NUMBER XXVIII.

### Poetry.

[The following beautiful lines, by Edmeston, were sent to a descendant of bishop Hooper, with a seal, on which was engraven the Bishop's crest-a lamb in the fiery bush, with the motto, "Per ignes ad calum," i. e. "By fire to Heaven."]

THE MARTYR'S CREST.

'Tis a lovelier crest than the blood-stained blade Or the hand stretched out to slay; Than the oak-twined wreath or the laurel braid, Or the bird, or the beast of prey: It was proved by deeds more lofty far, Than the shields of war or victory are! "Twas nobly done! to fear not kings, To dare the feeble ire; To smile at all terrestrial things, The rack, the scourge, the fire. Now to a cold, damp dungeon driven; Then wrapt in thoughts on things above, Gazing upon a Saviour's love, Pass through the flames to heaven;

Say, aged warrior when thy breath Was struggling with the grasp of death, When every tortured nerve was rending, And death with life, In bitter strife, And agony contending; Wert thou not borne in thought away, Far from the weak, consuming clay? And, o'er thy calm, unruffled soul, Did not celestial visions roll? The martyr's stake is strewn with flowers, And earthly and infernal powers, May try their utmost force in vain, To paint a thorn, or cause a pain! Tis true we are not call'd like thee, To dungeon cells, or martyry;
But yet, the spirit is not dead,
Through which the saints of Jesus bled;
And, though 'tis bound with many a chain, It would resist to blood again. And, now perhaps a surer snare For spirits that might even dare stake and all the terrors there The deep-laid sophism of the school,
The deep-laid sophism of the school,
The curling lip of ridicule,
And taunt of sceptics bear.
Yet, wrapt in thought on things above,
Gazing upon a Saviour's love,
We still may firm endure;
Though smiles or frowns contend the way,
Deep in defit they all and easy defit they are all and easy defit t

espise—defy them all—and say, "Your worst!—my hold is sure!"

Why do we seek felicity Where 'tis not to be found, And not, dear Lord, look up to thee, Where all delights abound?

THE WORLD AND HEAVEN.

O world! how little do thy joys oncern a soul that knows Itself not made for such low toys

As thy poor hand bestows! Then take away thy tinsel wares, That dazzle here our eyes; Let us go up above the stars,

Where all our treasure lies. The way we know: our dearest Lord Himself has gone before; And has engaged his faithful word To open us the door.

But, O my God, reach out thy hand, And take us up to thee, That we about thy throne may stand,

And all thy glory sce.

DR. HICKES.

CALCUTTA.\* PART I. EARLY YEARS-RESIDENCE AT

REGINALD HEBER, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF

"It was the peculiar felicity of the Church in India," remarks the Lord Bishop of London,—"rather, I should say, it was of God's providential appointment,—that its first rulers and nursing fathers were two men singularly gifted and qualified for the work which it fell to their lot to perform. To the enlarged wisdom, the sagacious discernment, the sound discretion, the steady perseverance through evil report and good report,' the uncompromising firmness, the calm and steady piety of him who laid its foundations, and planned its outworks, and delineated, with the eye and the hand of a master, the provinces of its officers, a just and well-remembered tribute has been rendered from this place. How little did we think, while listening with mournful interest to that eloquent expression of deep regret and cheering anticipation, that within four short years the melancholy theme was to be resumed, and the second Indian bishop spoken of as one called to his account! Yet it is doubtless within the recollection of some who now hear me, that when that lamented servant of God addressed his parting words of promise and encouragement to the venerable society which had long watched over and fostered the Protestant missions in India, a sentiment of foreboding mingled itself in the minds of many with that of rejoicing and hope, 'lest they should see his face no more.' They beheld in him an ardent zeal for God's glory and the salvation of men; a spirit of unqualified self-devotion; an unreserved dedication of himself to the holy cause which he had taken in hand; a willing and deliberate sacrifice of personal ease and comfort, both in possession and in prospect; a singleness and fixedness of determihation 'to spend and be spent' for the Gospel; the concentration upon that single object of all the powers and resources of a mind unusually gifted by nature, and perfected by education; an apostolical simplicity of heart and manner, and an almost apostolical eloquence: all this they saw, and rejoiced in the abundance of those graces, which bespoke 'the man of God thoroughly furnished unto all good works.'

But when they considered that this treasure was in earthen vessels, and that the full and satisfactory discharge of the duties which he had undertaken was beyoud and above the scope of individual strength and opportunity, yet not above the enterprise of a spirit like his; and when they remembered how fatal a proof had just been given of the utter disproportion between the abours of the Indian episcopate and the provision made for their discharge; they felt an irresistible presage of And how have both their hopes and their apprehensions been realised!

How has the Christian Church in India rejoiced, and put forth its infant strength under his fostering care! How have the great designs of its founder been deveoped and executed, as far as time and means permitted, by his successor! How was the beauty and simplicity of the Gospel enforced by his eloquence, and exemplified in his life! How have the sanctity and the usefulness of his sacred office been demonstrated by many proofs and

\* From the Church of England Magazine.

with joy, and the ministry which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God; | land is indeed miserable; pastors subsisting on a scanty

the discharge of its most solemn and affecting duties was

whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing." "\*

over the once-overwhelming see of Calcutta, and whose early removal from a scene of important ministerial usefulness the Church of England has had cause to deplore, first year he gained the university prize for Latin verse was descended of a highly respectable and ancient fa- for his "Carmen Seculare," a poem on the commencemily. His father, Reginald, born in 1728, was for many ment of the century. In 1803 he composed "Palesyears co-rector of Malpas in Cheshire, and married, first, tine," which gained the prize. In the course of its com-Mary, co-heiress of the Rev. Martin Baylie, rector of position Mr. Walter Scott, with some others, breakfasted nose College, Oxford, and who represented that univer- "You have omitted one striking circumstance in your Mary. Reginald was born at Malpas, April 21st, 1783; and introduced into the periothe lines\* given below. "Go ye, and teach all rations, baptizing them in the name of and was early distinguished for remarkable mildness of The success which attended this composition was very the Father, and of the Son, and of the Moly Chost, traching character, as well as firmness, combined with an implicit great. It has been set to music, as an oratorio, by Dr. them to observe all things whatever I have commanded you. trust in the goodness and power of God. Many anec- Crotch; and seldom has the writer witnessed a more dotes of his earlier years fully testify this. This trust affecting sight than the rapture which appeared to enhis mother, greatly alarmed, proposed that they should in the theatre at Oxford in 1820. leave the carriage and walk. Reginald, sitting on her care of us." Such a gentle reproof from a mere child believe that it shall shine more and more unto the perholiness have taken deep root in the infant bosom, which will grow up and bear fruit even an hundred fold!

At the age of five Reginald could read the Bible not was put into his hands by his father :- a judicious act. the word of God. Attempts have been made to render adduce. the Bible, as has been conceived, better adapted for the young, by condensing its historical facts, and omitting large portions deemed not suitable for their perusal: such a mode of imparting religious instruction is extremely questionable as to its tendency.

Even at this early period Reginald was in the habit of engaging in private prayer. He was frequently overon his knees in thanksgiving or in intercession for himsire to partake of the holy communion, a desire joyfully

complied with by his parents. After studying at the grammar-school of Whitchurch, Reginald was placed with Mr. Bristow, at Neasdon, where an intimacy, founded on religious principles, commenced between him and Mr. John Thornton, which was maintained, as far as circumstances would permit, until his early death. Those who attended the general meeting of the Church Missionary Society at the anniversary after the account of the bishop's death reached the same, blessing God for every little interval of pain, England, will not readily forget the deep feeling displayed by Mr. Thornton when he alluded to the removal of his early friend, and the loss thereby sustained by the Church. Several of the letters addressed to his companion are published in the life edited by his widow. From one of forget. Our hopes in the mean time were buoyed up them the following extract is taken, as indicative of the by many fair appearances, and by the gradual diminution state of his mind on ecclesiastical subjects at this early of his pains: but we could not long deceive ourselves. period. The letter is dated June 24, 1800. "I am When at length all hopes were over, we knelt around rather apt to regard the interference of temporal autho- his bed, his wife and all his children: he blessed us over rity in these (ecclesiastical) matters with a jealous eye. and over again, raised his feeble voice to bid us be The rulers of this world have very seldom shewn them- Christians and to hold fast our faith: he spoke of the selves friendly to the real interests of the Church. If world as a 'den of wild beasts' that he rejoiced to leave; we consider the conduct of the government in the times and prayed God to guard us in our journey through it. of the reformation, and indeed ever since, we shall al- My mother was quite overwhelmed with grief and fatheir consent, let the king as head of the Church, and this world, to which, indeed, my father seemed scarcely Episcopal consecration or ordination." the parliament as guardians of the laws, take order con- to belong. A smile sat on his pale countenance, and his

\* Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1827. By Charles James, then Bishop of Chester.

vents of the papists in England, with the miserable con-

marks of an apostolical ministry; 'in much patience, in dition of the episcopalians in Scotland, and many other lation from a world of turmoil to the everlasting rest pre- persons were received as ministers of religion, who had not had afflictions, in necessities, in labours, in watchings, in fast- things of the same kind, it will scarcely appear that our pared for God's people! It has been stated, that the Episcopal ordination. During all that period, none dared to ings; by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by government is over-zealous in this cause." How much good old man never recovered the effects of hearing Re- hazard their salvation upon any other scheme of Christian minlove unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the armour of of the above remarks apply to the state of the Church at | ginald recite "Palestine;" and that his decease might | istry. righteousness on the right hand and on the left!' How the present day as fully as forty years ago, the reader be traced to the circumstance of his being present in the But when in process of time, by reason of ignorance long prelively an interest did he excite amongst those who were will judge for himself. Assuredly there does not appear theatre. This statement, however, has been contradic- vailing, many corruptions in doctrine and practice had been inbefore indifferent in the success of that great object to be an over-zeal, in many quarters, for the prosperity ted. The same year Reginald was elected fellow of All troduced into the Church; and upon the revival of letters, men which was his own heart's desire, the conversion of the of our Zion. Popery is still rampant in many of the coheathen! How did he bend the eyes and hearts of men lonies; and there seems no anxiety that it should not towards himself as the chief missionary of the East; a be so. In almost every new spaper we read of splendid high and venerable designation, which he deserved and chapels erected for the mummery of the mass, and con- Norway, Sweden, Russia, Austria, and part of Germany; abuses, the Bishops, in many places where this desire was a in which he delighted! But as he 'counted not his life vents founded in a style of the utmost magnificence, in dear unto himself, so that he might finish his course various parts of the land; while the condition of many of the northern congregations of episcopalians in Scotso, under the labours of that ministry did he sink, and in pittance, scarcely able to procure the necessaries of life, and in a country too where it is asserted that the greater suddenly called to his Lord. 'Blessed is that servant portion of the landed property is in the hands of members of the episcopal Church. Blessed be God there is Reginald Heber, the second of those eminent prelates, an increased vitality in the Church—an energy and zeal who, for a brief period, have been permitted to preside hitherto almost unknown; but the very evils referred to The Authority of God necessary for the validity of the acts of by Mr. Heber now exist, some in a most portentous form.

Reginald was entered at Brasennose in 1800. In his Wrentham, Suffolk, by whom he had Richard, of Brasen- with him. "Palestine" was read: Mr. Scott said, sity in parliament from 1821 to 1826; and secondly, account of the building of the Temple,—that no tools Mary, daughter of Cuthbert Alanson, D.D., by whom he were used in its erection." Aeber retired into a corner had the subject of this memoir, Thomas Cuthbert, and of the room, and, before the party separated, produced rous passages of Scripture which warrant and certify them: e.g., was strikingly exemplified when little more than three trance the author, seventeen years afterwards, when he years old. Travelling with his parents on a very stormy listened to the exquisite strains which poured forth unday across the wild district between Ripon and Craven, der the professor's magic touch, at the Commemoration

There is one circumstance recorded with respect to knee, said, "Do not be afraid, mamma; God will take Mr. Heber's recitation of the poem, which powerfully narily makes use of the instrumentality of man to convey his indicates the delicacy of his feelings-that careful anxiwas a source of consolation to Mrs. Heber. It testified ety not to wound the feelings of another, which was so ters of it are the instruments which he ordinarily makes use of that the heart even of this infant was under the teaching | conspicuously displayed in his general conduct, and | for this purpose. of the Holy Spirit. Happy that Christian parent whose which so beautifully sets forth the meekness and gentleprivilege it is to behold the dawnings of spiritual light ness of the Gospel. On mounting the rostrum, he saw in the mind of a beloved child, and who is warranted to two young ladies of Jewish extraction sitting in a conspicuous part of the theatre. Recollecting that some of feet day; who can trace many amiable traits of charac- the lines reflected strongly on their nation, he resolved ter to a higher source than mere natural sweetness of to soften a passage which he feared would give them disposition; and can humbly trust that those seeds of pain as he proceeded; but he could not communicate this intention to his brother, who acted as prompter; and to his own distress he was obliged torecite them as written. When he returned from the theatre, amidst only with fluency, but seemed to enter not a little into its the acclamations of his friends, he withdrew from the spirit. The Bible itself, and not an abridgment of it, circle; and his mother, going to look for him, found him on his knees in prayer. A more striking evidence of There is always danger in tampering with or mutilating the victory of his religious principles it were difficult to Whether the supplications offered were for humility, that he might not be puffed up with the praise so lavishly bestowed upon him; o whether it was the offering of a grateful heart to that God who had enabled cumstance is most interesting and instructive. How often, alas, is the bounteous Giver forgotten in the enheard praying in his own room, when he little thought that intellect is no less the gift of God than every other; the Sacraments in the congregation, before he is lawfully called himself within reach of observation. To this circum- and that there is need that, when rossessed, it should be and sent to execute the same. And those we ought to judge lawnce may in no small degree be dedicated to the promotion of the Divine glory! Would fully called and sent, which be chor

