"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 III.]

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### Poetry.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON'S GRAVE. AT HORSTED KEYNES, SUSSEX.

Horsted Keynes, beautifully situated on the borders of the Ashdown forest, is as seeluded now as it was in Leighton's time.

I was pleased to hear the cottagers call him "the good archbishop," the same expression used by the peasantry at Cambrai, in speaking of a kindred spirit, Fenelon. The family aisle or chapel in which he was buried has been demolished, and a wretched brick building used as a call. used as a school-room, now occupies its place. The slab of Pet-worth marble that covered his remains has been broken, probably in removing it to its present situation in the wall of the church, be-side that of his brother, Sir Ellis Leighton. The family mansion is now a farm house, and part of it has been pulled down.

The tone of Leighton's mind was essentially catholic. His la-titudinarian views were rather the result of his extreme desire for religious peace than of the convictions of his mind. "I thought," says he, in his final address to the bigoted and untractable presbythe Fathers. The blank leaves of his French Bible, now in the library at Dunblane, "are filled (says his latest and best biographer, the Rev. J. Norman Pearson.) with extracts made by his own pen from Jerome, Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, and several other fathers." He practised a rigorous abstinence, keeping three fasts in the week, and the example of his holy life so wrought upon his brother-in-law, that he gave up a lucrative business because of its dangerous entanglements, and made the care of his ultimate felicity his chief occupation. "Something of a cloisteral complexion," says his biographer, "appears to have been wrought complexion," says his biographer, "appears to have been wrought in him by the character or the times. Its opinion was that the most mixed, or, as he beautifully termed it, an angelic life was the most excellent; a life spent between ascending to fetch blessings from above, and descending to scatter them among mortals. Some of the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had, according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had according to his notions his to be a second or the prelates and fathers of the first ages had according to his notions his notions had a second or the prelates and the prelates are the prelates and the prelates and the prelates are the prelates are the prelates and the prelates are the prelat tions, hit the happy medium; and, by mingling pastoral ministra-tions with devotional retirement, had carned a better meed than is due to the votaries of a severe and unprofitable solitude."]

Tread lightly stranger, this is holy ground!

Here Leighton dwelt. From the arch-pastor's seat,
Like Basil's friend, the sainted Gregory,
Descending, here Christ's veteran soldier came
To lead a throneless life, and dedicate A few brief years of leisure, hardly earned,
To God and heaven. Within the village church
He lies entombed. No sumptuous marble marks The spot, to tempt the giddy throng, and draw The gaze of idle visitants, who, lost In ceaseless dissipation,—careless so
They from themselves may fly,—hunt pleasure thro'
The land. A plain grey slab, now broken and displaced,
Just tells the name and age of him who sleeps
Hard by. Within those walls he loved to speak
Christ's macroscopy nor thought agent to expecting Hard by. Within those walls he loved to speak
Christ's message, nor thought scorn to exercise
The office of a simple presbyter:
Among these circling cottages 'his tongue
Dropt manna,' while, on heavenly themes discoursing,
He taught the peasant how to live and die.
You shadowy road that winds beside the lakelet
Leads to the ancient mansion where he dwelt,
Broadhurst, that still its avlvan name deserves. Broadhurst, that still its sylvan name deserves And never, sure, seclusion better formed For one aweary of the world, -seclusion Most perfect and entire. Bosomed amidst The weald, in oaken-grove interminable, Nestles the unhooded anchoret's chosen cell. No sound intrudes, or only such as lulls The soul to meditation; the hum of bees,
Or gentle gales' low murmurings; or, not
Unpleasing to the ear of him who loves
The forest,—sudden heard the jay's harsh scream,
Or mimic laugh of woodpecker that flits
From bough to bough; or echoing through the glades,
Softened from distant grange the watch-dog's bay. Softened from distant grange the watch-dog's bay.
Midst these congenial scenes, as Leighton trod Green lane or woodpath lone, or slowly paced You rooky avenue, doubtless his thoughts Would wander to the distant diocese, No longer his, in Caledonia's land, Where the great city lifts its minster-spire By mountain, merc, and fell. Ye grass-grown courts and ruin'd terraces, oft have ye heard The aspirations of the good old man, Serving with prayer the world he had forsaken; While for heaven ripening, day by day he fed On praise and contemplation—angel's food. Happy ascetic! happy in thy life's Mild Sunsationary and the prayer was the sunsationary and the prayer was the sunsationary and the prayer. Mild sunset, nor unanswered in thy prayer That asked a dying bed by weeping friends Untended And unbought ministrations, (subtle links That bind us to the world,) a dying bed Beneath the casual shelter of an inn! Life's weary journey o'er, thou hast received from the chief shepherd. And were ours thy faith, Thy mortified and holy life, what matter where The spot from whence the disembodied spirit
Ascends to him who gave it? Or why should we
Cherish the worthless casket, so the gem
It holds bedeck the crown of many stars
That girds his brow who saith, "They shall be mine
When I make up my jergele?" When I make up my jewels?" British Magazine.

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# THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX.\*

Of those eminent men to whose energy and devotedhess to the cause of religious truth we are, under God, indebted for the emancipation of England from the tyranny of the see of Rome, few were more distinguished than the subject of this memoir, who was born A.D. 1498, very humble origin, his father being a blacksmith, and subsequently a brewer, at Putney. By his firmness and assiduity, coupled with the strictest integrity, he taised himself to the highest honours to which a subject could attain; but it is chiefly on account of the service tendered to the Reformation that his character becomes an object of interest. His means of self-improvement fere necessarily, from his father's situation, very limited; but, overcoming many obstacles, he obtained a fair education, and in process of time resolved to travel in foteign parts. In what capacity he did so we are not ined; but at length he was employed as secretary to the English factory at Antwerp. Whilst thus occupied, an opportunity presented itself of visiting Rome. A Build or fraternity of the Virgin Mary connected with St. Botolph's Church at Boston, in Lincolnshire, had obtained some important indulgences, for the renewal of which two persons were despatched to Rome. Meeting Cromwell at Antwerp, they persuaded him to acmpany them. On their arrival they found the Pope, Julius II., exceedingly fond of the luxuries of the table. romwell sent him some English jelly, which so pleased him, that he willingly renewed the indulgences, while he had his cooks well instructed in the mysteries of English confectionary.

As he used to confess to Cranmer, he was but little influenced by religion. He served as a soldier under the Duke of Bourbon, and was present at the sacking of Rome; and at Boulogne he assisted John

whole of it by heart.

torian, while it testifies the fearful influence of a corrupt preached a sermon on the occasion. Church. Wolsey was an exceedingly ambitious man. tion of two colleges—one at Oxford, the other at 1pspacy might do more for the prosperity of Christ's kingdom by relaxing some of its just pretensions than it could by keeping hold of
its rightful authority. It is not from any mistrust of the soundness of our cause that I have offered these abatements; for I am
well convinced that episconacy has subsisted from the apostolic age

tion of two colleges—one at Oxford, the other at 1pswich. To make room for these buildings, several small
religious houses were demolished, which caused the
works to be viewed with extreme jealousy, and Cromwell
with considerable dislike. Wolsey, with all his faults,

But the great benefit bestowed by Cromwell was the well convinced that episcopacy has subsisted from the apostolic age of the church. Perhaps I may have wronged my own order in making such large concessions." Leighton was a diligent reader of the Fathers. The blank leaves of his French Bible, now in the library of the church of the present day, even in its reduced state—for he meditated a superiority. sent day, even in its reduced state—for he meditated a in an authorised copy of his Bible published at Paris, dewhile his design with respect to Ipswich was magnificent canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, with a grammar-school for the education of those who should afterwards proceed to Oxford.

In 1529, the cardinal fell into disgrace at court. Cromwell, mindful of his manifold obligations to Wolsey, used every effort, but in vain, to restore him to the royal favour; and when articles of high treason were largest volume in English, to be set up in some convesent to the House of Commons, of which he was then a nient place within the church, to which the parishioners member, he so cloquently defended his patron, that might "commodiously" resort: one-half of which to Lord, wast born for my sake, didst suffer hunger and treason could not be proved against him. Cromwell be paid by the parson, and one-halfby the parishioners. thirst for my sake; didst teach, pray, and fast for my was now taken into the King's service, chiefly by the advice of Russell and Sir Christopher Hales, master of "the lively word of God read." He also ordered that the rolls. Henry is said to have been pleased with his the Lord's prayer in English should be read, and that noble defence of Wolsey, though he could not but feel the clergy should examine their paishioners therein .annoyed at the demolition of the religious houses already referred to.

wish to obtain from the pope a separation from his queen, works Catherine of Arragon, having been frustrated, Cranmer, who had been raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, an open rupture between the courts of England and Rome. The clergy, at the convocation held in 1531, were prevailed on to acknowledge that "the king was following clause, "in so far as is permitted by the laws of Christ." This was not gained without much difficulty, and only while they were under the fear of a penal the king alone. Monasteri were subjected to his visiauthority beyond the bounds of his own diocese; and at length the act of parliament (28 Henry VIII. c. 1) was passed, constituting the king supreme head of the Church. Cromwell continued to advance in the royal favour. He was knighted A.p. 1531, and appointed, among other offices, master of the king's jewel-office, chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state, lord keeper of the privy seal, and created baron, under the title of Lord Cromwell of Okeham, or Oakham;† and lastly, in 1539, Earl of Essex, and raised to be Lord Chamberlain of England.

The king had now, as we have seen, been declared supreme head of the Church, and Cromwell was appointed visitor-general of the monasteries, and vicar-general and vicegerent in all spiritual matters. Of the religious houses, as they were denominated, at different times "were suppressed, six hundred and forty-five monasteries, besides ninety colleges, two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries and free chapels, and a hundred and ten hospitals: the revenue of the whole amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand pounds." The condition of many of the monasteries was licentious in "Many nunneries," says Southey, the extreme. were in a scandalous state; and so little were the austere rules of their institute observed, that, where the obervance was insisted on by the visiters, the monks declared it was intolerable, and desired rather that their community might be suppressed than so reformed." It were wrong to pollute these pages with an enumeration of the enormities therein committed; but it may be as well, as a proof of the mental, no less than the moral degradation of the people, to notice some of their absurd notions concerning the sanctity of relics, which came under the special notice of the visitors. At Reading, for instance, there was shewn an angel with one wing, who prought over the head of the spear which pierced the side of the Saviour. At Bury St. Edmunds were found some of the coals that roasted St. Lawrence; the boots and penknife of Thomas à Becket; some of the real cross, and certain relics which had the property of preventing the growth of weeds among corn; so many pre-

\* Mr. Russell having become a favourite with Henry VIII., and his companion in the French wars, was appointed to many respon-sible and important offices, and created Baron Russell of Cheneys. 9th March, 1538-9. He was advanced to the earldom of Bedfore 9th March, 1998-9. He was advanced to the earldom of Bedford in the following reign, and appointed afterwards by Mary ambassa-dor to Spain, to conduct her husband Philip II. to England. He is described as having been one of the most accomplished men of

† Every peer of the realm, on first passing through Oakham, is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which, upon his refusal, the bailiff of the lordship may take by force, or in commutation a sum of money for a horse-shoe, to be nailed on the commutation a sum of the building. Among many different sizes, in proportion to the sum paid for the purchase, and of which some are gilt and stamped with the donor's name, with which various parts of the castle are decorated, are those of Queen Elizabeth, the late Duke of York, and George IV. (Lewis's Top. Dict.)— By some, it is maintained that this privilege was in honour of Cromwell—the castle having been granted to him by Henry as a

