, shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after, the day so ap

with the advice of our Privy Council, authorise the Governor General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after, a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months, next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province, under

the name of the Province of Canada. Now know to therefore, that our right trusty and wall beloved Councillor, CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, our Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, hath in pursuance of the Provisions of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by Us granted to him as aforesaid, determined to declare, and it is by this our Royal Proclamation declared, that the said Provinces upon, from and after, the TENTH day of this present mouth of FEBRUARY, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves

IN TESTIMONY WHENEOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of

Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.
Wirness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Hos-OURABLE CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham. in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-iu-Chief, in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

By Command, D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

The Proclamation having been read, HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was pleased to address the Mayor of Toronto, in the following terms:-MR. MATOR:

Mr. Mayon:
As a consequence of the Resulion of the Canadas, my Adminatistration of the Government of the Upper Province, under Her Majesty's Commission, will necessarily cease after this day; I therefore avail myself, with very sincere pleasure, of your prescrice on this occasion, to express to you, as the Chief Magistrate of Toronto, my most cordial thanks, for the support and co-operation which I have at all times received from the Authorities and Inhabitants of this City; and to offer you the assurance, that my confidence in the Loyalty of the Citizens of Toronto, and of their Attachment to Her Majesty's Sacred Person, has suffered no diminution since I was called upon, immediately after my arrival in inution since I was called upon, immediately after my arrival in this Country, to express Her Majesty's most gracious approba-

tion of their conduct, under circumstances of peculiar trial.

I feel persuaded, Mr. Mayor, that the Citizens of Toronto will transfer the same kindly feeling which I have experienced from them, to the Governor of Canada, who will to-morrow assume the Executive functions over the United Province; and, as Lond SYDENHAM is charged with a most one cons duty. I persuade my-self that, with true British feeling, their generous support will be enlarged towards HIS EXCELLENCY, in proportion to the increa difficulties with which His Government must for a season have

> R. A. TUCKER, By Command, Provincial Secretary

From the Commercial Herald Extra.

His Excellency delivered the address to the Mayor in a highly dignified manner, and the marked emphasis, with which particular passages were distinguished, indicated how truly His Excellency's feelings accorded with the language he employed. This honourable expression of Sir George Arthur's approval of the tried loyalty and upright conduct of the Mayor and Corporation of our good city, was wholly unexpected, and the gratified feelings with which it was received, can be more readily understood than

Having taken his official farewell of the City Authorities, His Excellency addressed the Executive Councillors in a short but expressive speech, thanking them for the ability which they had at all times displayed in giving their advice whenever called upon to

do so by the Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency had up to this period discharged the duty he had thus imposed on himself with an impressive firmness; on closing his address to the Council a slight tremour of the voice became evident; but when His Excellency turned towards the official gento be tortured, but, if needs be, to die for the truth. (Much applause.) Who shall stand in that day? The humblest man. The man that most distrusts himself, and most confides in his and good will, were scarcely audible, and the altered cadence told Saviour and his God-the man that says, "I dare do anything that official dignity was for the moment buried in the feelings of

His Excellency wore, on a plain blue dress coat, only the Cross of the Hanoverian order. His Excellency seemed to be in good health; and his spirits, though evidently affected by the trying situation in which he was placed, appeared tolerably tranquil.

The whole ceremony was gone through with, in the most professed of the account of

ances on state occasions were paid—and the assembly departed without any public expression of feeling.

We are reluctant to express any opinion which might be consid-

TO CONTRACTORS AND MECHANICS.

CEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned [Building Committee] at the office of James Boulton, Esq., at Niagara, until Monday, the 15th instant, at inoun, from such persons as are willing to contract for the proposed addition to the EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this town. The specification and building plan can be examined, and a copy of each obtained by any person desirous of proposing for the contract, on application to Mr. Boulton.

The individual, whose tender may be accepted, will be required to give security for the fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must contain the names of the security proposed.

the names of the security proposed.

ROBERT DICKSON,
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
JAMES BOULTON.

Niagara, 1st February, 1841.

A BAZAAB, in aid of the funds of the Blouse of Industry.

A will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which the Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The exact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which contributions are to be sent; will be announced in a future advertisement. A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been derived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year deprived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; and the funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be feared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made to support it. support it. Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841. MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an adantageous opening.
Apply (if by letter first paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.
Kingston, Dec. 39, 1840. TORNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday
January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted,
Dec. 29, 1840.

EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. REVEREND BRETHREN, I beg leave to remind you, that the next Meeting of the Association is appainted to be held (D. V.) at Bytown, the first Wednesday in March ensuing.

I remain, Your brother in the Gospel, HY. PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, February 6, 1841.

DIED. On Sunday, the 7th instant, in this city, at the residence of T. W. Birchall, Esq., in the 20th year of her age, deeply regretted by her family and friends, Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Whitney, Esq., of Cramahe.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., at the house of Mr. S. Ketchum, in the township of Mono, John Goessman, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, after foar weeks' illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. On Monday, the 11th ult., at the residence of her daughter, (Mrs. Willson), near Niagara, Mrs. Hannah Haun, after a long and trying illness, which she bore with extraordinary patience, is her 72d year, beloved and regretted by her numerous family, and a large circle of connexions and friends. During her illness she was often visited by the Rector of the parish, and departed this life in the full exercise of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Feb. 12:-Mr. Melndoc, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. T. B. Fuller, add. sab.: W. Simpson Esq. rem.; D. Perry Esq. rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs. and rem.; L. Doolittle Esq. rem.; Mr. Thos. Coulson, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Henry Charles Esq.; H. Ruttan Esq. rem.

pointed as aforesaid—And whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty,

Bethune, Esq.; I wit. Aylmer; H. Smith, Esq., rem.

MIS-SPENT HOURS.*

Though scarcely a day passes over our heads, without bringing death before our view in some form or other, sparing neither the young nor middle-aged, neither the weak nor the strong; severing the nearest and dearest ties; leaving thousands of weeping-and many perhaps quite desolate-beings, yet, how little serious attention do the young, and I fear I may add many of maturer years, give to the melancholy details, and heart-rending instances, that are so constantly meeting the eye and ear. Though, when we reflect, that our own days are numbered, and we know not how soon we may be called to a fearful reckoning, in the presence of an offended God; even, perhaps, before another day is gone, we may be laid on the bed of death, is it not wonderful, that our feelings should be thus stoical-thus callous-upon an event that, sooner or later, must be the end of all? Unless death appears amongst our own immediate circle of relations and friends, we heed not the devastation around around us, but heedlessly continue in the same course, pursue the same series of amusements, and project new plans for our future advancement, though each succeeding year, we probably have lost some one or other of the companions of the preceding one, who were engaged with us in the like pursuits.

Some few years have now elapsed, since buoyant with youth, health, and spirits, I set out accompanied by two beautiful girls, to call for our chaperone, who was to attend us to a ball in Grosvenor square; I forget the reasons that prevented either of our mothers from performing that office, but so it was, and girl-like, we beguiled the drive from Cumberland Place, with anticipating the supposed delights of the expected ball, which was of course, to be gayer and more delightful than ever a ball had been before. My lovely companions were likewise much engrossed with the idea of an entertainment that their mother proposed giving for their amusement, and various opinions were given and asked, as to the probable number that would fill the rooms, and the important query of who was, and who was not to be invited, was fully discussed. We drank tea with our chaperone, who resided at Albemarle-street, and she laughingly declared her smiling trio would certainly bear the bell that evening. We proceeded to the ball in high spirits, and hardly had we made our entry into the well-filled rooms, when my companions and myself were engaged for the commencing quadrille, and continued dancing until supper was announced, with all the glee of mirth's happiest votaries. After supper, our chaperone ventured to propose our returning home, as she was "Return home? why the evening is only just begun; indeed, dear madam," was the thoughtless exclamation of three young hearts, who had yet their lesson to learn of this world's fleeting joys, "we cannot leave the ball so early." Our kind friend good humouredly consented to forget her fatigues in our behalf, and remained until even I, though by no means, in those days, the steadiest of the trio, thought it but right to induce my pretty companions to bid adieu to the giddy maze of pleasure, which had so infatuated our simple minds.