traced. His sense of entire dependence upon God, and that all whom God has thus endoved would bear in mind, of thankfulness for the mercies which he received, was that his sovereign power alone hith caused them to difdeep and almost an instinct implanted in his nature: to fer! Would that no examples were afforded of the brighthis latest hour, in joy as in sorrow, his heart was ever est genius prostituted to the basest and most malignant lifted up in thankfulness for the goodness of his Maker, of purposes, the extension of the kingdom of Satan!or bowed in resignation under his chastisements; and that every poet, having drank of the streams of life eterhis first impulse, when afflicted or rejoicing, was to fall nal, had tuned his lyre to shew orth the praises of the eternal Jehovah! "At no period," says an early friend, self and for those he loved, through the mediation of the "did his success, unparalleled then, and since, in his uni-Saviour. When only fourteen he expressed a strong de- versity career, tempt him to the assumption of any airs of superiority." In 1804 Mr. Heber lost his father, at the age of se-

venty-six. He died full of years, trusting in the Redeemer's merits as the only ground of his hope; and testifying to the last the power of vital religion to deprive death of its sting. The seene of his last hours upon earth was thus affectingly described by Reginald, in a letter to Mr. Thornton. "His days were without ease and his nights without sleep: his mind remained and delighting to recount the mercies he had experienced, and to give his children comfort and advice. The conversations, which were much more frequent than his strength could well bear, I trust in God I shall never ways find it has been more friendly to its own avaricious tigue, having for six weeks never taken off her clothes. pious. Even the piety of an Edward could not prevent talked much of the Divine Rock on which his hope was his ministers from increasing instead of rectifying those founded. The next morning he expressed a wish to reevils of which we complain. Besides, I really do in some ceive the sacrament, and bade me, in the mean time, measure doubt whether temporal governors may, with- read the prayer in our liturgy for a person at the point out sacrilege, meddle, by their own single authority, with of death. I, through my tears, made a blunder, which the revenues of the Church. This appears to have been he corrected me in from memory. He now expressed known address to Queen Elizabeth. Let, then, the not to be detained long.' Mr. Bridge (curate at Malrepresentatives of the bishops, priests, and deacons of pas) arrived; and we all together partook of the most the empire be convened, and by their advice, and with solemn communion that we can ever expect to join in in cerning this matter. But this the present temper of the eves sparkled brighter than I ever saw them. From this times renders, I fear, improbable. I am not one of those time he spoke but little, his lips moved, and his eyes years ago, and we have very great reason to be thankful the peace in which a true believer can resign his spirit to God for what we enjoy; but, really, when we have into his Creator's hand. "O Thornton, may you (after seen a bishop refused to Virginia, not as yet dismembered, many years)," adds the writer, "feel as he did then! at a time when popery had been established in Canada May the reader, when flesh is failing, be supported by

> \* " No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung; Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung.

-if we compare the magnificent temples, nay, even con- the same Almighty arm, and have the same quiet trans-

returned to reside in Oxford. M.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION: By the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, B. C. L. Chaplain in

Ordinary to the Queen.

INTRODUCTION.

Christian Ministry—Question as to the mode of conveying this Authority—Belief of the English Church, and of the Church Catholic and Primitive—Presbyterian scheme, origin of it—Congregationalist or Independent scheme—Proposed comparison of testimony, scriptural and ecclesiastical, in behalf of the three schemes respectively.

That the Christian Church is the kindom of God upon earth, and that the office of the Christian Ministers is to invite and admit men into the Church in the name of God, to convey declarations and blessings from God to the members of it, and to have the superintendence of their interests as such, are points so generally admitted, that I will not stop to dwell upon the numethe Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, touch "God hath committed unto us the ministry of reconciliation." "We are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us." "Let a man so account of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God :"-and the like. I will assume these as points already granted; or rather will confine my address to those who, in some degree or another, admit, thus much of Christian doctrine; namely; that God ordiblessings to men; and that in his Church or kingdom, the minis-

Now it is an essential and fundamental principle of every wellordered earthly kingdom, that no man may presume to exercise any public office within it, nor to act and speak in the king's name, without express warrant and commission from him, or from those whom he has empowered to grant such com Nor is it enough for any man to fancy and persuade himself that he has such a commission; the ordering, nay, the very existence of the kingdom, requires that he shall be able to adduce to others easonable proof of this; otherwise, as in the case of a magistrate, neither will the king enforce, nor even the turnkey obey, the warrants he may sign. Common reason would lead us to conclude, that if the Church is God's kingdom upon earth, the same principle must obtain in it, as essential and fundamental: and Chuch, nor to act and speak in the name of God, without express warrant and commission from him, or from those whom he has empowered to grant such commission. Accordingly, in the to receive—though I may still, unhappily, fail of leading others him to compose the poem; or probably both,—the cir- Articles of the Church of England we find it expressly laid to embrace Episcopacy—I shall have done enough, in reason, to

"It is not lawful" [ God's law is here intended] "for any man joyment of the gift! how often is the fact lost sight of, to take upon him the office of public preaching or ministering degree to promote Christian peace. n and called to this work h men who have public authority given unto them in [not by] the congregation, to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard."

> This, which is clearly set forth in the Articles of the Church of England, ever held a place among the fundamental doctrines of the Church at large; belng intended and included in the Ninth Article of the Creed, "the Holy Catholic Church," "the one Catholic and Apostolic Church." And it is generally admitministers ought to have, and it is by them generally supposed ission are derived and received, there are three distinct Ordination Service Book of the Church of England, drawn up about the middle of the sixteenth century.

"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures, and 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 evermore had in such and ambitious projects, than to consult what is just and He chid her gently for sorrowing as without hope, and reverent estimation, that no man might presume to execute any of them, except he 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. And therefore, to the intent that these orders may be continued, reverently used and esteemed, in the Church of England, no man shall be accounted the opinion of Whitgift, as we may infer from his well- some impatience for the sacrament, saying, he hoped or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, in the Church of England, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the form hereafter following, or hath had formerly

The doctrine here laid down at length, by reasons of the troubles then prevailing, was in ancient times, ere men had learned to question it, imbodied in these simple rules, which think it is in some measure better off than it was thirty him, and found his lips cold and breathless." Such is first centuries, which was for many centuries received by every one professing the faith of Christ, and which speaks of the Bishops only, having power to ordain.

"Let a Bishop be ordained by two or three Bishops: a Presbyter and a Deacon, and the rest of the Clergy, by one Bishop." Canons called Apostolical, 1, 2.

From the Apostles' times, downwards to those troublous ones clearly adduced of any one single body of Christians, in which surnamed Iscariot: and he went his way, and communed with

Souls; and in the following obtained the prize for the were led to see how different a thing Christianity had become, English essay on "the Sense of Honour." In July from what it had been instituted at the first, and received in 1805 he accompanied Mr. Thornton on a tour through the primitive ages, and became eager to reform and correct these this occupied somewhat more than a year: after this he wakened, especially in Switzerland, Germany, and Scotland, from different motives, more or less reprehensible, set themselves, against the correction. Hereupon the people, in their impatience, discarded the authority of their Bishops, and set up congregations in opposition to them; and having been joined by some of the inferioror Clergy, broached doctrines and practices, till then unknown in Christendom: namely, that the inferior Clergy had power to confer orders as well as the chief pastors; Presbyters equally with Bishops. This is the doctrine, and practice, upon this point, now received by the Lutherans in Denmark and Germany; by the Calvinists in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Hollaud; by the Presbyterians in England, Scotlaud, Ireland, and North America; and by the Wesleyan Methodis's. These all claim to have received their orders from some episcopally ordained Presbyter.

Since the setting up of this scheme, another has been broached by those who, discarding all idea of any personal succession at all, are content to believe that every collection of private Christians has sufficient power in itself to ordain its own ministers, and that such ministers, so appointed, are efficiently ordained for all the offices of the Christian ministry. This is the case with the Brownists, now called Independents, or Congregationalists; and with the Bantists, in Holland, come parts of Germany, England, and North America. Besides these, who are all agreed in reward appointment for their ministers, there are others, Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and some other small bodies, which require

none : but of these it is not intended to treat in the present paper. Circumstances in England have for the last few years occasion ed the doctrine of the Apostolic or Episcopal succession, as held by the Church of England, to be brought more under notice and sideration than it had been for some time previously. This has naturally awakened the jealousy of those who reject this does trine, and who find themselves condemned by it. Accordingly, it has been assailed in every way, and by every means: the truth of it has been openly denied and every argument been raked up, which seemed calculated to throw a doubt upon it. In short, the Church of England has fairly been put on her defence, and been called upon to allege the grounds on which she receives and maintains this doctrine. Under such circumstances, no man can be blamed, who desires, after the Apostle's instruction, "to give an answer to them that ask a reason of the hope that is in him, with meekness and fear;" accordingly I have not hesitated to comply with the request of a valued friend, to draw up a paper on the subject, as briefly and as plainly as the case will admit.

The most satisfactory course, I think, will be to state, as impartially as I can, the evidence which Scripture and ecclesiastical antiquity furnished concerning Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, and Congregationalism, respectively. If I shall succeed in showing that the testimony in favor of Episcopacy is not only incomparathat no man may presume to exercise any public office in the bly greater than can be urged in behalf of either of the other schemes, but is actually greater than can be alleged in support of many, I may say most, of the doctrines which Christians profess stop the mouths of Christians from reviling those who hold this doctrine: and so, I would hope, under God's blessing, in some

## AGENCY OF SATAN.

"Now, if any man, after considering these Scripture testimonies, be still disposed to question or deny the reality of Satanic agency in the wickedness of the world, let him hear the apostle again (Eph. ii. 1, 2,) 'And you hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins; wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience.' And if sceptics, infidels, and rationalists still persevere to ted by all persons professing the Christian religion, that their ask 'how can this power be exercised?' -- if we may not say to them, "thus speak the Scriptures,' surely we may still venture to remind that they have, commission and authority from God. But, with them that every earthly kingdom depends, under Providence, for regard to the channel or means, by which such authority and its origin, support, and continuance, upon mere opinion; yes, upon mere opinion, whether embodying itself in the form of divine, hereopinions. The Church of England, in common with nineteen ditary, or popular rights; and, however modified by the influences twentieths of the Christian world, holds, that the commission of personal interests or national prejudices, and however restrainand authority for ministering in the name of God, has been ed by the barriers of civil institutions, or repressed by the enertransmitted from the Apostles by, what is called, Episcopal gies of military power. Now, if the kingdoms of this world uccession: that is to say, that the Apostles left the power which originate in, and are sustained by, opinion, what is needed to give they had received from Christ to govern the Churches, and to the enemy a kingdom but the infusion of Satanic opinion and the preach the Gospel, and to administer the Sacraments, and to consequent prevalence of Satanic principles? What these princiordain other clergy to assist in all these duties, in the hands of a ples are our Lord has clearly stated, when he rebukes the ances certain class of chief pastors, (to whom in very early times the | tral pride of the unbelieving Jews (John viii. 44), 'Ye are of your term hishop was appropriated;) that this power and commission father the devil, and the lasts of your father ye will do: he was a has been handed down in the Church from their time until now, murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because by Bishops ordaining Bishops; and that none who have not re- there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of ceived Episcopal ordination are lawful ministers of the Church, his own: for he is a liar and the father of it.' From these words or warranted to perform any acts in the name, and with the au- we learn that Satanic opinion and principles resolve themselves thority of God. This is clearly expressed in the preamble to the into the origination, approval, use, and ownership of any falsehood, whilst all Satanic influence and practices tend to, and terminate in, personal or public injuries. "Such is the account the Scriptures give of Satan's kingdom in

this world-a kingdom co-extensive with the limits of fallen humanity. For false opinions of God's worship and erroneous systems of human duty exercise an almost unbounded influence in. civil and religious concerns, while false representations of indivisdual conduct or public affairs-false at one time by suppression, at another by invention-are often the grand levers by which the inert mass of society is put in motion, and the powers by which the motion continues to be preserved. It is melancholy but instructive to take a moral survey of the world, and then to ask ourselves, 'If falsehood were taken away what would we have left behind?' Banish falsehood from the shrines of heathen idolatry, extract it from the feignings of Mahometan imposture, expel it from the figments of Romish superstition, reject it from the brotherhood of a worldly partisanship, renounce it in the intercourses of refinement and civilization, and let the intellectual chemist tell us what remains. Alas! alas! the world, by reason of falsehood, not only lieth in wichedness (1 John v. 19), but as the words imply, it lieth in the wicked one-asleep in his darkness, resting on who cry 'The Church is in danger!' on the contrary, I were raised upwards. He blessed us again: we kissed formed part of the code of discipline of the Church in the three his bosom, encircled in his arms, bound in his fetters, and condemned in his rebellion.

"Let it not for a moment be supposed, that the enemy hath no mode of access to, or intercourse with the world, but through the secondary influence of his offspring, falsehood. The word of God. clearly shows that his access may be personal, and his entrance direct. Let one awful example suffice; and, at the fearful recital. 'let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.' In the which formed the era of the Reformation, no instance can be Gospel (Luke xxii. 3) we read—'Then entered Satan into Judas. them. And they were glad, and covenanted to give him money; and he promised, and sought opportunity to betray him.'

"But that, independent of an actual entrance, Satan possesses the power of suggestion ; - and that, from such suggestions, may originate great and disastrous events, even to whole kingdoms, is evident from what is related (1 Chron. xxi. I, 7, 14)-'And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel; and God was displeased with the thing; therefore he smote Israel. So the Lord sent pestilence upon Israel; and there fell of Israel seventy thousand men.' The philosophical cause of a pestilence may be sought in the food, the raiment, the habits, the employments, intercourses, or mental condition of the people; or it may be assigned to the atmosphere, or the exhalations of the earth: nor are we disposed to deny the influence of any, or all of these causes; still the word of God discovers a cause beyond them,—the is scattered and poor, and where the building of an apmalice of a seducing, provoking enemy, -and the judgment of an offended God."-Dr. Cooke.

### THE EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton) used to say, that no such written evidence of acts so remote existed as the four Gospels; that they would be good evidence in a court of justice, and before a common jury. When the difference of the narrative of the same events was objected, Mr. Dunning said, let two persons relate the circumstances of the battle of Minden, one just coming from the battle, and one who was equally present at the battle, and related it ten years afterwards, and reconcile them if you can. Mr. Fox said that Dunning had the strongest head of any lawyer within his memory. - Circumstantial Details of the last moments of Fox.

