"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

20

to

-tf

2-tf

E.

2w

the by

nth ins-

use

1-t#

lved

51-t

King

47-tf

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1841.

INUMBER 26.

Poetry.

THE CITY OF GOD. "Glorious things are spoken of thee, thou City of God."

Throughout the older word, story and rite-Throughout the new, skirting all clouds with gold— Through rise and fall and destinies manifold Of pagan empires—through the dreams and night Of nature, and the darkness and the light, Still young in hope, in disappointment old— Through mists which fall'n humanity enfold, Into the vast and viewless infinite Rises th' Eternal City of our God. Her towers the morn with disenchanting rod
Dimly and darkly labours to disclose,
Lifting the outskirts of th' o'er-mantling gloom;
Bright shapes come forth, arch, pinnacle, and dome, In Heav'n is hid its height and deep repose.

THE SURE COVENANT. "For this is as the waters of Noah unto me; for as I have sworn the waters shall no more go over the earth, so have I sworn that I would not be wroth with thee."

Let the storms ply their deep and threat'ning bass, The bow of Promise shall their shade illume, Brightly descried in Faith's eternal glass, Brightly descried in Faith's eternal grass,
E'en like an Angel's many-coloured plume
Waving in tempest—pledge that in her bloom
Nature, emerging from the stormy mass,
Will keep her time and order.—Let them pass
The wicked and their plottings; 'mid the gloom,
The Church surveys her Covenant sign, and smiles.
And 'neath her sedema raipow's dripping arch. And 'neath her solemn rainbow's dripping arch,
A mystic wing spread o'er her daring march,
She goes forth on her heavenly work the whiles,
Though weeping, sure that one in joy shall bring, Her and her sheaves in harvest-moon to sing.

THE LITURGY.

"Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein; and ye shall find rest."

A path of peace amid the tangled grove, A path of peace amid the tangled give,
A moon-lit way of sweet security—
Bright holy days that form a galaxy
To make a road to Heav'n—strains from above
Whereon the spheres of duty kindlier move,
Drinking sure light and heav'n-born harmony—
Such is the path of thy calm Liturgy, Ancient of mothers, in parental largy,
Ancient of mothers, in parental large
Daily unwinding from thine annual maze
Treasures that wax not old, whence still may grow
Fresh adoration. On thy face (of thee Praying to be more worthy) as we gaze
Thy soul comes forth in beauty, and thy brow So calm, is full of holiest Deity.

THE ENGLISH LAYMAN. NO. XXIV. HIGHCLERE CHURCH.

Half screened by its trees, in the Sabbath's calm smile The Church of our Fathers—how meekly it stands!

O Villagers, gaze on the old hallowed pile!

It was dear to their hearts; it was raised by their hands. Who loves not the place where they worshipp'd their God?
Who loves not the ground where their ashes repose?
Dear even the daisy that blooms on the sod,
For dear is the dust out of which it arose!

The Parish Churches of England possess three different descriptions of beauty, -one, architectural; a second, picturesque; and a third, moral. As houses of God, they are clothed with a glory far above all these secondary attractions; but in this higher character, I am not,

at the present moment, regarding them. As mere specimens of architecture, some of these holy edifices are surpassingly beautiful. In solidity they rival the yet vigorous oak, a thousand years old: while the pious skill of former ages has wrought the ornamental stone-work into so many flexible and graceful forms, that its moss-stained decorations seem to wave and cluster about pinnacle and tower, as naturally as the mantling ivy. Internally, too, there is much of that solemn grandeur of aisle, and of that "dim religious light," which bathed the youthful spirit of Milton in purer hues than those that darkened his maturer years. The fantastic breathings of the carved wood-work, polished and almost darkened into ebony by time, lend a grave and fitting charm to these costly temples; and the monuments, still triumphing over the mutilations of the Reformation and Rebellion, almost summon the dead before us, and people the chancels with the martyr forms of Cranmer, Ridley, and Laud.

Other churches there are, of lowly pretensions and irregular proportions, having no attractions but what Time has bestowed upon them. And, truly, Time, in his peculiar way, is almost as great an architect, as a Michael Angelo, a Wren, or a Barry. He can stamp an indefinable interest on the mouldering stones of the commonest and most unseemly house of Prayer. He can rear up the patriarchal yew, the Methuselah of trees, to cast a sombre gloom around, and to seem as if it formed a part of the coeval pile which it overshadows. No outward or inward beauty, such as art can give, may belong to these places; but the spirit of the picturesque and the venerable rests upon them, and they hallow the land with their serene and sanctifying look.

There is also a great number of churches throughout England, neither beautiful as specimens of architecture, nor picturesque from situation or the effects of time, which yet have an interest about them, a moral charm, far beyond mere external and material grace. The church of Drayton Beauchamp is, for aught I know, an uninteresting structure in itself; but to him who knows that within its walls was once poured forth the gentle and majestic eloquence of Hooker, it is connected with associations, that address themselves to the noblest and most spiritual part of his nature. The memory of a good man can impart some of its own undying loveliness to the scenes in which he moved, to the chair in which he studied, to the desk and pulpit from which he prayed and preached: and though the edifice be but ordinary. in which an Andrewes, a Hammond, a Kenn, or a Heber has pointed out the path to Heaven, their voices still linger among the aisles, and the worm-eaten rafters become as precious to the eye of piety, as if they were hewn from the cedars of Lebanon, and inlaid with the gold of Ophir. Even from the churchyard alone, the church itself sometimes acquires an interest beyond that resulting from all which is grand or elegant in human skill. The obscure grave of Bishop Kenn is indicated only by a few bars of iron, in the shape of a coffin, and by a mitre and crosier in the same metal, laid over his grave. Yet, though the church of Frome is by no means an unsightly structure, it would attract fewer persons, "to go round about it, and tell its towers," were it not that one of the Seven Bishops "sleeps well", beneath the shadow of its walls. This is that sort of beauty, attaching to some of our churches, which I have ventured

HIGHCLERE. It is a most ordinary looking building, of acquaintance with his pure and artless volume, will do had, therefore, a nature to be compassionate to us, and victorious to us an arrogant claim of superiority on the ground of personal red brick, with a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and an well to search out the passage for themselves, and to for us. A nature sensibly to compassionate us, and another holiness and wisdom, which we should tremble to put forward for it derived the least embellishment. Its only external how holiness may be practised, and how it may be defeature, possessing the slightest interest, is a yew that scribed. But I have wandered to Hooker's parish of Divine nature to bear with us. He hath the affections of a man and, at the same time, contrary to Christian humility, and in may have supplied bows to the victors of Cressy, or even Bishopbourne, and must return to Highelere. From to us, and the power of a God for us: a nature to disarm the devil opposition to the knowledge which every teacher, at least, ought to the archers of Harold. Outliving the more perishable work of man's hands it has probably seen more than one rebuilding of the edifice which it shelters. Successive bishops of Winchester, while residing at their mansion memory still flourishes, sweet and verdant, in the cotalmost touching the church, must have heard its branches tages of the surrounding hamlets. Neither Chartism, he been only God, he could not have died; and had he been only his word and sacraments, as well as ministers of the Church. moan in the night-breeze: and when sacrilege transferred the broad domains, in the midst of which it stands, it may have worn to the tearful eye of imaginative Piety a deeper and a sympathetic gloom. Superstition, till within a very recent period, peopled it with ghosts, and perchance even now some simple villagers may still be-

lieve that it is the nocturnal haunt of unearthly beings. The church itself, quite obscured with trees, stands on an eminence in Highclere Park, and adjoins the mansion of the Earl of Carnarvon,* the patron of the living. It was rebuilt in 1688 by Sir Robert Sawyer, who, in the same year, acted as one of the counsel for the Seven Bishops, when brought to trial for passively resisting the Popish mandates of the second James. One may fairly indulge in the pleasing conjecture that, while, with Finch ringing at Highclere, and a building was arising, at his his office to the King's designs, he sacrificed his place to and his acquisitions remain in a noble family, by a match beneath a rebel hand! But my hour-glass has run out, with his only daughter. And nothing ever impeached —and I have said my rambling say.

ALAN FAIRFORD. him or his actions in public." He was humane, as Attorney General; very learned, as a lawyer; and richly stored with academic literature. The edifice, which his piety re-constructed, covers his remains, and a monument

son who died, in 1740, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Mr. Milles, the father, was witness of and partaker in a most singular and providential mercy, which, though occurring at Newbury, in some degree belongs to the history of this Parish, and possesses a general interest, independent of time or place.

On Sunday, the 2nd of February 1683-4, Mr. Milles exchanged morning duties with the curate of Newbury, a town about four miles distant from Highelere. Previous to the performance of morning service it was his custom to smoke a pipe of tobacco, as it enabled him to discharge his duties with ease and freshness. On this particular morning, however, as he had to administer the Holy Sacrament, he dispensed with his favourite indulgence, being impressed with a deep sense of the solemn The lessons of the day were uncommonly short; and Mr. Milles, in consequence of the Sacrament, delivered a very brief sermon. He then went to the altar, and commenced administering the eucharist to the communicants, who had all gathered together in the chancel. While thus engaged, a great part of the roof and leads, which covered the centre of the church, fell with a great noise, and crushed the pews that had so recently been occupied by the congregation. The communicants, though not one was hurt, were greatly alarmed, and rushed out of the church. Mr. Milles remained at the altar, and stirred by a strong sense of the great mercy he had just experienced, fell down upon his knees and offered up thanksgiving to his Almighty Preserver.

A concurrence of trifling and accidental circumstances led, humanly speaking, to this marvellous escape of a greater part of the congregation, from instant destruction. Had Mr. Milles smoked his pipe as usual, and, in consequence, commenced the service a few minutes later,-or had the lessons been ordinarily long, instead of unusually short,-or had he preached a sermon of the accustomed length,-the congregation would have been detained until the roof fell, and a fearful scene of death, wounds, and mutilations would have ensued. The worthy Rector always retained a solemn and grateful recollection of the appalling incident, and, for several years afterwards, at the request of the parishioners of Newbury, delivered a sermon, on the anniversary of this great mercy, in the church in which it had been vouchsafed. The text on these occasions was invariably the same as that selected on the eventful morning, and, by a curious coincidence, as it proved in the sequel, was particularly applicable: it was taken from 2 Cor. vi. 2, "For he saith, I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succoured thee; behold,

This must have proved a startling interruption to the quiet tenour of our village parson's life, but it probably exalted the fervour of his devotion, and exercised a of his ministerial career. Who were his successors for testimony of the present aged parish clerk, "that for the last fifteen years there has not been a parish in England better served than Highclere." I smiled, well pleased, when I heard this homely and well-deserved compliment during that period, and I thought to myself that it was

* Robert Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon, who was slain at Newbury, son, with whom the earldom expired. Mr. Herbert, created by one, who had intermarried with his female ancestor. sent family of Carnarvon derive their Highelere property from present family of Carmer Sir Robert Sawyer's daughter. She married Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and the Highclere estates were settled on the second son of that marriage, whose nephew, as just mentioned, became by the Rev. Stephen Charnocke, B. D. the first Earl of Carnarvon of the last creation.

"ivy-mantled tower"; and neither from art nor age has learn from the fascinating narrative in which it occurs nature to render those compassions effectual for our relief; he had ourselves, aware, as we are, that "if any man think that he the desk and pulpit once worthily occupied by Mr. for us, and another nature to be sensible of the working of the to possess, of our unworthiness even when we have done all, un-Milles, the present Bishop of Winchester, (Dr. C. R. devil in us, and against us. If he had been only God, he would hesitatingly putting in a claim of personal holiness and wisdom Summer) officiated as curate for several years, and his not have had an experimental sense of our misery; and if he had for themselves and "all the congregation," as a ground for their nor Socialism has entered this quiet parish: no taber- man, he could not have conquered death. [3.] A nature effica- However, the only point I wish to insist upon in this matter, is, nacle of schism pains the churchman's eye: and the ciously to instruct us. As man, he was to instruct us sensibly; that Korah was mistaken in what he considered as an inward call, from the see of Winchester to the family of Fitzwilliam, curate preaches the Gospel on Sundays, and humbly as God, he was to instruct us infallibly. A nature whereby he as the Almighty, who considered (as he always does) the outrage practises it every day.

but where the hare now loves to couch, and the sheep to and Somers, Sir Robert Sawyer was anxiously watching and mirroring its columns in the mimic lake sleeping at the progress of the trial, the hammers and trowels were its feet! Gladly would I wander on with him to the battle-field of Newbury hard by, and tell him how plensole cost, for the maintenance of that pure faith which tifully it has been watered with loyal and noble blood,he was defending against the infatuated monarch in a how here the incomparable Falkland* met the death court of law. He had faithfully served the crown as for which he sighed, -how here the chivalrous Earl of Attorney General, but on being required to prostitute | Carnarvon, whose untarnished fame is immortalized by Clarendon, and whose features still glow with a fresh his principles, and, returning to his seat, "ended his and aristocratic grace on the canvass of Vandyck, how days'', says a cotemporary, "honourably and in peace; here he "charged home' for the last time, and sunk

Highelere, 15th October, 1840.

* The following anecdote of Lord Falkland had never been repiety re-constructed, covers his remains, and a monument in the chancel briefly records his name, office, and munificence.

The rector of Highelere, during the time of Sir Robert Sawyer, was the Rev. Isaac Milles, a clergyman of worth, piety, and erudition. He held the living for almost forty years, and was buried in the chancel,—whither, in twenty years after, were also brought the remains of his being strongly impressed with the presentiment, that it would be being strongly impressed with the presentiment, that it would be being strongly impressed with the presentiment, that it would be being strongly impressed with the presentiment, that it would be attended with a fatal result to himself, he determined, in order to be fully prepared for the event, to receive the sacrament. Accordingly, very early on the morning of the battle, it was administered to him by the clergyman of Newbury; and Mr. Head, and the whole of his family, by Falkland's particular wish, were present. It is also related, that his corpse, a few hours afterwards, was brought, slung on a horse, and deposited in the Town Hall, from whence it was afterwards removed for interment."