Russell\* in escaping, when nearly betrayed into the hands tended teeth of St. Apollonia were distributed as amulets so traitorously abandoned and overthrown as these good the fort. But Mareschal de Thermes, the French general, first of the French. It would appear that on this journey, against tooth-ache, that they filled a tun; the house of princes were." Erasmus's translation of the New Testament excited the West Acre had pawned a finger of St. Andrew for £40; attention of Cromwell, who is said to have learned the and lastly, a crucifix at Bexley in Kent, called the "rood his downfal; a bill of attainder was immediately framed of grace," and which had been long held in estimation, against him. The house of peers, without trial, examiwith Henry VIII., and whose establishment vied in by Cromwell's order, broke in pieces before the multi- Such is worldly favour. splendour with that of the richest courts. Its magni- tude, and the secret springs by which it was moved dis-

Surely no man who reads such statements can fail This ruling passion was continually manifesting itself, deeply to deplore the prostration of the human intellect tions brought against him. It concludes thus: "Writ-God's word; that of David and Goliah moving in a higher sphere, and to it his downfall may be traced. The vast prefer- to the shrine of so vain a superstition. To such a mind ten with the quaking hand and most sorrowful heart of as extraordinary. Thirdly, it tempts God to work a miracle ments heaped upon him shew at once his power and his as that of Cromwell, they were disgusting in the extreme, your sorrowful subject." But this and other like apambition. Cromwell was appointed the cardinal's solici- and he employed all his energies to emancipate his countor, and charged with the superintendence of the erec- trymen from a galling bondage. "He proceeded by his tion of two colleges—one at Oxford, the other at Ips- authority to do away with many of the holydays, and to not permit him to act as he probably might have wished: prohibit pilgrimages, images, and relics; and he ordered and at length, after six weeks' imprisonment, a warrant if slaying, he hazards his neck to the halter; if slain, in heat

much nobler establishment-is a splendid monument of dicates it to Cromwell, and thus concludes the dedicameeter to send unto you than that which ye daily occupied withal, and that all your chief study and pleasure

No man was to be discouraged fron reading or hearing The king at the same time issued a proclamation, that it Now, most merciful Saviour, let all these things profit pleased him to permit and command the Bible, being The principles of the Reformation were now beginning translated into the mother-torgue should be sincerely to be disseminated in England, though there was no open taught, and openly laid forth in every parish-church. protest against the corruptions of popery. Henry's Cranmer also endeavoured to forward the same good

The priests, however, resolutely opposed those measures. It was their wisdom to to so. "They read pronounced a solemn divorce. Such a step produced confusedly," we are told, "the word of God, and the injunctions set forth and commanded by them to be read: humming, and hawing, and hawking thereat, that scarce of my flesh be not overcome with the fear of death! any could understand them." "They bade their pathe protector and supreme head of the Church and rishioners, notwithstanding what they read, being comclergy in England," although with the addition of the pelled so to do, that they should do as they did in times the best; and other crafty and seditious sayings they may cry and say unto thee, Lord, into thy hands I comgave out among them." "Notwithstanding, however, statute which the king held over their heads, the statute Strype tells us, "that it was wonderful to see with what of premunire: the pains of which, it was alleged, they joy this book of God was received, not only among the had incurred in submitting to the legatine courts esta- learneder sort, and those that were noted for lovers of the blished by Wolsey in 1518. Proceeding gradually, the Reformation, but generally all England over, and among the executioner, who mangled him in the most hideous parliament in a subsequent session abolished all bulls all vulgar and common people; and with what greedi- manner. and dispensations. Bishops were to be appointed by ness God's word was read, and what resort to places where the reading of it was. Every body that could tation and government. A bishop inculcated the doc- bought the book, or busily read it, or got others to read trine every Sunday at Paul's Cross, that the pope had no it to them, if they could not themselves; and divers more elderly persons learned to read on purpose."

We have now traced the rapid progress of Cromwell in the royal favour, and seen the eminence to which by that favour he was raised; but the voice of calumny soon depreciated him in the esteen of Henry. To many parties he was an object of envy, and consequently of dislike. His zeal for the extension of the Reformation, as might have been expected, rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the papists; while some of those who embraced the reformed tenets, viewed him with distrust. He was, indeed, not unfrequently compelled to act in opposition to his wishes, that he might not expose himself to the royal displeasure. His humble birth was displeasing to the nobility, who could not bear to see a man of the lowest origin exalted to the highest offices in the realm. The people were averse to him on account of the destruction of the religious houses. Another more powerful motive, however. brought about an unexpected revolution in the court. The king had fixed his affections on Catherine Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk; and in order to marry her, it was necessary that Anne of Cleves, whom he had espoused at Cromwell's suggestion, and whose relatives were attached to the Protestant cause, should be divorced. The duke had long been the decided enemy of Cromwell, and succeeded in obtaining a commission from the king to arrest him at the council-table, and commit him to the Tower. He was accused, among other things, of abusing the power with which he was invested—of being a heretic, and an encourager of heretics-of having used treasonable language respecting the king—and of having amassed riches in a dishonourable way. It is almost needless to observe, that the accusations brought against Cromwell were wholly without foundation. If, indeed, by his being an encourager of heretics was to be implied, that he was opposed to the corruptions of Rome, then the statement was unquestionably true. "He was condemned," says Southey, "by bill of attainder, an act for thus depriving the innocent of all means of defence having recently been passed with the consent of the judges, and with his full assent, if not by his active interference.'

Cranmer alone remained Cromwell's friend, and the next day wrote to the king to the following effect :-Who cannot but be sorrowful and amazed that he should be a traitor against your majesty—he who was so advanced by your majesty—he whose surety was only by your majesty—he who studied always to set forward whatsoever was your majesty's will and pleasure-he that cared for no man's displeasure to serve your marisdom, diligence, faithfulness, and experience, that no of honour, and one thirst quencheth another. prince in this realm ever had—he that was so vigilant to

The enemies of Cromwell, however, were intent upon

Cromwell now endeavoured, by the most urgent enficence, in fact, has excited the astonishment of the hiswrote a most pathetic letter to the king, vowing his constant fidelity, and clearing himself from the false accusapeals, though for a time they affected Henry, yet were was sent for his execution, July 28th, 1540.

When brought to the scaffold, Cromwell carefully avoided all loud protestations of innocence. He was But the great benefit bestowed by Cromwell was the afraid that such might injure his son. He thus earfree circulation of the word of God. Miles Coverdale, nestly prayed-"Lord Jesus, which art the only health of all men living, and the everlasting life of them which die in thee; I, wretched sinner, do submit myself wholly his munificence, though Henry is generally termed its tion: "I might have dedicated unto your lordship some to thy blessed will, and being sure that thing cannot founder, and always referred to as such by those mem- other little treatise touching some part of the adminis- perish which is committed to thy mercy, willingly now I bers of Christ Church who preach before the University; tration of the commonwealth, as prudence, policy, or leave this frail and wicked flesh, in sure hope that thou some other private virtue; but forasmuch as in the New wilt in better wise restore it unto me again at the last also. This latter foundation, however, which was des- Testament is contained the very pith and substance of day in the resurrection of the just. I beseech thee, founder's downfall, the gateway, an elegant edifice of brick, being all that remains of it. It was intended that so much as the true worship of God, the king's honour, the foundation should consist of a dean, twelve secular the wealth of his realm, and increase of all virtue (which assaults of the devil. I see and know that there is in this New Testament doth teach),-I thought nothing myself no hope of salvation, but all my confidence, hope, and trust, is in thy most merciful goodness. I have no merits nor good works that I may allege before thee; of sins and evil works, alas, I see a great heap; but yet, In September 1538, he issued cerain injunctions to through thy mercy, I trust to be in the number of them the clergy, requiring them to provide a large Bible of the to whom thou wilt not impute their sins, but wilt take and accept me for righteous and just, and make me an inheritor of thine everlasting kingdom. Thou, merciful sake; all thy holy actions and works thou wroughtest for my sake; thou sufferedst most grievous pains and torments for my sake; finally, thou gavest thy most precious blood to be shed upon the cross for my sake .me that thou hast freely done for me, which hast also given thyself for me. Let thy blood cleanse and wash away the spots and foulness of my sins: let thy righteousness hide and cover my unrighteousness; let the merits of thy passion and blood-shedding be satisfactory for my sins: give me, Lord, thy grace, that my faith waver not, but be firm and constant to the end; that my hope in thy mercy and life everlasting may not decay; that love wax not cold in me; finally, that the weakness Grant, O most merciful Father, that when death shall shut up the eyes of my body, that the eyes of my soul may still behold and look upon thee, and when death mend my soul; Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Amen."

ray for the king and his son Edward. He declared

#### THE GOOD SOLDIER. From the works of Fuller.

honourable profession; yea, God himself may seem to be one, the rod, War, wherewith God scourgeth wanton countries into ldiers, we must be all soldiers, daily employed to defend our wn, the world would grow so licentious.

otherwise will gnaw out the roots of all valour; for vicious soldiers are compassed with enemies on all sides, their foes without them, and an ambush within them of fleshly lusts, which (as St. Paul r berrayed by treason, for faith itself keeps it, nor be harnt by grenades, for he can quench the fiery darts of the devil; nor be forced by famine, for "a good conscience is a continual feast."

He chiefly avoids those sins, to which soldiers are taxed as most abject. Namely, common swearing, which impaireth one's credit by degrees, and maketh all his promises not to be trusted; for he, who for no profit will sin against God, for small profit, will trespass against his neighbour.

He counts his prince's lawful commands to be his sufficient warant to fight. In a defensive war, when his country is forcibly invaded, 'tis pity but his neck should hang in suspense with his conscience that doubts to fight . in offensive warfare, though the case be harder, the common soldier is not to dispute, but do his prince's command. Otherwise princes, before they levy an army of soldiers, must first levy an army of casuists and confessors, to satisfy each scrupulous soldier in points of right to the war, and the most cowardly will be the most conscientious, to multiply doubts eternally. Besides, causes of war are so complicated and perplexed, so many things falling in the prosecution, as may alter the original state thereof, and private soldiers have neither calling nor ability to dive into such mysteries. But if the conscience of a counsellor, or commander in chief, remonstrates in himself the unlawfulness of this war, he is bound humbly to represent to his prince his reasons against it.

He esteemeth all hardships easy through hopes of victory. Money is the sinews of war; yet if these sinews should chance to be shrunk, and pay casually fall short, he takes a fit of this convulsion patiently; he is contented, though in cold weather, his hands must be their own fire, and warm themselves with working; though he be better armed against their enemies than the weather: and his corslet more whole than his clothes; though he have more fasts and vigils in his almanack, than the Romish esty—he that was such a servant, in my judgment, in Church did ever enjoy: he patiently endureth drought for desire

He attends with all readiness to the commands of his general: preserve your majesty from all treasons, that few could rendering up his own judgment in obedience to the will and pleabe so secretly conceived but he detected the same in the sure of his leader, and by an implicit faith believing all is best, beginning? If the noble princes, of happy memory, King which he enjoineth; lest otherwise he be served as the French John, Henry II., and Richard II., had had such a coun- soldier was in Scotland, some eighty years since, who first mounted sellor about them, I suppose they should never have been the bulwark of a fort besieged, whereupon ensued the gaining of

knighted him, and then hanged him within an hour after, because he had done it without commandment.