That Jesus Christ lived, died, rose from the dead, and ascended into heaven, are facts established by better historical testimony, than that Alexander fought Darius, conquered Persia, and passed Into India. But on the resurrection of Christ all our hopes as men, and our obligations as Christians, are founded. And if we have as great, or greater reason to believe that fact, than we have to believe almost any fact recorded in history, we shall act irrationally, and, in a matter of such high concern, foolishly and culpably, if we withhold our assent to it; and if we do assent to it, our duty is obvious .- Bishop Watson.

#### THE CHURCH.

### COBOURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1840.

We were only prevented by want of room from commenting in our last number upon the excellent and appropriate article which then appeared on our first page, on "the Management of Income;" which, though written for and more particularly adapted to the meridian of England, contains suggestions, expressed in a simple and impressive manner, which cannot but be valuable in any country. We have, on more than one occasion, directed the attention of our readers to this important but not sufficiently regarded subject; and we have endeavoured to impress it upon all as a Christian duty, not simply to meet those claims upon our benevolence which may be peculiar and prominent,-which thrust themselves, as it were, impressively and irresistibly before us. -but to render the contribution of our worldly means for the welfare of our fellow-men, and collaterally for for the present, conclude our observations .the glory of God, a more than casual or incidental thing, -something, in short, that is fixed, established, and sys-

We might indeed dilate with no little profit upon the first part of the duty here alluded to,-that of contributing to obvious necessities, of meeting those claims which present themselves forcibly and affectingly to our sympathies. It is unhappily not always the case that obligations which are positive and not to be mistaken, are scrupulously and religiously fulfilled: on the contrary, there is scarcely any complaint more common than the disappointment experienced from the non-fulfilment of engagements touching the ministrations of the sanctuary and the propagations of the Gospel. Whether it be the minister's stipend which is to be made up-or those small incidental expenses which are requisite to maintain the decent appointments of the sanctuary-or the trifling amount required to be contributed, according indeed to positive stipulation, in order to secure the privilege of a seat in the house of God,-there is often an amount of trouble and inconvenience and disappointment sustained in the collection of such dues, which very much reduces their actual benefit. We are aware that this slight species of what may be termed voluntary taxation, is often thus irregularly discharged in consequence of the very smallness of its amount; if the obligation were weightier, it would perhaps be better remembered, and it may be, more punctually fulfilled.

We would, however, very earnestly call the attention of our fellow-Christians to the duty of scrupulousness and exactness even in these apparently trivial matters: by a departure from it, not only is inconvenience sustained, but a general disorganization frequently arises. the mischiefs of which are more widely diffused than is perhaps usually apprehended. If the stipend of a minister, for example, is not regularly paid, he is compelled to fail in many engagements for the fulfilment of which he depended upon the good faith of his own lawful debtors; and he is driven to the humiliation, afflicting to every honourable mind but distressful especially to the Christian, of violating his word and breaking his

And how often do we hear complaints of the difficulty and trouble experienced in the collection of pew-rents and other similar charges; and of how great an inconvenience is the want of punctuality in such matters very frequently the cause! The whole economy of the tabernacle is by such means deranged: not only are its proper ministers, but all its inferior servants involved in the effects of the disorganization; and dishonour thrown, indirectly, upon the sanctuary itself and upon Him in whose cause it is erected. In such matters, then, we would urge all Christians not merely to more thought fulness and consideration, but to the most rigid and the most scrupulous punctuality, -as that in which not only the comfort and the advantage of the servants of the altar are concerned, but in which the honour of God himself may be said to be involved.

But this is not all which it is our present design, in offering these remarks, to urge upon the consideration of Christians. They should feel it a solemn obligation to devote statedly and permanently a portion of their worldly substance to the service and glory of that God to whom they owe it all; which is to be done by benefiting, as circumstances may offer, the souls or bodies of their fellow-men. To provide for the indigent and the helpless sick,—to assist in sustaining those institutions which are designed for the support of the orphan, and the care of the afflicted and infirm, is a duty to which no Christian heart can be insensible. And it is certainly not less a religious obligation to have regard to the spiritual as well as bodily necessities of our fellow-creatures,-to contribute something regularly and permanently, in proportion to our means, to the propagation of religious truth either by the dissemination of God's holy Word, or by the support of missionaries engaged in diffusing its solemn lessons.

We are painfully sensible of the justice of the remark often made, that the spirit of "Mammon" is the great hane of the present generation; that the spirit of speculation, yes and of the covetousness which gives rise to it, is so widely and intimately diffused even amongst the

the chief priests and captains how he wight betray (Jesus) unto professedly Christian body, that as little of their worldly every man and every child of common sense must see at means as of their care and attention can be extorted in aid of higher purposes and holier objects! "Set on foot," is not a necessary condition of loyalty to the Queen her equal to the revenues of kingdoms are quickly obtained; but ask the means of teaching the perishing poor the way of salvation, and you might as well ask some men for their life's blood."

If we were called upon to specify the objects to which, independent of local claims, the bounty of Churchmen might be beneficially directed, we should mention most decidedly the duty of assisting in the erection of churches in remote, and unprovided places where the population the Wesleyan Methodists in England! Both these papers propriate house of prayer is so often the forerunner and even the cause of the settlement of a resident pastor amongst them. And until ministers of the Church can be supplied in greater proportion to the spiritual wants of the country than at present there is a prospect of, we dical principles are more consonant to the sympathies and would urge upon all the members of our communion the duty and the importance of contributing towards the support of those itinerant Missionaries, from whose services the happiest results have already flowed, -in the maintenance of the principles of the Church and the practice of true religion in quarters where otherwise they would speedily have been forgotten. In order, too, to strengthen the hands of these and all other labourers in our cause, it is highly essential to place upon a more effectual footing than at present exists in this Province, that excellent Society which has for its object the diffusion of Christian Knowledge,-by distributing in larger abundance the Word of God, the Book of Common Prayer, and those humble but useful tracts which inculcate as well the principles of the Church as those practical duties which it is the object of all preaching and reading to promote. Churchmen, instead of being backward in contributing their means towards the advancement of these grand and holy objects, should rather rejoice that the channels are open for so profitable an employment of their Christian bounty; and esteem it a privilege rather than a hardship that such appeals are made to them for promoting the honour of Almighty God, and the best-the eternal interests of their fellow-men.

We alluded some weeks ago to the impressive manner in which this subject is treated by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Western New York, in a Pastoral Letter to his clergy and their respective congregations. This zealous prelate recommends the expediency of monthly collections in aid of Missionary and similar objects; and it naked view of the matter, we should suppose that his ophas struck us very forcibly that this would be a plan for sustaining our Christian Knowledge and Travelling Missionary Societies, much simpler and perhaps in nost cases more effectual than by a specific contribution to be raised from door to door. We throw out the suggestion, however, rather to invite consideration than to re- cerned. Remembering, as we do, the noble and vigocommend any immediate action upon it; pre-supposing rous stand made by Mr. Hagerman on all occasions in in either case the willingness of every congregation to contribute, according as God has prospered them, for ends so sacred and desirable. But we shall give the excellent Bishop's own words, and with them we shall,

"The simplicity of this plan of collections constitutes an ad-The simplicity of this plan of confections constitutes an additional enforcement of its claims. The Convention here proposes no religious machinery, no organization beyond the existing arrangements of every parish. It invokes the liberality of all, both rich and poor, according to their several ability. It calls upon very congregation in union with it, to unite in this effort of Chrisian benevolence and duty. The mite of the poor, and the abundance of the wealthy here flow together to swell the stream of good. It creates seasons of beneficence for the whole Diocese, when the recollection that other brethren, some perhaps of feebler means, are opening their souls to the visitation of mercy, and their humble treasures to the cause of God, may excite and stimulate our own zeal and liberality.

"This plan of monthly collections commends itself to your approbation on another ground. It carries out the great principle of systematic charity, according as God prospers us, sanctioned by St. Paul; and which ecclesiastical history informs us was in primitive times the great means of sustaining the Church in periods of want and woe. Commended as it is by its Scriptural and primitive character, we may add that the moral value of habituating your own minds and those of your children to a practical interest in these important objects of the Church, cannot be too highly estimated, or too urgently enforced. It is thus, as one means that the pervading and absorbing influence of the world upon the soul will be counteracted; and the overwhelming monopoly of its best affections by things that are seen and temporal be arrested, and dissolved. It will be a monthly season of practical thanksing to God for His varied mercies-a set day to open your hands wide unto your poorer brethren in the land. Order and sys-tem are characteristics of all the appointments of Divine Wisdom. They mark the career of hls physical agents-of the sun that rules the day, and of the moon and stars that govern the night .-They signalize His spiritual and moral arrangements, and one of the formal injunctions of an inspired Apostle is, "Let every thing be done decently and in order." Our plan brings into the exer-Our plan brings into the exercise of our benevolence this wise and hallowed principle, and aims to excite in the heart and conscience, not any fitful and transient emotions of charity, but that abiding sense of obligation which is the only security for a permanent and faithful discharge of the duty of giving to the cause of God."

We consider the Christian Guardian so very poor a standard either in divinity or politics, -so meagre in the one and so warped and mischievous in the other.-that we pay very little regard to those violent ebullitions in which it so usually indulges against our humble selves. We are therefore not concerned to notice the fierce assaults upon us contained in its number of the first of January,-not a very courteous or Christian salutation, by the way, at the commencement of a New Year, -further than to expose the most dishonest and disingenuous manner in which, in commenting on the masterly Charge of the Bishop of Exeter, he has spoken of his Excellency Sir George Arthur. We stated, in correspondence with the terms of the Charge, that while in Van Diemen's Land, it was in vain that Sir George Arthur pressed upon the Government the extension of the Established Church, and reminded them that the basis of all civil subordination and public prosperity was a deeply grafted and constraining principle of religion. It suited the purpose, however, of the Editor of the Guardian very adroitly to shift the scene to Canada, and even to adduce us as authority for asserting that, in an underhand and dishonest way, Sir George Arthur was urging the extension of the Church in this Colony, at the very moment that he was professing liberality to all other denominations, and apparently recommending the settlement of the Reserves upon what is termed a liberal basis! Such is the line of argument pursued by the Guardian in order to blacken the character of an excellent Governor and a worthy and religious man; -a line of argument by which none of our readers could by possibility be blinded, but,-what he desired as its effect,-would be received as truth by his own.

We profess to know nothing whatever of what Sir George Arthur may have said or written in regard to the claims of the Church of England in Upper Canada: we merely stated, upon the authority of a public document, what he did in this behalf in Van Diemen's Land: to that alone we referred; but the Editor of the Guardian would have his readers to understand that it was in Upper Canada in which these things were done; and accordingly, -with what Christian propriety the world will judge,he deduces the fact that Sir George Arthur was secretly labouring for the establishment and "domination" of the Church here, and even writing Despatches to that effect, while professing a desire to settle the Clergy Reserve Question on the broadest basis!

We shall pause but for a moment longer to express for the hundredth time the simple, naked fact, -of which

once the force,—that support of the Queen's Minister says the author alluded to at the commencement of this self. It is our very loyalty to our gracious Sovereign article, "a speculation for increasing wealth, -wild and which makes us desire their removal from her Councils; extravagant though the scheme may be,-and sums and as good subjects, as sound Protestant Christians, we renew our prayers that this may be a consummation not much longer postponed. If we misconstrue our duty in impugning the Christian integrity and Constitutional principles of Lord Melbourne and his associates, we err in company not only with the London Record, which speaks the sentiments of a very considerable portion of the evangelical Clergy in the mother country, but in company also with the London Watchman, the organ of are to the full as earnest as ourselves in pointing out the | in a large portion of the community must prove the unconstitutional course which is pursued by the present advisers of the Crown, and the discouragements which, on every opportunity, they are inflicting upon the Protestant Established religion of the land. That Whig-Rafeelings of the Editor of the Guardian than the conservative sentiments promulgated by his Wesleyan contemporary in England, it needed not his own late avowal to assure us: the democratical and levelling bias of his writings could never be mistaken; and were we to assert that, with all the violence and all the wickedness of the Colonial Advocate and its successor the Constitution, the political poison which those papers were the agents of diffusing was less destructive because less insinuating than what for many years had been propagated by the Guardian, we should be sustained in our opinion by a vast majority of the loyal and intelligent portion of the

> The very excellent and eloquent Speech of Mr. Attorney General Hagerman on the subject of the Union of the Provinces, we have the highest satisfaction in transferring to our columns from the Toronto Patriot of the 3rd instant; and we rejoice to perceive that in discussing the principle of that dangerous measure, the learned gentleman's opinions are so much in consonance with our own. After the principle of the Union, in opposition to his earnestly expressed views, was carried, Mr. Hagerman, it appears, felt himself at liberty to support the Government view of the details; and, for our vn part-though we do not profess a very minute acquaintance with all the rules and proprieties of statesmanship-we cannot discern any particular inconsistency in the course thus pursued by that gentleman. Upon a position to the measure of Government in the first instance—at the very threshold,—was proof enough of his independence and exposed him to the consequences which, in the Despatch of Lord John Russell, were so seasonably promulgated for the information of all conwhich the interests of the Established Church are concerned, and that it is solely on account of his zealous and conscientious advocacy of those principles that he is sought to be sacrificed on the shrine of radical and revolutionary bate, we shall be very slow indeed to believe any thing to the damage of his public honour and his political consistency.

On Monday last, pursuant to notice, a Message was transmitted to the Legislature from his Excellency the Governor General on that long agitated and embarrassing question, the Ciergy Reserves ;-a question, which, it was fondly beleved, was finally disposed of in May last, by the measure of re-investment, but which, with a strange fatuity we must call it, is now thrown back into an arena where the conflict upon it is sure to be the most violent, and the final result, either as regards the public interest or private expectation, the least satisfactory. We cannot exactly predict what will be the ter-

mination of the queston as now proposed, though there is not a little probability that -with the potent influences which can now be brought to bear upon the subject—it will be disposed of as summarily as was the project of the Union of the Provinces. The plan suggested may, however, experience some modification even in the Prowill be raised in opposition to a scheme of spoliation so uniust and unconstitutonal.