CHRIST OUR REDEEMER AND MEDIATOR, A MANIFESTATION OF THE MYSTERIOUS AND MANIFOLD WISDOM OF GOD.*

Christ did not take the person of man, but the nature of man, into subsistence with Himself. The body and soul of Christ were not united in themselves, had no subsistence in themselves, till rite which he was about to celebrate, and feeling disin- they were united in the person of the Son of God. If the person clined to any carnal gratification, however innocent. - of a man were united to Him, the human nature would have been The service was begun, and proceeded in ordinary course. the nature of the person so united to Him, and not the nature of the Son of God. (Heb. ii, 14, 16.) "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also himself likewise took part of the same, that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil. For verily He took not on him the nature of angels, but He took on him the seed of Abraham." He took flesh and blood to be his own nature, perpetually to subsist in the person of the Aoyoc, which must be by a personal union, or no way: the deity united to the humanity, and both natures to be one person. This is the mysterious and

> THE END OF THIS UNION. He was hereby fitted to be a Mediator. He hath something

like to man, and something like to God. If he were in all things only like to man, he would be at a distance from God: if he were in all things only like to God, he would be at a distance from man. He is a true Mediator between mortal sinners and the immortal righteous one. He was near to us by the infirmities of our nature. and near to God by the perfections of the Divine; as near to God in His nature, as to us in ours; as near to us in our nature, as he is to God in the Divine. Nothing that belongs to the Deity but he possesses, nothing that belongs to the human nature but he is clothed with. He had both the nature which had offended, and that nature which was offended: a nature to please God, and a nature to pleasure us: a nature, whereby he experimentally knew the excellency of God, which was injured, and understood the glory due to Him, and consequently the greatness of the offence, which was to be measured by the dignity of His person: and a nature whereby he might be sensible of the miseries contracted by, and endure the calamities due to the offender, that he might both have compassion on him, and make due satisfaction for him. He had two distinct natures, capable of the affections and sentiments of the two persons he was to accord, he was a just judge of the rights of the one, and the demerit of the other. † He could not have this full and perfect understanding if he did not possess the perfections now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of "things appertaining to God," (Heb. v, 1.) and the other furnished him with a sense of the "infirmities of man." (Heb. iv, 15.) He was hereby fitted for the working out the happiness of man

A divine nature to communicate to man, and a human nature to powerful and salutary influence over the long remainder carry up to God. [1.] He had a nature whereby to suffer for us, and a nature whereby to be meritorious in those sufferings. A the hundred years following his decease I do not know, but I can, from other veritable sources, corroborate the make his sufferings sufficient for all that embraced him. A nature capable to be exposed to the flames of Divine wrath, and another nature incapable to be crushed by the weight or consumed by the heat of it: a human nature to suffer, and stand a sacrifice in the stead of man; a divine nature to sanctify these sufferings and fill paid to the curates who had ministered in the parish the nostrils of God with a sweet savour, and thereby atone His wrath: the one to bear the stroke due to us, and the other to add uttered in the spirit, which actuated Hooker's faithful merit to his sufferings for us. Had he not been man, he could clerk, when vindicating the character of his lamented not have filled our place in suffering; and could be otherwise have master. I will not transcribe the anecdote here, for suffered, his sufferings had not been applicable to us; and had he those who are familiar with Izaac Walton's Lives will not been God, his sufferings had not been meritoriously and fruitfully applicable. Had not his blood been the blood of God, it had run of as little advantage as the blood of an ordinary man, or the blood of the legal sacrifices. (Heb. ix, 12.) Nothing less than a son, with whole the first reign, subsequently became Earl of Carnarvon, and selected that title as having formerly been borne thing less than God could have countervalled the torments due to thing less than God could have countervailed the torments due to the offending creature. Nothing less than God could have rescued

* From "Discourses on the Existence and Attributes of God,"

might converse with us, and a nature whereby he might influence committed against his lawful ministers, as committed against him-Having thus introduced my reader to the village us in those converses. A human mouth to minister instruction self, soon fearfully convinced him: and one case of a mistaken call church of Highelere, fain would I ramble with him, for to man, and a divine power to imprint it with efficacy. [4.] A is as decisive of the question as a hundred. But dissenters claim many a swiftly-gliding hour, through all the beauties of nature to be a pattern for us. A pattern of grace as man, as infallibility in judging of their emotions in such matters. What a varied English landscape spread around it! Fain Adam was to have been to his posterity: a Divine nature shining part of Scripture shows them to be in possession of any such gift, would I hear him contrast the tall, pillar-like tree of the in the human, the image of the invisible God in the glass of our more than other people? They ignorantly accuse us of retaining Canadian forest with the hundred-armed and gnarled flesh, that he might be a perfect copy for our imitation. (Col. i, too many popish peculiarities. Do we retain that, at all events, oak of the English Park! Pain would I point out to 15.) "The image of the invisible God, and the first born of every the infallibility of our own wayward fancies? I would remind him the blended grandeur and loveliness of this ancient creature" in conjunction. The virtues of the Deity are sweetened you of the words of Ezekiel, spoken of the dissenting teachers of domain,—the bold hill, feathered with woods,—the and tempered by the union of the humanity, as the beams of the his day, at least of persons who pretended to divine authority upon lofty encampment which the Roman sentinel has paced, sun are by shining through a coloured glass, which condescends the ground of an inward call: "They have seen vanity, and lying more to the weakness of our eye. Thus the perfections of the divination, saying, The Lord saith: and the Lord hath not sent browse,—the temple, proportioned with a classic grace, invisible God, breaking through the first born of every creature, them: and they have made others to hope that they would confirm glittering in Christ's created state, became more sensible for con- the word. Have ye not seen a vain vision, and have ye not spoken templation by our mind, and more imitable for conformity in our a lying divination, whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; albeit I practice. [5.] A nature to be a ground of confidence in our have not spoken? Therefore thus saith the Lord God: Because approach to God. A nature wherein we may behold Him, and ye have spoken vanity, and seen lies, therefore, behold I am against wherein we may approach to him. A nature for our comfort, and you, saith the Lord God." a nature for our confidence. Had he been only man, he had been too feeble to assure us; and had he been only God, he had been the example and precepts of Christ, and then, the next moment, too high to attract us; but now we are allured by his human to talk of his own holiness as his sole warrant of office as ambasnature, and assured by his divine, in our drawing near to heaven. sador of Christ,—as if the chief element of holiness were not Communion with God was desired by us, but our guilt stifled our humility. But, granting him to be really and entirely holy, surely hopes, and the infinite excellency of the divine nature would have he will allow that his Saviour was, at all events, equally holy. damped our hopes of speeding; but since these two natures, so far of God we receive the props of our faith, and the fruits of joy and that is his church. peace. Wisdom consists in choosing fit means, and conducting them in such a method as may reach with good success the variety | man capacity) by the Father, so he appointed subordinate minisall the bustle hell and hellish instruments could raise against it.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE OUTWARD AND THE INWARD CALL, From the Rev. W. Palin's "Bellingham" or "a Christian in search of the Church."

I will begin by considering the sole grounds upon which you onsider yourselves divinely commissioned, viz, an inward call. and an outward call: and I think you will be brought to admit that the Almighty, in his wisdom, could never design these to be the sole warrant for taking upon ourselves the office, since fallible beings like ourselves are so apt to mistake the one and be misled by the other. "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?" We will briefly consider one out of many instances, in which the former has been mistaken -that of Korah-for Korah's was to all intents and purposes an inward call. His argument was, that "Aaron took too much apon himself, seeing that all the congregation was holy." Now Korah was himself a levite; but as the levites were above the people, so were the priests above the levites. Korah, however, was lissatisfied with his subordinate situation; and endeavoured to get, and succeeded in getting, followers, by persuading the people that holiness was not confined to Aaron, for himself and "all the congregation were holy;" and that Aaron consequently "took too much upon himself," in confining to his own family the offices of the priesthood; which could just as well, or better, be performed by himself and "all the congregation." Now we have no proof of Aaron taking too much upon himself; for, as to confining the priesthood to his own family, he was only obeying therein a plain command of God, it was nothing of his own devising or seeking, any more than our limitation of the priesthood to those duly orlained in Apostolical succession: and, as to Aaron claiming to himself any personal holiness, he did no such thing; he only suppose themselves to be, or really might be. magnified his office, not himself, by claiming for himself and the priests an official superiority over the levites and congregation, with all the privileges and dignities attached thereto-just as we of the Church of England-or rather of the church catholic, for this is less capable of misconstruction-claim an official superiority over dissenting teachers, and other lay people; claim to be exclusively the clergy; claim to be exclusively designated as "reverend." But Korah did think proper to consider himself personally holy; in other words, that he had "a call" to the priesthood. And upon this plea, weak and presumptuous as it was, "he and his company gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron,' (against the head of the government that is, and the head of the church, for the same principle of self-will has always, in the long run, rebelled against both,) and the 16th chapter of the Book of Numbers records the awful event which terminated the contest. Now, in what respect does Korah's case differ from a dissenting minister's? The latter says in effect, that the ministers of the

† Amyrant. Morals. tom. v, pp. 468, 469.

To this last class, belongs the parish church of immediately recollect it, and those who have not made us out of the hands of the jailor too powerful for us. [2.] He the congregation are equally holy; thus, disingenuously imputing

It is monstrous, for a man to profess such implicit obedience to

And yet we find that He "glorified not himself to be made a distant, are met in a marriage-knot, we have a ground of hope, high-priest;" but he which said unto him, "Thou art my Son," nay, an earnest, that the Creator and believing creature shall meet appointed him by the outward call to the priesthood, and afterand converse together. And since our sins are expiated by the wards ratified it by the words heard of the Apostles, when he was death of the human nature in conjunction with the divine, our glorified before them in the mount, "Hear ye him." The Apostle guilt, upon believing, shall not hinder us from this comfortable also says, "This honour taketh no man upon himself, but he that approach. Had he been only man, he could not have assured us is called of God, us was Aaron." So the appointment of Aaron an approach to God: had he been only God, His justice would is to be the model of all ministerial appointments, to the end of not have admitted us to approach to Him; he had been too ter- time. And how was Aaron called to it? By an outward call rible for guilty persons, and too holy for polluted persons, to come from God; not by any thing which he chose to take for an inward near to Him: but by being made man, his justice is tempered, call; but a call delivered to him externally, through God's recogand by his being God and man, his mercy is ensured. A human nised human agent, Moses. And what did Christ himself do? nature He had, one with us, that we might be related to God, as He said on one occasion, "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my one with him. [6.] A nature to derive all good to us. Had he Father hath appointed unto me." To whom was this "kingdom" not been man, we had had no share or part with him: a satisfac- or rule in Christ's church, under Christ, delivered? To all the tion by him had not been imputed to us. If he were not God, he disciples? No, to the twelve only, as they sat with him at supper. could not communicate to us divine graces and eternal happiness; He afterwards said, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I he could not have had power to convey so great a good to us, had you. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every he been only man; and he could not have done it, according to creature." When did he say this? After his resurrection, when the rule of inflexible righteousness, had he been only God. As we know that about five hundred brethren or disciples saw him at man, he is the way of conveyance; as God, he is the spring of once. And did he deliver this commission to them all? No, only conveyance. From this grace of union, and the grace of unction, "to the eleven, as they sat at meat." When he was about to we find rivers of waters flowing to make glad the city of God. ascend into heaven, his valedictory words were, "Ye shall receive Believers are his branches, and draw sap from Him, as He is their power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall root in his human nature, and have an endless duration of it from be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in his Divine. Had he not been man, he had not been in a state to Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth." And to whom obey the law: had he not been God as well as man, his obedience were these words addressed? To all the disciples indiscriminately? could not have been valuable to be imputed to us. How should No, we are expressly told, "to the Apostles (only) whom he had this mystery be studied by us, which would afford us both admira- chosen; to whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, tion and content! Admiration, in the incomprehensibleness of by many infallible proofs, being seen of them above forty days, it; contentment, in the fitness of the Mediator. By this wisdom and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God,"-

We have seen, that as Jesus Christ was appointed (in his huof marks which are aimed at. Thus hath the wisdom of God set | ters under him, viz. the twelve apostles; and so we find these, as forth a Mediator, suited to our wants, fitted for our supplies, and chief ministers of the church, when Christ had left it to ascend rdered to the whole affair by the union of these two natures in the into heaven, appointing subordinate ministers under them, viz. person of the Redeemer, that there could be no disappointment, by presbyters and deacons. We do not find St. Paul writing to the Roman, Ephesian, Galatian, Colossian, or Philippian churches, instructing them how to choose, appoint, or call their ministers. All the instructions of this nature to be met with were addressed to two individuals only, appointed by him over certain districts or dioceses, and exercising all the rights and powers of the episcopal office, instructing then in what way they should admit persons to the priesthood. We never find him telling any of the churches, that if any of their members should feel what they imagined to be an inward call, they were to take upon themselves, if more or fewer persons chose to hear them, the pastoral office. On the contrary, we find that Paul and Barnabas, instead of allowing members of every church to ordain its own ministers, ordained for them, in their successive journeys or visitations, " Elders in every church." When, from the extension of the church, the Apostles' own personal superintendence was partly precluded, for there were not such facilities of intercourse then as there are now, and when advancing years reminded the Apostles to proceed yet farther, and. as their Lord had authorised them to do, hand on their commission to others, that, at their death, the governors of the church might not be extinct,-then Paul ordained Timothy and Titus, as bishops of distant churches (Crete and Ephesus); merely reserving to himself that sort of paramount control which resides in our archbishops, and the palpable existence and exercise of which for many years is, to my mind, so utterly incompatible with all modern notions of independency.