He will not in a bravery expose himself to needless peril. 'Tie madness to shout in the ears of sleeping temptation, to awaken On his return to England, Cromwell was taken into because it had been seen to bend and raise itself, and to nation, or evidence, condemned him to death, though but it against one's self, or to go out of his calling to find a danger. the family of Wolsey, at that time in the highest favour exercise other bodily functions, was brought to London a few days previously they had extolled him to the skies. But, if a danger meets him, (as he walks in his vocation,) he neither stands still, starts aside, nor steps backward, but either goes over it with valour, or under it with patience. All single yea, this abitrary deciding causes by the sword, subverts the fundamental laws of the Scripture. Secondly, no example in otherwise the stronger will beat the weaker. Fourthly, each not successful; he was surrounded by those who would dueller challengeth his king as unable or unwilling legally to right him, and therefore he usurps the office himself. Fifthly. of malice without repentance, he adventures his soul to the devil. But when God and his prince call for him, our soldier had ra-

ther die ten times, than once survive his credit. Though life be sweet, it shall not flatter the palate of his soul, as with the sweetness of life, to make him swallow down the bitterness of an eternal disgrace. He begrudgeth not to get to his side a probability of victory, by the certainty of his own death, and flieth from nothing so much as from the mention of flying; and though some say he is a madman, that will purchase honour so dearly with his blood, as that he cannot live to enjoy, what he hath bought: our soldier knows that he shall possess the reward of his valour in heaven, and also making the world his executor, leave to it the rich inheritance of his memory.

him, he may take it with more honour than the other can give it; and if he throws up his desperate game, he may happily win the next, whereas, if he playeth it out to the last, he shall certainly lose it. and himself.)

In time of plenty, he provides for want hereafter. Yet generally, soldiers so hate covetousness, that they cannot affect proridence for the future, and come home, with more marks in their bodies than pence in their pockets.

He is willing and joyful to embrace peace on good conditions. The procreation of peace, and not the satisfying of men's lusts and liberties, is the end of war. Yet how many having war for their possession, desire a perpetuity thereof! and fearing peace will starve whom war hath fatted, and to render themselves the more useful, they prolong discord to the utmost, and could wish when swords are once drawn, that all scabbards might be cut

## SUFFERINGS OF THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIANS.

There is not to be found in any Protestant nation an example of penal laws at once so oppressive and insidious as those which this history has described. A resolution was thereby avowed to extirpate a whole communion, by rendering their worship illegal, and by depriving them of all the political privileges which are most highly valued in a free country. In less enlightened times, when death was made the punishment of an erring faith, public sympathy was in general so much excited, that the bloodiest statutes were soon reduced to a dead letter. Even in Scotland, where the influence of public opinion was probably less felt than past, to live as their fathers, and that the old fashion is hath taken away the life of my tongue, that my heart in any other European kingdom, the attempt made to check the Reformation involved the sacrifice of but few lives, whether in civil or ecclesiastical courts. The sight of a martyr, standing This prayer being ended, he exhorted the people to amidst the faggots which are about to consume his living flesh, creates deep thoughts and serious reflections in all who witness his firm faith in God, and then submitted to the blow of his constancy; and hence, in most cases, the cause which has recourse to such means for support, has rushed to a speedy and irretrievable fall. But who compassionated the unseen prisoner, and the weary exile? Who traced the steps or the sufferings of him who was chased from the scene of his Christian labours, saw his chapel closed, his flock scattered, his person reviled, and the A soldier is one of a lawful, necessary, commendable, and sources of an honest independence dried up? Law pursued him in the form of starvation and contempt; marking him as one exfree of the company of soldiers, in that he styleth himself "a cluded from the benefits of civil society, deprived of political nan of war." Now though many hate soldiers, as the twigs of rights himself, and carrying a similar disqualification to others. Even his meek resignation and unresisting principles exposed him repentance; yet is their calling so needful, that were not some to neglect; for had he, like the Covenanter, taken the field, and sounded the note of war, he would have assumed a more interesting attitude in the public eye, and his death on the scaffold He keepeth a clear and quiet conscience in his breast, which would at least have thrown a deeper odium on an illiberal government.

The privations which the Scottish Episcopalians were doomed to endure, are recorded no where, except in those private historays) war against the soul. None fitter to go to war than those ries, the materials of which belong to biography, rather than to who have made their peace with God in Christ; for such a man's a general narrative. All appearance of public worship was necesoul is an impregnable fort. It cannot be scaled with ladders, for sarily avoided, and the clergy had recourse to a method, practised it reacheth up to heaven; ner be broken with batteries, for it is by them before they enjoyed toleration, of visiting families in walled with brass; nor undermined, for it is founded on a rock; private, where a few faithful followers met to celebrate the rites of their Church in the utmost secrecy. Sometimes they had little chapels, it such they might be cancu, in the recesses of narrow streets or alleys, where they convened the more resolute of their adherents with caution, and by stealth. Frequently these seeluded places of worship were in the lofts of ruined stables and cow-houses, and were only approachable by moveable ladders and trapdoors, placed under the charge of some vigilant friend; and at one time, the existence of such retreats was carefully concealed. except from those in whom the greatest reliance could be reposed. At the present day, the traveller in one part of Scotland may visit the wild caves in which the heroes of the Covenant shunned the pursuit of Claverhouse and Dalziel; and, in another, especially in the towns beyond the Forth, he may see the rude garrets and antiquated apartments, wherein, during their period of dejection, were wont to assemble a few concealed worshippers beonging to the Scottish Episcopal Church. For the latter no Indulgence appeared, and to them no terms of accommodation were even held out, and the fact that their communion was not utterly extinguished before forty-two years of such darkness passed away, can only be ascribed to the power of principle cooperating with the sense of duty.

#### For the Church. ON THE IMPRECATIONS IN THE BOOK OF PSALMS.

Many of the objections which sceptics or infidels raise against the sacred Scriptures, occasion no perplexity to the Christian. He ees at once the depravity of heart, the enmity against God and the truth, from which they spring, and the vanity of those carnal reasonings which give them all their force. But when the penman of the Psalms, whether David or others, utters the most awful imprecations, denouncing not only all temporal evils, but even eternal damnation on men, it frequently creates the most distressing difficulties in the minds of pious and, in other respects, wise men. Hearing the Psalmist cry "destroy thou them, [or rather, impute their guilt to them ] O God! Cast them out in the multitude of their iniquities! let death seize upon them and let them go down quick into hell," a holy man asks, with an anxious mind and

wounded feelings, how can this be consistent with religion, of \* From Russell's Hietory of the Charch in Scotland.

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

to curse? It has been feebly replied by some, "this was under the in you.' If the Holy Ghost speak in those who are delivered up Jewish dispensation, which was less perfect than the Christian, to persecutors for Christ, why not also in those who deliver Christ and which tolerated many things that the Gospel condemns." But will this satisfy those who remember that true religion is the same in essence under every dispensation? Can we forget that the Old Testament expressly commands us to exercise benevolence towards cause our Lord saith, "your Father knoweth what ye have need of our enemies? Has not Moses in the law said, "if thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back again-if thou seest the ass of him that hateth thee lying under his burden, and wouldest forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him." Was it not from the old Testament that our Lord quoted that precept, worthy of the Saviour of mankind, "if thine enemy hunger feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head," to melt him down to love? Has not Christ, in the parable, expounded the grand precept of the law, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," as enjoining acts of kindness towards the Samaritans, whom the Jews considered as their worst enemies? There is more weight in the observation, that many of the most awful imprecations are in those Psalms, which not only speak expressly of Christ, but in which he himself is the speaker, so that the denunciations fall upon his enemies, and are predictions of the fate of Judas and the Jews. But this answer will seem insufficient, because it will scarcely apply to all the imprecations. The first, which is mentioned above, is from the 5th Psalm, which cannot, without foreing it to bend to an arbitrary hypothesis, be interpreted to speak of Christ. If then, there is but one imprecation (and there are many) which cannot be accounted for by this observation, we must seck some more comprehensive solution of the difficulty. For this, it has been usual to have recourse to the criticism on the form of words in the original Hebrew. It is observed that the Hebrew language employs the same form of speech to express both the imperative mood and the future tense of the indicative, so that the same words may be translated, let them go down quick into hell, or, they shall go down quick into hell; thus all the predictions might with equal fidelity to the letter of Scripture, be read as simple prophecies of future events. Hence it has been much the vogue to translate in the future, instead of the imperative, all those passages which contain imprecations or denunciations of vengeance. There is, however, a serious objection to this plausible mode of extricating ourselves from the difficulty. The Holy Spirit has himself, in other parts of Scripture, determined that some of these nasthe Hebrew, and, in the New Testament, some of these imprecatory Psalms are quoted by the inspired apostle, in such a way as to overthrow the favourite hypothesis, which would render all these passages in the future tense as simple predictions. Hence the late Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, in his pious Commentary on the Book of Psalms, might seem to deserve some severity of reprehension for translating the 69th Psalm in the future, when the Holy Spirit, in the Apostles of the New Testament, has declared, that it is to be understood in the imperative. In Acts i. 20, we read, "it is written in the Book of Psalms, let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein, and his Bishopric let another take;" but the Bishop so far differs from the Apostle as to render it, "their habitation shall be desolate." In the same way he treats other verses which are quoted by St. Panl in Rom. xi. 9, 10. Now, whatever uncertainty there may be in the Hebrew, the Greek of the New Testament is unquestionably in the imperative and eptative; which should have checked the prevalent propensity to translate the Psalms in the future.

But, after all, I ask, with some surprise, how it is that those who believe the Psalms not to be the private suggestions of the writer's own mind, but that holy men spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, should have found any difficulty in the imprecations alluded to? So much of the Psalms are evidently beyond any human mind, that they compel every Christian to exclaim, -the voice of a God and not of a man! This divine Book contains the most minute predictions concerning future events, foretelling what thoughts wound arise in men's minds, the dispositions they would feel, the exact words they would speak, and the extraordinary actions they would perform, hundreds of years after the Psalms were penned, so that it is evident that the Psalmist was not then uttering his own views, but was the organ of the Deity to express God's will and intention. In the simple prophecies, he uttered things which he often could not thoroughly understand, and, of course, could not feel all their force; so in those passages which are imprecatory denunciations, as well as declarations of future events, he did not know upon whom they would fall, and of course could not feel any ill-will or revenge but was himself carried away by the divine afflatus, to utter the oracles of God to men. Now when we read the predictions in the Psalms, no one says, what a penetrating mind David's must have been to tell what men would exist, and how they would think, feel, speak and act hundreds of years to come! No one says, what prescience he must have possessed, to know so long before hand how Christ would appear on earth-what reception the Jews would give-to tell exactly what words he would speak on the crossand what the Jews would throw in his teeth-to discover that they would give vinegar and gall in his thirst, and part his garments amongst them, casting lots who should have the whole of his robe! Every one says, this was not David's singular foresight or wisdom, as if he could search the hearts of men, and even know what they would think, feel, speak and act in future ages: the sweet Psalmist of Israel himself explains the affair when he says, "the Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his words were in my tongue." Then, why should we say that it was a revengeful spirit that dwelt in David's breast when he uttered such dreadful imprecations? We might as well ascribe the prescience of the royal Psalmist to his penetrating mind, as the vengeance he denounces to his revengent neart. The same inspiration which, furnished hlm with the one, caused him to utter the other. The and look for the privileges of Christians-and yet live, only material objection to this statement is, that many of the at the same time, in as much indifference and neglect of nately necessary. We have stood forth honestly, boldly Psalms are composed on events in David'sown life, and are thought to apply directly to his enemies, Saul, Doeg, or Ahitophel. But of a crucified and risen Saviour. These are things to be it is evident that David's whole character and history were typical, and adapted to convey the divine mind in various important particulars. Thus, when he was meditating on events relative to | Christ. his own life, his spirit was transported to utter predictions of Christ and his history. Hence, what some would suppose the thoughts of his heart concerning his enemies, evidently are exact predictions of futurity, though it is the will of God that they he delivered as denunciations, and not as mere predictions. If then I heard a person utter such things as proved him elevated above humanity, delivering the mind of the omniscient God, revealing not only my most secret thoughts and wishes, but even ascertaining what they would be, -- which only the spirit of God could foretell,-if, in the midst of these I heard him say, "let death seize upon him, and let him go down quick into hell," I should no more attribute this to the evil disposition of his heart towards me, than I should ascribe the former to his knowledge of my heart, and of futurity; but I should tremble at the denunciations of a righteous God, convinced that the speaker was the organ of the Deity, to utter views and determinations not his own.