It so chanced, owing to different circumstances, that I saw little more of Laura and Eveleen M-, before we left town, and the first tidings I received of them, after we were settled in the country brought the intelligence that Laura was shortly going to be married, and that it was a match most highly approved of by her Congratulations and presents were pouring in from all quarters; Laura was the happiest of the happy! I also heard, that she with her family, were going on a visit to the future father-in-law's house, to be present at a fête about to be given in honour of the approaching nuptials; for Arthur G- was an only son, young, rich, and handsome, and in the expectation of soon becoming the beloved husband of a lovely, loving, and bright eyed bride, and who would not say but that much happiness was in store for him? Poor, shortsighted mortals as we are, who can tell what trials awaits us?-trials indeed sent but in mercy to remind us that this world is not our abiding place; that all have suffered, that all will suffer, in this their transient state—a state only intended to fit us for another, and a happier sphere. "For what is your life? It is even a vapour that appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away. The fête took place, Weippert's band played its best, garlands of variegated lamps illumined the surrounding scenery, emblems of felicity covered the floor, chalked in the most approved style of excellence; in fact all the usual agrèmens, attendant on such a scene, were there; nothing had been neglected, nothing omitted that could do honour to the especial occasion. But where was the fair girl in whose favour all these delights had been collected? She poor thing, was dressed and ready, when, alas! ere she could leave her apartment, she was taken so seriously ill, as to be wholly unable to grace the festive throng with her presence. She continued ill, very ill, for some time; then we heard there was a change, and for the better, and the lover urged that the marriage should not be longer delayed. The family removed to the sea-side, whilst lawyers and milliners were engaged in active preparation. Arthur G .- was hourly expected to arrive, to claim his still lovely bride; but the awful decree had gone forth, that decree from which there is no appeal. In this world they were to meet no more. He arrived late one evening at H-, and hastened to the house; alas! it was but to find that fair creature he had loved so well, perhaps too well—a corpse! It was but too true, the beautiful, the highly connected, the richly affianced Laura M-was no more. All her family had considered her health so fast approaching towards convalescence, that they could hardly be convinced of the melancholy reality, for she went off in a fainting fit, when This sudden and sad event occurred only a few hours previous to her lover's arrival.

There was something peculiarly awful in this beautiful, elegant creature being thus suddenly snatched away, ment of the Trees, had not immediate Providence, withjust entering upon the threshold of life's brightest pathway. She had barely numbered nineteen summers, and hardly six months had elapsed since the evening I have chester, Dean of Worcester, Bishop of Bath and Wells. mentioned of those mis-spent hours-past hours not to be recalled! O could we but have foreseen how short his Scholar's gown, and lived a real comment upon St. the interval between us and the grave, how differently | Paul's character of a Bishop. would our young hearts have been affected, how empty and unsatisfactory would this world's pass-away joys have appeared to our heaven-directed vision. Why are we thus blind, thus careless, when we know not how soon we may be summoned away from all we prize on earth, to give an account of each moment of time? how precious would such moments be, if they could but be recalled: how have we trifled away years, days, and hours in passive forgetfulness of the "one thing need- diet, (from his University Commons to his dying day) the pleasures of this life, with such warnings of the un- dish, and fasted four times a week from supper. certainty of human happiness? But a few short months had passed away, and the friend of our thoughtless hours were followed with such zest; alike indifferent to praise or pleasure, the lively, animated being, who so lately trod the earth in health and beauty, now lay mouldering in

* From the Church of England Magazine.

O, may such warnings be remembered ere it be too late to profit by them!

In one short year Eveleen M--- became a wife,

another had scarcely passed away, and she was a widow, and the same gravestone covered her husband and infant

Arthur G-was no more, gone to his last home, that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

"It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting, for that is the end of all

men; and the living will lay it to his heart." If the young would but reflect on the many changes that daily and hourly occur, changes which are so constantly altering and disarranging the fondest schemes, and destroying the brightest hopes, surely this life would appear in its true light, only to be considered as a passage to another and a better world-not for our precious moments to be frittered away in frivolity and amusement, incapacitating the mind from higher and holier pursuits. "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up." Do not let us shut our eyes wilfully to such a state of varying change, let us rather pray that we be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable, and perfect will of God."