To these persons only he sent the instructions before alluded to, about ordaining presbyters and deacons, saying to one of them, "Ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee;" to the other, "Lay hands suddenly on no man;" and without the remotest insinuation, in either case, of its being competent to the people to become ministers of one another, without the intervention of apostolic, or (which is the same thing) episcopal authority; however holy and well-qualified they might, in their self-sufficiency.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The true spirit of the French revolution has never yet been fully developed. The French narrators of its sullen and desperate career (for it has never found a historian in France-the genius of the nation is unhistoric) have assigned to it motives tinged by their personal projudices. The British writers have been essayists and pamphleteers, taking the cursory view fitted to the objects of the time. But, divesting the revolution of its disguises, and viewing it with its whole wild and frightful anatomy bare, its characteristics have been neither love of freedom nor revenge of wrong. The spirit of French Jacobinism, is combined envy and rapine The French populace and their leaders cared nothing for the insulted dignity of religion, for the corruption of the law, for the abstraction of the public revenues, or for the levities of kings and conrtiers; but they hated the rank which they saw above them. Church take too much upon themselves, seeing that they and all whether virtuous or vicious, and longed to grasp at the property of their superiors, whether earned by honour or dishonour. Not one in a million of those who tore down the banners and escutcheons clowns, and the clowns were determined to have the grinning mountable obstacle. We are well aware of the pre- her for their refuge! triumph of tearing them down. The cry against the French vailing love of variety, even in the hearts of well-disciclergy was not their impurity or their luxury, for individually they | plined Christians; but this is an infirmity to be corrected, were popular; and, whether popular or not, the badauds of Paris not a disposition to be encouraged. Novelties in devoand Versailles cared nothing for their virtues or vices. The church tional practice are but too likely to foster the desire of of the church, like the principle of every substance, is in income was the grand count in the indictment, and on the strength novelties in matters of faith; and it is to be feared that unity surpassing all other things, and having nothing of that they massacred as many of them as they could seize, and a dissatisfaction with the holy and admirable prayers of similar or equal to itself;" or in the language of Cypbanished the remainder. In the war of the peasants against the our Liturgy will gradually beget an uneasiness with the RIAN, "the church, invested with light from the Lord, nobility it was not the gay man of fashion, or the severe feudalist, sameness and the homeliness and the familiarity of the sends out her rays over the whole earth; and yet the whom they held as the enemy; their enemy was the possessor of oft-repeated truths of the Bible. We must not be light is one, disseminated every where, with no separathe neighbouring chateau, the master of so many chariots and thought to disapprove of the most fervent outpouring of tion of the original body: she stretches forth the rich horses, the possessor of so many services of plate. The rental was the heart, even in extemporary prayer, in the Christian's luxuriance of her branches over all the world, and pours the treason, and the plunder of all that he was worth the formal private communion with God; but at the family altar, out her onward streams, and spreads into the distance; execution of national justice. No man in France thought that we cannot too earnestly recommend,—and that from its yet there is one head, one source, one mother, in all the he would be the wiser, purer, or freer for the murder of his king, but thousands and millions rejoiced in that most remorseless act of blood, as the triumph of their vanity: it made every beggar and | may be, in the form of sound words which our Liturgy bandit in France as great as his king, for the time; and the stimulant was enough for the legislators of the streets, to urge them to the murder of every branch of the royal family in their grasp. Such was the lesson of rabble supremacy in France, and such we should ever suffer its leaders to dictate to our parliament, or domineer over the educated classes of the empire. With those teachers all change is rapine in prospect; and all patriotism consists in the art of pulling down. Let England beware, for she will lave her trial yet; the ground is shaking under her feet, and nothing but the vigilance and vigour which saved her before, under God, can save her again, - Croly's Life of Burke,

THE DE CHEWE DE

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1841.

The date of the present day's publication reminds us appropriate to the NEW YEAR. Here, however, it may be well to premise that the Church, in numbering her the sun in the firmament as the "Sun of Righteousness," her Lord and Saviour. Regarding herself as "redeemed from the earth," she does not mark the progress of the of this duty, to the directions of the Church, as contained events she celebrates by the common calculations of the in the Calendar in the Prayer Book; because there is of salvation; to lead them through "the year of the the adoption of a system is to be appealed to, ought to everlasting "day-spring from on high," and accordingly Church. Moreover, we conceive no little beauty and the Church begins her calendar with the dawn of that | no little advantage too, in the study by all the members day which shall never close. The year of the Church of the Same portions of Scripture, on the is, therefore, dated from the season of Advent, -about same day. This unity of devout occupation quietly and three weeks antecedent to the celebration of the nativity | imperceptibly, but not less surely, strengthens unity of

of our Saviour, or Christmas-Day.

good resolutions, and, with a fervent supplication of the and servants-pastors and flocks-rulers and subjects, Divine blessing, to strive to fulfil them.

too great a pampering of self; the living in this world as reasonably claims from him, -is, and must be, if that if it were all we had to live for. Even by professing Chris- religious exercise is pursued in a devout and humble tians it seems to be forgotten that any such thing as self- frame, with an accompanying earnest prayer for the denial is to be exercised, or a self-sacrifice made, in the heavenly blessing, in a state of spiritual advancement: prosecution of their peculiar duties; they seem, on the he is using an important, yes, an indispensable means of contrary, to think that they are only to be pursued so far nurture and refreshment to the soul; and with the Holy as they comport with their worldly ease, and comfort, and Spirit's aid to his sincere endeavours, he will be making convenience. They seem to forget that the way to progress towards that frame and temper of the mind and heaven is a narrow way, and the gate that leadeth thereto heart which beat those who are called after their Reis a strait gate; that the Christian career, in other words, deemer's name, even of those who are expected to be is to be one of self-denial and striving, of painfulness "a peculiar people, zealous of good works, following and watchfulness. In Scripture it is called a combat, a race,-by every name, in short, which denotes vigour, and earnestness, and perseverance; and yet by those who would regard themselves as the ransomed of the the length to which these remarks have already been Lord all this is laid aside, whenever temporal interests extended, warns us of the expediency of deferring our present their claims,-whenever Mammon, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, sets up the golden image, and the enticing instruments of pleasure lure to its idolatrous

In opposition to this degenerate and selfish, but alas! too common feeling, how manifest is the fact that God demands for his peculiar, his exclusive service a certain Dr. Hawkes. This gentleman has already devoted his portion, not of our substance only, but of our talents and our time; that there is to be a consecration to Him of a share of all our energies and strength, of our faculties | the United States; and, to a great extent, the present and affections, as well as of the worldly goods of which He has made us not the proprietors but the stewards! There cannot, in any Christian mind, be a doubt that if this principle were more scrupulously regarded as a that the people of the United States are, under God, to rule of action, the temper of worldliness which we are look for any thing like real or stable peace to their relinow pained to perceive so common, would give way to a more devotional and gedly spirit, -that the secular drapery which seems to enshroud every thing in our social, civil, and domestic state, would be torn away, and the heavenly armour of the Gospel substituted in its sion, irreligion, and strife, on the one hand, and the high room. Christians, in short, live too much for themearthly spirit, a melancholy inconsistency with the high an hill," to which men, when tired of the turmoil and sufferings, they are taught to cherish.

afforded in the communion of the Church, and how much in which is treasured the healing and preserving power they worlook their real spiritual interests who forsake whence we are to look for strength to "the things which her richly provided stores for the comparatively meagre sustemance which often invites them from hostile and eminently her distinction and her privilege in the United sectarian sources without. Let the Churchman but live States. Time was, when to anticipate such a position of according to the rules and discipline of his own com- the Church in that land, would be "hoping against hope," munion, -in a faithful and exact adherence to her system | When the monarchy was exchanged for a republic, and the of public and private devotion; and he cannot but soon | independence of the people was proclaimed, the Church find himself, with the blessing of God, an improved and | necessarily participated in the overthrow. Her temples

edvancing Christian. The Church, as we have already taken occasion to employment of those scriptural and chastened prayers homage of thousands, and to command the reverence of

very familiarity to young and old, to the unlearned and the learned,—the offering of united prayer, as much as prescribes.

Again, by every Christian deserving of the name it must be conceded that it is his duty to read each day a portion of the Holy Scriptures. Now, as system in this, would be the example in England, if, in the vengeance of Heaven, as in other devotional occupations, is confessedly desirable, what better rule can be adopted, in fulfilling this obligation, than that which the Church prescribes? By her, four chapters of the Word of God are specifically appointed to be read every day,-two from the Old and two from the New Testament,—exclusive of a portion of the Psalms. To a Christian really in earnest about his soul's welfare,-really desirous of providing for his spiritual and undying part that appropriate nurture which | not sure that, upon their spiritual recovery, the very fact he manifests so much overweening anxiety to secure to of their being scattered throughout all lands may not, his material and perishable frame,—to a hearty, fervent, self-denying Christian, this allotted portion of daily Scriptural reading would, by no means, be esteemed too much; especially as one half could be employed in the household worship, and the residue as a private exercise. of the custom of offering to our readers some remarks | And nothing, we would add, but the extremest necessity, -no pressure of worldly occupation, no journey of business, no recreative excursion should be allowed to interdays and measuring her seasons, does not so much regard fere with the regular fulfilment of this holy and improving

We suggest an exact adherence, in the performance This year is naturally introduced by the be so influential or so much deferred to as that of the sentiment, and must promote unity of action. The Yet although the Church, in the commencement of portions of Scripture thus read will, we can believe, as a her year, pays no regard to the usual computations of general rule, produce similar impressions,—awaken simitime, so much respect is paid to what, in the calculations lar feelings, whether of alarm or encouragement, -and of the world, is fixed upon as the New Year, and so prompt to similar active exercises of love to God and general an interest is awakened upon its arrival, that man. The happy and harmonizing result will be permuch benefit may be derived from making it a period in ceptible in the household; it will be evinced in the which to contemplate our spiritual as well as our tempo- community; it will be felt nationally; it will waken, as ral loss or gain, and to make, as it were, a fresh start in it were, a sympathetic pulse in the whole Church Cathothe journey of life before us. It is a favourable time, lic. - Most unfeignedly do we hope and pray that it may even from the influence of worldly associations, to form be universally tried; for parents and children-masters The chief care | could not but manifest the benefit of this communion of upon the mind of the believer, at this and every season, should be to lighten himself of the impediments which and pursuit.—And to those who have the leisure, we obstruct his advancement in his journey heavenwards, would strongly recommend the conjoined use of some and to brace and invigorate his energies for its more | sound and judicious commentary upon the Scriptures, as successful progress; to evince in his life more self-denial, | well as of such deeply pious and practical works as Biand more complete devotedness to God; to look off from shop Hall's Contemplations, Bishop Wilson's Sacra earthly things and contemplate with a less abstracted Privata, and Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and gaze the heavenly prize for which he is required to run Dying. The Christian Churchman, in thus employing a few hours of each day, -and in doing so, he gives to One of the crying sins of the times is, too great a love- the service of God no more than what God justly and after holiness without which no man shall see the Lord."

We have more, much more, to say affecting the prac-We have more, much more, to say affecting the practice of the real member of the Church of Christ; but with every Christian virtue, Regard with Thine especial favour further observations to another opportunity.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Church Record, "a weekly paper, devoted chiefly to the cause of Christianity and Education," and published at Flushing, New York, under the editorial direction of the Rev. great talents, with a laudable assiduity, to the development of the past and present condition of the Church in publication seems to be a contribution to the same object. Much benefit must result from perseverance in such an undertaking; for to our mind, it is to the Church gious and political distractions. In the melancholy degeneracy of the times, when Mammon has well nigh usurped the empire of the human heart, -in the conflict which prevails so widely betwixt the elements of confuand orderly principle of moral and spiritual duty, on the selves, and too little to God; evincing by this carnal, other, we must regard the Church as the "city set apon and glorious expectations which, through the Redeemer's buffetings of the world, will fly as to their secure and peaceful refuge: amidst the prevalence of corruption, We spoke lately of the spiritual enjoyment which is we must esteem it as the salt which savours the mass; remain and are ready to die." This we believe to be were desecrated, ner altars thrown down, her ministers banished, and her ritual disused. It was long, therefore, before the could grown as it was long, therefore, before the could grown as it was long therefore, before the could grown as it was long therefore. observe, appoints the daily reading of her Morning and before she could creep, as it were, from her hiding-place, Evening Prayers; and it is unfortunate that the stern | -long before she could present herself to a hostile necessity of circumstances should compel the closing of population in the majesty of her claims and in the full the temple doors on any day, or that Churchmen should glory of her apparel. But she came forth at length, and not now, as of old, have the privilege of prayer and praise well and warmly was she welcomed by many a filial and hearing the Word "daily with one accord" in the greeting; even the prejudices of the late opponent were courts of the Lord's house. But if, from incontrollable soon changed into admiration and approval. Gradually, causes, this, as a general rule at least, is forbidden, there nay rapidly, has she been rising to her proper eminence; is no such insurmountable impediment to the steady and now she sits enthroned high enough to win the

Gladly, then, do we hail every renewed evidence of her extending influence and power, -showing, to use the words of CLEMENT of Alexandria, that "the excellence instances of her eventful fecundity.'

This oneness of purpose and of action, we trust that all the periodicals of the church will be overruled by her great head to manifest; and discerning this, most heartily shall we wish them, though multiplied an hundred fold, "God speed!"

The appeal to the descendants of the Hugonots from our correspondent "Rufus," though a very cloquent and a very forcible one, it would perhaps scarcely be justifiable in them to attempt to obey, if, in doing so, they must sacrifice any field of duty in which they are at present engaged. Although the restoration of the Jews to their native land be a most pleasing theory, and one which the Scriptures plainly countenance, still we are from the missionary character which they would thus possess, be more influential for good than their settlement in one country, though that be the country of their ancestors. On the same principle, the descendants of the Hugonots, dispersed as they are through all Protestant countries, may be carrying on the gospel work more effectually than they should be able to do if restored to their proper inheritance in their father-land. It might, however, be advisable to form a Hugonot Society,strictly on a religious basis, -on something of the same plan as the St. George's and other national societies: whose specific object it should be, by publications, emissaries, or otherwise, to advance the religious regeneraworld or by the course of the material luminaries. Her an incontestable advantage in a systematic reading of tion of their native land from which, whether by choice employment is to make known to her children the way the Scriptures, and because no authority, if any such in or from compulsion, they have become exiles. We should be glad of any further suggestions upon this view of the question.

> On behalf of the Treasurer of the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, we have to acknowledge the receipt of £2 10s., collected in St. John's Church, Port Hope, on Christmas Day, in aid of the funds of that institution.

> Owing to an unfortunate accident that occurred in printing several impressions of our last publication, the first three letters of the Rev. T. Fidler's name-suboined to his communication-were omitted. Those of our subscribers who may have received the numbers that were printed incorrectly can easily remedy the evil with the pen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CIRCULAR TO THE REVEREND THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.
Toronto, Dec. 30, 1840.

REV. SIR,—As The Church is read by all the clergy of this Diocese, permit me, through its columns, to signify my desire that, in obedience to authority at home, you would use the following form immediately after the General Thanksgiving, at morning and evening prayer, on the first

Sunday after receiving this communication.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate brother,

JOHN TORONTO.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD, For the Safe Delivery of the Queen, and the happy Birth of a

"O merciful Lord, and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy servant our Sovereign Ludy the Queen, in supporting her under the pains and delivering her from the perils of childbirth, and giving to her and her Royal consort the blessing of a daughter. Watch over her, we beseech Thee, with Thy fatherly care; sustain and comfort her in the hours of weakness and weariness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant from whatever is hurrful our Queen and her Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all happiness here on earth, and finally be made partakers of Thine everlasting glory. Establish their descendants on the throne of this kingdom, and make them, through all generations, the blessed instruments of Thy providential goodness to Thy ehurch and people. Implant in our hearts a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies towards us, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness unto Thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, and brotherly love one to another, by the profession of a true faith and constant obedience to Thy word and commandment; so that, faithfully serving Thee in this life, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed son, Jesus Christ our Lord .-- Amen.