We dare not hope, from the temper of the House or from the spirit of the Message itself, that a "just regard will be paid to the objects for which this property was destined;" objects so clearly defined in the Act which appropriates the Reserves, that the time-serving advocates of the various schemes of spoliation which have been devised, could never bring themselves to deny that their arguments had no foundation in law, or justice, or any great public principle, but rested solely upon that wretched expediency which, it is to be feared, would uphold infidelity to-day or true religion to-morrow acording as selfish interests might prompt; which would, either through flattery or intimidation, abandon the most sacred obligations; and which, it is to be apprehended, would, under any sufficient temptation, sacrifice our present monarchical form of government-of which the best upport is the Established Church-for any shade of nixed or pure democracy which the pressure of the times night recommend to their acceptance.

We are disposed to make every allowance for the misapprehensions to which the want of local knowledge may have exposed his Excellency the Governor General; otherwise we should scarcely abstain from a smile in oberving so grave an allusion to "the state of society and of the feelings which have grown up in this province and in the legislature upon the question" of the Clergy Reserves :- a state of society and an acrimony of feeling of which Whig-Radical conciliation and "liberality" has een the fostering cause, and which has begotten the lively expectation amongst those who profess to be their supporters of being very speedily rid of the incumbrance of British supremacy!

It is proposed in the bill which has been transmitted to the Legislature, to concede to the Church of England about one-fourth of the property, the whole of which is believed to be legally or constitutionally her own ;whose exclusive claim has never been set aside by any lawful or competent tribunal; and which, if there be anything erroneous in her construction of the law which appropriates it, she has ever expressed her willingness to submit for adjudication to those who are properly qualified to decide the question.

The settled system with the present administration of heavy blows and great discouragements' to the National Church is studiously persevered in, in the present scheme. Not only is there no recognition of the principle of an Established Church, which is part and parcel of our constitution; but that Church is, in this Colony, designed to be placed lower in the scale of government bounty then even her present number of members in the Province would point out to be reasonable or just. And more than this by apportioning one half of the whole reservation to every form of sectarianism and dissent, a premium is positively held out not only to the propagators of religious error, but in many cases to the disseminators of sedition and republicanism!

the inhabitants of Upper Canada in 1804 or in 1840 were alone to benefit by this reservation; or whether it is reasonable or just that, in a Colony whose population is in a great measure to be filled up from the Mother Country, any legislation upon this religious property should contemplate merely the inhabitants at present resident in the country, and should not have reference to the religious character of the population in the Mother country from which these supplies are to be drawn?-With this view of the subject, we may ask how far it is equitable or decent to reckon the claims of the Church of England population at one-fourth of the whole?

Independent of the injustice towards the Church of England which this proposition contemplates, and which source of a deep and abiding dissatisfaction, it is not hard to detect in the general details of the Bill the elements of perpetual strife and animosity. The system of division proposed to be made of the residuary half of the Reserves will lead to a perpetual conflict betwixt the minor sects and their chief rival the Methodists, or to subordinate contentions amongst themselves. Jealousies will be awakened-chicanery on the broadest scale resorted to-religious peace will be banished, and Gospel purity remain but a name.

We gladly republish from the Patriot the account of the late public examination of that excellent institution UPPER CANADA COLLEGE; and are rejoiced to perceive that the reputation it so deservedly acquired under the management of the estimable Dr. Harris, is so well sustained under the direction of its present accomplished Principal.

#### From the Toronto Patriot.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORON-To .- On Tuesday last, an Address, numerously and respectably signed, was presented to the Lord Bishop, by his parishioners The Address was read by the Attorney General, and his Lordship's reply was delivered in an impressive manner. In that part of it which so touchingly alludes to his recent domestic bereavement, the feelings of the father prevailed; and the tremulous tones of his lordship's utterance sufficiently showed how deeply the loss of his daughter had affected him.

His Lordship was attired in his full Episcopal robes, and was attended by his Chaplains, the Rev. Messrs. Grassett and Scadding. The following is the Address, with his Lordship's Reply :-To the Honorable and Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, D. D., &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, mem bers of the Established Church of England, beg leave to express to your Lordship our unfeigned and heartfelt congratulations on your appointment to the Diocese of this Province, and the sincere pleare we have felt on your assumption of the sacred duties of you

sure we have telt on your assumption of the sacred duties of your Bishoprick, on the occasion of your installation.

The untiring zeal and eminent piety with which you have discharged the duties of Pastor and Rector of this place, for so many years, have won the affection and respect of your numerous parishioners; and although your exertions in your sacred calling have not been limited to this city and neighbourhood, yet, having better opportunities to observe the exertions made by you for the bitants, we sincerely rejoice that it has pleased our gracious Queen to select you as the first Bishop of this loyal Province.

Under your watchful superintendence, we confidently believe that the prosperity of our Church will be maintained and advanced, and that true Religion and Piety will be cherished and pro-In concluding our Address, we earnestly pray that the Divine

Author of all good will long preserve and bless you, and prosper all your undertakings in His holy cause.

Toronto, U. C., Dec., A. D., 1839.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, Members of the Established Church of England.

Your kind congratulations, my friends and parishioners, on my ppointment to the diocese of this noble Province, and the warm terest you take in my assumption of the important duties which imposes, are dear to me.

Nearly twenty-eight years have passed away since my transla-

tion from Cornwall to this Parish. At that time the population scarcely exceeded fourteen hundred souls, of which about one half were members of our communion, and now when the City numbers more than twelve thousand, our proportion continues nearly the same, and forms the largest congregation in the Province.
You cannot therefore be surprised to learn that, though raised by
Divine Providence to a higher office in the Church, it is a great vincial Legislature; and in the Imperial Parliament, it is a great consolation to me to know that the happy connexion, which has is by no means unreasonable to anticipate, that some voice The proof of love and affection, which you are now pleased to

The proof of love and affection, which you are now pleased to confer upon me, derives peculiar interest, from your having had the kindness to accompany it with your approbation of my past labours—labours which owed much of their success to your cheerful concurrence, and unwearied assistance. Never have I known or heard of a congregation more ready to support their Pastor in every good work of charity and mercy than that of St. James', and the attachment to our spiritual establishment, which your recent exertions have manifested, challenge a comparison with the most devoted Parish in the Church Catholic.

levoted Parish in the Church Catholic.

When I mentioned to my friends in England the alacrity and zeal with which you came forward to restore from its ashes your beautiful Church, and, that you had determined with the divine blessing, to complete one still more splendid within a short year; they were greatly astonished and feelingly sympathised in my ardour, when I exclaimed in the fulness of my he people like my people"—and am I not justified when I look at the Church in which we have again worshipped, and think of the marks of affection and esteem with which collectively and individually you have so long honoured me? And I bless God, that proofs of a kindred spirit pervading Churchmen, are daily accumulating from all parts of the Province; our people are everywhere uniting to build Churches, and to make preparations for resident clergymen, and with the warmest gratitude do I state, that the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, which, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of establishing and keeping up the pure ministration of our Apostolic Church in this Colony from its first settlement, has relved to add twenty Missionaries to the number which she already supports among us.

hstanding the kind terms in which you are pleased to speak of the happy results which you anticipate from my watchful superintendence of this Diocese, I am too conscious of my deficienes not to feel that I am but little qualified to sustain the burther which Providence has laid upon me, and yet assured of your cordial support and candid judgment of my infirmities, I look forward with gathering hope, in humble dependence upon strength from above, to be able to do something towards carrying the blessings of the Gospel through the ministrations of the Church into every Township in the Province.

We are fallen upon times when it becomes the duty of every true Church-man to act in favour of his religion with boldness unity, and concert; and though his weapons are not carnal but spiritual, they ought ever to be ready for the combat. Of such ity the Bishop is naturally the centre to ensure that steadiness of object, vigor of exertion and moral perseverance, which are so requisite to command ultimate success

More than ever is our Church called upon as the Church Militant, to prepare her faithful soldiers for their spiritual warfare, and against her enemies in that holy discipline and firm array which primitive truth and order enable her to maintain, and bear ing before her the glorious banner of the Cross, which never fails to prove triumphant. That this course is not merely necessary, but the only safe one for the Church to take is abundantly evident, from the melancholy spectacle which the Protestant part of the christian world at this moment exhibits.

Instead of living in unity and peace within itself, it is split into ndless divisions agreeing in nothing but in their enmity to the glorious temple of our glorious established Church. Some desire to demolish her exterior wall, so that men of every shade, character, and opinion might leap over the ruins; others would divide the sacred space within her bulwarks into a multitude of little chambers and separate compartments without the slightest inter-course one with another. But it is the duty of Churchmen to reserve the walls of our Zion firm, and entire, and to throw down e miserable partitions which ignorance and bigotry seek to introduce, that the Church of England may continue to stand forth in Upper Canada as she does in every quarter of the globe, the imregnable fortress of the Protestant principles of the Reformation on the one hand, and the uncompromising denouncer of those no velties in faith and practice or. the other, by which her opponents are disgraced and enslaved. It is her glory to breathe the true We have neither time nor space to enter into a minute dissection of the Bill now before the Legislature; but

we would pause to ask whether it was understood that Churches, and to inculcate among her children, unanimity and brotherly love, and that charity and forbearance towards all who differ from her which our Saviour enjoins, however deplorable their

errors or bitter their provocations.

Permit me again to thank you for this mark of your affection and esteem, it administers to me sweet comfort under severe domestic affliction. My Episcopate has commenced in tears, but I trust in God it will prosper and close in joy, and earnestly do I pray that nothing may be allowed to weaken your union or to dish your affection for our beloved Church; and while you sta up firmly in her defence, and employ her holy ministrations in orking out your own salvation, seek I beseech you to extend them by every means in your power to the remotest settlements of

And may the God of peace who brought again from the dead the Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of Souls, stablish, settle, and make you perfect. JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, December 31, 1839.

#### For the Church, LAY READING.

Mr. Editor,-What can be done to supply the spiritual wants of the destitute members of our communion dispersed throughout the townships of this Diocese, and to prevent their estrangement from the Church of their ancestors? This is a question that must often propose itself to every zealous Churchman, whether he be lay or clerical, on witnessing the serious and encreasing injury the cause of genuine religion sustains from the want of an adequate supply of Clergymen. It is pleasing to observe the generous terest felt by many of our friends in England in our behalf, and thankful ought we to be to a gracious Providence for the proofs we have received of their Christian benevolence; but notwithstanding all that has been done, the means of religious instruction are utterly insufficient. The consequence is, that many who are cut off from the means of grace are either fast lapsing into indifference, if not irreligion, or falling victims to that jesuitical system of proselyting, which is so industriously and successfully pursued by our enemies. The exertions of these wily adversaries were never greater, nor perhaps more successful than at present; and I really think some general measure ought to be adopted by the Church, with a view to induce our people to adhere to their principles, and to defeat the designs of the adversary; many of whom never perceive their error, (having no spiritual guide to warn them of it,) till they are so far committed, that they are ashamed or afraid to retract, in consequence of the persecution that would await them.

As I am sure none of the Brethren are more sensible of the vants of our people, or more disposed to promote any plan calculated to meet them than yourself, I send you the following suggestion, and if you think it worthy of notice, you may bring it under the consideration\* of the Church generally. Some of the Brethren might improve upon it, and I am sure our good Bishop would sanction its going into operation if convinced of its prac-

It has occurred to me that Clergymen situated like myself, with everal unprovided townships in their neighbourhood having a num ber of Church families in each, might establish in the different settlements a system of lay-reading that would be productive of very beneficial results. The plan I would propose is this: Let the Clergyman visit the different townships, and after ascertaining the number of Church families in each neighbourhood, arrange with them as to the place most convenient to assemble, and select from those that would attend two or more of the most pious and intelligent, who would undertake alternately to read the service, advancement of the spiritual welfare and general happiness of all classes throughout the country than any other portion of its inhaevery Sunday, and the Burial Service when no clergyman could be procured. These associations should be under the direction of the nearest Clergyman, who should visit them statedly, to preach, lminister the Sacraments, or discharge any other Clerical duties. When properly established these meetings might afford openings r good in a variety of ways :-

1. They would supply our people in every destitute neighbourhood with a substitute for those privileges which so many only learn to value when deprived of them; and even if these services (as perhaps would occasionally be the case) were conducted in a homely manner, I am sure they would be much more orderly and quite as edifying as the crude and noisy effusions of many of those selfonstituted preachers who abound in the country. Indeed, Mr. Editor, we may confidently trust that our blessed Lord would fulfil in the most gracious manner his cheering promise even to two or three of the humblest backwoodsmen assembled on the Saboath in their log shanty, to worship the God of their fathers in the way authorized by the Church.

2. They would insure the right observance of the Sabbath, and put a stop in a great degree to that pernicious system of "gadding about" to hear every itinerant that comes, -which tends so generally to unsettle without improving men's minds, alienating them from the Church of their Fathers, and not unfrequently poisoning them against the institutions of the country.

3. Again, Churchmen assembling in this way (even though their numbers were small) would have their faith and principles refreshed and strengthened, and they would stir one another up to be more active in the cause of Christ and His Church. Every member would insensibly acquire a livelier interest in his neighbour's temporal and spiritual welfare, and thus the whole body would be knit together in love. The very opposition of their ene mies (and opposition they must expect) would have the effect of stimulating them in their christian course; and they would by this means "come out from among" their pretended friends but real enemies, and "be separate." By becoming a distinct people is the only way we can maintain our Church principles, and prevent our people from becoming imbued with that disaffected and latitudinarian spirit which at present is working such havor in the Christian world.

4. As each of the places of meeting would in all probability form a nucleus for a future congregation, great care should be ts ken in selecting a site for a Church, Parsonage, and Burial-grout and they might be stimulated by the prospect of being provided with, a Church and Clergyman at no distant day. To the children should be paid every attention. It would also be advisable, where ever practicable, to have week-day schools maintained by churchmen Sunday Schools should be established; sacred music cultivated; Lending Libraries, composed of books and tracts illustrating the doctrines and discipline of the Church, might be formed, to which should be added, for gratuitous distribution among the poorer members, a few copies of "The Church,"—that all our people may be rooted and built up in the truths and doctrines they profess; and lastly, Bibles and Prayer-books should be supplied at a cheap rate for those who can purchase, and distributed among those who cannot; and every facility afforded to confirm and edify them all in our common faith.