April 1, 1840.

DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN PREACHER.

Let our Christian orator, who would be understood and be heard with pleasure, pray before he speak. Let him lift up his thirsty soul to God, before he pronounces any thing. For since there are many things which may be said, and many modes of saying the same thing, who knows, except He who rules the hearts of all men, what is most expedient to be said at the present hour? And who can cause us to speak what we ought, and as we ought. anless He, in whose hands we, and our words, are? And by these sulty of speaking as becomes a pastor. At the hour itself of sound Christianity inculcated in the National Church vine intention and the apostolic institution.

enemies—to do good to them that hate us—to pray for them that his circumstances: 'think not what or how ye shall speak, for it ble growth of religious and political error which could, at despitefully use us—to bless them that curse us—to bless and not is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of the Father which speaketh any time, render a general convulsion an object of immeto learners? But, on the other side, if any say that men need to know no rules, nor follow any studies; if the Holy Ghost make men teachers; it might be said, also, men need not to pray: bebefore ye ask him."-St. Augustine.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1840.

In the productions of the vegetable kingdom there is much that bears an analogy to the condition of man, as well in their frailty and perishableness as in their restoration to life and beauty after a temporary death. The grass and the flower,-to which man, in his fragility, is compared,—have their summer day of pride, and then their season of decay; but when the blight of autumn and the frost of winter have withered their freshness and effaced their beauty, there is a renewal of their life and glory in the spring. The earth, released from winter's icy thraldom, is clothed again with all the magnificence of flowers and fruits. Even now we are anticipating the speedy presentation of this general resurrection of the vegetable world. The "grass," lately sapless and to all appearance dead, is regaining its life and verdure; the "flower of the field" will soon again spread its tints to the sun and shed its perfume on the breeze.

With the same confidence does the Christian, looking to his risen Saviour and the promises of that Saviour's word, anticipate a glorious spring beyond the grave, -a resurrection of the inanimate and decayed body to an unending life, -a clothing again with immortal flesh of the "dry bones" which have whitened on the plain, or blanched in the deep, or mouldered in the grave. There is something in the allusion to the "dry bones"

by the prophet Ezekiel, very striking and very appropriate to the reflections naturally awakened at the present season of the religious year, when we are commemorating the joyful resurrection of our Lord from the dead. For although this passage, in its first and more direct ansnew that hoperess and barren and unpromising as their condition was, -even as "the dry bones in the open valley,"-a merciful and complete restoration awaited them; yet it may be considered as strictly appropriate also to the resurrection of human nature,-to the release of the body from the bands of death and the imprisonment of the grave, and to its re-union with the oul never again to be severed.

The resurrection of our blessed Lord-the great event which it is, at this season, our privilege to commemorate-is the earnest of our own resurrection; but like him we must first pass through the grave and gate of death. Nor in the prospect of a future triumph over the sting of death and the corruption of the grave, is the contemplation of their terrors to be repressed. And perhaps no warning is needed to induce a becoming reflection of seriousness upon the change which we must undergo, and the fearfulness of the struggle which with the "last enemy" is to be endured. For that change cannot be a happy one, and that struggle cannot end in victory, unless the anticipated resurrection have a spiritual commencement now,-unless it be realized, in time. by a change of the heart and a renewal of the life.

Even in this sense the "dry bones" can live; that is what is spiritually withered and dead can be renewed to the beauty of holiness and the image of God. It is true that with men this is impossible; but the analogy of nature, as well as his own revealed word, proves that it is possible with God. When we look at the withered herbage as at one season presented, and observe its transformation to luxuriancy and fruitfulness at another, we know the reasons for the change. We know that the sunshine and the showers which God is pleased to send are the instruments of that new life, -that without his providential interposition, there could be no renovation of that decayed verdure, -no clothing again of the forests with their leaves, or the land with its herbage and fruits. But if God so clothe the grass of the fields,-if, without their solicitation, he grants to them this renewal prayer, will he send the dew of his Holy Spirit into the corrupt or barren hearts of those beings whom Christ's precious blood hath been shed to redeem, and for whom

e is a continual Intercessor at his Father's right hand. And here let us not deceive ourselves. There can be no future resurrection of the body to glory, unless there be a present resurrection of the soul to the holiness and the purity which the Author and Finisher of our faith demands. For assuredly it is the doctrine of the Bible that they who are in Christ Jesus should be new creatures-be transformed in the renewing of their mindbe converted, and in the temper of their souls, in the guilelessness of their spirits, become as little children: ssuredly it is the doctrine of that Liturgy which we daily use and which is founded upon the Bible, that "as Christ died and rose again for us, so should we die from sin and rise again unto righteousness." To hold any other doctrine-apart from its Scriptural authoritywould, indeed, be an absurdity, something abhorrent to plain sense and reason; to think for example, that persons may call themselves Christians-indulge the hopes attitude; or of having deviated from the line of defen-Christain faith and practice as if they had no knowledge

By nature we are in a state as lifeless and unpromising as the "dry bones" of Ezekiel's vision; and from this equal wickedness, have sought to loosen and destroy barren condition nothing can deliver us-nothing can them. In this course it is our determination, without re-animate our spiritual decay-but the breath of the wavering, to persevere; and no opponent of those prin-Almighty: the same power that created, can alone re- ciples which as supporters of the altar and the throne store; and this restoration can be accomplished only in we are religiously bound to maintain, whether high or the way which, in his death and resurrection, Christ our low in station, whether in lay or clerical garb, -shall we Redeemer hath manifested. We must die unto sin, be- ever meet with compromise, or accept into a league fore we can live again unto righteousness. The heavenly which truth and honesty must condemn. And here we life and holy spirit of the spotless Lamb of God must be must observe that the terms upon which the Guardian revealed in our hearts: an intimate union and commureign with their Deliverer forever.

delity, with all their demoralizing consequences, so gene- most expedient to adopt, -is a tenet which, as grossly rally complained of at the present day, is, we think, in no unscriptural in its theory, and most mischievous in its slight degree, to be ascribed to the character of the pub- practical workings, we shall firmly and perseveringly relications which have of late years been propagated with sist. On both these points—so essential to the well-beof their government and subversion of their religion whim or fancied interest may direct, change their form which, about half a century ago, startled and shook the of government; and touching the priestly office, "no whole civilized world; and history informs us with what man may take that honor to himself, except he be called assiduity similar efforts were employed in the British of God, as Aaron was," - except credentials can be ex- last, when four persons were admitted to the Holy Ormeans he may learn all that is to be taught, and may acquire a fa- isles to bring about the same fearful revolution. The hibited of its having been conferred according to the di-

which the very essence is love—which commands us to love our | speaking, a faithful spirit will think his Lord's words adapted to | has proved, with God's blessing, a check to that formidawhile the watchmen are more faithful and awake than they were wont to be, the enemy has ceased to "sow tares," or that persons even now are wanting of subtle wickedness who, by every device, are disseminating the poison of infidelity and the temper of anarchy amongst the British public. Where a broad and open development of their real principles might alarm, recourse is had, in the prudent wisdom of the world, to more insinuating methods of giving them circulation and ensuring them success. Where blasphemous treatises would meet with open and instant opposition, works are put forth in which, under the most alluring form, the principles of error are cautiously interspersed with some ingredients of truth; and where philosophical essays might not be read or understood, the spirit of republicanism and of infidelity is inculcated through the medium of some elegant poem or fascinating novel. A Byron and a Moore, with a host of imitators, have pretty successfully done their part in unsettling the primary truths of Christianity and the first principles of moral obligation; while, under the winning guise of romance, a Bulwer and others of a kindred caste have been quietly but surely working out the same baneful result.

We know not precisely the character of a work of fiction, some extracts from which have lately come under our notice, entitled the "Maiden Monarch, or the Island Queen": not having seen the work itself, we cannot pronounce upon its merits as a whole; but from the specimens published, we are warranted, we conceives in advising the exercise of some caution as to the doctrines and views which, under a captivating exterior, it seems to promulgate. We may be mistaken in our suspicion; but we are strongly impressed with the belief that it is maintained by the radical innovators of the day, and who brings forward the venerated authority of the Queen's the dedicatory letter to Lord John Russell :name in support of theories which are sectarian in their bias and republican in their tendency. We are led to an apprehension that the author is not imbued with any very sound principles of Churchmanship, when he is and indefensible opinions upon National Education, which he brings forward in his shallow but specious remarks upon that subject. The British nation have spoken out with sufficient manfulness and distinctness upon the system of education which dissent and infidelity, in a temporary covenant, are desirous, if possible, of establishing in England. They know full well that nothing more effectual could be devised for undermining the influence of the Estiblished Church and sapping the foundations of Christinnity itself; and while one party have mainly in view the destruction of the first, they readily avail themselves of the alliance of another who, in seeking the same work of demolition, cherish avowedly the ulterior object of dispensing with Christianity altogether. This result of the proposed Education scheme, thoughtful and conscientious people in the Mother Country have at once foreseen; and petitions, by thousands, have therefore been poured in against it. We shall only add that the voice of the Church, the peers, the gentry, yes and of the respectable middling classes in England are somewhat more to be regarded than the irresponsible logmas of a namele's novel-writer.

But the most omoxious sentiment upon which, in these extracts, our we has lighted, is the alleged manner in which the regal authority is conferred: the doctrine there broached is rougnant, at least, to those principles which we feel it a religious duty to cherish. We allude to these words which, by the writer in question, are put into the mouth of our gracious Queen,- "My PEOPLE have placed a sceptre in my hand, a crown upon my brow." The inference which a stranger would draw from this assertion is that England is an elective monarchy, -for here it is plainly implied that the source of regal power is in the people! We have scarcely patience with these republican innovationsupon the scriptural view of the derivation of kingly authority which is so manifestly upheld in the whole spirit of our admirable and Christian Conmind both of the monarch and her subjects at the Coronation-Service . we feel that it will be enough to expose to our readers the tendency of such modern refinements upon old established principles, and that they will reject as indignantly as we do ourselves a theory of government so unconstitutional and unscriptural. By and by, if such principles are allowed to make their way through the land, unnoticed and unchecked, we shall have a revival in our own country of the blasphemy so rife in France. Under the portraits of their present King, exhibited not long ago in every shop window in Paris, is the following inscription,-"Louis Philippe, King of the French, NOT BY THE GRACE OF GOD, but BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE!"