It is doubtless mercifully ordained, that we should not brood too deeply on sorrows over which we have no control, as such feelings, if indulged, would unfit us for the active duties of life; but may our hearts be duly impressed with the one pious thought, which should always be uppermost in the true believer's heart, and which alone can give comfort to the mourner in the earliest stage of suffering when our spirit is bowed low by the pressure of some heavy trial, "It is the will of God," and may we all, in every trouble of this life, with which shall please the Almighty hand to permit that we should be afflicted, be enabled to say with humble submission, and pious resignation "Thy will be done," and may our hearts ever be fixed where true joys are to be ound, and may we, through the merits of our blessed Saviour, who died for our sins, who effaced the memory of whole years, nay, centuries of mis-spent hours, so direct our thoughts that we should always bear in mind that one startling truth, we are standing on the brink of eternity-we know not in how short a space of time we by all the appliances of ingenuity and industry; whose

ANECDOTE OF ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

Engrossed with the care of his parish, [he was then a Presbyterian Minister,] he seldom mixed in the convocations of the Presbyters, whose practice of descanting on the Covenant from the pulpit he greatly disapproved; and still more their stern determination to force that bitter morsel on conscientious objectors. It was his aim not to win proselytes to a party, but converts to Jesus Christ, and exemplary indeed must be have been, since the picture of a finished evangelist, which his intimate friend [Bishop Burnet] has drawn in the beautiful discourse of the Pastoral Care, was correctly copied from the lively pattern exhibited by Leighton. Yet the blameless sanctity of his manners, his professional excellence, and his studious inoffensiveness, were not enough to control the times." Who, "he asked, "does preach up the the "then," he rejoined, "if all of you preach up the times,

ANECDOTE OF THE HON. AND REV. DR. JOHN NORTH.

ercise, to rest his mind a little, which he had bent with accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword in continual thinking. His parents, who were much ad- their disputes with one another, were of no avail against dicted to music, recommended that to him for a diversion, these rude invaders, whose strong arm easily broke and particularly the noble organ, as the fullest, and not through the subtle webs of policy which entangled the ecclesiastic. And indeed, if study had not had the upper hand of all his intendments, he must of course have taken up in that way, his parents themselves being so fit to rebuke the pride of human intellect.

THE PEACE-MAKER.

The peace-makers, for they shall be called the most humiliating lessons by which Providence has seen taken up in that way, his parents themselves being so fit to rebuke the pride of human intellect.

THE PEACE-MAKER.

"Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the most humiliating lessons by which Providence has seen the peace-makers, for they shall be called the most humiliating lessons by which Providence has seen taken up in that way, his parents themselves being so fit to rebuke the pride of human intellect. fond of it. For after the care of prayer and meals, nothing was more constant and solemn than music was in that family. He was sensible that advice was very good, and accordingly got a small organ into his chamber lesson or two, which he practised over when he had a mind to be unbent; but he made no manner of advance, master of arts; and one night the doctor could not made a much louder noise than the organ, and the doctor thus cankered at heart, with all the goodly show of ever touched his organ after. The pleasure of music is mountains? like that of books, never true and good, unless easy and Had there been an invigorating national feeling, any familiarly read, and performed; and then nothing is common principle of coalition between the Italian states; more medicinal to a crazy and fatigued mind than that. had they, in short, been true to themselves; they -North's Lives.

BISHOP LAKE.

ARTHUR LAKE, was born in the Parish of St. Michael, apparently as well as usual, and never revived again. in the town of Southampton, bred first in Winchester School, then Fellow of New College. In his own nature he preferred the fruitfulness of the vine and fatness of the olive (painfulness in a private parish) before the governout his suit and seeking, preferred him successively Warden of New College, Prefect of St. Cross nigh Win-

1. Blameless.] Such as hated his order, could not cast any aspersion upon him.

2. The Husband of one Wife. He took not that lawful liberty, but led a single life, honouring matrimony in his brethren who embraced it.

3. Vigilant.] Examining canonically in his own person all those whom he ordained.

4. Sober, of good behaviour.] Such his austerity in Who can be thoughtless, who can be devoted to that he generally fed but on one (and that no dainty)

5. Given to hospitality.] When Master of St. Cross, he increased the allowance of the Poor Brethren, in diet it to him who is so? What is the scheme that asserts the nonwas gone from amongst us, no longer an inhabitant of and otherwise, when Bishop he kept fifty servants in his this earth, no longer a sharer in the pursuits which once family, not so much for state or attendance on his per- attributing to him the power, of making a religion for himself, son, but pure charity in regard of their private need.

his cathedral and neighbouring parishes; and posterity the grave, where all things are alike forgotten and forgot. | with those learned writings he hath left behind him.

remarkable.

preferring desert.

ter was constantly read every meal, by one kept for that the dining-room.

man in him being subordinate to the Christian, he lived a pattern of piety.