To the Editor of the Church. MISSION OF NEWMARKET.

December 4, 1840. Rev. and dear Sir;—As I am aware that any communications relating to Church Statistics, or which detail circumstances connected with the prosperity of the cause in which we are fellow labourers, are gladly received by you, I think it my duty to furnish you with the substance of some previous communications with the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Care the Propagation of the Gospel, and also such further particulars as the completion of my first year in this place ena-

bles me to give. St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, was built by private subscription several years since. When all classes of the community evinced a praiseworthy spirit of liberality, it may seem almost unnecessary to particularise; yet I can scarcely refrain from giving their meed of credit to W. Robinson Esq., Mr. Roe, and the late Dr. Beswick,—to whose munificence and unwearied exertions the Church is deeply indebted.—
The interior remained unfinished for a length of time; there

and neighbourhood being dispirited in consequence.

Col. Cotter, a gentleman who has on many occasions displayed much interest in Church affairs, and who some time eviously had become a resident in the town, having purased the estate of W. Robinson Esq., rightly judging applications for a resident Clergyman are best supported by the exertions of the people, as proving their sincerity, and the estimation in which his services are likely to be regarded, and feeling a well grounded confidence that the claims of the parishioners would receive due attention when a guarantee was made of addition to the Minister's income, and ding a handsome subscription from himself of £25,) sufficient to finish the interior, at least so far as providing it ith pews, and on the first of May 1839 the pews were publicly rented to the subscribers and others, at a fixed rate

The Bishop of Montreal accordingly determined on making Newmarket a station for a resident Clergyman, and a temporary charge was given to the Rev. Richard Athill in the latter part of 1838. Mr. Athill remained here but a few months, as a pressing emergency induced the Bishop to remove him to Trois Rivieres, and the place remained unsupplied until the Bishop of Toronto returned from England,

promised £25 to aid in erecting the pulpit, &c., along with four double pews on each side, where the scaffolding and screen originally stood. These additions and alterations were completed several months since. The Pulpit, Reading, and Clerk's Desks are constructed of Butternut wood, highly varnished, and are much admired for their symmetry highly varnished, and are much admired for their symmetry, and neatness. A respected parishioner, Mrs. Sarah Lyne, presented the Church, just before the festival of Easter, with a handsome set of Communion Plate, and the decorations of the Altar, Pulpit, and Desks, have been provided at the expence of the Ladies of the congregation generally.

The Bishop was here on the 21st of June last, and consecrated the Church. His Lordship also held a Confirmation, when fourteen persons were admitted to the rite, and four a few days after, in West Gwillimsbury Church, who were unable to attend on the first day. I must not omit to men-

unable to attend on the first day. I must not omit to men-tion that prior to his Lordship's visit, several of the parishioners assembled, or sent their servants, some with carts and horses, others with ploughs and scrapers, for many successive days, and levelled the ground about the Church, which was very abrupt and irregular and difficult of access, and after much pains reduced it to form and order. We then put up a handsome fence, and erected three ornamental gates, and I must now say that there are few handsomer or

gates, and I must now say that there are few handsomer or better situated Churches in the Province.

The congregation, I am happy to state, has steadily increased, and when I found that numbers were desirous of coming who had not the means of renting pews, and that there were many besides able and anxious to do so, I called a meeting of the select vestry, and laid before the members the urgent necessity of providing increased accommodation: the result was, that a subscription was promptly set on foot, and one of the Churchwardens pledged himself to erect side morning, an anguleries, whether a sufficiency or not was raised by the suband one of the Churchwardens pledged himself to erect side-galleries, whether a sufficiency or not was raised by the sub-scription. I am however in hopes that his good nature will not be trespassed on, as in a few days upwards of £80 was raised, of which, Mr. Roe, the gentleman alluded to, gave £10, though the Church is indebted to him to a large amount, over and above his original liberal subscription. He, how-ever, is willing to wait for better times, both for Church and people, before he presses for re-payment. The galleries are now considerably advanced, and when completed St. Paul's

Church will be capable of accommodating 500 people: in its present state there are above 300 sittings.

The late Dr. Beswick before mentioned, about two years since, bequeathed forty-five acres of land adjoining the town as a glebe, and was it not that the enlargement of the church is the more pressing want, and that the parishioners cannot the expected to accomplish both objects. I am conas the more pressing want, and that the parishioners cannot at present be expected to accomplish both objects, I am convinced that they would cheerfully subscribe towards the erection of a Parsonage on the site so liberally given. I could besides mention several instances of kindly feeling, highly creditable to the parties concerned. I must instance Mr. Dawson, a magistrate residing in the vicinity, who subscribed £10 to the pulpit, and gallery, and who upon ascertaining that I had been obliged to hire a horse whenever I went abroad, insisted on my selecting one from his stables,

at the same time saying that I need not trouble myself about payment, as he could take the amount in pew rent.

Divine Service is held in St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, every Sunday at 11, A. M., and once in four weeks, at 3.—

I preach at the Holland Landing, (where the inhabitants have provided a commodious place of worship, solely appropriated to the use of the Church of England) once a fortnight on the Sunday afternoon, and once in four weeks in Union Street, East Gwillimsbury. I have well attended week-day services once a month in the Township of King, and also at Bircher's Settlement, about 12 miles from Newmarket.— There is a Sunday School in full operation here, and another in King, under Mr. Burkitt's superintendence, My Notitia Parochialis for the past year is as follows:—

Greatest do, at any one time,..... 27 No. of Communicants at out stations, 75

As I have rather exceeded the limits I had prescribed to myself, I must defer till my next communication giving any account of my Missionary labours in the Townships of Uxbridge, Scott, Reach, and Brock, which places I visit once a

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, Faithfully yours, ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,-At this anniversary period, when the Holy Princess. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick-on-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 29th of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers thereof shall receive the same.

maintain to the four ends of the world the truth as it is in Jesus, to the circulation of the following suggestion.

In consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by the bigotry, or the policy, of Louis XIV, the Hugonots, or French Protestants, were driven into exile, to the extent of some hundreds of thousands. Of these, many sought a refuge in the continental countries, but the chief part betook themselves to England.

themselves to England.

"When your Majesty," says Dr. Allix, addressing himself to King James II, "had taken us into your particular care and had granted us several privileges, and so made us sharers in all the advantages, which those who live under your government enjoy, your Majesty did yet something more, and inspired all your subjects with the same compassion towards us with which your royal breast was already You saw our miseries and resolved to give us ease; and this generous design was executed, and your royal clemency diffused in the hearts of all your subjects. The whole world, sir, which has received upon all its coasts some remainders of our shipwreck, is filled with admiration of the unexampled effects of your Majesty's clemency."

They brought with them to England the most useful arts

—but they brought also learning, piety, and the beauties of a lovely Christian example. From the time of James II, to the present day, their descendants have been conspic and principally by their adorning, with some of its brightest

and principally by their adorning, with some of its originest instances, the ministry of the Church of England.

Now, sir, though the act of a tyrant drove these Christians from their homes, yet exile does not imply a total deprivation of birthright. When Louis XIV. died, the absolutism of his act died with him-jure gentium-or at least was so far impaired as to require renewal by a successor as absolute. And at any rate, the Providence of God, which cast out the regol family, that had that blot of iniquitous persecution upon it to that same charity of the world, which the poor Hugonots had invoked, blotted out the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and sanctioned the repeal of a bigot's decree, by the floods of blood and the sweeping away of the social system, which was witnessed at the French Revolu-

Since the general pacification of Europe, in 1814, the Hugonot descendants of persecuted fathers have had a right to return to their former homes—to claim again their hereditary estates and honours-to meet in solemn public worunder their own ministers, and to have the of the Lord Jesus duly, and more majorum, administered to them. In short, to have the free exercise of their religion, ing no Clergyman here, and the inhabitants of the town and to herald the same among their more ignorant country-

> They have that right still more clearly since the Revolution of the three days—when the nation, of which they form a part, acted in its individuality, and each atom of the thirty

millions of France stood upon equal rights.

If King Louis Philippe maintain his present position, he cannot be more bigoted than James II. of England, show the property of the Hyperset of t received and protected the Hugonots. Or in case of any probable change, such as a further revolution, the primary rights of the Hugonots to return to their homes in France from which they were unjustly driven, must be still more

What then are the descendants of the French Hugo What then are the descendants of the French Hugonots about? And how are they doing the work of the Lord Jesus in their day and generation? Are they forgetful of the days of old, and the faith of their honoured forefathers? A Popish Bishop of Nancy is beheld with his crucifix, arrived from France, and with yearning bowels holding forth the doctrines of Rome, at Montreal? It is right and well that so he does—but is Protestant France? are the Mountains, the D'Olier's the Du Plessis's, the Bethunes (descentations). tains, the D'Olier's, the Du Plessis's, the Bethunes (descendants of that great Duc de Sully), and all the children of

That call is to send, by hundreds and thousands, to France, the country of their lawful heritage, the Missionaries of Protestantism. Yes, let tens of thousands of the employment of those scriptural and chastened prayers as a private exercise of devotion. We do not say that at will always be found practicable to employ the whole at will always be found practicable to employ the whole at will always be found practicable to employ the whole at will always be found practicable to employ the whole at the Palace imported that her Majesty and the infant Princess (Princess Royal we suppose, will be her Royal her Ararat, while all is wildness and almost a waste

of the French noblesse—who burned their mansions and drank their blood—knew or cared whether they were more or less profligate than their murderers. But they were their superiors; they inherited a place in society which set them over the heads of the inheritances that were unjustly wrested from flicts, weary of the worldly encounter under a sacred to contain the choir. There was no pulpit, reading desk, or them, let them preach up Christ crucified, a suffering Jesus; they devotions,—confession, prayer, and thanksgiving,—there inherited a place in society which set them over the heads of the ward of Strife around them—hastening to view while robing and unreling. view while robing and unrobing.

I did not like immediately to apply to the congregation, as indeed they have exhibited a generous zeal, under the pressure besides of bad times, and discouraging circumstances, and on representing matters to the Bishop, he kindly promised 625 to did in creating the robins of the province of the robins of

December 22, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHEMENT. Extraordinary Gazette. Saturday, Nov. 21, 1840.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.

This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her

Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Towerguns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered, that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Ouers's are delivered to Privace the Council Chamber, which was a few delivered to the Council Chamber was a few delivered to the Council Cham ing for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 29th of November, or the Sun-

day after the respective ministers shall receive the same. Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both

(Abridged from the Court Circular.)

Her Majesty was taken unwell at an early hour on Saturday norning, and the medical gentlemen were in consequence sur noned to Buckingham Palace.

moned to Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Kent was sent for at half-past eight o'clock by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness immediately went to the Palace, and remained with Her Majesty throughout the day until six o'clock in the evening.

Sir James Clark left the Palace to give the requisite information.

tion to Viscount Melbourne. The noble Viscount and the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Palace before ten o'clock. Summonses were sent to the principal Cabinet Ministers and the Great Offi-cers of State in town, and expresses were forwarded to the Mar-quis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, at his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts, and to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy

rived before 12 o'clock, and between 12 and 1 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London arrived at the

Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess at 10 minutes before two o'clock p. m. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were in the room at the time, together with Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Blagden, the medical gentlemen of Her Majesty.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

At the Privy Council it was ordered that a form of thanksgiv-

ing for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess should be prepar-ed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for England and The Council broke up at half-past four o'clock, and Prince Albert returned to the Palace, attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor

and the Hon. Col. Cavendish.

The Duchess of Kent left the Palace in the early part of the evening, but returned about nine o'clock.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

GRAY'S-INN .- The ancient hall of Gray's-inn presented on Saturday evening a loyal and spirit-stirring scene, the benchers having, with their accustomed liberality, distributed claret through the hall to celebrate the auspicious event of the birth of a Princess. The health of Her Majesty and the Royal infant, as also of Prince Albert, was proposed and received with rapturous

THE PARK AND THE PALACE .- From an early hour, both on Sunday and yesterday, St. James's Park and the immediate neigh-bourhood of Buckingham Palace were thronged with crowds of persons of both sexes, all seemingly resolved to learn something although nothing further could possibly be gleaned by the most industrious investigation, beyond the official announcement of the bulletin. It was enough, however, that the Queen and the Royal Princess, had had a good night, and were doing well. With this

Princess, had had a good night, and were doing well. With this scanty, but sufficiently gratifying intelligence, one host of inquirers dispersed to make way for another.

The great gates of the court-yard were kept closed, those having the entree of the Palace, members of the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, &c., being admitted either through the private garden-gate on Constitution-hill, or through the stable-yard, near Parallies on Constitution-hill, or through the stable-yard, near

Buckingham-gate, Great numbers of the nobility called at the Much disappointment was expressed by many persons at the

old custom of giving caudle to the public on the present occasion being dispensed with. It is, however, understood that the Royal household were on Sunday plentifully supplied with caudle and cake.

REJOICING ON THE RIVER .- Below bridge the Thames presented a peculiarly gay and picturesque aspect. The shipping in the Pool and on either side of the river, from the Custom House down to Limehouse and Rotherhithe, were decked in their most gorgeous ensigns. The foreign vessels, of which there are many of all nations now in port, seemed to vie with the British marine in their homage to the royalty of the Queen of the Isles and her illustrious offspring. The various foreign steamers, as well as those of the river, sported their ensigns, flags, and streamers; whilst even the tiny craft of various clubs hauled up every inch of bunting they could muster, to make gay and glad the bosom of old Father Thames. The brightness of the atmosphere materially contributed to enhance the variegated aspect of this exciting spectacle.

THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The two services at the various parish churches and other religious houses were on Sunday very numerously attended, many persons supposing that a new form of prayer and thanksgiving would have been read on the solemn occasion. That sacred ceremonial cannot, however, be performed until Sunday next, as the document propo-That sacred ceremonial cannot, howsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury must be first submitted for the sanction of the Privy Council. It is expected a copy

will be published in the Gazette this evening.