We have marked, with every becoming feeling of Christian compassion and sympathy, the desire lately manifested by our contemporary of the Guardian for the restoration of peace and amity amongst such of the conductors of the public press as have hitherto unhappily differed. We believe our journal will not generally be accused of having evinced a controversial or pugnacious sive warfare, where any warfare was rendered unfortuand calmly in support of those first principles by which good subjects and sound Christians ought, in our humconsidered and corrected, if any would profit by the death, and be made partakers of the resurrection of open attempt which has been made to subvert those principles; and we have endeavored to unravel the wilv web of sophistry by which others, with less courage but so condescendingly offers peace, are such as we cannot nion must be formed betwixt us and our life-giving Sa- in conscience accept: they would involve a rejection on viour: we must dwell in Christ and Christ in us: we our part of what we hold and believe to be true, and must be one with Christ and Christ with us; and then, what, with that solemn conviction, we feel it a duty to then only, will these "dry bones" live, and rise, and inculcate. That power, either civil or ecclesiastical, is lodged in the people; in other words, that the voice of the multitude is to decide what form of government we The prevalence of scepticism and the growth of infi- shall live under, or what system of religious polity it is so much industry amongst all classes of society. The ing of the body politic and the welfare of the Church of writings of Voltaire and of kindred spirits prepared the God-the divine wisdom has furnished us with revelaminds of the French people for that appalling overthrow tions sufficiently explicit. Men, without sin, cannot as

We observe in a late number of the Guardian a very dising nuous application of the term "Apology," as adoptee by Mr. Perceval in his excellent and, we believe, unanswerable work; when every man of moderate education knows so well the sense in which, as thus employed, it is meant to be understood. If the erudition of that editor-which is probably not very extensivereaches so far back, he will probably have heard of, if he has not read, Justin Martyr's Apologies for Christianity; he is perhaps aware of the existence of Bishop Jewell's Apology for the Anglican Church: he is no doubt acquainted with Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible, in answer to Gibbon and Tom Paine; and whatever may be the meaning at present almost exclusively attached to the word, it is but reasonable to believe that the excellent prelates last mentioned had knowledge enough of the English language not to make a misappli cation of the term in using it in the sense in which it is obvious that they did, viz .- An answer for, or defence, as the Greek word (απολογια) from which it is derived, literally signifies. We can hardly impute to ignorance in the editor of the Guardian his late perversion of that word, as used by Mr. Perceval; but perhaps he will deem this to be more charitable and complimentary than to ascribe it to the only alternative, -a wilful and dishonest misapplication of it, in order to deceive his readers.

The work on Canada from the pen of Chief Justice Robinson, to which we alluded a few weeks ago, has just been republished at Toronto; and a careful perusal of it has fully sustained our antecedent impressions of its ability and its value. It is entitled " Canada and the Canada Bill,"—its main object being an examination and dissection of the proposed measure of Re-union ;but a long and valuable introductory chapter is given, containing a succinct account of the resources and political condition of the North American Provinces. We rested motives, seeks to uphold that system which is our time and space compel us to defer it until next week. In the mean time, we offer the following extracts from

"It has been stated in public debate in strong terms, and I think by your Lordship, that the difficulties which have occurred in Canada, including the late calamitous insurrections, and the whole train of evils which led to them, have flowed from the unfueress that measure, fike the present, was recommended to Parliament by a Royal message; and if the opinion just referred to be correct, then that person would have rendered an inestimable service to his country, who by a timely warning could have saved the Government from falling into the supposed error. But, my Lord, having been an inhabitant of Canada during the whole period of the separation which has been thus lamented, I have ven tured to form a different opinion of the effect of that measure. ascribe to other causes the difficulties which have arisen in Lowe Canada; and I believe that the reuniting the provinces would prove to be, in fact, a much more unfortunate policy than the separation of them is even supposed to have been. However this may be, infallibility in the measure of the Government is not asumed to be an attribute of the present age any more than of the ast: and I am anxious that while there is yet time, those coniderations which her Majesty's Government have thought it safe o disregard should, at least, pass in review before those by whose adgment the future destinies of the Canadas must soon be deed, for good or for evil. \*

"If, upon matters connected exclusively with Upper Canada, I have spoken with more than usual confidence, it may be accounted for by the facts, that for the last eighteen years I have been a member of the legislature, having served nearly an equal period in each house; that I have been, for a much longer time, in the public service of the Province; that I have had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the legislature for the part taken by me in adjusting their financial difficulties with Lower Canada, and have been honoured with the express approbation of my Sove-eign, and the repeated approbation of the Secretary of State du-ing my long career of public duty. I may venture, I believe, orther to state to your lordship that, notwithstanding the many changes of administration in England and in the Colonies, I have the displeasure, in any instance, of those under whom I have had the honour to serve. The three distinguished persons who have represented the royal authority in Upper Canada for the last twenty years are now in England; and they will bear me witness that their confidence and friendship, which I believe I retain, were not purchased by the surrender of my own judgment, or by the suppression of my opinions on any matter that could affect the elfare of the province.

"I am well aware, my Lord, that so long and intimate a connexion with the colony as I have described may very possibly, in respect to some points, have produced a bias which persons accusned by their position to more extended views would be in no ager of contracting. And I dare say that the apprehension of langer of contracting. this has induced the British Government to resort frequently to in the whole spirit of our administration of the stitution, and which is so impressively brought to the stitution, and which is so impressively brought to the expedient of sending out commissioners to report upon the institutions and condition of colonies to which, up to the period of eir employment, they had been utter strangers. But on this ide there lies another danger not altogether imaginary. It may happen that the officers selected for this special service may, by their previous course of politics in England, have been committed to the support of theories and opinions not merely visionary, but pernicious and unsound, to which they may bend, however insensibly, not their reasonings and recommendations only, but their statements. They may have principally in their view the advancement of some personal or party object quite apart from the interests of the colony to which they have been sent, but to which bjects they may nevertheless be content to sacrifice the safety, the internal peace, and the religious interests of a distant territory with which their fortunes are in no measure identified, and to sarifice with still less hesitation the character of local administrations, of public bodies, and of public servants, whose claims to justice may be esteemed a small matter in comparison with some general course of policy to be advanced on this side of the At-

> "Your Lordship, I am sure, will readily admit that, in looking to the persons whose testimony may most safely be relied upon as the foundation of parliamentary proceedings, the first requisites to be ascertained are integrity of character and honesty of purpose; and where these are equal, it will hardly be believed by your Lordship that Providence has condemned the inhabitants of Canada to such a hopeless inferiority of intellect, that they must be supposed incapable of giving as satisfactory an account of what they have seen and heard, and experienced in a daily intercourse of thirty or forty years, as may be gathered by strangers in travelling along its borders, and in mixing with those whom chance and the courtesies of society may throw in their way.

"I will end by observing that I shall bear, as cheerfully as others, my individual share of whatever consequences may flow from those measures which Parliament shall ultimately adopt, after the question has been presented, in all its aspects, to their But I could never patiently bear the reproach which I should feel I deserved, if, at such a moment, I refrained from communicating freely to others the apprehensions which I now feel so strongly myself."

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following Sermons, and to thank their authors for the courteous manner in which they have been transmitted to us :-

"The Mystery of Godliness, the Pillar and the Ground of the Truth, by the Rev. Benj. Slight, Wesleyan Missionary.

"The Exalted Objects of the Christian Ministry, by the Rev. Matthew Richey, A.M."

We have also to acknowledge a sermon from the able pen of our fellow-labourer, the Rev. E. Denroche, entitled, "An Apology for the Doctrine of Spiritual Temperance, or, the Church of Christ the true Temperance Society."-Of these publications we are obliged, for the present, to defer our further notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle District at half-past ten o'clock precisely. Members of the Society, and all others interested in its welfare, are earnestly requested to attend. The Annual Report, to the close of the year 1839, will then be presented.

We understand that an Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto on Sunday der of Priests, and four were ordained Deacons. As the Toronto papers thus for received against ture of "the Voluntary System," which is now working against ture of "the Voluntary System," which is now working from some

of this interesting ceremonial; and as we have not been furnished with an account of it from any of our private correspondents, particulars must be deferred to next little v

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ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPISCOPAL COMMUNION IN SCOTLAND. A Pastoral Letter, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the

Episcopal Communion in Scotland, by the Bishops of that Church, assembled in Synod, in September last was read last Sunday in the chapels of St. Andrew and St. John, in this city. 'We cannot," say the Right Rev. Fathers, "commence our address without reminding our brethren, however briefly, that no religious community in the Christian world has had greater difficulties to struggle with than our Church in every period of her history from the Reformation to the present day. During the long period of neglect, reproach, and suffering, to which, as a Christian community, we have been subjected, we have patiently submitted without any effort, individually or collectively, to rouse the sympathy, and to guide the zeal, of our own people against any of those institutions which enjoy the countenance of law. More especially, though they may not be able conscientiously to approve either the form or the management of that establishment which they are legally bound to support, they have uniformly, and in all circumstances, contributed to its maintenance without a murmur. We may confidently assert, that we cherish no enmity against those who differ from us, and most sincerely do we desire to live in perfect charity with Christians of all denominations. This we conceive, at the same time, to be perfectly compatible with a strict and steady adherence to all those principles by which we are distinguished from other churches and communities." The Right Reverend Fathers proceed to congratulate their brethren on the cordial concurrence and respect with which the late Code of Canons has been received by the Clergy of all their six dioceses. They state the success of "The Scottish the work of an individual who, probably from some intecate it from the suspicion of party objects and of principles not avowed. In recommending a strict adherence to the system by which, as a Christian community, they are distinguished, the Right Reverend Fathers remark that "it appears that the first step in the deviations of all those communities which have renounced the faith which was once delivered to the saints, was ments, which were instituted to guard the doctrine of the Church, and to guide the conduct of her members. Such men and such ommunities affect to find fault only with human confessions and standards, as unjust impositions on Christian liberty, while they profess to maintain the Scriptures to be the only rule of faith and nanners. This sounds well, and in a certain sense it is true. But if we renounce the ancient land-marks preserved from the apostolic age by the Church catholic, and if we lightly esteem the sacred ordinances by which the truths of Scripture are ascertained, enforced, and applied, we in effect place the faith which the Scriptures require, and the doctrine which they teach, at the mercy of fallible and presumptuous men, at once deceivers and deceived. It would, indeed, be an interesting and an import task to trace, step by step, the various and very gradual deviations by which the reformed on the Continent and the Puritania in England and Ireland have passed from their original high doc trinal Calvinism to Semiarianism, to Arianism, to Socinian and, last of all, to Unitarianism, which is but a single remove if indeed it be in any respect a remove, from absolute Deism. In conclusion, the Right Reverend Fathers say, "Finally, then brethren, let us faithfully maintain, as by the most solemn ob ligations we are bound, the principles and peculiarities by which we are distinguished; but let us do so, as is equally our duty, by cherishing, at the same time, the most Christian and charit able feelings towards all who differ from us; even towards the who, in utter ignorance and prejudice, bring against us harshest accusations. We would willing remove, if we could their unjust prejudices. But we cannot for this, nor for any earthly object, consent to alter the venerable system which the experience of so many ages has so happily approved. We dare not even dissemble the truths which we profess, however disagree able they may be to some of those who differ from us. If they are satisfied with their own systems, which they hold as exclusively as we do ours, they must in all justice yield to us the liber ty which they claim to themselves, and which we are not disposed to dispute. Our system, and even our phraseology, altered, so as to remove certain prejudices, and so as to meet, if that were possible, the popular current of the times, might for a very trans places; and might add to the influence and importance of such popular individuals as might be able and disposed to avail them selves of the change. The increase of our Church is not to be desired on such terms, nor for such purposes. We must continue humbly indeed, as is our duty, but yet steadfastly, to maintain our position, as our venerable predecessors did, in more perilous times, by maintaining all our principles and all our institutions. Numerical strength acquired by a dereliction of our approved principles, or any of them, and by an accommodation of our sacred institutions, so as to suit the cravings of private opinion, would inevitably, and very quickly, prove absolute weakness, by introducing among us those who would of necessity change the whole character and conduct of our communion, by leading it to other religious views, and by conducting it gradually, but certainly, to other modes of faith and practice. no reason to be ashamed of our past history, persecuted, caluminated and demicrat ated, and despised as we have been by the hereditary prejudice and enmity of many. Our condition, as a Christian community, is still as humble as our enemies even can well desire, for in these is still as humble as our enemies even can well desire, for many days of universal toleration, they have, were they so disposed, Bot neither the power to extirpate, nor even to persecute uswe are much less careful of our external condition than our spirit ual character, of that especially which attaches us to the Catholic Church, and which brings down to us the fellowship (κοινωνια) and the economy (οικονομια) of the apostles, as nel as their doctrine, which continues to us the sacraments in all their original power and efficacy—those instituted means of divine grace by which we are matured in time for the mercies of eternity." From a statement which accompanies the address; the appears that, in the year 1838, the Scottish Episcopal Church, numbered eighty-three congregations, eighty-six clergymen, 2098 catechumens, and 8523 communicants. The number of baptisms was 2113; of confirmations, 784; of marriages, 204; and of deaths, 404