The pious Churchman in the wilderness, although wearied with waiting for a pastor of his own Church, would no longer, as last resource, connect himself with those who are enemies to institutions he reveres, but with all the weight of his influence and example, would uphold the assembly of his brethren in own vicinity; whilst his careless neighbour (ceasing to imagine that because he had no spiritual guide of his own he was exempt from all restraint,) would no longer live as he pleased, but be influenced by the example of his neighbours and be won by their good con-

I have endeavoured to enumerate a few of the openings for good, and some of the advantages that, with the Divine blessing, would flow from the efficient operation of this system in the rious destitute neighbourhoods; but they can only be developed in their full extent by the plan being put into operation. I am confident, that in every settlement of Church people, there is sufficient with ficient piety, zeal and intelligence to carry it into effect, and it only requires a little admonition on the part of the Clergy to prevail with competent persons to engage in it. The system will work well; and you and your readers have had abundant proof of it from instances stated in your paper. I have no doubt the practice of the pr tice already prevails in the destitute parts of the Province to a greater extent than is generally supposed. And if those pious individuals who are engaged in this labour of love would send you

\* We hope to do so shortly .- ED.

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a brief account of their success, I am sure it would satisfactorily prove that "God is with them," and others would be led to "go and do likewise." So far as the Clergy are concerned I am confident they would cheerfully perform any additional labour which the operation of this system would impose upon them. To the Travelling Missionary it would be of essential service, for by condensing our labours it would materially increase their usefulness.

We live in extraordinary times, and must resort to extraordinary means to meet the emergency; and the most careless observer must perceive that the time for strenuous exertions has arrived, and as we have now a Bishop of our own, who has always been most indefatigable in promoting the Redeemer's kingdom, and is at all times ready to sanction any safe and judicious measure for its extension, I am sure we need but go forth in faithful, humble dependence upon the Lord, and "in the power of his might," to ensure his blessing on our unworthy endeavours.

I remain, dear Sir, your humble brother,

December, 1839.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A T a Public Examination, held on Dec. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, the following rewards of merit were

adjudged :-HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S

PRIZES. 1. Classics and Mathematics, Helliwell J. 2. Classics, - 3. Mathematics, Boulton H. J. Mc Leod D. COLLEGE PRIZES AND HONOURS. Head Monitor, Helliwell J.

I. PRIZES. 1. Patton J. 2. Cosens S. Scripture, Grammar, Greek 1. Bergin D. Latin English Essay, O'Hara R.

Drawing (Figure or Landscape) Good Conduct (Boarding House) Wells F. Read D. For diligence and proficiency in Classics, DURING THE YEAR.

Classics, DURING THE YEAR.

The Proposed AT THE EXAMINA-7th Form, Helliwell J. Helliwell J.

Read D. Weller W.

McLeod D.

Macaulay J. J.

Cameron M. C.

Jessopp H. B. Wilkes C.

Second Class

Crooks A.

Stayner S.

Logie A.

Moore J.

Hagerman J. O'Hara W.

Williamson T.

Crooks D.

Stayner S. 5th " Connolly J. O'Hara W. Partial Class. 3d Form, Cameron M. C. 2d "Cosens S. 1st "Wilkes C Wilkes C. Preparatory School. Monro J.

II. HONOURS. First Class. 7th Form, Boulton H. Stanton J. Connolly J. Robinson C. Partial Wells A. Class Vidal W. Class McDonald R. 3rd Sadleir C. Wickson A. Knowles H. Preparatory School.

Bostwick A. THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES. McLeod D.\* Good Conduct Vidal W.

Cameron M. C. Disqualified for receiving the prize, as he had obtained it last SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

## LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

Homer, Odyss, B. ix. Virgil, Georgics, B. iv.-Demosthenes, Olydthiae, i. Cicero, Oration for Ligarius. Arithmetic. Algebra. Euclid, B. I, II, III, IV, Def. v. and vi. Trigonometry. Logarithms. Conic Sections. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose &

SENIOR DIVISION. 7th Form.

Greek, (Sophocles, Œdipus Rex) viva voce and on paper. Latin (Horace, Odes, B. I. and iv.) viva voce and on paper. Natural Philosophy, Logie, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, &c., French, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective, Public Reading.

6th Form. Greek (Homer, Iliad, B. I.) viva voce and on paper Latin (Virgil, Æneid, B. I,) viva voce and on paper. Ancient History, Geogr. and Antiq., Euclid, Algebra, French, Geometrical drawing and Perspective, Public

5th Form. Greek, (Lucian, portion of) viva voce and on paper. Latin, (Sallust, portion of) viva voce and on paper. Ancient History, Geogr. and Antiq., Euclid, Algebra, French, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective, Public

Reading, Writing. Greek, (Delectus, portion of) Latin, (Ovid, Metamorphoses portion of) viva voce and on paper. Latin and Greek Exercises, History, Euclid, Algebra, French,

Arithmetic, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective, Public Reading, Writing. Partial Class. Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, &c. French, Arith-

metic, Geography, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective, Maps, Public Reading, Writing. JUNIOR DIVISION. 3rd Form.

Greek, (Accidence) Latin, Phædrus, B. iv.) Latin Exercises, History, French, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Geometrical Drawing and Perspective, Public Reading, Writing. 2nd Form.

Latin (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of,) Latin Exerci-Scs, History, French, Arithmetic, Geography, Public Reading, Writing, Spelling. 1st Form.

Latin (Corderius, portion of,) Latin Exercises, History, Arithmetic, Public Reading, Writing, Spelling. Preparatory School.

Latin (Accidence), Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling. JOHN McCAUL, Principal, U. C. College.

December 23d, 1839. N. B. Vacation will end on Monday, 7th January. The following papers are requested to copy the above:—Quebec-fercury, Montreal Herald, Church and Cobourg Star, London azette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

## Civil Antelligence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM FRANCE.

THE CHARLES CARROLL-FROM HAVRE. By the ship Charles Carroll, Capt. Russell, from Havre, we have our regular files of Paris papers to the latest date, and our correspondent's letter was closed late on the evening of November 23.— The letter was closed late on the evening of The letter from our Havre correspondent is of the date of November 24

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, November 23, 1839. The intervals between the Parliamentary sessions generally af-ford so little matter of political interest, that we are never surised at finding the merest trifles magnified into themes of stupenous import. Thus it is with a recent visit of the Duke de Boreaux to a finding dynasty seem aux to Rome; which the adherents of the fallen dynasty seem regard as the forerunner of nothing less than an immediate re-Ynasty is placed upon the throne, it will not be in the person of

recent promenade of the French troops under the Duke of

empties itself into the valley at the extremity, so as to form a deep temporary lake. Bad weather did in fact overtake the expedition, but happily not to the disastrous extent which is sometimes expe-

An act of crying injustice on the part of the Russian Government has again been revealed. Some thousands of the old army of Napoleon are still in confinement in the mines or deserts of Sibe-At various times some of them have been liberated, but few have succeeded in reaching their native country. One, named Berthelet, a brigadier in the horse artillery of Napoleon's guard, has just found his way to Paris, after laboring twenty-five years in the copper and lead mines of Tobolsk.

SPAIN.

A mutilated telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid the 15th, anounces the dissolution of the Cortes, by decree of the Queen reent. The remainder of the dispatch was kept back by the fog said to be a common expedient with the government when it wishes to withhold information. Extraordinary couriers have arrived, but nothing has transpired respecting their dispatches.

The vacant places in the ministry are expected to be filled to-morrow. Narvaez will probably take the war department. The

positions of the Carlists remain as at the date of our last advices. Cabrera has had the audacity to inform Espartero, by letter, that the first attack on him shall be the signal for the slaughter of three thousand Christino prisoners. Nevertheless, it is believed that an attack will be made as soon as material and substance can be col-lected for an expedition of eight days. The Carlists are circulat-ing a report that the Count d'Espagne is concealing himself for the purpose of a coup de main upon the Queen's forces; but his murder by his escort is generally credited. His successor, Segara, will probably come to terms with Espartero. He has made no hostile movement, and has strictly forbidden any obstruction to the convoys of Espartero.

RUSSIA. Accounts from St. Petersburg have been received, which clearly shew that Nicholas is heartily sick of the war with the Circassians, and is exceedingly anxious for peace. The determined opposition of the enemy produces a lamentable deficit in the Russian Exche-

ter, and continual defeat discourages the Russian troops.

Accounts from Odessa state that the Circassians have defeated all the Russian cavalry stationed along the lines of Sandja and the plains of Alazan. A few Russiaus who have survived the disaster have been able to retreat to the fortresses. The loss of the Russian Sandja and the Russian Sandja and the Russian Sandja and Sandja sians amounts to 3600 men, including many officers of great merit. A remarkable feature in this affair is, that all the Russian positions were simultaneously attacked by superior numbers, so as to leave no doubt that the Circassians had perfect information of

the strength of the respective garrisons.

The chief of this expedition was Szambali, whose name inspires terror among the Russian troops. He has with him several distinguished English and Polish officers, whom he consults upon every occasion; but he refuses to organise his warriors after the European manner. Gen. Grabbe, the commander of the Russian army of Caucasus, has ordered all the Cossacks to retire within their fortresses and entrenchments, so that the whole country is at the

mercy of the Circassians.

The Empress of Russia continues in an alarming state of health. The Empress of Russia continues in an australing state of heaten.

The Empreor passes by her bed-side all his leisure hours. The Grand Duchess Olga is still indisposed, and the negociations for her marriage with the Archduke Albert are broken off. The emperor has cast his eye on the young Duke of Nassau.

PRUSSIA.

According to the Leipsie Gazette, the conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism were never so numerous at Posen as at present, in consequence of the dispute about mixed marriages, which the Catholic Priests refuse to celebrate. Upwards of 600 Catholics have obtained the consent of the government for the celebration by Protestant Clergymen. In several communes the Catholic peasantry, with the mayor at their head, have asked of the authorities if they may not refuse obedience to the priests who refuse to perform their duties and prevent the ringing of the church bells. They suppose that under these circumstances they are entitled to refuse payment of tithes, but the authorities exhort them

Great rejoicings have taken place throughout Prussia, to commemorate the Reformation. The king has directed the minister of the interior to prepare a list of the political prisoners for pardon. The city of Berlin has presented a fine medal struck on the

TURKEY AND EGYPT. The question between these powers remains without the least apparent change, but letters from Alexandria represent the situation of the Pacha as less favorable than heretofore. He is said to have received an unfavorable report from Ibraham Pacha, having required of him an account of the state of the troops, and of the required of him an account of the state of the troops, and of the disposition of the people in Asia Minor, with a view of ordering a march on Constantinople. The troops are discouraged, and complain of wanting pay and provisions. The insurrectionary spirit of the Syrians will not permit the withdrawal of the Egyptians from among them. Moreover the land forces can do nothin without the support of the navy, which cannot be brought into action in the face of the combined fleets of France and England, the latter of which has received a reinforcement of seven vessels. It is alleged too that the crews of the Turkish ships are exaspe-

#### From the san LATER FROM ENGLAND.

rated, and that even the Egyptian sailors cannot be trusted.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON-FROM LIVERPOOL. The packet ship George Washington, Capt. Burrows, from Liverpool, arrived below last evening. She will not come up to the city until after the first of January, that hes goods may have the benefit of the reduction agreeably to law. Capt. Burrows sailed on the 27th November. Our latest London date is of the evening of the 26th, and Liverpool of the day of sailing.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN. The "special message" to the Privy Council proved to be, as xpected, an announcement of her Majesty's approaching marage. It was published on the 23d of November, as follows:—
"I have eaused you to be summoned at the present time, in orler that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which leeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which

I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the

earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects." THE CHARTISTS.

These restless men, it appears, are by no means disposed to set-tle down in quiet under the severe lesson they received at Newport. Meetings of delegates had been held at various places in the manufacturing districts, to form another national convention ostensibly but really, no doubt, to concert measures for more active proceed ings. Lodges were formed, with secret signs and pass-words, and emissaries under the name of lecturers were going about, inciting the people to discontent and rebellion. Their operations were facilitated by the extreme depression of trade and manufactures, and the consequent distress among the operatives.

The evidence taken on the examination of the Newport prisoners left no doubt of the fact, that a general rising throughout the kingdom was intended, and that very great numbers of men were pledged and partially organised to effect it.

## From the Cobourg Star.

We have a few days' later news from Europe by the packet ship Louis Phillippe, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3d December, bringing London advices to the 2nd.

The most important item of intelligence by this arrival is unquestionably the announcement of the grant of a CHAR-TER to the Turks by the new Sultan, after the manner of European governments, with guarantee of life and property, Legislative Assemblies, &c. This will work a wonderful revolution in Eastern affairs, and we doubt not, under Providence, will be the means of opening to that long benighted but most interesting region of the earth, the light and joy of Christianity. The ceremony, we are told, was most imposing, being performed in presence of the dignitaries of the empire, the foreign ambassadors, and the elite of the Turkish nation.

The English money market was daily becoming more firm by the steady influx of foreign bullion. The directors of the bank of Eng. had given notice that they would loan on approved bills not having more than six months to run, at 6 per cent, in sums not less than £2000, to be repaid on the 17th January.

The news from the disturbed districts in Wales is feverish and unsatisfactory. A letter from Monmouth, dated Nov. 26, describes the town as under great excitement from the presence of a number of suspicious looking strangers, supposed to be chartist spies. Col. Considine, commanding the district, had arrived very unexpectedly on a Sunday evenbleans, from Constantine to Algiers, is severely condemned as a ling, and given orders for the guard at the gaol to be dou-The iron gates of Hamiza, through which in rainy weather is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which in rainy weather is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is and the water is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is and the water is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is and the water is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is and the water is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is and the water is often suddenly in 1300 feet in length, which is a supposed information of a serious character had ten suddenly inundated to the depth of 30 feet, and the water and it was supposed information of a serious character had tional resolutions were afterwards rejected.

been received by the Government. Seven pieces of cannon is not preferred by a large proportion of the loyal people of Lower and a considerable quantity of ammunition had been dis.