I have read of one Arthur Faunt, a Jesuit, who, enterirg into orders, renounced the Christian name, because (forsooth) never legendary Saint thereof, and assumed year of his age, A. D. 1602. Fuller's Worthies.

IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The death of Hebert and the anarchists was that of guilty depravity; that of Robespierre and the Decemvirs, of sanguinary fanaticism; that of Danton and his confederates, of stoical infidelity; that of Madame Roland and the Girondists of deluded virtue; that of Louis and his family, of religious forgiveness. The moralist will contrast the different effects of virtue and wickedness in the last moments of life; the Christian will mark with thankfulness the superiority, in the supreme hour, to the sublimest efforts of human virtue which was evinced by the believers in his own faith .- Alison's History of Europe during the French Revolution.

THE FATE OF ITALY.

[1503.] The tents of the hostile armies [of France and Spain] were now pitched in the bosom of the most lovely and cultivated regions on the globe; inhabited by a people, who had carried the various arts of policy and social life to a degree of perfection elsewhere unknown; whose natural resources had been augmented cities were crowded with magnificent and costly works of public utility; into whose ports every wind that blew wafted the rich freights of distant climes; whose thousand hills were covered to their very tops with the golden labours of the husbandman; and whose intellectual development showed itself, not only in a liberal scholarship far outstripping that of their contemporaries, but in works of imagination, and of elegant art more particularly, which rivalled the best days of antiquity.-The period before us, indeed, the commencement of the fifteenth century, was that of their meridian splendour, when Italian genius, breaking through the cloud which had temporarily obscured its early dawn, shone out in elled and shrunk up, than when it is to converse with God; like

contemplate without feelings of sadness the fate of such their blossoming affections, and nip them in the bud: these exzealots of his [the Presbyterian] church. In a synod he a country, thus suddenly converted into an arena for the haust their native vigour, and make them weak and sluggish in was publicly reprimanded for not "preaching up the bloody exhibitions of the gladiators of Europe; to all their motions towards God. Their religion is rather a prison, behold her trodden under foot by the very nations on times?" It was answered, that all the brethren did it. whom she had freely poured the light of civilization; to see the fierce soldiery of Europe, from the Danube to bear the burden and heat of the day, they think, when the evening you may surely allow one poor brother to preach up the Tagus, sweeping like an army of locusts over her Christ Jesus and eternity."—Pearson's Life of Leighton. fields, defiling her pleasant places, and raising the shout of battle or of brutal triumph under the shadow of those monuments of genius, which have been the delight and despair of succeeding ages. It was the old story of the Goths and Vandals acted over again. Those more God's work, and not their own, they think they may reasonably The doctor had no favourite diversion, or manual ex- refined arts of the cabinet, on which the Italians were

He continued the same in his rochet, that he was in and of the instability of human institutions, however Adam in that of Eden.—Sir William Temple. excellent in themselves, when unsustained by public and private virtue.-Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The Garner.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE OF GOOD AND EVIL. Since the ascension of Christ, the Heathen world has been converted to the Gospel, and that desert has become the garden of the Lord. But in this garden is there no tree of death? no specious fruit held forth to entice the unwise to perdition? What is the doctrine which, in some parts of Christendom, gives adoration to beings that are not God: or that, which, in others, denies necessity of a Divine Revelation, claiming to man the right, and and prescribing to his maker the terms of his own acceptance? 6. Apt to teach.] The living with his pious sermons, in What is the atheistical policy, which excludes the Creator from the care of his works, and his providence from the kingdoms of the earth? What is that system of Paganism, revived under the 7. Not given to wine.] His abstemiousness herein was name and notion of philosophy, as opposed to Christianity, and every thing that is called religion, by which either the Deity is