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. T. D. GREGG TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION

The advocates of the union between church and state do not hold it proper, lawful or right, to coerce men into the profession of truth, nor to punish those who are so infatuated as to hold er roneous doctrines. They only say that a Christian state should uphold the doctrines of the holy Catholic Church, denounce the destructive errors that are at variance with general and individual happiness, and on the principle of persuasion, co-operate with the church to extend the sway of truth, and diminish the boundaries KNOWLEDGE, will be held in the Grand Jury Room of of falsehood. Let it be understood, moreover, that the Holy the Court House of Characteristics. the Court House, at Cobourg, on Monday the 27th inst. Church has, under God, the power of compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling to the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling the state to do at half-past ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compelling ten o'clock which has been compelled by the compel so much. Be it ever remembered that the power of truth put forth and exerted by the Church of Jesus Christ, overthrew pery when it was firmly established in these lands before, and would overthrow it, or any other system of error, aye, or of indifference either, is it ence either, if it were adopted by the state to-morrow. Truth is great, and will prevail. It would do so, however, after the delay of years, and the shedding of oceans of the blood of martyrs.

That, however, you may be brought clearly to perceive the nathe Toronto papers, thus far received. contain no notice the church, allow me to give you the following extracts from an Independent":-

"Who and what are you?"

"A human being; one of God's rational and accountable crea "Then you believe in the existence of God?"

"I do, firmly and devoutly." "How do you worship Him?"

"According to the forms of the religion which is known by the name of Christian."

"Are you aware that there are different and contradictory forms of worship in that religion ?" " No."

Here we have liberalism with a vengeance. "How would you have religion supported?"

"By the voluntary contributions of the religious."

"Would not religion fade away, and its very remembrance be blotted from among men, if the state were not to appoint some permanent provision for its support?"

"The religion that cannot support itself, is not worth the sup-

According to this principle, religion is an article of trade, by traffic in which, and the profits arising therefrom, the dealers

"Is it not the business of a wise and paternal government to provide for the instruction of the people."

"It is the business of such a government to provide for the moral, but not the religious instruction of the people."

As if true morality had any existence separate from religion. "Do you think there should be no religion established in a country?

"Ido: and I trust in God that the time is coming when what I consider the absurd spectacle of an Established Church will no longer be exhibited in an enlightened and civilized nation. No man should be taxed to support another's opinions; no man should be excluded from any situation on account of his opinions; no government should adopt or patronise any peculiar set of opinions but protecting all, and at the same time favouring none, act the part of a wise and paternal state, which neither deals with partiality, nor attempts to interfere with what is beyond its control -the human mind."

Blockhead! the human mind is not beyond control. I control the human mind, and so does any one to whom God has given the power to influence the opinions of men, and so should a Chris-

"And what would you propose to do with the Established Church of this country?'

"Abolish it immediately, as an evil which has existed too long, and whose every hour's existence is a perpetuation of injustice, and a violation of the great principles of civil and religious li-

"And what would you do with the property and clergy of this

"Leave the clergy at once to be supported by their flocks, and gather the property into one general fund, to be placed at the disposal of the nation." "Would this be a just and equitable proceeding?"

"Perfectly just and equitable; for as the property and privileges

were granted by the nation, or rather, obtained from the nation for certain purposes and under certain pretences, they can be re-

sumed whenever the nation thinks fit." "But you cannot interfere with vested rights?" "Vested nonsense! No! church establishments are falling all Over the globe. Mahometanism is falling-Hindooism is fallingand Englandism is falling. (Observe how tender our writer is toward Romanism.) Let us dig decent graves for them, and while we wait patiently for the funeral, let us be active in distilling into all around us an abhorrence of injustice, craft, and every

description of imposture, a proper idea of themselves, and a just respect for the consciences of others." "I have listened with considerable patience to your sentiments, as thus expressed, and must beg leave to question the utility and expediency of at least some of them."

"Because of their tendency to revolution and disorder."

"Ah! these are the bugbears which have frightened the world from many a useful improvement!"

Of course a general scramble would not be very objectionable to

"Are revolution and disorder bugbears?"

"No; but their names are often used to overawe the timid, the uninformed, and the scrupulous."

"Are your opinions as facile to the unsettling of the state as

they are of the church?" aceive of any government as being settled or fixed,

without the idea of absurdity being connected with it."

"Man is continually advancing—so should his institutions."

"Are you a republican?" "Not necessarily."

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"Of what country or government are you a subject?" "Of that known by the name of Great Britain and Ireland."

"How is the government of Great Britain composed?"

"Of three grand divisions, Queen, Lords and Commons." "Will you explain a little more distinctly?"

"The Queen is, of course, the head of the state, the lords represent what is called the aristocracy, and the commons are sup-

Posed to represent the people, or the common folks."

Who and what are the aristocracy?" "They are a class of men known by the names of lords spiri-

tual and temporal."

"What does the house of lords do?" "Along with the house of commons, they are called the im-

perial parliament, and are supposed to regulate the affairs of the

"What is the business of the lords spiritual?" "To superintend the propagation of the doctrines of the estab-

lished church." "And what do they do in the house of Iords?"

"They take care of their own interests." "Are they of any real use there whatever?"

"None whatever. We may suppose the time to be not far distant, when her majesty will go down to parliament, and deliver in

Person the following most gracious speech—a speech which I can conceive might be uttered without occasioning the slightest uproar or confusion, and without deranging the course of order and good government :-

"My Lords and Gentlemen,-The time is now arrived when it becomes necessary for me to announce to you most important changes about to take place, deeply affecting the welfare of my

"Gentlemen in lawn sleeves-From this day the established church is abolished. I have been urged to this step by the consideration that the great majority of my subjects do not belong to it, and that of those who do, the one-half are attached to it from interest, laziness, or habit, and the other half are good christian People who cannot be annoyed by my rendering ample justice to every class in my dominions.

"You will please, therefore, retire, and you will be allowed to enjoy otium cum dignitate, on a small superannuated pension which will be reserved to each of you out of the diocesan lands.

". While in this house your conduct, with a few exceptions, has uniformly been such as to entitle you to the warmest admiration of the enemies of justice and the foes of freedom.

You have resisted every improvement in the science of go vernment, you have upheld every monopoly, you have sustained injustice, and maintained the principles of bigotry and exclusion.

"In future it will be a matter of perfect indifference to me whether my councillors are Jews or Christians, provided they are men of integrity and ability, and seek by their measures the happiness of my people.

"In your progress homeward you will inform the numerous elergy, formerly under your care, that the churches and cathe-

But in order to encourage the present occupiers, if any of them can make it appear that they are able to gather a voluntary congregation, they will be allowed to retain possession at a moderate rent, with a small yearly douceur for the use of an organ, if required.

"'My Lords Temporal-You will in future forego that odious title, there being no longer lords spiritual, with which to contrast

"'I know that those who have been deprived of the unjust privileges which they enjoyed to the disadvantage of my other subects, will loudly exclaim that I have violated the contract made with them, and broken my oath of coronation. That is a bugbear I have learned to despise. I rule for the people, not for a party. And no oath can bind the chief magistrate of a state to the perpetuation of injustice, fraud and robbery."

"You have certainly put into the mouth of the Queen as revolutionary a speech as was ever uttered by a monarch. Would you have the goodness to put your opinions into the form of maxims that I may clearly understand them ?"

"Certainly; the following are my theoretical opinions-

"1. That there is a great and good God, who is the creator and friend of the human race. "2. That all men are in his sight 'free and equal,' having no

precedence the one above the other.

"3. That the human race is gradually and firmly advancing year after year, in wisdom and knowledge.

"4. That the science of government, like every other science is becoming every day more clearly and distinctly understood.

"5. That old governments ought to be all re-modelled, and adapted to the altered and continually altering state of society. "9. That religion should be wholly excluded from forming any part of the materials of government.

"10. That no sect of religionists should be established by law in a country, or taken into the favour of any government.

"15. That the title spiritual lord is a very profane and impious title, an insult to God, and an imposition upon man.

"16. That the title temporal lord is a very absurd and laughable title, unless understood as applied to those troublesome characters who used to knock each other on the head, steal sheep, and burn castles, and whose existence was generally very temporary

"18. That it is a matter of no consequence whether the chief magistrate of a country is called a Queen or a President, provided that the government is framed with due attention to the interests of all who form a part of it."

You will admit, whatever qualities it may lack, that this catechism speaks out openly, fairly and above-board. It does not mince matters, there is no mistake at all about it. It will likewise be at once admitted that the conclusions to which it comes are the fair consequences of "the voluntary system." They are something like, if not identical, with the views held by the chartists and radicals of England in general.

## Civil Antelligence.

News from London to the 10th March has been received via New York,-from which we make the following extracts:

We are enabled to lay before our readers this week a correct statement of the particulars of the vessels which have already sailed, and are yet to sail, for the purpose of vindicating British honor on the coast of China. The Blenheim, 74 guns, sailed direct for China from Portsmouth, on the 17th February; Melville, 74 guns, from the Cape; Wellesley, 74 guns, from the Indian station; Blonde, 46, direct from Plymouth, on the 26th February; Druid, 48, from the Cape, via. Sydney, on the 5th November: Pylades, 18, direct from Plymouth, on the 23d of February; Nimrod, 20, from Plymouth, on the 24th of February ary, (with duplicate instructions for Admiral Elliott;) Modeste, 18, from the Cape, on the 5th of November; Wanderer 18, sailed for the Cape on the 12th of February from Plymouth, with orders to Admiral Elliott to proceed with all his corvettes, and take command in China.