Canada. It is among the evils of this measure that for reasons perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature, it is not palatable to the British populary perhaps of a local nature. covered concealed in Cardiff, and altogether considerable alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood.

### COLONIAL

SPEECH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ON THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES. It was my wish, Mr. Chairman, to have abstained from expressing my views on this important subject until the motion of my honorable friend, Mr. Robinson, was submitted, which will lirectly test the question of Union or no Union. But as it is my intention to oppose the motion of my hon, friend from Lenox and Addington,\* I feel that I may render myself liable to be and Addington, Fleet that I may render myself hable to be misunderstood, should I longer delay giving a full exposition of my reasons for the vote which, at the commencement of this debate, I declared it to be my intention to give. Before entering bate, I acciared to the my intention to give. Detection on the discussion, however, a due regard for my own character, and I may add, in some slight degree at least, that of the Government, requires that I should shortly advert to the position in which I stand as a public servant of the Crown in reference to this matter. I have on a former occasion noticed the rumours in circulation, that the Governor-General had resolved on giving officers of the Government in this House the alternative the officers of the Government in this House the alternative of abandoning their opinions or surrendering their office. I denied that any such degrading proposal had been made to me, and I will now briefly state what actually occurred. As it was my duty, I at a very early period after the arrival of the Governor-General, sought an interview with his Excellency, and respectfully but plainly stated the opinions I entertained on this great question and declared that I should feel it my duty, as a matter of princiand declared that I suddid teel it my duty, as a matter of principle and honor, to vote against it, should it be brought under discussion. I felt then, as I feel now, that his Excellency would have been fully justified in immediately dispensing with my services; and that he did not do so, I impute to the entire absence of that unjust and arbitrary disposition that would proscribe a public servant for maintaining a long-expressed opinion upon a question of vital interest to his country, and which, until within a few months, had been concurred in by the Government of which he was a member. Under these circumstances, I find myself for the first time during a Parliamentary career which commenced just twenty years ago, in direct opposition to a measure proposed by the authority of the Crown. My justification for being so, I trust I shall be enabled to make apparent; but in the mean time, may remark, without, however, taking any credit to myself for the fact, that I feel that if I have heretofore transgressed in my public duty, it has been by a too uncompromising support of the measures of Government; and to this circumstance few, I apprehend, will deny, is to be traced much of the virulence of at-tack, with which I have been so often assailed, but which has nevertheless left me nothing to regret, either from the loss of friends, the respect of those whose good opinion I value, or the cheerful contentedness of my own mind. It may reasonably be supposed that I would not now depart from my usual course but for reasons of a very powerful nature; and this I may truly and emphatically declare to be the case. In the vote I am about to give, I firmly believe is involved the question of my allegiance, and as far as depends on my humble advice, the integrity of the Empire. Sir, I believe that the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada will place in imminent peril the connection of this country with the parent State; and believing this, I cannot, I dare not, without violating the oath of allegiance I have o frequently and so willingly taken, vote in favor of this mea-The main grounds on which the Union of the Provinces ommended and advocated, are: First, that a Constitutional Government may be restored to Lower Canada; and second that this Province may be relieved from its financial difficulties by charging its public debt on the joint revenues of Upper and Lower Canada. I will endeavour to examine those tw eparately: and with respect to the first, I desire to ask what claims Lower Canada has on this Province to consent to peril its very existence as a dependency of the British Crown, for the purpose of restoring to it a Government it has lost by open rebellion to its Sovereign, and which for years past it has used for the nost factious and ungrateful purposes, and with singular disregard to the peace, welfare and prosperity of this Province? Sir, If we look back to the history of Lower Canada, it may be fear-lessly asserted that no people on the face of the globe ever exhibited such proof of ingratitude to the best and noblest, and most disinterested of benefactors. Never did a people so recklessly and wickedly cast aside and repudiate the blessings that were offer ed for their acceptance, and never did a case occur in which fewer claims to the sympathy of loyal subjects have been established. When England became possessed of the Canadas by conquest, it might be said that its inhabitants were emancipated from a state of thraldom approaching to slavery; and the freedom conferred upon them was that of British subjects, released from the vassa-lage in which they had been previously held by the Federal lords of the French empire. The Criminal Law of England was of the French empire. The Criminal Law of England was speedily introduced, life and property were made secure, and the blessings of the British Constitution were gradually and generously conferred. Step by step did the Imperial Government proceed in its earnest desire to raise the Canadian people to the same social and political condition enjoyed by British subjects, and which would place within their reach that happiness and prosperity which the institutions of England are alone calculated to Secure and perpetuate. The Proclamation of 1763, the 14th Geo. 3d, which established a Legislative Council, composed of persons resident in the Province, and who enacted some of the best laws on the Provincial Statute book, and lastly, granting the Constitution of 1791, the most perfect and liberal ever before or of this assertion; and to these may be added the undeniable fact, that the Government of the Province from the conquest to the present period, has been conducted with mildness and justice, and without affording the slightest ground for the factious and violent opposition that successive Governors have experienced from an ungrateful and unjustly dissatisfied people. Indeed it may be said that in proportion as benefits were heaped upon them has the hatred of the Lower Canadians towards every thing British, the source of all their blessings, gone on increasing, until at last they rose in open rebellion against their Government and benefactors, and evinced that hatred to all of British origin, that even Lord Durham has declared to be invincible. But the advocates of the Union with these people say, that by the measure all this will be changed, the Canadians of French origin will become reconciled to the dominion of the British, or at all events they will be prevented from giving further trouble. I put no faith in any of se opinions, and I believe that none of them will be realised. On the contrary, I fear that an opposite effect will be the consequence. I do not believe, that by showing your intention to coerce or overwhelm them by your superior numbers, you will remove the re-pugnance they now feel to any association with you; neither is the Union likely to be recommended to either French or English, when your chief, if not your only reason for seeking it, is to obtain from their coffers the means of paying your debts. But ti is alleged that the present form of government in Lower Canada is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, and moreover that our loyal fellow subjects of British origin there are unwilling any longer to submit to it, and that they can only obtain relief by our coming to their assistance. I willingly admit that the existing Government in Lower Canada is not consistent with the British Constitution, and most readily allow that it with the british the broken and most readily allow that it should not be continued longer than is indispensably necessary for the peace, welfare and good government of the Colony; neither the peace, we have any apprehensions that such will be the case. The Imperial Government is ever ready to remove political restrictions from every portion of its wide-spread dominions. It is the pride and glory of its statesmen to extend the blessings of the British Constitution to every subject of their Sovereign in every land that owes obedience to her authority. But care must be taken not to hurry forward measures that may result in misery instead not to hurry forward measures that may result to find the first tutions of our parent country may be used as weapons of detection instead of preservation on the continent. We deeply struction, instead of preservation on the continent. We deeply sympathise with the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada. We wisl sympathise when released from their difficulties. We desire to see them restored to all the privileges they have lost; but we had no hand in bringing about their present condition, and as well, and with equal justice, might they call on the people of New Brunswick to unite with them in regaining their Constitution as upon us. My own deliberate opinion is, that Lower Canada will be far hap-My own deliberate opinion is, that Lower Canada will be far happier, far more prosperous, and infinitely better governed, by returning to the form of government established by the 14th, Geo. 3d, than by any other system that can be adopted. There is no reason to apprehend that injustice will be enacted or permitted under such a Government, while every beneficial measure can be accepted to the control of the with far greater certainty attained. It is my belief that the best means for reconciling the Lower Canadians to British authority, means for recording and British society, is by introducing a wel organized system of education, and by employing the resources of the country in improving the roads, opening canals, and making other obvious improvements, the benefits of which can be seen and felt. This a Legislative Council will accomplish, but an elective Assembly never with By this means you may at last convinc Assembly never with Sy this means you may at last convince those people if any thing will convince them that it is far better, and more to their advantage, to attach themselves to a party who are plainly seeking to preserve their peace, and increase their wealth and comfort, than to one that would embroil them in rebellion and misery. Let this experiment be tried for a few years, and then it will be fit to consider whether the constitution of 1791 may not be again introduced. Nor am I by any means, convinced that the form of government I have mentioned.

\* This refers to a series of resolutions, proposed by Mr. Cartwright, to be appended as conditions to the resolutions of the Government, which had already passed the House: these addi-

lation, residing in the lower districts; while many of them lation, residing in the lower districts; while many of them do not hesitate in terms strong and decisive, to exclaim against the injustice of charging them with our public debt. Thus we are likely to assist in carrying into effect a measure that will be acceptable, after all, but to a very small portion of the people with whom we seek to be associated. I might say much more on this subject, but I will forbear, and proceed to the second principal reason assigned for this measure, viz: that by it the financial difficulties of this Province will be relieved. I admit the full difficulties of this Province will be relieved. I admit the full force of this reason, while I deeply regret that so much importance shall be attached to one so purely selfish. Lagree with those honorable gentlemen who condemn the policy that placed all the sea-ports of the colony in Lower Canada. It was a fatal error, as I greatly fear is now about to be proved; and I further ully concur with those who maintain that we should preserve our faith with the public creditor inviolate. But I ask can no other means of relieving us from our embarrassment be devised, but by adopting this perilous experiment? Sir, I am of opinion that the British Parliament without any violation of Colonial rights, certainly without any greater violation than has heretofore oc-curred in relation to the trade of this country, might interfere for our relief, and open to us the ports of Lower Canada, and render the duties levied there, liable to a reasonable extent, to the discharge of our public debt. Lower Canada has long exercised the right of imposing direct taxation on the people of this Province, and it may be fairly asked why should its Legislature Province, and it may be fairly asked why should its Legislature possess a power that cannot be exercised by us? The ports of Quebec and Montreal are the ports of the Empire, subject in every respect to its laws; and it is for the Imperial Parliament to say in what manner the benefits Upper Canada is entitled to derive from them, can be best attained. But Sir, if the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament and Government should decide against us upon this point, let me ask whether after all our condition is so esperate, that we can find no other remedy, but the one proposed? If, as the advocates of the Union admit, it places in some degree of danger every thing we hold dear in our political and social condition, is it not worth while to make some struggle, some sacrifices, to avoid the great peril to which we are liable to be exposed? I beieve the people of this Province would not refuse to submit to many and great privations rather than hazard the permanency of their connection with that glorious country to which it is their in-terest, their pride, and their boast to belong; and I can therefore. see no sufficient reason against imposing a duty of two and a half per cent. on imports from L. Canada, which, I believe, would amply make up the deficiencies in our revenues. Why should not the people as readily concur in this, as to consent to its being imeady been said on the subject. I have endeavoured briefly sperate as to render it necessary to seek the Union as a remedy

posed on imports intended for their consumption at Quebec? The burthen would be the same at which place soever it might be levied. These are not the only remedies within our power, but I shall mention but one other; it is the never failing liberality of England—we know—every one knows—that the mere pledge of her credit, would reduce the interest on our public debt nearly, if not quite one half, and thus place the management of it completely within our means. True it is, much has been already done for us—more than we had a right to expect—more perhaps than we have deserved; but when it is made apparent that there is safety in the measure—that our alarms will be thus silenced, and security be felt by every loyal British subject, it surely is not too much to hope that this one last appeal would be listened to. But, Sir, it is time I should bring my observations to a close; for besides that I am too well assured that any arguments I can adduce will have no effect in changing the vote it is but too obvious the majority in this House has determined upon, I can have but little to add to what and plainly, but I fear ineffectually, to show that we cannot justly be required to place our institutions in danger by uniting with Lower Canada for the purpose of restoring the lost Constitution to that Province; and that our financial embarrassments are not so There is. however, another field of argument open to me, viz. : that the anticipated advantages are most uncertain, while the dan-gers and disadvantages are obvious and undeniable. If the queson were plainly asked me, why I am opposed to the proj Union of the Provinces, I would answer by simply stating that we are safe as a dependency of the Empire. Now unite us to Lower Canada, and that safety is at an end!—and I will not assent to any measure that incurs the risk of so great a calamity. I know that many of my most valued friends, men in whose judgment on every other subject I have the greatest confidence, think that I every other subject I have the greatest connucled, think that overrate the dangers of the measure; but I feel that it is utterly impossible to convince me that uniting Upper Canada to half-amillion of people, alien to us in blood, in language, and in laws, and who it is asserted by all who have studied and are acquainted ith their character, can never be reconciled to the Government of Great Britain, can in any way conduce to our security as a British Province. On the contrary, it is most obvious that the ery fact of the measure, carrying with it as it does the appear-nce at least of an attempt to coerce and overwhelm them, must acrease their desire, and stimulate them to fresh exertions, to rid

themselves of the domination of a power that by such means seeks to keep them in subjection. My honourable and learned friends, the members for Lennox and Addington, and Brockville, say, that the Union will be safe if sixty-five members be given to Upper and fifty to Lower Canada, if the seat of government be in this Pro-vince, and the English language be introduced in all official pro-ceedings; and I am taunted with having voted for these conditions last year, and refusing to vote for them now. In the first place, my learned friends should in candour, have stated that I voted for them last year, not because I approved of them, but to defeat the measure, and for no other reason. I have explained on a former occasion that I am not at liberty to adopt an insincere arse now, even if it would avail anything, which they well know it would not; but I object to those conditions as being wholly expedient, and the first of them unjust, and most unquestion ably the arguments by which they are sustained prove most clearly, if they prove anything, that the Union itself ought not to be ncurred in. How can any measure be said to be safe that reuires such supports and partial advantages? I will merely add, that under any practicable and just seheme of representation, it will, I fear, be found that when the United Legislature meets, a majority in the Legislature will be found opposing every measure and every bill that may be introduced having for their object the couragement of commerce, of agriculture, of immigration, or of public improvement—that the same factious opposition to the government that has heretofore existed in the Assembly of Lower t a distance, and under circumstances that will prevent their contituents from observing by what influences their public conduct regulated—and the Legislative Halls, which have, for nearly alf a century, resounded with the voices of the intelligent and