8. No striker, not given to filthy lucre.] He never fouled materialised, or matter deified? What is that unbounded licenhis fingers with the least touch of Gehazi's reward, freely tiousness in principles and manners, daily growing more and more CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, into vogue, and shamefully, by some of the new philosophers, 9. One that ruleth well his own house.] The rankness defended in form? What is the luxury, the splendour, the of house-keeping brake not out into any riot, and a chap- extravagance, the dissipation, the abandoned profligacy, and ungodliness of the age? Behold the flourishing state of the fatal purpose. Every night (besides cathedral and chapel tree! View the extent of its branches, and the abundance of its prayers) he prayed in his own person, with the family in fruit, in these latter days! But remember, that, still, the end is death; to a nation, excision; to individuals, without repentance In a word, his intellectuals had such predominancy of and faith, destruction everlasting from the presence of the Lord, his sensuals, or rather grace so ruled in both, that the and from the glory of his power, when he shall descend into his garden to make inquisition, and call offenders to their final account. Be not ye, therefore, deceived and seduced, however the temptation may seem "fair to the sight, and good for food;" however "desirable" it may be represented "to make you wise." Take your direction, through life, from the word of God, and be not that of Lawrence. This gracious Arthur was not so prevailed upon to falsify and transgress it. The conflict may be superstitiously scrupulous, and (if none before) may pass | sharp, but it will be soon over; bear up resolutely under it; and, for the first Saint of his name, dying in the fifty ninth for your consolation and encouragement in the hour of trial, when strongly solicited to taste the tree of death, listen to that strengthconferring voice, which crieth from the eternal throne, in words DEATHS OF SOME PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS | that will bear a repetition-"To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."-Bishop Horne.

COMMUNING OF SAINTS.

In your private society, seek unanimously your own and each other's spiritual good; not only agreeing in your affairs and civil converse, but having one heart and mind as christians to eat and drink together, if you do no more, it is such society as beasts may have: to do these in the excess, to eat and drink intemperately together, is a society worse than that of beasts, and below them. To discourse together of civil business, is to converse as men; but the peculiar converse of Christians in that notion, as born again to immortality, an unfading inheritance above, is to further one another towards that, to put one another in mind of Heaven and Heavenly things. And it is strange that men who profess to be Christians, when they meet, either fill one another's ears with lies and profane speeches, or with vanities and trifles, or, at the together, is a society worse than that of beasts, and below them. but the peculiar converse of Christians in that notion, as born lies and profane speeches, or with vanities and trifles, or, at the best, with the affairs of the earth, and not a word of those things that should most possess the heart, and where the mind should be most set, but are ready to reproach and taunt any such thing in others. What! are you ashamed of Christ and religion? Why do you rofess it then? Is there such a thing, think ye, as the communing of saints? If not, why say you believe it? It is a truth, think it as you will. The public ministry will profit little any where, where a people or some part of them, are not thus one, and do not live together as of one mind, and use diligently all due means of edifying one another in their holy Faith. How much of the primitive Christians' praise and profit is involved in the word, They were together with one accord, with one mind: and so they grew; the Lord added to the church. Acts ii. 1, 44, 47.-Archbishop I eighton.

THE SERVILE SPIRIT IN RELIGION.

This servile spirit in religion is always illiberal and needy in the great and weightier matters of religion, and here weighs out obedience by drachms and scruples. It never finds itself more shrivfull effulgence; for we are now touching on the age of those creatures that are generated of slime and mud, the more the Machiavelli, Ariosto, and Michael Angelo, the golden summer sun shines upon them, and the nearer it comes to them, the more is all their vital strength dried up and spent away: It is impossible, even at this distance of time, to their dreadful thoughts of God, like a cold eastern wind, blast all or a piece of penance to them, than any voluntary and free compliance of their souls with the Divine will: and yet, because they comes, they ought to be more liberally rewarded; such slavish spirits being even apt inwardly to conceit that Heaven receives some emolument or other by their hard labours, and so becomes indebted to them, because they see no true gain and comfort accruing from them to their own souls: and so, because they do expect a fair compensation, as having been profitable to him. And this, I doubt, was the first and vulgar foundation of Merit, though now the world is ashamed to own it .- Rev. John Smith.