Besides these ships another 74 has orders: the Pique, 38: Andromache, 28; 10 vessels from the Indian station, from 18 to 28 guns each, part of the Indian navy; 8 vessels from the Cape station, 18 guns each; 2 from the South American station, 18 and 28 guns each; 2 from the South Wales station, 11 to 28 guns each; 2 large steamers, supposed to be the Sesostris and the Queen.—The expedition includes from 12 to 15,000 men.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 21. On Monday the Blenheim, 72, Capt. Sir Humphrey Senhouse, with the Blonde, 46, Captain Thomas Bouchier, sailed from Spithead, the former direct for the Cape of Good Hope and India, and

the latter for the same destination, calling at Plymouth.

The Crescent, Lieut. M. Donellan, intended for a slave depot at Rio de Janeiro, sailed on Monday afternoon with upwards of fifty sail of outward bound merchant ships.

The Cyclops, war steamer, Captain Austin, arrived yesterday from the river. She has come into harbour to make good some slight defects, and will sail in a few days for Lisbon. Arrived this morning, from Woolwich, the Prometheus steam

Arrived this morning, from whether, the Frontiered section packet, Lieut. Sparkes commander. She is under orders for the Mediterranean, to be employed in the packet service.

The Columbia, steam packet, Mr. Thompson master commanding, arrived yesterday from Plymouth, and sailed to-day for the

A detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut. Hunt, embarked on board the Magicienne, on Tuesday, which ship is fitting in the basin for the Mediterranean.

The Rodney, 92, Captain Hyde Parker, C.B., with the Asia, 84, Captain W. Fisher, and the Vanguard, 80, Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, are ordered home from the Mediterranean, to be

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. Commanders.—W. Preston (acting), to Curacoa, vice J. Jones, invalided; T. L. Parkins, to the Cambridge. Lieutenants.—G. Mends, to the Blenheim; Hon. C. St. Clair, to the Cambridge; J. Mends, to the Blenheim; Hon. C. St. Clair, to the Cambridge; J. W. Morgan, to the Stag; R. Thompson, W. Adams, C. B. Warren, to the Magicienne; W. V. Lee, to the Victory, for service of the ordinary, vice J. Bowden. Pursers.—R. Singer, to the Magicienne; J. M'Arthur, to the Cambridge. Mates.—I. F. Short, to the Cyclops; J. Thompson, to the Revenge; F. Beauchampand Hon. W. Spencer, to the Excellent.

In the H. of Commons on the 5th March Mr. Ewart brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death for all offences, which he supported in an able and very interesting speech. It was opposed by Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Inglis and others, and supported by Mr. O'Connell.

The motion was lost, 161 to 90. Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in his bill to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers—apropos to which there was another long debate on the privilege question, and the affair of Stockdale and

Hansard.

The Solicitor General opposed the motion. He was ably answered by Lord Stanley, (Conservative,) for which, by the way, his lordship is roundly lashed by the Tory papers, in company with Sir Robert Peel, who has also taken sides against the Courts

The papers announce the death of the Duke of Marlborough, in the 74th year of his age. He was a lineal descendant from John the great Duke of Marlborough, through the daughter of that emi-

nent warrior.

The Paris papers contain the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies of the 4th, among which was the "declaration" of M. Thiers, on taking office as head of the ministry. It does not amount to much in the way of explanation, but promises full developements at an early day. The most remarkable expression, perhaps, is that in which M. Thiers says, "I have the happiness now to see my personal convictions in accordance with the intentions of the Crown."

Another approaching royal marriage is announced; that of the Princess Januaria, sister of the Queen of Portugal and of the Em-Princess Sandaria, sisted to the Augustus of Saxe Coburg Kohary, peror of Brazil, to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Kohary, brother to the Queen of Portugal's husband.

The transatlantic steam packet United States was launched at

Liverpool on the 7th of March.

From the London Standard of March 6.

Twelve o'clock .- A notice has been sent down from the Trea-Twetve o'clock.—A notice has been sent down from the Trea-nury to the stock exchange, intimating that the chancellor has nade a new issue of exchequer bills from the 16th of March.— They are to bear interest at  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d per day, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher than the old bills, and produces £3 8s. 5d. per ann.

Consols, in consequence of the above notice, have improved from the leaving off price of yesterday,  $90\frac{3}{4}$ , to  $41\frac{1}{8}$  for the account; money, from 90\(\frac{1}{8}\) to 90\(\frac{1}{8}\) is 7 o quotation, as yet, of Exchequer-bills; Spanish active, 29\(\frac{1}{4}\) is deferred, 14\(\frac{1}{4}\) is Quarter before three.—Consols for the account, 91\(\frac{1}{8}\) i. Ex-

chequer bills, 15 p.m. SOUTH AFRICA.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent the last season to have been more severe than was ever witnessed in that part

little work which lies before me, entitled "The Examination of drals will be put up to auction, and sold for the good of the state. of South Africa. About the middle of September a fall of snow was experienced, which continued so long that not only did large members of live stock perish from the severity of the cold, but also the wild animals of the country. Some parts of the northern districts were literally strewed with the carcasses of spring-bucks and wild beasts (gnoos). On the spot, under a rocky ridge where they had sought shelter, no less than 150 of the farmer were found dead in a heap. It is calculated that about 70,000 sheep have perished in that district alone—the individual losses ranging from 50 to as high as 1,700. The loss of large cattle has been proportionally severe. Nothing but that strong attachment to his flocks and herds, which is so peculiar to a South African gra-Nothing but that strong attachment to zier, would be sufficient to induce any one to submit to the privations and discomfort which those living in the region in qu must necessarily endure. Although the winter is so long, the cold so intense, and the storms so violent, yet they have no fuel but that which is supplied by the ordure of their cattle. For hundreds of which is supplied by matter or bush is to be seen—nothing but grassy plains; the monotony of which is relieved by masses of naked rock, and occasionally by mountains of considerable altitude.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PRESENT POSITION. From his Speech on Sir J. Yarde Buller's Motion.

I have no such affection for office that I will consent to retain it, and be the instrument for effecting other men's opinions. (Loud cheer.) My ambition is of another kind; it is not for any personal object; I want not office. I want not the distinctions which office brings with it. I am content with the power which I exercise, and with the confidence I enjoy, and I never will consent to hold office upon any terms which I think dishonourable or inconsistent with the constitutional functions of a minister (great cheering;) nor will I consent to hold office if my own opinions are overruled, and those who are to be my supporters will lend me their adherence on no other terms that that I should conform to theirs. (Cheers.) Whether those opinions are capable of being reduced to practice I will not pretend to declare: they are not avowed for the purpose of conciliating such a degree of support as shall enable me to reduce them to practice. They are those on which I mean to act in office and out of office, perfectly content to remain out of office when it shall be proved that they are impracticable. I may forfeit the confidence of my friends, depend upon it I shall not attempt to conciliate the forearance of my opponents. (Cheers.) I shall pursue my steady course, indifferent to personal objects, and coveting the possession of power-perfectly ready to take it, whatever may be the difficulties that attend on it (hear, hear,) if public duty calls on me, and if I can do so consistently with my own sense of right, refusing to accept it upon any other conditions (cheers,) disdaining to hold it upon tenure by which those whom I e opposite to me now hold it. (Tremendous cheerng.) I shall continue indifferent to personal distinction or reward. having already had enough to satisfy my desires (hear, hear,) knowing that I shall co-operate in cordial confidence with men whom I chiefly esteem and honour, knowing that their opinions are in concurrence with my own-in complete uninterruped concurrenceknowing that I shall be cheered by the assistance of my noble friend and right hon. friend near me, who may be taunted with having left the other side of the house. but who have made the noblist sacrifice of political interest and power to principle that ever has been made in recent years by any public men. (Cheers.) Above all, I shall retain the confidence-I shall retain the satisfaction and distinction of co-operation with that illustrious man by whose right hand I have stood in the great conflicts which have been fought within the last 12 years (hear,) who now, with intellect unimpaired by advancing years, is proving that the same qualities which raised him to the highest pich of military renown (cheers)—fortitude, perseverance, simplicity of mind (hear, hear,) the love of justice, and the zeal to do his duty, "qualities rase in their separate excellence and wonderful in their combination" (cheers,) can still secure to him in civil life and as a statesman a reputation not inferior to that which he has achieved as a warrior and a negociator. (Great cheering.) Supported by that confidence, and support also, as I believe, by the confidence of a great proportion of those great classes of the community who influence the general mind -the Church, the manufacturers, the yeomanry, the commercial interests, I cannot believe that my opinions are incapable of being carried into execution (hear, hear) in the practical art of administration. Having this confidence and co-operation, I shall at least be enabled to place an effectual check upon every downward movement. (Cheer.) I shall be enabled effectually to assist you when you are right, if you will refuse to make improper concessions; and if you are wrong, and make those concessions, I shall be enabled to oppose impediments which you will call an obstruction, but which I shall view as effectual guarantees against the conversion of this free and limited monarchy into an unqualified and unmitigated demoracy. (Protracted cheering.)]

UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

About half past five o'clock a fire broke out in a large frame building in the rear of the four houses from No. 17 to No. 23 Charlton Street, occupied in the Lower part by four families, and the upper stories by B. B. Ruton and Mr. Eagleson, as cabinet ware tranufactories. It was entirely destroyed, with all of its contents, comprising the furniture of the families,

all of its contents; comprising the furniture of the families, the stock of the two manufacturers, and the tools of from 20 to 30 workmen employed in their establishments.

The building belonged to Mr. John Darley, and was insured. Mr. Ruton's loss is about 4000dlrs. Mr. Eagleson's loss is probably about the same as that of Mr. Ruton, and we believe that he is partially insured. The fire is supposed to have originated by a defect in the chimney of one of the aparticle of the property of the same as the continuous of the department of the same as the continuous of the defect in the chimney of one of the apartment.

have originated by a defect in the chimney of one of the apartments, which it appears was on fire this morning.

Melancholy Accident.—It is with deep regret we have to record a melancholy accident which occurred last evening along side of the British Queen, at the moment the pilot was leaving her. We have stated in another place that before the ship got to sea there was a severe blow, the wind changing to the Westward.—This must have caused a considerable sea at the Hook, and rendered it unpleasant for any landsman to leave the steamboat in a small boat. We have just been informed that as Mr. Livingston the pilot, who took down the Queen, was in the act of stepping into his small boat, with Queen, was in the act or stepping into his small boat, with a gentleman who went down in the steamer, the boat capsized owing to the violence of the wind, and the gentleman and one of the men belonging to the boat were drowned. The captain and one of the boatmen were saved. We have not been able to ascertain the name of the gentleman.—He

went down in the steamer to accompany a friend who was a passenger.—Jb., of 2d instant.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Brigadier General Eustis has been ordered to the command of the United States troops at Houlton, in Maine.

The force there will not exceed five hundred regulars; but

The force there will not exceed five hundred regulars; but their presence, and that of so discreet and intelligent an officer as Gen. Eustis, will, it may be anticipated, have the effect of keeping things quiet.—New York Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished Administration member of the United States Senate, well known to be in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, stating that, should the views of the British Government be carried out regarding the North Eastern Boundary Question, as expressed in Mr. Fox's letters, it would unquestionably lead to a collision between the two Governments—and the only hope was, that the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the Disputed Territory.

The return of the British Queen, which takes out Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Fox, will be looked for with great anxiety—as by her we may expect the reply of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge, her Commissioners, appointed to examine the boundary lines.—Ib.