Canada, will be renewed, and that the consequences will be ru inous to the peace and welfare of the country. The consequence vill be, that the well-affected inhabitants will become discontented and dissatisfied, and the British nation disgusted with our ingra-titude and folly. The result of such a state of things is obvious, and too painful for further contemplation. But it is resolved that bur security as a dependence of the British Crown shall be ha-zarded—that we shall incur the danger of being involved in tumult and disagreement with a foreign race—that the advantages we derive from the presence of a local government shall be dis-pensed with—that the representatives of the people shall assemble oyal and patriotic sires of my native land, are henceforth to be deserted, and left to silence and solitude! And for what are hese great dangers to be incurred—these sacrifices to be made?— For no other reason than that we are unwilling to encounter the difficulty of paying off a few hundred thousand pounds of debt! The reflections that are awakened in my mind are, I confess, meancholy and humiliating; and so strongly do I feel the fatal conequences of this measure, that were I permitted to approach my racious Sovereign, I would, on my bended knees, implore Her Majesty to withhold her assent from it. I would humbly say to Her Majesty,-I am the son of one of those loyal and devoted men who hazarded their lives, and shed their blood, and forfeited their estates, in support of their allegiance to your Majesty's revered and illustrious ancestor. Driven from their once happ homes and fertile fields, they, in number ten thousand, took re fuge in this Province, which was assigned them as an asylum by their justly beloved King, where they and their descendants might live as British subjects, in the enjoyment of British laws and British institutions. At the time of their first settlement the whole ountry was a wilderness, and the means of subsistence were for years scanty and precarious. They complained not at their pri-rations, but laboured on in their endeavours to establish their children in peace and independence, and to imbue their minds with ove to their Sovereign, and a dutiful obedience to the laws and love to their sovereign, and a dutiful obscurence to the laws and constitution of their country. As they left this world—few, very few of them are living now—they had the happiness of seeing their most sanguine hopes of prosperity to their children fully realized. The forests had disappeared, fertile fields had spread over the land, and the whole country was dotted with the habitatives of half a million of souls, possessing every comfort that tions of half a million of souls, possessing every comfort that can be desired by reasonable man, and a greater share of the blessings of this world than is to be found within the same space of the habitable globe. Too much prosperity led them to engage in undertakings for the improvement of their country, which has in-

her Majesty that, the British nation did not think it too much to

give £20,000,000 sterling to release the slothful African from com-

to rejoice in the glorious hope of a happy immortality.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,"

Suddenly, at Bobcagean in the Township of Verulam, on Monday the 25th ult. Captain Gabriel Matthias, H. P. Royal Artil volved them in temporary embarrassment—and in a moment of despondency they besought your Majesty to unite them with Lower Canada, and place under the control of one Legislature the sea-ports of the Provinces. They were not insensible of the lery, in the 50th year of his age. sea-ports of the Provinces. They were not insensible of the peril to the institutions of their country, and the dangers that would be incurred of separation from your Majesty's Crown and Empire, and by becoming thus identified with half a million of people, who had evinced by open rebellion, their desire to be released from their allegiance, and gladly would they have sought and accepted any other means of relief. I would humbly remind the Majesty that, the British pation did not think it too much to

LETTERS received to Friday, January 10th:-

Rev. J. Grier (2); "Amicus" [in our next;] Rev. T. S. Kennedy (2); J. A. Irving, Esq.; S. Hawley, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. B. Cronyn, add. sub.; J. B. Ewart, Esq. with enclosure; Lieut. Aylmer; Claud Halero; Rev. G. R. Grout, rem.; Rev. J. McGrath, add. sub; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Rev. R. D. C. Staright, Rev. E. D. M. Apogaster, D. C. Staright, Rev. R. D. M. Apogaster, D. Cartwright, rem.; G. S. Boulton, Esq.; P. M. Ancaster; D. Perry, Esq. rem. add. sub.; Rev. A. S. Newbury; Rev. G. Archbold, rem., Scotus; Rev. W. Leaming, rem. add. sub.; J. Burpulsory labour, imposed upon him by long existing laws, and to well, Esq. rem.

wipe out the foul stain of domestic slavery that rested upon the British Empire; and I would venture to implore that £1,000,000 might be given, or the credit of the nation might be pledged for that sum, to her industrious, and enterprising, and devoted subjects in this Province; I would represent that this favour granted, joy and happiness, contentment and prosperity, would be extended to half a million of as devoted subjects as are to be found within the limits of her Majesty's extensive and mighty empire. The present dangerous measure would then be no more thought of; and secure in the permanency of their institutions and their con-nection with the parent state, her Majesty's grateful people in Upper Canada would redouble their exertions to repay the geno-rous gift, and the glory of having placed them in security and prosperity, would be no slight reward to her Majesty for her noble and paternal interference in their behalf. To this appeal I am aware it might be answered that many men, equally loyal with myself, and of more intelligence and better judgment, do not be-lieve in the dangers that I apprehend from the Union of the Pro-vinces,—and that to their opinions deference is due, and not to mine. To this reproof I should be bound to submit;—and in re-tiring I could only offer my fervent prayer to the Divine Director of human events, that my apprehensions might be found wholly groundless, and that the best hopes of the warmest advocates of the measure, of benefit to my native country, might never be dis-House of Assembly, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Bockus, seconded by Mr Murney, moves that it be

Resolved,—That this House feel it a duty incumbent on them
to express the high sense they entertain of the ability, uprightness
and impartiality with which his Excellency the Lieut. Governor
has discharged the arduous and important duties of his office, since he assumed the Administration of the public affairs of this Province; and that the Speaker do communicate a copy of this resolution to His Excellency.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney Gen., Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Cook, Dunlop, Elliott, Gamble, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrae, McCargar, MacDonell of Glengarry, McDonell of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Morris, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Ryleat, Shayer, Shayers, Sci., Con., Theorem. kert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. Gen., Thomson—37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chisholm of Glengarry, Gowan, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McMicking, Small, Thosburn, Wood-The Resolution was adopted by a majority of 29. LETTER OF MR. SPEAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COMMUNICATING THE ABOVE RESOLUTION. House of Assembly, Dec. 23, Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a resolution of the House of Assembly, expressing the high sense entertained by that body of the ability, uprightness and impartiality with which your Excellency has discharged the arduous

and important duties of your office, since you assumed the administration of the public affairs of this province. From the position I occupy as Speaker of the Assembly, I had no opportunity of taking part in the discussion, or of expressing my opinion upon the subject; I therefore take leave, in carrying not effect the order of the House, to assure your Excellency that

cordially concur in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's Most obedient, humble servant, ALLAN N. MACNAB, Speaker.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c. REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

Government House. Toronto, 24th December, 1839. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a resolution of the House of Assembly, passed on

Nothing could be more acceptable to my feelings than the terms in which the House of Assembly have been pleased to express their sense of the manner in which the power with which her Majesty sense of the manner in which the power with which her stages, was graciously pleased temporarily to invest me, has been exercised during the eventful period of my administration of the affairs of Upper Canada, and I beg to request that you will make known to the House of Assembly how very highly appreciate this gratifying testimony of their sentiments.

For the very flattering terms in which you have conveyed to me the resolution of the House of Assembly, allow me to desire you will accept my cordial acknowledgments. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, GEO. ARTHUR.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER, Cashier.

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

# \$30 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay to any person or persons 30 Dollars, who will apprehend Moses Muskrat, and Indian, who made his escape out of the Gaol of Cobourg, on the evening of the 8th inst. The subscriber will pay to any person who will give him such private information as will lead to the apprehension of the above named Moses Muskrat, the sum of Twenty Dollars. GEORGE BIRNIE.

Cobourg Gaol, 9th Jan., 1840. BIRTHS.

At Port Hope, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Wm. Burnham of

At London, U.C. on the 5th instant, the lady of William

W. Street, Esq. of a daughter.
On Monday last, the lady of John Crease Boswell, Esq. of a

## At Fredericton, N. B. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee-

Street, George Augustus Bedell, Esq. of the parish of Woodstock, Carleton, to Elizabeth Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late Geo. D. Berton Esq. of Fredericton. In Peterboro' on Tuesday the 24th instant, by the Rev. C. T. Wade, Robert Dennistoun Esq. to Maxwell, daughter of the late

DIED. At Grimsby, on Wednesday evening, 2d January, aged 42 years, Sarah Fanning, wife of Henry Nelles Esquire.

In the death of this humble and sincere follower of the cross, a arge circle of relatives and friends are called upon to lament the ss of one, who by her kind and amiable manners had endeared erself to all who knew her. As a wife and a parent, she was faithful, kind, and affectionate; as a friend, zealous and sincere;

as a Christian, her 'walk with God,' as far as human infirmity would permit, was "blameless in all his commandments and ordi-nances." She was found ever prompt, yea willing 'to be spent' in the discharge of those kind offices by which the wants and sufferings of her fellow creatures could be alleviated. During the long and distressing malady which terminated her existence, not a murmur escaped her lips. She expressed at all times a most becoming resignation to the will of God, and a strong but humble hope of her acceptance before Him through the righteousness of her crucified Redeemer. Her-last hours furnished a happy illustration of the Psalmist's triumphant declaration, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff comfort me." While the tears of affection bedew the grave of one so truly and

deservedly beloved, let Christian faith direct the mourners to Him who alone can comfort them under their sad bereavement; may the blessed Spirit of God descend upon her surviving partner numerous offspring, that their lives, being adorned with those Christian graces which distinguished her character, they may, when "the time of their dissolution draweth near" be enabled like her

'The past month will furnish matter for a memorable page in England's history, uncle.'

Ay, if England be permitted to retain a place among the nations, so far as to have any history of her own.'

'You are too desponding, sir.' 'Perhaps so, my dear: I am reminded now of the sensations with which, when a delicate stripling just embarked for my first voyage, I looked over the ship's side after the weighing of the anchor. Wave after wave came heaving by; the vessel rolled upon their uneven surface, and I gazed until giddy, then sick, then terrified, I shrank away to hide my disordered head in the privacy of my own little berth. Even so the face of the political ocean now affects my mind; and fain would I cease to look upon its troubled billows.

'But, dear uncle, notwithstanding the commotion that affected you so much, your gallant ship outrode that and many a rougher, darker day. Come, you must not teach me to despond, while the Lord sitteth upon the water-floods, and remaineth King for ever and ever.'

'You are right, my dear child: these may be an old man's visions; but, alas! it is no dream that we are farther and farther receding from our Rock of safety, forsaking our own mercies, and daily provoking the Lord to jealousy. What say you to the outrage on public feeling unblushingly perpetrated by the minister who dared to present to England's monarch the active leader of an avowedly infidel sect, soliciting the royal patronage for their blasphemous tenets!'

'In truth, uncle, I cannot comprehend the thing .-That Robert Owen of Lanark, who glories in a long life of deliberate systematic denial of revelation, and hostility against the bible-who has laboured indefatigably, both in Europe and America, to establish a plan of education and an order of society in open opposition to the Christian religion, and with such a code of moral, or rather of immoral government, that no modest female can listen to its provisions—that this Robert Owen should have been formally introduced, in full court, among foreign ambassadors, and in the presence of dignitaries of our national Christian church, to the Queen of England, to lay at her feet the demand that her Majesty would be pleased to sanction and encourage their atheistical and licentious abominations-Uncle, it will not be believed in those parts of the empire whereto this moral putrefaction has not yet extended its destroying influence.'

'And the person who conducted Owen of Lanark, with his insulting address, to the foot of the British throne, and ensured him a gracious reception, is the individual who unites in his own person offices hitherto deemed utterly incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. Lord Melbourne, as prime minister of state, is the responsible adviser of the crown, in all matters of the gravest national interest; on him devolves the task of pointing out to the monarch what measures shall be most conducive to the glory of our God, the good of our church, and the safety, honour and welfare of our sovereign and her dominions. So great is the power vested in him, as the head of the cabinet, that by an axiom of the constitution, 'The king can do no wrong:' every public measure of the crown being supposed to emanate from the counsellors with whom such authority to check and to guide is lodged. Lord Melbourne, as court favourite, enjoys an overwhelming preponderance in influencing these who form the inner circle of the drawing room, and the officials of the household, so as to ensure a subservience to whatever are known to be his wishes, on the part of those who are never altogether absent from the queen. Once more, Lord Melbourne, as a fascinating and experienced man of the world, and of what the world calls pleasure, has so engratiated himself personally, with a very young and susceptible female, as to secure, in addition to the foregoing, the perilous advantage of an irresistible private influence, such as is usually enjoyed by a parent, or some equally authorized connection; and is thus exalted to the zenith of an absolutism which the law of England will not concede to any sovereign prince who wields her sceptre-an absolutism, the very attempt to grasp at which cost one royal Stuart his head, and another his kingdom; but which is now unhesitatingly granted by the English people to a fellow-subject!'

was exercised for good, uncle'-'As far as the integrity of the constitution is concerned, it would be doing evil that good might ensue; but the manner in which it actually is exercised is appalling. Not to speak of comparatively private transactions emanating from this influence, Lord Melbourne has recently procured for Owen of Lanark a gracious reception from the Queen of England; and Lord Melbourne continues to hold the reins of government with a majority of two-thirds of the House of Peers opposed to him; a majority of two votes in the House of Commons to support him, nearly the whole bench of bishops, and as nearly the whole body of clergymen of the national church protesting and appealing against his ruinous measures for the subversion of our Protestantism, and with such a share of general unpopularity as to require galloping horses, and a protecting body of police, to convey him in safety from the royal presence back to the scene of his parliamentary duties and misdoings.'

'All these things, uncle, are tokens for good. The man who has the senate, the church, and the people arrayed against his unconstitutional abuse of the crown, cannot long withstand such an opposition. The House of Peers seems destined to save the country.'

'Ah, well do I remember the remark of our good old George the Third, when, on the prerogative of the crown being nobly vindicated by the Peers, in a majority of 47, he said, "I trust the House of Lords will this day feel that the hour is come for which the wisdom of our ancestors established that respectable corps in the state, to prevent either the crown or the commons from encroaching on the rights of each other."+ God grant the issue now may be such as it ever was in the days of that venerable Christian King!'