The fate of Italy inculcates a most important lesson. What is God? Yet the immense abyss which separates man from With all this outward show of prosperity, her political the divinity is crossed, in this appellation of child of God! For institutions had gradually lost the vital principle which the moment this glorious qualification is bestowed upon us, we could alone give them stability or real value. The are raised to the dignity of God himself,-we acquire a right to at Jesus College, and suffered himself to be taught a forms of freedom, indeed, in most instances, had sunk the paternal heritage. Such is the recompence that attends us at under the usurpation of some aspiring chief. Every the end of the combat. But what is this combat? If you are a where patriotism was lost in the most intense selfishness. peace-maker, you will be introduced, by a glorious adoption, into and one accident put him out of all manner of conceit of Moral principle was at as low an ebb in private as in the family of God. What is more sweet than peace? Whatever it. His under neighbour was a morose and importune public life. The hands which shed their liberal patron- goods we possess, is it not peace that gives the relish to them all? age over genius and learning were too often red with without that there is no good. But what is a peace-maker? What sleep; and thought to fit himself for it by playing upon blood. The courtly precincts, which seemed the is peace? The peace-maker is he who gives peace to another. his organ. The bellows knocking on the floor, and the fovourite haunt of the Muses, were too often the Can we give that which we do not ourselves possess? Peace is hum of the pipes, made a strange din at midnight, and | Epicurean sty of brutish sensuality; while the head of love toward our neighbour, founded on charity. By this simple the gentleman below, that never heard it so before, could the church itself, [Pope Alexander Borgia], whose definition we do away with every thing that is in opposition to not tell what to make of it; but, at length, he found it station, exalted over that of every worldly potentate, peace; with hatred, violence, envy, resentment, dissimulation, out to be his neighour's organ. And thereupon, to re- should have raised him at least above their grosser vices, war, and all the miseries included in her train. Like precious taliate this night's work, got out of his bed, and with his was sunk in the foulest corruptions that debase poor balsams, the perfumes of which exhale themselves into distance, two couple of bowls, went to bowls by himself. This human nature. Was it surprising then that the tree, peace dispenses its sweet influences all around. Peace is to the soul what health is to the body; with the one there can be no was as much at a loss to know what that meant, but, blossoms on its branches, should have fallen before the disease; with the other, none of the violent or disgraceful passuspecting how the case stood, he left off, and scarce blast which now descended in such pitiless fury from the sions which fill the mind with uneasiness, and the senses with disorder.—St. Gregory of Nyssa.

A GARDEN.

No other sort of abode seems to contribute so much both to the possessed abundant resources in their wealth, talent, tranquillity of mind and indolence of body. The sweetness of the and superior science, to have shielded their soil from air, the pleasantness of the smell, the verdure of the plants, the violation. Unfortunately, while the other European cleanness and lightness of food, the exercise of working or walkstates had been augmenting their strength incalculably ing; but, above all, the exemption from care and solicitude, seem by the consolidation of their scattered fragments into one equally to favour and improve both contemplation and health, the whole, those of Italy, in the absence of some great enjoyment of sense and imagination, and thereby the quiet and central point round which to rally, had grown more and ease both of body and mind. A garden has been the inclination more confirmed in their original disunion. Thus, with- of kings, and the choice of philosophers; the common favouriteof out concert in action, and destitute of the vivifying public and private men; the pleasure of the greatest and the care impulse of patriotic sentiment, they were delivered up of the meanest; an employment and a possession, for which no to be the spoil and mockery of nations whom, in their man is too high or too low. If we believe the Scriptures we must proud language, they still despised as barbarians; an allow that God Alrighty esteemed the life of man in a garden, impressive example of the impotence of human genius, the happiest he could give him; or else he would not have placed

Advertisements.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their ine, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest of call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mas. Crombie's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday lowing.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840. MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingstou, Dec. 12, 1840.

THOMAS STINSON. HAMILTON.

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers ma

Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

G BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassi-To on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

THOMAS STINSON.

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

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

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can ecommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own aspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to all and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee ill be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street, 15-tf

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

A CARD.

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

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

Example 1. **Stocks: The selection of the sele

short notice. Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as amounced by circular to the respective parties.

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

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

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS, Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest *Cash* prices, viz:—

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saddle trace with Styling Boys For

Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Winips, great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade.

51-t

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

The Church S published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or lelivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper is continued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option

AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour. Brantford. Bundas. 31, Cheapside, London, England.

Guelph. Halifax, N. S. Ruthven, Esq. P. M.,
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