After attending a charity sermon at St. Bride's Church on Sunday morning, the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriff's, called at Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, and were informed that her Majesty and the Princess Royal were doing

The lady who has been engaged as wet-nurse to the Royal infant is Mrs. Packer, the wife of the music-master at Reading. She has been at the Palace for some days waiting

In many of the metropolitan parishes requisitions were yes-terday in the course of signature for the holding of vestry meettings for the purpose of addressing her Majesty and Prince Al-

bert on the auspicious occasion. It is also understood that the illumination in honour of the interesting event, instead of taking place at once, will be post-poned until the evening of the day on which the christening of the Princess Royal will take place, which, it is expected, will be within a month. On that day it is anticipated all the public offices and public buildings, as well as the various club-houses, will be brilliantly illuminated, and that the demonstrations of

rejoicings will be most general. A copy of the bulletin was forwarded, yesterday, as soon as it was issued, to the Queen Dowager at Sudbury, to all the other branches of the Royal Family, and to the Cabinet Ministers.— The Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex sent more than once during the morning to Buckingham Palace to inquire about her Majesty

It is generally supposed that the Princess will receive the name of her august mother—Alexandrina Victoria; and that the christening, which will be on a magnificent scale of splendour, will take place within a month.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

(From the Times.)

The auspicious event of last Saturday has created throughout the metropolis and the country a feeling of that class which in great political communities is of too rare occurrence—namely one in which Englishmen of all ranks and parties are, if not equally, at least very cordially agreed. The satisfaction of the people is indeed lively as it is unanimous on the happy occasion of the birth of an heiress presumptive to the throne, in the direct line of descent from the gracious Sovereign who now so worthily fills it. The grateful rejoicing of the public has also been rendered complete by the providential preservation of her Majesty's life through a trial not unfrequently attended by a serious peril, and by the prospect, so far as human judgment can anticipate, of her full and perfect recovery in time for an early return to the duties of her exalted station.

The answer to the numerous inquiries made in the course of

There is something agreeable to most minds which are familiar with the general connection of moral causes and effects throughout the course of monarchical governments, in the addition of every new link to the chain of direct lineal succession. The vital principle of a monarchical constitution is stability, and the fewer breaks or abrupt transfers of the crown from one branch of the Royal Family to a distant one are likely to occur, the greater, on the whole, is the general character of strength and solidity imparted to the executive power; above all, the less is the

risk of collision from adverse claims.

In the present state of England, moreover, and after the shake
In the present state of England, moreover, and after the shake
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which our established institutions have sustained, not so much,
which is a subject to the sustained of the sustained from an extensive encouragement and excitement of a spirit prone to question the results of experience, to cheapen the operation of time, and to depreciate the wholesome agency of usage, it is not, in our opinion, by any means a matter of indifference whether the line of descent be looked upon by the nation generally as smooth and continuous, or as subject to checks, interruptions,

ry interesting subject.

The country has a deep concern in the state and composition of the Royal Family, and in the materials afforded by it for a judicious and moral education to the children of the Crown. In this respect surely no more fortunate condition of the "paterna domus" can be imagined than that which is now prepared for the reception, superintendence, and instruction of the offspring of

Parents in the prime of life, and in the daily and constant exercise of domestic intercourse and affection—a Prince Consort of studious, refined, and accomplished tastes—of amiable manners, of kindly feelings, and of blameless life—a Sovereign lady most active, diligent, and scrupulous in the discharge of functions which cannot be fulfilled with any approach to efficiency or usefulness but by the practice of great regularity in the distribution of her hours, by close attention to the details of business, and by an accurate and strict employment of those fractions of leisure, by a careless waste of which so large a portion of the whole sum of lite is lost, and so many bad habits and propensities contracted, we repeat, that parents thus constituted, thus circumstanced, and, must, under Providence, be a source of incalculable blessings to any offspring educated under the same roof, and in their presence. Some of the best characteristics of such a parentage must almost inevitably be transmitted to children happy enought to be brought up under their eye, and to have before them the constant medita.

tion of such an example.

It is not, therefore, for the present only that we join in the universal felicitations offered to our gracious Queen upon this happiness vouchsafed to her by that gracious Power, without whose favour all monoral and preserve her from the evils of anarchy.

"Let your throne, Sire, be always surrounded with enlightened and faithful advisers. Depositaries of your authority, they alone are accountable for its exercise. On them rests entirely the guarantee favour all monarchs and kingdoms are but dust-we rejoice in purity without stain, reproach, or suspicion,

(From the Morning Herald.) The birth of an heir presumptive to the Throne is an event which will be hailed with joy by the whole British nation. Our youthful Queen, in the new and interesting relation of a mother,

Those who are aware of the evils which this country formerly suffered from a disputed succession to the Crown, and those who to the Chamber all the documents relative to the East. have not forgotten how dreadfully some other countries in our own time have been scourged by the furies of civil war, arising out of a similar cause, can appreciate the advantage which Great Britain derives from having the succession to the Throne so clearly and indisputably established, that no doubt or obscurity can rest upon it. The Royal Marriage Act—an act which, however cavilled at by some spurious claimants to Royal distinction, is founded in the most deliberate wisdom—guards the succession of the English Throne from obscurity and dispute, and the nation from all titles also it is a claim to the succession of the English Throne from obscurity and dispute, and the nation from all the calamitous consequences of a litigated title—for a litigated title to the Crown is always decided by the sword of civil

Heirs in the direct line of the Sovereign in possession are always desirable, for obvious reasons; and the happy event of Saturday has given to England an heir in the direct line. But a weekly journal, that boasts of especial court patronage, ought not to be so ignorant as to give to the infant daughter and first-born child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert the title of heir-apparent. The title of an heir apparent is indefeasible. That child cannot be an heir apparent whose title is only contingent, and may be defeated by a subsequent birth. As her Majesty is young, and with the blessing of Providence likely to have many children, it is only natural to expect that an heir apparent will yet spring from the auspicious alliance which our young and beloved Queen has formed with a prince as young and amiable as herself,—a prince lineally decomposite of the control ally descended from the illustrious Saxon assertor of the Protestant religion and liberties. May their off-spring be brought up to love and venerate the principles which placed the House of Brus-

livery (we like the homely English word better than the French term accouchement) be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday next.—

The Gazette would have directed also, according to precedent, that the name of the Prince of Wales should be inserted in the presence of the Prince of Wales should be inserted in the presence of the French and English the about the about the name of the Prince of Wales should be inserted in the presence of the French and English the about the about the presence of the French and English the about the presence of the French and English the presence of the French and English the presence of the French and English the about the presence of the French and English the presence of the French and English the presence of the French and English the about the presence of the French and English the name of the Prince of Wales should be inserted in the usual prayers for the Royal Family.

The Governorship of Greenwich Hospital remains vacant, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir Byam Martin, and Sir Graham Moore, are all named for the appointment. It is stated in well-informed circles, that the former has declined the offer of a post for which his professional services and political consistency caused him to be named; and general opinion in the profession inclines to Admiral Sir G. Moore, the brother of "the hero of Corruna," as likely to fill the vacancy.—Ministerial Paper.

The creations and promotions on the birth of an heir apparent, of

The creations and promotions on the birth of at the apparent, which extravagant expectations have been, as usual, entertained, will we have reason to believe, be on a very limited scale. Had the Royal infant been a Prince, there would, doubtless, have been honors distributed on the occasion which will, under present circumstances, be postponed. - Ib.

FRANCE.

PARIS-CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

Monday, November 23.

At two o'clock, M. Sauzet, the President, took the chair. M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, deposited on the table a project of law, having for its object to demand a loan of 700,000f., in addition to the 2,350,000f. voted last session for the support of foreign refugees in France, whose number, according to the ministers' estimate, exceeded 31,800.

Sauzet rose and read to the Chamber the following draught

Sire,-We thank your Majesty for having convoked the Chambers before the ordinary period of their meeting. It is particularly in important circumstances, in those which interest the King to surround himself with the representatives of the country, to expose to them the situation of affairs, to take their advice, and

claim their support.

"The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Proposition and the Emperor of Russia Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken, in concert with the Ottoman Porte, in order to regulate the relations of the Sultan with the Pacha of Egypt, have excited all our solicitude. France has been deeply moved by this event, and has followed with anxiety all the phases of this great crisis. Prudence required of your Majesty to provide for all contingencies by armaments of precaution; extraordinary credits have been opened to meet them, and we fully appreciate their

motives and utility. 'In this state of things our support, Sire, is assured to you, In this state of things our support, Sirc, is assure to you, for an honourable peace, as well as for a just war. A peace without dignity could never be accepted either by France or by her King. An unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause or object, would not be agreeable either to our manners or to our ideas of civilization and progress. Peace, then—if possible, an honourable and certain peace, which will leave unimpaired the balance of able and certain peace, which will leave unimparted in the course power in Europe—such is our first wish. But if, in the course five in the morning.

Receive, Admiral, the assurance of my respect, Receive, Admiral, the assurance of my respect, of events, it became impossible on those conditions—if the honour of France required it—if her violated rights—if her territory menaced-" [The President was here interrupted by an explos murmurs from the Left and Left Centre, and was a long time unable to obtain a hearing. Several apostrophes were addressed to him which escaped us on account of the uproar. When he had at last obtained silence, he turned towards the Left, and told the control of the uproar to the control of the uproar. then that they would be at liberty to make their objections during the discussion; when M. Tascherau rose and exclaimed, "We cannot too soon protest against such language." The President laving repeated the sentence, his voice was again covered with loud

tional support will be assured to you.

solemnly stipulated by treaties. (Murmurs.) "We approve of your Majesty's resolution to send additional forces to the coast of Buenos Ayres, and trust that we shall at last obtain from the government of that country reparation for our just grievances. (Laughter.)

"Our army in Africa again distinguished themselves by brilliant forces of the company of the country reparation for our just grievances. (Laughter.)

those expeditions. What we desire of your government, Sire, is, to investigate seriously the general direction of our affairs in that country, in order that the triumph of our arms may not be sterile, and that a possession so gloriously conquered, so dearly purchased, may become for France a principle of force, and not a cause of "The attempt at Bologne was not only insane, it was a crimi-

There are other topics of gratulation and contentment which press upon the minds of reflecting men with regard to this very interesting subject.

nal one. Repressed from the outset by the loyalty of the citizens, it was condemned by a solemn judgment; justice had its free course; the offence against society did not long remain without a reparation, and the expectations of the factious were everywhere

"We shall examine with care the law of the budget. States being ever exposed to undergo unexpected burdens, a severe economy is always necessary. In other times the Chamber, in the impossibility of reducing the taxes which weigh on the country, had at least recommended the maintenance of a balance between

the receipts and the expenditure.
"Since, in fact, that balance is broken, we shall devise means

of re-establishing and preserving it.
"The other laws which your government intends to present to us shall be, on our part, the objects of mature attention. From this moment we congratulate ourselves on having been able to reply, by an unanimous vote, to the demand made of us by your ajesty, to relieve our departments which have been ravaged by the scourge of inundation.

the scourge of inundation.

"The accord of the great powers of the state we know is the surest guarantee of public peace. Order maintained at home by the energetic and persevering action of the government, is the first principle of strength abroad. We express the wish of France

up under their eye, and to have before them the constant medita- again with its ægis will continue to protect France and preserve

of your personal inviolability. Let them take care, at your dethat hope of future and long-enduring felicity, so delightful to a sire, to intrust public offices to real merit; let probity be honoured; maternal heart, which must spring from the hourly contemplation let religion he respected—(Loud laughter.) Let us support moof opening grace and rising virtue in this the first pledge of her own conjugal tenderness, as years shall bring with them the fruits of conscientions instruction, of well-directed authority, and of inspires great and generous sacrifices. 'Honour and country!'
In these two words are to be found the seeds of those civic virtues which constitute the strength of nations, and the duration of

When the President, having concluded the Address, consulted the Chamber to know on what day it was intended to commence

becomes an object of still more tender solicitude than ever to a loyal and affectionate people. The house of Brunswick, under whose constitutional sceptre the country has enjoyed so large a measure of protection for its religion and liberties, gives a new pledge of prolonging dominion in the direct line of succession.

The attendance of members was very numerous, but the ministerial benches were particularly crowded. Those of the Gauche also mustered strong. All the ministers were present. It was said that M. Odillon Barrothad deposited on the table a proposition where the country forms of the client of the control of the country forms of the country f tion having for its object to demand of ministers to comma

Monsieur le Ministre-As I had the honor of informing you, I quitted All Saints Bay on September 14, running along the coast of Brazil, with the wind at east, but which, having vered to the orth and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of Saint Helena, without having to pass the twenty eighth south parallel. On entering this meridian, I was delayed by calms and

the Belle Poule a pilot from the Channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received. My first care was to put M. de Chalbot, the King's commissioner, in communication with General Middlemore, governor of the Island.—These gentleman having settled, according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, and their translation on board the Belle Poule, Oct. 15 was fixed for the execution of their plans. The Governor charged bimself with the of their plans. The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British wick on the Throne!

Had the first-born of the Queen been an heir apparent, we presume that the Gazette Extraordinary, which was published on Saturday afternoon, would have contained something in addition to the order that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships the division under my command. The French merchant ships to the order that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships that the allies would at livery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships that the allies would at livery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships that the allies would at livery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships that the allies would at livery (we like the homely English word better than the French merchant ships that the allies would at adaptive the many of which I here dismounted, and the membrasures and works the endeany to stand to their guns, termitory. I, by the order of October 13, a copy of which I hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 15th hereto annex, regula Royal Engineers. The works were directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot tenders to the government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am dispensed from entering into the same details, and shall content

After raising it in fact, it was opened, and the body was found in an unhoped for state of preservation. At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous. At half past 3 o'clock, the guns of the fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral procession had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the car, which was covered with a pall, the corners being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Messrs. De Lascasas and Marchand, the authorities and a crowd of the inhabitants following.

The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to fire minute guns. From the morning the yards were slung and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as signs of mourning, in which foreign ships and vessels joined. When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the car passed slowly to the shore. At the water's edge, where the English lines terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French division, waiting, in deep mourning and heads uncovered, the approach of the coffin. When within twenty paces of us it stopped, and the governor advancing to me delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains

As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed—the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished—his remains reposed under the national flag. All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the honours which the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished peror would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes from the ships, dressed out in their colours, and the yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly to the frigate. On arriving on board, the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried on to the quarter deck,

which had been arranged as a chapelle ardente.

Accordingly as you had ordered me, a guard of six men, commanded by the senior licutenant of the frigate, did the honors.— Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an

officer kept watch by its side.
On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, all the officers and on the toth, at the bottom and merchantmen having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between decks, where a chapelle

ardente had been prepared to receive it. At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the proces-verbaux required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 18th that the Belle Poule and Favourite were able to get under way. The Oreste which left at the same time, sailed for its destination. After a prosperous and easy passage, I have just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg, at

The captain of the Belle Poule, F. D'ORLEANS.