'Amen, to that prayer, uncle. If God be for us, no

matter who is against us.' 'True, if God be for us; but if we are found walking contrary to Him, we have his own word, assuring us that he will walk contrary to us. He has ever used his enemies to chastise his offending people; and a sword seems to be drawn of which we cannot say that it has not a commission to "go through the land." You know not to what an extent those frightful principles are spreading, on behalf of which the Queen has been approached by the infidel leader of an equally infidel and demoralized sect. The turbulent demonstrations, the outrage, burnings, and bloodshed that are agitating in different quarters of the land, are but the blossomings of a tree of which these principles form the root, and for which abundant watering is to be supplied by means of the unholy plan of education literally forced on a struggling people, by a ministry who only exist through the

due influence of their chief over a youthful maiden .-Nay, to such a pass have we come, that the venerable Primate of our church, supported by his episcopal brethren and the weight of our hereditary legislation, cannot intercede for protection at the foot of the throne

\* From the Christian Lady's Magazine. † See Sydney's Life of Sir Richard Hill, p. 340.

sufferance of a few Papists in the commons, and the un-

without being roughly repelled, where Robert Owen of den and unexpected energy, 'when all else fades away, Lanark was welcomed with smiles, and obtained a gracious reply.

'Yet, uncle, in the face of all this, nothing can be more quietly consistent than the conduct of those loyal, one object endures in imperishable brightness. It is faithful noblemen. They, at least, sustain the dignity of their order, and of that high, responsible station which God has assigned them. Think what service the lords have since rendered the Protestant cause by throwing out to the Roman Catholic Missionary-when he read that, that pernicious provision of the New Prison's Bill which as they parted, the latter could not help assuming an would have given Popery a fearful advantage.

infatuation of allowing the original bill to pass, of which these continuous attempts to subvert all our institutions the brother of the priest, who is himself the narrator are but the natural consequences! On that occasion of the circumstance, "I think I still see the Protestant they suffered a tree to be effectually planted, the poisonous shoots of which their time is now occupied in striving to lop away as fast as they appear. I cannot feel that any abiding good will crown their efforts until I see the axe laid to the root itself."

'Nevertheless, this deed, so deplored by all true Protestants, has produced some good. It has occasioned such an exhibition of Popery as it is, as has served to see in it so inveterate a "child of the Devil, and enemy of all righteousness."

'Yes; just as the blazing out of your house serves to shew you the malignant incendiary who applied the coal, and who was before hidden beneath the darkness of night. Rather a high price, niece, to pay for the privilege of beholding a foe unveiled!'

'Nay, I did not mean to justify or to palliate, far less to rejoice in the wickedness perpetrated. If it produce any relative good, we may no more claim credit on that score than Joseph's brethren might do in recalling the foul outrage by which they, meaning him all ill, sold him into the hands of strangers, from whose dungeons he was raised to be a deliverer of his people, and a blessing to many nations.'

'No blessing will result from that measure; because although the Most High exercises his glorious prerogative in educing good from evil, yet when evil is knowingly and deliberately done in order that good may ensue, it is the order of his righteous providence to shew his abhorrence of what his apostle was inspired to denounce, by turning such counsel into foolishness, and confounding the unholy device.'

'Is it true that in England the banners of the Pope have been unfurled, and the wafer borne in solemn prosion under their shadow?'

'Even so: at the opening of a spiendid mass-house among us, the abomination was ostentatiously paraded, without let or hindrance from the children of the martyrs. But this is a light matter compared with what we may expect. We have rebelled against God, under every circumstance that could aggravate the guilt of such rebellion; and to be sold into the hands of unbelieving enemies is the usual penalty for so doing; unless he be provoked to blot out our name as a nation altogether.'

'What a singular proceeding was that of O'Connell, in writing an epistle on theology to the Wesleyan Methodists, and inviting them to a controversial interchange

'It has proved two things: first, the alarm always excited in the enemies' camp, on any symptom of healing and re-union among our sadly divided body; secondly, the right feeling that prevails among our Wesleyan brethren with regard to the individual, his proceeding and his ends. Nothing could be better conceived and executed than their mode of placing an extinguisher on the hended, that we might escape; accused, that we might be acquitself-importance of Mr. Daniel O'Connell,' said my un- ted; and condemned, that we might be absolved. He died, that cle with great glee.

iven him another extinguisher.

'M'Ghee is a noble fellow; but I wish he would be ess liberal of hard names. Such epithets as are sometimes flung at the individual, however well merited on his part, are carnal rather than spiritual weapons of warfare. Setting this aside, I regard him as one of the most perfect specimens of a Protesting Christian the Church can boast of.'

'Shall we withdraw our eyes, uncle, for a while from vellous things that God is doing in far distant lands?'

titudes from various quarters who are now, as by one firmly trust in the divine grace, cannot but be remiss, and slow to Sultan Mahmoud's throne,—all bespeak a hastening deserve well of his neighbours.—Martin Luther. of that drying-up by which the mystical Euphrates shall ose its power to bar the way of returning Israel. On the other hand, what an amazing ingathering of heathen worshippers to the true fold! Sinking in the west, the sun appears about to re-vivify the long-forsaken east with his glorious beams: and oh, what a rising will that

with Great Babylon before God, for judgment and a loves the present life. Presently this night, this dark night shall cup of trembling: but the church will receive an accession in other quarters, outnumbering beyond compute those who must be cut off, as false professors, unstable souls, whose life consists in a name only, and whose end is in part shall be done away. In heaven we shall know all things. must therefore be destruction.'

out, before his wrath falls on the blasphemer of his truth and usurper of his throne. I am very jealous lest, under the discouraging aspect of this place and these times, we become lukewarm in what is our own especial duty, as a professedly protesting people. Ourselves, or at least our fathers, were in the iron furnace of Rome, thence plucked with a mighty deliverance, and so situated as to enjoy great facilities for snatching our less favoured brethren from the same destruction. In every possible way I would help forward the work of foreign missions: with all available means I would haste to the rescue of the ancient people of God; but as a Protestant I feel my assigned office is to contend against the advancing tide of Popery; and as an inhabitant of these long-favoured but now menaced isles, I feel that my post in the great battle-field is AT

GONTHIER, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT NIMES, IN SWITZERLAND.

As an illustration of the Christian character, under laborious exertions, deep afflictions, and eminent usefulness, the life of Gonthier merits particular attention. To his ministerial labours is mainly attributed the conversion of the celebrated Felix Neff. Ardent in his love to Christ and to immortal souls, his sufferings could not abate his zeal for the success of the Gospel.

His sufferings were not caused by his religion, but that was his only solace, and he found it to be all-suf-

"One thing is inexpressibly beautiful in the account before us, the love of this follower of Christ Jesus for resolution; but all this will little succour him, who knows it to be his master's name; even for the single, expressive name a bait, and hath beforehand designed its beauty and fairness, to of Jesus! When his nephew said to him, 'Deprived as apologize for the foulness of the sin; for here the greatness of the we are of the interchange of words, there is one name temptation will not at all extenuate the grossness of the crime which in itself expresses every thing we could desire to no more than he mitigates his robbery, who shall plead, that he say to each other.' 'Ah, yes!' he exclaimed with sud- stole nothing but gold and jewels .- Archbishop Sancroft.

when we can no longer connect one idea with another, or scarcely dwell on any subject, the name of Jesus still remains to us; every thing may fail and vanish away, ever more and more to be desired, it is altogether lovely. This, my beloved children, is the cross of Jesus Christ! The same spirit seemed to breathe in his touching reply air of authority, and exhorted his companion to avoid 'Alas! that ever the House of Lords fell under the the perdition that awaited him, by placing himself under the shelter of the Romish Church, "I think," relates pastor, and hear the penetrating tone of his voice, as he said, "Ah, sir, if you did but know the happiness of belonging entirely to Jesus Christ.' Throughout his illness, to the very last, this simple faith, this single name, preserved the power it possessed over him. The only word that trembled on his dying lips, but spoken always in a tone of perfect hope, was the one name of Jesus; that which was the chief desire of his soul hung on the convince many of its real character who otherwise would | last accents of his expiring breath; it was his watchword not have been persuaded to believe our statements, or to to those around him; it was his peace and assurance to himself."—Hartford Watchman.

### The Garner.

FREENESS OF SALVATION.

When, by our believing in Christ, we have obtained power and grace to repent of our sins, then we may, and ought to trust in him also for the pardon of those sins, which we have thus repented of, steadfastly believing, that how many and great soever our former sins have been, yet that now, upon our hearty and sincere repentance of them, God hath absolved us from them all for Christ's sake, and hath accepted of that death and punishment which his own Son underwent in our nature as if it had been undergone by us in our own persons; so as to be now as perfectly reconciled to us as if he had never been offended at all with us; yea, that he doth not only pardon and forgive us what is past, but he reckons us in the number of righteous persons, and accepts of us as such, in his beloved Son, who, knowing no sin in himself, "was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." And not only our persons, but that our actions also, even our sincere, though imperfect duties and good works, are all acceptable to God through Jesus Christ our Lord; and that being thus justified by him in time, we shall be glorified with him for evermore. Consider this, and tell me what you think of a Saviour, one who can save you from your sins, and from the wrath of God that is due unto you for them? one that can reconcile Almighty God to you, and you to him? one who can alter your estate and disposition too, so as to make you equal to the holy angels themselves both in grace and glory? How happy would the fiends of hell account themselves, if they had such a Saviour!-How earnestly would they flock after him, and strive which should embrace and love him most; which should serve and please him best, that so they might be restored by him to their former estate again! Yet this is a happiness which they can never hope for, it being designed only for mankind in general. But all may not only hope for it, but may have it, if they will; nay, it is God's pleasure and command you should; for he would have all men to be saved, and, by consequence, you among the rest. And therefore if any of you be not, the only reason is, because "ye will not" as Christ said, "come to me, that ye might have life;" and no wonder, then, if you be not saved, when ye will not come to him who alone can do it. Christ was weary, that we might rest; he hungered, that we might eat the bread of life, and thirsted, that we might drink the water of life. He grieved, that we might rejoice, and became miserable to make us happy. He was apprewe might live; and was crucified by men, that we might be jus-'But Mr. M'Ghee has taken up the gauntlet, and tified before God. In brief, "he was made sin for us, that we might be made the rightcousness of God in him."-Bishop Be-

FAITH THE CAUSE OF WORKS.

Great is the grace of God towards us, which appeareth in the Gospel, yea, and nothing but grace, which admitteth no merit at all of ours, utterly taketh away all boasting and glorying, and setteth forth the glory of God alone, who freely giveth it unto us being unworthy. So in this text [Tit. iii. 4-7] these two, faith our own little territorial speck, and consider the mar- and love, are taught to receive benefits of God, and bestow them on our neighbours, which the scripture doth very often repeat, so Ay, and render unfeigned thanks for what we behold. that even the dectrine of salvation consisteth wholly in them, nei-The movement among the Jews on one hand—the mul- ther can one be separated from the other; for he that doth not great impulse, bending their course towards Palestine; to do well to his neighbour, and so witness the faintness and weakthe seeming readiness of the northern autocrat to en- ness of his faith, which is the fountain of all duties and benefits: courage such proceeding; the farther enfeeblement of on the contrary, the stronger faith that one is endued with, so the Turkish interloper, by the accession of a mere boy much more dutifully, and with readier mind, he endeavoureth to

THE DEEP THINGS OF GOD.

But what! shall we always live in shades and darkness! Will there always be a veil between the porch and the sanctuary? Will God always lead us among chasms and gulfs? Ah! my brethren, these are precisely the ejaculations, these are the desires with which we would inspire you; and this we affirm, that the deep 'The ten kingdoms are coming up in remembrance things of God expose the folly of a worldly man, who immoderately be at an end; presently we shall enter into that temple, "where there is no need of the sun, because the Lamb is the light thereof.', Presently we shall arrive at that blessed period, when that which In heaven we shall understand nature, providence, grace, and But remember God has a numerous people to be called glory. In heaven Jesus Christ will solve all our difficulties and bjections. In heaven we shall see God face to face. O how will this knowledge fill us with joy! O how delightful will it be to derive knowledge and truth from their source! My soul, quit thy dust! Anticipate these periods of felicity, and say with Moses, "Lord, shew me thy glory!" O Lord, dissipate the clouds and darkness that are around thy throne! O Lord, shorten the time that separates us! "No man can see thy face and live." Well! let us die then. Let us die to become immortal. Let us die to know God. Let us die to be made partakers of the divine nature .-Happy to form such elevated wishes! Happier still to see them accomplished! Amen .- Saurin.

EVIL SPEAKING.

When we hear the truth ridiculed, or a worthy person illpoken of, and undertake not the defence either of one or the other, surely our silence is criminal. In listening to slanderous tales, or irreverent jests, without reproving him who utters them, do we not authorize him to imagine we approve them? In such cases God will punish alike him who utters the ill, and him who listens to it. The leprosy which Miriam, the prophetess, was struck with for her uncharitable censure of Moses, on his marriage with an Egyptian woman, teaches us how horrible a crime calumny is in the sight of the Lord. Her malady, exterior and apparent, was the type of the interior contagion this vice produces in the soul .- St. Ephraim of Edessa.

TEMPTATION NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME.

It is true, we may more justly pity him that swallows a bait fair and glistening, than a person that tempts temptations to dethe first case a greater reluctancy is requisite, and the dart may possibly be so sharp, as to pierce through the armour of a sober

Adbertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839. 25-tf

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage. FEES.

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel,

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. A few Boarders can be accommodated.

ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. VERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole

limited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil.

will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

the Principal. N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, Decem-

ber 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January 6th. 1840. Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

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

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

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

Toronto, May 24, 1839. CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 25-13w FOR SALE OR TO LET

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land,

70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE.

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneat A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the

river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Conhard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house of the small house of the general hous with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El- ral interests of this paper may be addressed. liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 1st January, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take place at this office, on Monday, the third day of February next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing

Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

By order of the President, WM. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

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

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have ing been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before wareheading above.

examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—
Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths;

Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;

Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and
Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.

Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslin de Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;

Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins .- Also Striped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. 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 content. from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

ment 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.

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

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest Patterns Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in orms them, that he has received direct from the has received direct forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the characters. forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well served Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Let he can manufacture surgery. lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner surperior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

SAMUEL SHAW Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, The Church Cobourg, every Saturday.

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, at postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; Von. Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ven. The Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, M. A. Rector of Thornhill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Colors tor of Cobourg; The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. cession, containing 100 acres more or less of good d-wood land 25 of which are sleaved and well for to any of whom communications referring to the general interest

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

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