THE EAST.

From the London Chronicle. We have received letters from Alexandria of the 11th November, by the Euphrates steamer, via Toulon. The intelligence of the fall of Acre had been received at Alexandria on the 9th, where having repeated the sentence, his voice was again covered with loud fall of Acre had been received at McMandra on the 9th, where number in the utmost constenation by the instruction by the instruction of the results produced in so brief a space of time at so then, Sire, and at your voice, the French people will rise like one man, the country will submit to every sacrifice, and the national acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had acquainting that an arrangement was continuously the fleet at the second to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constanting the which he would be ordered to proceed without the which he which he would be ordered to proceed without the which he which he which he which he would be ordered to proceed without the which he whic sustained hardly any injury, to present itself at Alexandria, and cluded with the Pacha.

"We have anxiously desired the pacification of Spain. Interested in the consolidation of her constitutional government, we would see with deep regret anarchy endangering an undertaking so courageously prosecuted in the name of liberty.

"France recalls again to Europe the right of Polish nationality, so solemnly stinulated by treaties. (Murmura, and the state of the report of orders having been sent to Ibrahim to evacuate Syria, and to the coolness between the Pacha and the French Consul, whom he publicly reproached with the conduct of France.

We do not attach much importance to the whole business. Our correspondent alludes to the report of orders having been sent to Ibrahim to evacuate Syria, and to the coolness between the Pacha and the French Consul, whom he publicly reproached with the conduct of France.

We do not attach much importance to the reports from Alexandria till the news of the fall of M. Thiers has been received. When the Consul shall be put in possession of instructions from the new Ministry, we may count on his services in bringing the Pacha to reason, and thus putting an end to this Egyptian question. We should suppose that the result at Acre with the defeat of Ibrahim by Commodore Napier, must render the Pacha somewhat distrustful of his ability to continue the contest with any advantage. The possession of Egypt is not, to be sure, an Arab empire, but it is not to be despised.

TAKING OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—The Messager of Monday contained a telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, 3 c'clock on Surday, announcing the fall of Acre.

The following details are brought us by the Phœnix steamer,

which left St. Jean d'Acre on the 6th, and Malta on the 13th

On the 24th of October, Admiral Walker Bey left Beyrout, in company with the Talbot, for St. Jean d'Acre, which place they reached at 11 P. M.—they have to until the morning of the 25th of October, when they were joined by the Thunderer, Revenge, Pique, Gorgon, and Phonix; at 10, Admiral Walker hoisted a flag of truce and stood in with the Gorgon, the rest of the ships remaining in the offing to join when called upon by him so to do. On nearing he embarked on board the Gorgon, steamed close in, and repaired in person to summon the town and fortress to surrender; but the boat was ordered away, and the letter containing the demand to surrender was refused. Admiral Walker then pro-ceeded in the Gorgon to consult Sir Robert Stopford on the expediency of storming the town. The Admirals met off Sidon, when Sir Robert Stopford determined upon postponing further rations, and recalled the British troops off Acre. Walker, not altogether pleased at this movement after his sumns, gallantly determined upon standing in alone, and braving mons, galantly determined upon standing in alone, and offering the enemy. He accordingly run his flag ship in right under the fortresses, and fired a broadside; but notwithstanding some 200 guns might have opened their fire, not a shot was fired. unaccountable circumstance somewhat puzzled the gallant Admiral, who feeling unwilling to fire again unless the enemy returned sent in her boats to sound; but although they approached within musket range, still not a shot was fired at them, which can only and, to make the story short, the plan decided upon was to give be accounted for by a respect which, even as an enemy, the Egyptians seem disposed to manifest toward; the Sultan's flag; for every English vessel which has passed within range, when unactually and Canales, the Federalist leaders, and Generalists, as the price of their own safety and pardon. This rangely device was arranged between Cardenanas, Molano, and Canales, the Federalist leaders, and Generalists.

On the 2nd of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, Benbow, Edinbiagh, Revenge, Gorgon, Phonix, Stromboll, and Vesuvius, Carrysfert, Hazard, and Wasp; the street of the country of th selves at throwing shells into the fortifications. Soon after noon clusion to the matter. ight breeze set in, when the fleet got under weigh, and at one erophon. On the other angle, the Benbow led in Admiral The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th few minutes all the other ships joined, and the action then became general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidates and got her broad side to bear, the gallant Commodore set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a daundantly supplied with ammunition.

The result was, that the intoxicated wretches who assailed general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidates and got her broad side to bear, the gallant Commodore set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a daundantly supplied with ammunition.

The result was, that the intoxicated wretches who assailed general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidates. At this juncture, the beseiged sallied forth and captured the princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a daundantly supplied with ammunition.

The result was, that the intoxicated wretches who assailed general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidates. At this juncture, the beseiged sallied forth and captured the princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a shundantly supplied with ammunition.

The result was, that the intoxicated wretches who assailed general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidates. At this juncture, the beseiged sallied forth and captured the princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a shundantly supplied with ammunition. dity and effect their shells, over the ships, into the fortifications. Such a cannonading was never before heard, and most certainly on no occasion on record were less shots wasted. The firing was truly admirable, the Bellerophon's particularly so; and every shot told. 20,000 shot and shells were fired. The Princess Charlotte alone fired, during the three hours which the action lasted, 4,508.

The Texans, having cleared the field, supplied themselves and other than the control of the treacher of the field of the supplied themselves.

On October Sth I came to anchor in James Town roads. The board the Phoenix steamer, which being to windward enabled him brig Oreste, detached by Vice-Admiral de Mackau to bring to the Belle Poule a pilot from the Channel, had arrived the day being to the dense smoke, he could not well do on board of the

the Egyptians had more than enough on the previous day, for about two A. M., a boat came off to announce that part of the garrison had evacuated the place; and as soon as the sun rose on the 4th, the British, Austrian, and Ottoman flags were seen dis-

ore so than had been conceived, and thanks may be returned to ed by French bombadiers, The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses literally riddled all over; the he lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to amount to 3,000. The slain are estimated at 2,500, and those who have fled are said to exceed 1,090, but these latter were being hourly brought in by the mountaineers.

The return of the killed and wounded on the side of the Allies had not yet been collected from the several ships at the date of that she will have to go to Constantinople for repairs. She will convey 1,000 of the prisoners. Admiral Walker has left in a

convey 1,000 of the prisoners. Admiral Walker has left in a steamer for Constantinople, to be himself the bearer of the intelligence of the victory to the Sultan.

The Powerful's main-top-mast is crippled, and the Castor has suffered considerably. Only one shot struck the Bellerophon, which went through the forecastle doing no material injury, and only slightly wounding one Turkish soldier, of whom they had on board 300, and so had all the other ships. These troops have been landed to garrison Acre, where a vast quantity of materiel was found, exceeding what had been exceeding what had been exceeding what had been exceeding the united States, the village of Canajoharrie, has been almost destroyed by fire. Among the sufferers were a Mr.

The Bellerophon, Thunderer, and Revenge, were about con veying the prisoners taken to Beyrout, - Among them are several French and Italian instructors.

THE WAR IN STRIA.—We have the most contradictory statements as to the real position and actual force of Ibrahim. It appears clear that the writers do not take into account the army of the Taurus, now on its return to the Syrian coast, when they tell us, as does the Echo de l'Orient, that Ibrahim, incamped at Malaka, near Zakle, on the road to Baalbeck, has but 6000 men. Malaka, near zaste, on the tolar to Baailbeck, has each Prince of There is a day's journey between him and the new Prince of the Druses. The troops recalled from Tripoli, &c. have been cut off by the tribes of Syria, all of whom are described as hostile to the Egyptians—the Druses, Maronites and Metaulis on the restern, and the population of the Haouran and Ledja on the eastern slope of the Lebanon—for whom a fresh supply of arms has been obtained from Malta. If these accounts be true, then Ibrahim can do little more than retreat to Damascus and endeav our to hold it. But we have reason to believe that this, the most favourable for the Sultan, is not authenticated.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Stopford to send an Instructions have been sent to Admiral Stopford to send an officer to Alexandria with a communication to the Pacha, that on his withdrawing all his troops from Syrie, from Candia, from Arabia, and Adana, restoring the Turkish fleet, and making due submission to the Porte, the four Allied Powers would use their best endeavours to obtain from the Saltan a revocation of the best endeavours to obtain from the Saltan a revocation of the Decree of Deposition, and his re-appointment to the Pachalic of Egypt. The officer was to remain only three days in Alexandria, whence he was to return with the Pacha's definite answer, with

INDIA.

The following is from papers received by the packet ship Sheridan, which brought London and Liverpool papers to the 12th current.

From India the news are disastrous. The Morning Post gives

this summary:
From India the intelligence is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme, and the miserable results from the premature withdrawal of our troops from Scinde and Affghanistan are now being reaped. In the interval that had elapsed since the departure of the mail to Bombay accounts had been received there of the British arms having sustained more reverses, and of the loss of a greater number of officers and men than during the whole of the Caboul

Khelat, the stronghold which General Willshire captured in such a gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and every day intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 30th ult. and the 1st instant bring us the details of a most extraordinary piece of treachery and meditated cruelty, with scarcely less singular retribution.

It will doubtless be remembered that, during the past summer, a number of disaffected Mexicans, calling themselves Federalists, a number of disaffected Mexicans, calling themselves Federalists, by way of distinction from the supporters of the existing government, who are designated Centralists, praclaimed themselves independent and got up a sort of nationality, which they called the Republic of Rio Grande. By piteons accounts of the wrongs to which they had been subjected, and by liberal promises of land and plunder, they induced some thundreds of young men in Texas, whose prepriets of the grand plunder, they induced some thundreds of young men in Texas, whose-pecuniary affairs were probably not in a very flourishing condition, to join their ranks, and from time to time we have been amused with varying accounts of their marches upon Matamoros, their defeats of the Centralist forces sent against them under Ge neral Arista, and their preparations to advance upon the capita!

It seems that the late attempted revolution in the city of Mexico was largely counted upon by the Rio Grande Federalists and their Texan allies; when that attempt was crushed, the latter began to find themselves in a predicament by no means desirable,

but from which escape was not easy.

It appears farther that while they were deliberating upon the steps most expedient to be taken, their Federalist friends were up the Texans to the Centralists, as the price of their own safety nas, Molano, and Canales, the Federalist leaders, and General companied by or not close to an Ottoman ship of war, has been fired at without ceremony.

On the 2nd of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stonford, in the Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful

Admiral Walker, in his seventy-four gun ship; and the Austrian Admiral, Bandiera, in the Medea frigate, with the Guerriere, and a corvette of the same nation, arrived off Acre. On the 3rd, the wind being unfavourble, the ships of the allies remained at anchor in the bay, leaving the steamers only in activity, amusing them-

This gentleman, a Mr. Dwyer, on his way from San Antonio to Houston, fell in with Col. Jordan, the commander of the betrayed Texans, and learned from him that, on discovering the a light breeze set in, when the fleet got dated weigh, and at one o'clock, p. m., bore up for the town, in two different directions; those destined to engage the sea force were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, and Pique; the Powerful leading, and immediately followed by the Princess Charlotte and leading, and immediately followed by the Princess Charlotte and walled enclosure in the vicinity, determined to face the worst.— At this time the citizens of Saltillo, considering the contest at an Walker's flag ship, but the Castor got ahead of both, the rest of the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, and likely to do the greatest mischief. Shortly after two p. m. the batteries opened their fire upon the Castor, which the Powerful returned, mander to attack the Texans. The battle commenced about 2

alone fired, during the three hours which the action lasted, 4,508 shots, or one broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times!

The Texans, having cleared the field, suppned them with apparel (of which they were much in want) and other spoils of victory, and commenced their march homeward, and pursued their way without molestation—having lost only four pursued their way without molestation—having lost only four companions killed in the fight, and one who died from dis-

The remainder of the Texans, who remained with Canales, flag-ship.

At four P. M., when about sixty guns had been silenced, a tremulous sensation was felt on board the ships similar to that of an earthquake, which was subsequently ascertained to have been a tremulous explosion (no doubt from one of the steamer's shells) of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity poles than

of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity no less than 1,200 of the enemy. At a little after five, as the evening drew in, the fixe of the batteries began to slacken from (as it has since been ascertained) the inability of the enemy to stand to their guns,

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK. THE ELECTIONS .- Since our last H. Hatton, Esq. has been returned without opposition for the Town of Pictou; Messrs. Mc Lennan and Upham respectively for Londonderry and Onslow; the 4th, the British, Austrian, and Ottoman liags were seen used played on the citadel. In the course of the night there were several skirmishes between the native peasantry and the Egyptians. On landing, the place known to be strong, was found even and Marshall for the County of Guysboro'; L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. has resigned his claim on Arichat, and Mr. Martel will be elected the Almighty that this stronghold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. It was rebuilt in 1831 by French artizans, and defended by 460 guns of the heaviest calibre, workardians, and detended in Yoo gands the nearlyst calibre, works are able to the houses literally riddled all over; the batteries and most of the houses literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions—lifeless trunks cut asunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms; hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene was truly awful! The defence of the place was entrusted to a Pole, who certainly did his utmost; he lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to the lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to the lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to of the last House failed in his election. But on the part of the Radicals what a falling off is there—leader and follower have had to succumb to popular opinion, and many have been the changes. In some instances Conservatives have been elected over them, and in others the old Members have been superseded to make room for others, whom the people like better.—When the elections are all over, we shall make a list of the old and new, which will show the last advices, but the sum total is estimated at from 17 to 23 killed, and from 36 to 60 wounded. Admiral Walker's ship's mainmast was shot through, and her hull and rigging so injured test, in what degree the members of the late Assembly enjoyed

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Dimock had been elected for the Township of Newport.—Halifax Times.

trifling. In the United States, the village of Canajoharrie, has been almost destroyed by fire. Among the sufferers were a Mr. been landed to garrison acree, where a vast quantity of material was found, exceeding what had been expended in the war along the coast of Syria, and estimated by some at a little short of £1,000,000 value; among the Ordnance is a splendid park of artil-who found in the publication of a journal devoted to the in the publication of a journal devoted to the interpretation of a journal devoted to the journal devot and his wife, both deaf and dumb, educated at the Haytford Asylum who found in the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of the unfortunate class to which they belong, a respectable main tenance. As the dwelling and printing office occupied the same building, which was entirely destroyed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, they were reduced to absolute penury. subscription was placed on foot for the purpose of reinstating then in their former position. In New York, as usual at this season of the year, fires are of nightly occurrence.—Kingston News.

> CIRCULATING LIBRARY. ROWSELL begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his Library for Circulation, on Thursday January 7th. An addition of nearly 1500 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, as opportunity offers, increase it with any new Works by standard authors which may be published. Catalogues, price 1s. 3d., will be ready for delivery on the

> > TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Teronto January 2, 1841,

MR. SWAIN, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO, SINGING, &c, AT MR. THOMAS', PIANO FORTE MAKER, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. Pianos Tuned for Cash.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1840. 24-4ins.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

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

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

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841. THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distent Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, St., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at home.

possesses the attraction or having occur in a process of the processing at home.

From the experience of last Spring they believe their customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months carrier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage too of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all. BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co.

N. B.-B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, Cc. will be found most extensive.

Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE

ASSUBANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent, per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the first inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th lay of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1840.

26-tf. EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL,

MR. C. B. TURNER, B. A., - Principal. THIS School will be re-opened on the 4th of January, 1847. Cornwall, Dec. 19, 1840. 25-6in.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL;

The Rev. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 2.th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Five vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

WANTED, a Master qualified to take charge of the above institution. He will be required to teach the Greek and Lagne classics, Mathomatics, Arithmetic, and the susual branches of an English Education, It will be necessary that Candidates for this School should fornish to the Trustees satisfactory testimonies of moral character and qualifications, and that they should present themselves for examination (should such be leemed necessary) in the Court House of Guelph, at 16 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th January next. Guelph, November 5th, 1840,

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND

DIOCESAN PRESS. THE Subscribers to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or where it may be more convenient, to the Editor or the Publisher of The Church), an instalment of Five Practicus. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT.

H. J. GRASETT, Scoretary & Treasurer: 25-4in,

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

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

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

nerally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize

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

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

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

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

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at vis Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on humediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscribe

AND BEAVER BONNETS,
of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wzgught,
Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which the
be sold on the same Reasonable Terayste!
The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.
The For the information and guidance of Strangers, the understand
would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West
end of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware
Store.

THOMAS STINSON.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1840.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. of ENTLEMEN.—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention, at the approaching election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to the.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER DIXON.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1846. WATERLOO HOUSE,

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hösiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fency-Shriting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and invisible Green Clouse. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

Nav. 1, 1840.

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

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China. Tea. Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to aurebase will find it from interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-ti

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

Centaining several aseful Tables: the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the Methodist's Book Store No. 9 Wellington Buildings, and at Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Book-seller, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on the 17th instant, the lady of William Gravely, Esq., of a son:

MARRIED.

At Woodstock, N. B., on the 8th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Doctor William Wiley, of the parish of Woodstock, to Miss Mary Harriet Jarvis, second daughter of Mr. Edwin Dibblee, of the parish of Northampton.

On board the Barque Agenoria, on his voyage from Quebec to England, R. P. Hotham, Esq., late Clerk of the Peace for the Oftawa District, and Member of Parliament for the county of

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 31. J. England, Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2 and parcel), add. sub. and rem; Mr. John Perrin. rem in full vol. 4; James Little, Esq.; Rev. H. Caswall; R. McMichael, Esq. (much obliged);

homes Saunders, Esq.; D. Campbell, Esq.
The following have been received by the Editor:—
Rev. H. Macaulay; Amicus [the paper alluded to not yet re-

ceived]; Mr. J. G. D. Mackenzie

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Jan. 1 .- The Circumcision. 3 .- 2nd Sunday after Christmas; when the Collect &c. for the Circumcision are to be used. --- 6.—The Epiphany.
10.—1st Sunday after the Epiphany.

---- 17.-2nd do.

--- 31.-4th do. do.

WORKING IN FAITH.*

THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE IN GERMANY. Concluded from our last.

"Before Easter, 1696, we scarcely knew where to obtain any thing for the next week; but God came in the time of need, and sent us unexpected aid. He induced some one to order 1000 dollars to be paid me for I had nothing more in hand.

"At another time when scarcely anything was left; and the manager of the house stated, it was requisite to procure large supplies of necessaries; after the matter we need only have mentioned our necessities to a person then in the house, who would readily have assisted give the glory to God, in not going from his door to antroublesome to that individual by borrowing after he On this God gave us fresh liberty in prayer, with a cersat down, when some one knocked at the room-door, and on opening it, a well-known friend presented himself wants were at once sufficiently supplied, and we clearly perceived that God hears while we are calling upon him.

"In February, 1699, there was such a want of every thing, that I was obliged to acknowledge it a trying season, the daily necessities of the poor requiring much; my mind simply clung to that passage of Scripture, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you;" and I labour-I said in my mind, "Lord, look upon my necessity. On which I left the room to go to the college for the purpose of lecturing as usual, and found a student in means, &c." the house, who was waiting to hand me a parcel containing 70 dollars, sent by some friends for the Orphan-God soon provided me again with as much as was

"About Michaelmas, I was in the utmost extremity; and having gone out in very fine weather, I contemplated the azure heavens; my heart was, by the grace of God, so strengthened in faith, as to be enabled to feel powerfully the blessedness of knowing the living God, able to trust in Him alone for all things. Although I was well aware I required something that very day, yet I was any thing arrived? I answered, "No, but I have faith from some one whom he would not name. I returned

to give any thing considerable. But the same day she be made manifest. "I can say with truth," he observes, al notions of his divine attributes.—Dr. Samuel Clarke. was in conversation with another stranger, who told her, "that the more the work is vilified both in word and in of his own accord, that he had brought a donation of 50 print, the more are the well-disposed, who by personal and the visible help which the Lord sent us.

"It has frequently happened, when strangers have the strengthening of their faith, that contributions have lent, the very stones would cry out. been received in their presence." Several very striking instances of this sort are related by Professor Franke.

"It happened that on a certain time I required a large sum of money, above 100 dollars, though I knew and stated his necessities. I told him to come again incredible efforts. Few men have undertaken such difbeginning; so that the principal instances of them in of God, bringing out of his treasury things new and old," to entreat God to deliver me from the present distress.

-"but when at the outset very large sums were required for the building, and when corn was at the same ties, and the Lord then caused us the more joy by his aid; so also the same wise and wonderful God in subseformerly enjoyed was no longer continued to us.-the Lord broke in upon us and refreshed us, as a heavy For the very same hour in which, unknown to me, they

them came to me, informing me of it, I shewed them the bills of exchange, which, in the meanwhile, I had trials and experience gave the highest interest to his received for the orphan house. They amounted to ministry among them. Besides which he frequently in-5000 dollars, the largest sum I had ever received for terspersed the most brilliant allusions, and brought forthe work! No desire of fame, or other worldly motive, induced the donor to this remarkable act of liberality. He did not even wish his name to be known; nor had he been solicited for this aid by me, or any one else; in tion which accompanied his instruction made them prefact, he has never been seen personally by me. I can fer him to preachers who on other accounts were much ascribe this remarkable aid to no other, than the living and gracious God in heaven, who incited the heart of this benefactor to the generous deed, since he did not know any thing whatever respecting my distress at that period.

In consequence of this gracious help of God, who stirred up the hearts of high and low, rich and poor, known and unknown, Germans and foreigners, to support Franke in his undertaking, and who also furnished him the continuation of the work; and I received them when with faithful fellow labourers, who put not their hand to the work for filthy lucre's sake, but looking upon it as a work of God, and serving the Lord in it, and not man, with real self-denial, and self-devotedness,-the institution increased from year to year, so that at the time of had been laid before the Lord in prayer, it appeared that his death, they had attained the whole of their present extent, which we have before described.

How could Franke who saw such a work rise up before according to his ability. But we were willing rather to his eyes from the small sum of seven guilders, refrain from giving the praise to him to whom it was due? "I other; and, besides, we reasonably hesitated to be have often," he says, "been obliged to laugh at the foolish world, when it has asserted that I must have had a had already manifested his charity in other instances. large fund, to have ventured on crecting so spacious an edifice. But it is only just and right to praise God for tainty of being heard by Him who "hears the cry of the it, who has so graciously brought it to its present state. young ravens." After prayer was ended, I had scarcely At the commencement, and even after some years, unbelief every where exclaimed, 'the work cannot succeed; there are no means for continuing it: every Saturday with a letter and a roll of money in his hand, which he there is scarce so much on hand as pays the wages for offered me. It contained 50 dollars sent from another the week; and though people, while it was a new thing, place; and they were followed by 20 more, so that our had contributed so much towards it, there was no certainty that this would be the case in future; and then, if the house were built, yet where were the funds for maintaining the people in it, to the number of hundreds? The undertaking cannot prosper, because it possesses no fixed or certain fund.' Such was the language of unbelief at that time. But now that the great God has accomplished the erection of the house, maintains those that reside in it, and, in one word, has carried the work ed in my soul, to keep myself in a more intimate union from such a small commencement to its present extent, with God by faith. On giving out the last of my money, and never suffered it to want any thing needful; unbelief changes its tone, and now affirms, "that it is not the these solemn, awful, and unworldly impressions, in any one work of God at all, but that there were sufficient human

reader, in the hope that it may be used to animate to moral principles, the only object of his affections, and the ultihouse from a considerable distance. Although this hearty exertion, and to strengthen the faith and hope of mate boundary of his hopes. - Bishop Shuttleworth. sum scarcely supplied half a week's expenditure, yet those who are labouring in the work of the Lord, and for his glory; and we cannot forbear adding the following illustration of the truth, that those who are so engaged, must not look for their reward here, at least not from the hands of depraved, misjudging and envious

However much Franke had to struggle with want, yet people still thought the house was always full of money. The poor, therefore, from far and near came and assailed him, often in the most importune manner, to receive cheerful and of good courage. On coming home, I was them; and if he were unable to do so, they vilified him. waited upon by the overseer of the workmen, who, as it Nay, in the midst of his severest trials, when distress was Saturday, required money to pay their wages. He surrounded him on every side, persons applied to him expected the money to be ready; and inquired, "Has for ten, twenty, a hundred, nay even for a thousand, and sometimes several thousand dollars; and when he as-Scarcely had I uttered the words when a sured them he could not possibly furnish them, he was student was announced, who brought me thirty dollars termed uncharitable, unmerciful, and not a man of such powerful faith as was supposed. Without any previous to the room, and asked the overseer, how much he re- notice poor people, children, scholars, and students in quired for wages this time? He answered, "Thirty dol- abundance, were sent to him; and if any needy person lars," "Here they are," said I, and inquired whether in Halle was spoken of, nobody but Franke was to blame, he wanted any more for other purposes; he said, "No," | for he ought to have provided for him; and such backwhich very much strengthened the faith of both of us, bitings, such partial and premature judgments, such lies seeing the hand of God sending a supply just at the and calumnies found admission, even amongst those who moment, and just to the amount our necessities deman- were regarded as pious, and were disseminated also by those who in so doing, were guilty of the basest ingrati-"At another time a pious noble lady was present, tude towards Franke. This must have pained him most who saw our state of destitution, and was the more ex- deeply; yet it was unable to confuse him: he only adcited to compassion, because she had been in habit of monished his adversaries not to judge before the time, assisting our poor in a variety of ways, but was unable when the Lord would come and every one's work would dollars, for the orphan-house. This affected the for- inspection have been convinced of the contrary—excited mer even to tears, having seen in one day our necessities, to favour it; so that even adversaries and calumniators must serve against their will to promote it." The great work never perished amid the storms of the times; a been with me, and I have related to them the wonderful numerous host of faithful witnesses for Jesus Christ suffer under pain. It is not by setting him free from the cominstances of Divine aid in the erection of buildings, for have come forth from its walls; and if men could be si-

THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.

Of his literature, we learn from his Narrative what not where to procure even ten. The manager came, he attained in the learned languages, and that by almost after dinner, and meanwhile betook myself to prayer; ficulties under such disadvantages. It therefore seems but on his returning after dinner, nothing had arrived, I more extraordinary that he should have attained so therefore told him to come again in the evening. In much, than that he should not have attained more. the mean time, I was visited by a pious friend, with Nor did he quit his pursuits of this kind, but in order to sunshine of his mercy breaks through the clouds which overhang whom I united in prayer, and was much incited to bless gain that knowledge which he deemed much more imand praise God for all his works and wonders which he portant. Whatever he conceived had a tendency to what seemeth him good." Then most especially is the promise had manifested towards the children of men, from the qualify him, as "a scribe well instructed in the kingdom the Scriptures occurred to my mind during prayer. I -I say, in pursuit of this point, he might have adopted continued doing so, and did not find it needful anxiously ciple so simply and firmly directed, he attained a mind has been the season of their greatest spiritual comfort. God has of wide information; he had consulted the best old diand on the other another person who had brought 150 minister," he used to say, "wherever he is, should be world, with all its changes and reverses, and fears, and sorrow: dollars in a sealed bag, for the support of the orphan always in his study. He should look at every man, and even their faith. "In the world they may have tribulation:" at every thing, as capable of affording him some instruc-"In this manner our faithful God continually put into tion." His mind, therefore, was ever intent on his "overcome the world."—Dr. J. B. Summer, Bishop of Chester. the hearts of the well-disposed to send their contribu- calling; ever extracting something, even from the basest tions for the work; of which there were many more in- materials, which he could turn to gold. In consequence stances than what are here related"-(we have given of this incessant attention to his object, while many but a very small part even of those related by Franke) (whose early advantages greatly exceeded his) were found excelling Mr. N. in the knowledge and investigation of some curious, abstract, but very unimportant time very dear, we were frequently brought to extremi- points, he was found vastly excelling them in points, of infinitely higher importance to man. In the knowledge of God, of his word, and of the human heart in its wants quent times when still larger sums were wanted than and resources, Newton would have stood among mere hazard of their lives and fortunes; to oppose a hardened and before, has sometimes restrained his aid in such a man- scholars, as his name-sake the philosopher stood in ner, as to make it appear as if he would no longer give science among ordinary men. I might say the same of like Issachar, to crouch between two burdens, and cry, Rest is his blessing to the work. On one occasion especially some others who have set out late in the profession, but good. And it is a mighty pleasure to a virtuous mind to feel its this trial of faith was so painful, that I had reason to who, with a portion of Mr. N.'s piety and ardour, have own strength, to contend with difficulties, as far as virtue and prupraise God for giving my assistants patience to bear greatly outstripped those who have had early advantage dence directs, with an unbroken mind: it is always pleasant to do with me, the long continuance of our necessities, and and encouragement. Men with specious titles and high good, but yet it has a sweeter relish, the dearer we pay for it. the innumerable difficulties arising out of them. But connexions have received the rewards; while men like This is a pleasure above all the ease and luxury of the world; it when our distress was at the highest, and some of my Newton without them have done the work. With resassistants began to say to each other, that the blessing pect to his ministry, he appeared perhaps to least advantage in the pulpit, as he did not generally aim at should at last be crushed in the ruins of it, will make the very accuracy in the composition of his sermons, nor at any ruins he sinks under, an illustrious monument of his virtue. To shower refreshes the ground after a long period of drought. address in the delivery of them. His utterance was far do all that a wise and good man ought to do, without regard from clear, and his attitudes ungraceful. He possessed, to his own ease, to save a sinking church and state, will make

same time his capacity and habit of entering into their ward such happy illustrations of his subject, and those with so much unction on his own heart as melted and enlarged theirs. The parent-like tenderness and affecmore generally popular. It ought also to be noted that amidst the extravagant notions and unscriptural positions which have sometimes disgraced the religious world, Mr. N. never departed in any instance from soundly and seriously promulgating the "faith once delivered to the saints," of which his writings will remain the best evidence. His doctrine was strictly that of the Church of England, urged on the consciences of men in the most practical and experimental manner. "I hope," said he one day to me smiling, "I hope I am upon the whole a Scriptural preacher; for I find I am considered as an Arminian among the high Calvinists, and as a Calvinist among the strenuous Arminians .- Rev. R. Cecil.

The Garner.

THE WAY TO SALVATION.

One way, and one way only, to salvation, has been by God's isdom and mercy revealed to us; namely sincere and humble bedience, with implicit reliance upon Christ's redemption, and upon the sanctifying aid of the Holy Spirit: and woe to that man who would teach others, or would persuade himself into the belief of, any relaxation or compromise of that hallowed doctrine.-God is a perfect being, and can only be satisfied by perfect obedience, which, being unattainable by our original and carnal nature, he has graciously, by the communication of Christ's merits and expiatory atonement, brought within the reach of our secondary and spiritual. "Verily I say unto you except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." What that regeneration is, which is here so solemnly enjoined, let him, who wishes to find out, consult, not the vagaries and reveries of an excited imagination, but the revealed page of the Holy Scripture let him there learn his duty to God and man, till his heart burn within him, and his pulse beat quicker; till this life's attractions appear in their due proportions and their proper colours, and till his whole spiritual constitution hunger and thirst after righteousness: and then let him return in the simplicity of the Christian temper to the performance of his social duties; and he may rest assured that he will not find himself, under the influence of particular, a less active, a less useful, or a less intelligent member of the community at large, than he who has made this life's We have presented the foregoing abstract to the business, and perplexity, and vanity, the only standard for his

THE METHOD OF ATONEMENT.

'Tis true, no man can take upon him certainly to say, but God by his absolute sovereignty and authority might, if he had so pleased, have pardoned sin upon repentance, without any sacrifice or expiation at all. But this method of doing it, by the death of Christ, is more wise and fit, and evidently more proper and effectual to discountenance and prevent presumption, to discourage men from repeating their transgressions, to give them a deep sense of the heinous nature of sin, and to convince them of the excellency and importance of the laws of God, and the indispensable necessity of paying obedience to them; forasmuch as it shows us, that at the same time that God was willing to save the sinner, yet, lest encouragement should be given to sin by letting it go unpunished, he did not think fit to forgive the transgressions of men without great sufferings in our nature, and to put away the guilt of our sins but upon such difficult terms as the death of his own Son, so that in this dispensation, justice and mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace kissed each other. And by how much the greater the dignity of the person was, who gave himself thus a sacrifice for the sins of men, of so much the greater weight and force is this argument to deter men for the future from sin, and to convince them of the necessity of obedience. Wherefore so far is it from being true, that the consideration of the dignity of the person suffering, is a real objection against the credibility of the doctrine, that, on the contrary, that very consideration contains the highest vindication imaginable of the greatness and honour, and authority of the laws of God. and, at the same time, the greatest possible instance or expression of his mercy and compassion towards men, agreeable to our natur-

THE TRIBULATION OF A CHRISTIAN. The Christian is not exempted from worldly difficulties. It happens to him, as to others, to meet with what are termed misfortunes: to be deprived of the friends which make life dear to him; to be depressed by poverty, to be afflicted by sickness, to mon lot of human nature, from the punishment which followed the great transgression: it is not thus that God makes manifest his favour towards him. But he makes it manifest in another way: by cheering him in his poverty, by supporting him in his sickness, by comforting him in his afflictions. As after the deluge he made a covenant with Noah, and set his bow in the sky, for a token, that though there might be clouds and storms, yet there should be a limit to them, and the waters should no more utterly overwhelm the earth: so he treats his servants in their griefs; he shows them the token of his covenant: the them, and they are enabled to say, "It is the Lord, let him do fulfilled:-"If any man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." Many have experienced the truth of this: felt so much invigorated in thus praising God, that I the apostle's expression, "One thing I do." By a prin- and have avowed that the time of their heaviest earthly sorrow Whilst I was accompanying my friend, at his departure, vines, had read the moderns of reputation with avidity, affliction, so smoothed the pillow of their sickness, that they have through the hall to the door, I found the manager wait- and was continually watching whatever might serve for forgotten their griefs, and found in his presence the fulness of joy. ing on one side to receive the money which he required, analogies or illustrations in the service of religion. "A They have that in themselves which raises them above this

VIRTUE STRUGGLING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

To chuse the quiet and silent retirement of woods and deserts, or of the grave, to avoid the trouble of serving God, or doing good to men-great minds cannot do this. Virtue is made for difficulties, and grows stronger and brighter for such trials; it lays a mighty obligation on mankind to serve the public good with labour and danger; to purchase the ease, and liberty, and security of their country, at the price of their own case, and the utmost laborious, and unwearied virtue, against zeal and faction, and not had thus conversed together, and one and another of their best interests, that the defect of his manner was of their best interests, that the defect of his manner was of for, in spite of envy and detraction, virtue will always be honourlittle consideration with his constant hearers; at the able in the grave. Dean Sherlock.

Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A T a Public Examination, held on December 14, 15, 16, and 17, the following rewards of merit were adjudged:-I. Mis Ercellency the Lieutenant Gobernor's

TITES Boulton, H. J.

II. CLASSICS Sharpe, Edmund.

III. MATHEMATICS Boulton, H. J. Principal's Prizes: HEAD MONITOR Crooks, A. GOOD CONDUCT,..... 1. Wedd, W. 2. Cosens, S.

Specially noticed for good conduct: Crookshank. Wedd. Cosens. Jones, J. Sadleir. Woodruff. Williamson. (Crooks, A. Wickson. Baines. Ruttan Bampfield. Draper, R. H. (Moore, C. Roaf. Macaulay, G. Billings, W. Jessopp. Baldwin, J. Wells, F. Moore, J. Blevins. Arnold. Baldwin, W. Anderson. Walton. Price, H. (Ridout. Duke. M'Cutchon, H. Nichol. 7 Knowles. Boyd. Peay. Thompson, C. M'Cutchon, P. Cathcart. O'Hara, W. Horne. Baldwin, E.

COLLEGE PRIZES, HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

Price, E.

McLeod, N.

I. Drizes: GRAMMAR, GREEK Connolly. {1. Jessopp. LATIN..... GREEK POEM, Subject—Athenæ. Boulton, H. J. Sharpe, Edmund. English Essay. Subject-"Græcia capta O'Hara, R. Wells, F. " " (Preparatory School).... M'Cutchon H. GOOD CONDUCT, (Boarding Hou For diligence and proficiency in For proficiency in the subjects

Classics, DURING THE YEAR. proposed AT THE EXAMINA-Boulton, H. J.Boulton, H. J. Bampfield. Weller. Robinson, C. Macaula . Macaulay, J. J. 4th Wedd.Wedd. Partial Class. Wickson. Williamson.

Arnold.....Arnold. II. Monours: 2D CLASS 7th Form-Stanton.

6th " Robinson, C.......McLeod, N. Sadleir.... 4th Partial Class-Moore, J.. .Cathcart. 3d " Cosens. Wickson. Gildersleeve. (McMicking 2d " Thompson, C. Boyd. Thompso Moore, C. Torrance. Preparatory School-Peay....Ritchey, J.

III. First Places:* GREEK—(Demosth.)—Boulton, H. J. (Euripid.)—Boulton, H. J., Macaulay, J. J., Wedd,—Williamson and Cosens, equales.

LATIN—(Tacitus)—Boulton, H. J. (Horace)—Boulton, H. J., Weller, Robinson, C., Wedd, Wickson, Arnold, Crooks, A., Kingsmill.

GEOMETRY-Boulton, H. J., Bampfield,-McLeod, N. Macaulay J. J. and Robinson, C., equales, Wedd, Moore, J. and Wells, equales.

ALGEBRA—Boulton, H. J.,—Bampfield and Hagerman, equales

Macaulay, J. J., Wedd, Cathcart. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY-Crookshank. Logic-Boulton, H. J.

FRENCH-Stanton, Weller, Wedd, Moore, J., Wickson. LATIN AND GREEK EXERCISES—Roaf.
LATIN EXERCISES—Williamson, Arnold, Crooks, A.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES—Bampfield, Price. HISTORY—Sadleir, Jessopp, Boyd, Crooks, A.
ARITHMETIC—Sadleir, Nichol, Williamson, Gildersleeve, Crooks,

A., Ritchey, J. A., Ritchey, J.

GEOGRAPHY—Catheart—Crooks, D., Jessopp, McMicking.

MAPS—Moore, J., McMicking.

WRITING—Ruttan, O'Hara, W., Wedd, Duke,—Williamson and

Cameron, aquales, Parsons, B., Crooks, A. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE AND SURVEYING-O'Hara, R., -Crowther and Baldwin, J., æquales, O'Hara,

W., Wedd, Wells, F., Williamson. READING—Stanton, Ruttan, Grasett, Wedd, Wells, F., Wickson, Gildersleeve, Torrance, Price, E. Spelling- Arnold, Torrance, Kingsmill.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S PRIZE. Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

Plane Geometry; Euclid, Book I, II, III; Def. V, and B. VI: and Algebra and Arithmetic.

II. CLASSICAL PRIZE.

Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Livy, Book IX, chap. 17—19; and XXI, chap. 32—37; Thucydides, Book I, chap. 5—8, and 128—134. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

III. MATHEMATICAL PRIZE. Plane Geometry; Euclid, Books I, II, III; Def. V. and B. VI. Algebra and Arithmeti

Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Conic Sections; and Mechanics.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Greek, (Demosthenes, Olynth. II, and Euripides, Medea); Latin, (Tacitus, Extracts from the Annals; and Horace, Odes, Books II and III); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, IV and VI), Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.; Natural Philosophy, (Astronomy and Optics, Elementary); Logic; French; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading. 6TH FORM.

Greek, (Homer, Iliad, Book I); Latin, (Cicero, Oration for Manilian Law); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra, (to Proportion); French; History, Geography, and Antiquities; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and and Antiquities; Williams.
Surveying; Public Reading.
5TH FORM.

Greek, (Hierocles and Palæphatus, Extracts from); Latin, (Ovid, Fasti; Extracts from); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, and III); Algebra, (Quadratic Equations); History, Geography and Antiquities; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading.

Greek, (Delectus, portion of); Latin, (Cæsar, War in Gaul, portion of); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. 1); Algebra, (to Simple Equations); French; Latin and Greek Exercises; Arithmetic; History; Writing; Geometrical Drawing and Perspective;

Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra; French; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Book-keeping; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading. JUNIOR DIVISION.

PARTIAL CLASS.

Greek, (Accidence); Latin, Phædrus, Book II); French; Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Writing; Geometrical Drawing; Public Reading.
2D FORM.

Latin, (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of); French; Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Writing; Public Reading; Spelling. 1ST FORM.

Latin, (Lectiones Sciectæ, portion of); Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Writing; Public Reading; Spelling. PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Latin, (Accidence); Arithmetic; Reading; Writing; Spelling.
JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal Upper Canada College. U. C. College, Dec; 21, 1840.

* The second and third places are not publicly noticed, but they are regarded in the adjudication of the Examination Prizes and N.B.—The College will be re-opened after the vacation, on

MONDAY, January 4, 1841.

The editors of the following papers are requested to insert the above twice:—British Colonist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, Hamilton Gazette, and Niugara Chronicle. ANNUALS FOR 1841.

ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Allower of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c.

Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. 19-tf

HENRY ROWSELL. STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c. The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

per pound, by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

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

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

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto. A CARD.

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

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

By Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

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

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

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

By Order of the Court BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Books will the state of July, between which time and the third way of July, between which time and the third way of July, between which time and the third way of July, between which time and the third way.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary

2tf

London, June 3, 1840.

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourge if by letter, post-paid. REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

Have removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOYES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

RRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. ALEXANDER DIXON.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive

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:—

l at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—
Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, ip

great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes
Furniture, latest patterns 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 rith English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the

Toronto, August 29, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

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

47-ff

The Church

TS published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL,
Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail of
delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum.
Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

No subscription received for less than six received and paper No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper secontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH
A. Menzies, Esq.
Angus Bethune, Esq.
G. W. Baker, Esq.
J. Beavis, Esq.
Wm. Gravely, Esq.
J. D. Goslee, Esq.
J. B. Ewart, Esq.
Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son,
Richard Hughes, Esq.
D. Perry, Esq.
James Stanton, Esq.
Thos. Saunders, Esq.
Henry Pryor, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
Henry Pryor, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co.
A. Davidson, Esq. P.M.
J. G. Armour, Esq.
T. A. Turner, Esq.
John Burwell, Esq.
Charles Hughes, Esq. Druggist,
A. Joynt, Esq.
A. K. Boomer, Esq.
Dr. L. B. Botsford,
H. Smith, Esq.
J. White, Esq.
Rev. S. D. L. Street, Belleville and Seymour. Brantford. Bytown. Clarke. Cobourg. Colborne. 31, Cheapside, London, England Emily. Etobicoke. Fort Erie. Guelph.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton. New York. Niagara. Peterboro'. Picton.
Port Burwell.
Port Hope.
Richmond. Richmond.
St. Catharine's.
St. John, N.B.
Wellington Square
Whitby.
Whitchall.

*From the Achill Missionary Herald.