UPPER CANADA.

from the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, it will be

the Clergy Reserves had not reached its destination. Tho many of those who are the avowed enemies of the estab. lished Church will doubtless attribute this unusual delay to chance, yet are we impelled to view it as the interference of that merciful Deity who, though he has permitted the foes of his church to enjoy a temporary triumph, will ultimately defeat their cunning, and confound their artful designs. He, whose Omnipotent arm controls the winds and waves, has forbidden them to be accessories to the iniquitous deed of sacrilege and robbery. Our opponents may sneer at what they may please to denominate our superstitious credulity; yet, heedless of their scorn, we affirm that from this circumstance, trivial as it may possibly be considered, we are encouraged to hope that the measure, passsed in our Legislature by means of intimidation, will be vehemently opposed in the Imperial Parliament. All the documents transmitted to England in opposition to the bill have been for some time in the hands of our friends, and have prepared them for the approaching contest. We have always felt confident that the House of Lords will never sanction the infamous spoliation of the Church of England; but new we even indulge the hope that a majority will be found in the House of Commons also, who will indignantly inveigh against it. The Conservatives are unquestionably the strong. est party in both Houses, and should they consider the bill, as it undoubtedly is, an unwarrantable attack on the United Church of England and Ireland, by those who are the patrons of Socialism and robellion, and as such unanimously determine to oppose it, its rejection will be inevitable. But should they forget their duty as the supporters of the Queen and the Constitution, and sacrifice their religion and their honor to expediency, a benighted people may yet remain involved for a long period in the gloom of spiritual destitution, and may continue for ages wandering about in a labyrinth of error and confusion. But we cannot resign ourselves to despair; we fondly anticipate the happy moment, when this fabric of injustice, oppression and robbery will tumble to the ground, crushing in its downfal the unholy schemes of all conspirators against British connexion and monarchical rule. We earnestly pray that the time may not be far distant when our calumniated Church shall gain a glorious victory over those who, in their misguided zeal or conceited vanity, have erected their conventicles of defiance on their respective Gerizims, and to adorn their temples, have extended their hands to plunder the sanctuary of

STEAMBOAT "ONTARIO."—We are truly concerned to announce the serious accident which this fine vessel has met with.—
The Ontario left this port on Wednesday morning early, on her way to Prescott, previous to undertaking the descent of the rapids of the St. Lawrence. When about forty miles on her way, she broke the shaft, crank, beam and cylinder of one of her engines, broke the shart, crank, beam and shared besides sustaining injury in other parts of her machinery; wood-work was not damaged in any way worth noticing. weather, at the time the accident happened, was fine, and the lake not at all rough, so that the only cause of the damage would appear to be some vital defect in the shaft. The paddle-wheel was tirely lost,—the first circumstance of the kind which has on curred on the lake. The Hon. John Hamilton, the enterprising owner of the boat; Mr. Cayley, President of the Niagara Dock Company, (where the engine was manufactured) and several work-men and other persons, to the number of perhaps fifty, were on board, but providentially no person was hurt. The Ontario returned here the same day, propelled by one paddle, and so fast did she prove, with this half-impetus, that, we are told, she out-stripped the Commodore Barrie. The amount of the injury is es-timated, at the least, at £1000, and the loss of which falls on the Niagara Dock Company. The loss of time to the boat will probably exceed six weeks. This untoward event is the more to be egretted, as happening at the outset of the boat's career, and as terfering with the season arrangements.—Toronto Patriot.
WOODSTOCK, U. C.—Not many years have elapsed since the

erritory recently set apart as "the District of Brock," was a path less wilderness; and so perhaps it might have remained, had not its resources been called into life by the colonizing enterprize of the cood Lord Seaton; that the results of his Lordship's patriotic undertaking have fully justified the sagacity which directed them, must be acknowledged by every person who has visited that flou-rishing section of Upper Canada.

rishing section of Upper Canada.
WOODSTOCK, the county town, is the centre of a community, which, for every British attribute that is loyal and honorable, is not surpassed in the Province. We could, in connexion with Woodstock, mention names which are intimately blended with all the associations of wisdom in the legislature, bravery in the field, and respect in private life; our pen would fain dwell on the merits of this neighborhood, but that another will shortly claim that privilege. A community like that we have described was not likely to remain unrepresented by its own journal, and we have learned with much pleasure, that the "Woodstock Herald & Brock District with much pleasure, that the "Woodstock Herald & Brock District Advertiser," will shortly issue from the press, under the editorial management of George Menzies Esq. From our acquaintance with the ability and constitutional principles of its editor, we are safe in predicting that the interests of this rapidly increasing District will, in "The Woodstock Herald," be faithfully advocated, while the talents now perhaps lying dormant among its population will find a suitable medium of expression.

The Herald has, then, our best wishes for its success.—Ib.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- The 10th and 56th Foot, and THE RIFLES," are underimmediate orders for North America.

Toronto Patriot.—
We are informed by a gentleman from Niagara, that the American government has advertised within the last three or four days for 1000 men to repair fort Niagara—quite ominous.—Commer-

An éboulement took place on Saturday the 4th instant, on the river Maskimongé, about three miles below the lower mill estab-lishment of the lon. T. Pothier, which completely blocked up the river for about a mile and a half, carrying with it several houses, barns, stables, &c., with horses and cattle, which have perished, but fortunately the families were saved. This occasioned the river above the *êboulement* to rise considerably, as on Tuesday morning, the water was within a few inches of the floor of the third story of the grist mill of the above establishment, 30 feet higher than the common level, and was still rising. The saw, carding and fulling mills, houses, stores, and bridges, were all afloat, as also the timber which was lying on the wharves of the establishment. - Mont. Gazette.

NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Acadian Recorder, March 28, 1840.
Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell came down in state to prorogue the Legislature. A company of the 37th Regt. formed a guard of honor in front of the Province 37th Regt. formed a guard of honding, and volunteer militia lined the entrance to the Council Chamber. In obedience to a summons from the Lieut. Governor the Members of the Assembly repaired to the Council Chamber and His Excellency closed the session with the following Speech:
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun-

cil:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

As the Public Business is now brought to a close, I have great pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative labours.

It would have afforded me much gratification if the important business which it became my duty to bring under your consideration at the commencement of the Session, in obedience to Her Managed, and I cannot be a second of the session of the sessi jesty's commands, had been satisfactorily arranged, and I cannot but express my regret that a subject of such interest to the tranquillity and prosperity of the Province should remain unadjusted.

I have to convey to you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the Public Service, and you

may rely, that they shall be applied with the utmost care, to the objects to which they have been appropriated.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. A. Stewart to the Execu-

tive Council; to the Legislative Council, D. McFarlane, Esq. of Cumberland, Doctor Bond of Yarmouth, Mr. D'Carteret of Arichat, Martin Gay Black, John Leander Starr, and Michael Tobin, Junr. Esqrs. of Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, N. B. 31st March, 1840. This day, precisely at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came, in the usual state, to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and having given his assent to the Appropriation Bills, and a number of other important enactments, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH: Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun-

cil, "Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I offer you my hearty congratulations upon the proceedings of the Session, which have been marked not only by a close attention From the Cobourg Star.

Clearer Reserve Bill. — By an extract on our first page, come the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, it will be with the other. Possessing a Legislature animated by such dis

seen that, on the 3d of March, the Bill for the division of positions and composed of men practically and thoroughly versed in what its true interests consist,—enjoying the blessings of the British Constitution and the powerful protection of the Parent State, New Brunswick cannot fail, under the protecting care of in what its true interests consist, -enjoying the bles Divine Providence, to be carried rapidly forward in that course of erity which she is evidently destined to pursue.

The joyful event of the Marriage of our gracious and beloved Queen has afforded you an opportunity, of which you would not separate without availing yourselves, to renew to her Majesty the assurance of those feelings of loyalty and devotion towards Her Majesty's person, which will ever lead you warmly and affectionatelp to sympathize in any and every event which promises to promote her happiness:—It will be my pleasing duty to transmit your address to be laid at Her Majesty's feet.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"In the name of the Queen, I thank you for the liberality

which has characterized your grants and appropriations for the public service, and it will be my carnest endeavour in carrying them into effect, to make them, to the utmost extent, available for the beneficial purposes for which they are intended. "Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun-

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "The prospect of any further disturbance with the Neighbouring States appears to have greatly diminished, if not wholly to have vanished, in consequence of the prudent course adopted by our more immediate Neighbours of Maine, in having placed the conduct of the Regulator. conduct of the Boundary Dispute wholly in the hands of the General Government of the United States—thereby affording to both Countries the most satisfactory guarantee that the peace and friendship, now happily existing between two of the greatest and most enlightened Nations of the World, and in the maintenance of which their best interests are acknowledged mutually to consist will not be suffered to be disturbed, or interrupted, on light and insufficient grounds.

In now taking my leave of you, therefore, I do so in the confident hope that nothing may occur, during the Recess, calculated to impair the prosperous and satisfactory state of Public Affairs under which we separate.'

We have been informed that our neighbours are busily engaged in transporting Artillery and other munitions of war to the neigh-bourhood of the Aroostook. Perhaps they intend strengthening bourhood of the Aroostook. Perhaps they intend steadistening the Land Agent's party, as reports are in circulation that the Commander at Fort Fairfield has expressed his determination of driving off the 11th Regt. from Temiscouatta. That officer had better confine himself to his regular employment of capturing unoffending and unarmed lumber parties, while legally engaged in a lawful occupation. Such work we conceive must be more consonant to his habits, and more congenial to his disposition. We will venture to assure him, however, that it will be attended with less danger.—Woodstock Times, March 28.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The Legislature of Ohio has passed resolutions setting forth that Great Britain is making encroachments upon our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, and calling upon the general government to interpose for the protection of the interests of the United States in that quarter. Perhaps we may as well attend to one thing at a time.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have recently published new editions of the following popular School Books:—

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general se in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in sheep. Retail price, 28. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. The English Grammar, adapted for the different classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English edition." Retail price 2s.—strongly Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this

Seing persuance that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the Subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH

GRAMMAR; With an Appendix, containing exercises designed for the younger classes of Learners. By Lindley Murray. Half-bound: re-

PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7½d. This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of popula-

tion, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, and best authorities, while an enter new chapter has been adventured by the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regarding their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER;

Or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication tables. Price 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; THE CANADIAN FRIMER;
Or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Junior. Price 2d.
In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large Stock of all the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS in ordinary use in both Provinces: as also of Plain and Fancy

Stationery and Account Books. A liberal allowance made to Tea

ARMOUR AND RAMSAY. INTEREST CALCULATOR.

The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one to three hundred and sixty-five days, and from 1 to 12 months. Retail price, strongly half-bound, 7s. 6d. EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.

Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Halifax Gurrency of any sum from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent. above par. Price, 2s. 9d.

Montreal.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers, intending to REMOVE their BOOK, STATION-ERY, PRINTING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS to the extensive premises in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, are anxious to REDUCE their STOCK of BOOKS, prior to May next, and to effect this the more readily, offer their assort-ment of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS (School Books excepted) at ment of MISCELLAREOU fifteen per cent. below the market prices.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

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

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 15-13w

On the 10th inst., the lady of the Honourable John Macaulay (Inspector General,) of three daughters.
On the 7th instant, the lady of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan—of MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, at North Oxford, near Woodstock, in this Province, Augustus H. Murray, Esq. of Her Majesty's 73rd Regt., son of Lieutenant General Murray, to Catharine Fortescue, second daughter of Captain Graham, R. N.

On the 8th inst., in St. Paul's Church, Cavan, by the Rev. S. Armour, Mr. James Walsh, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Pacht Carbarn, of the same township.

Robt. Graham, of the same township. On the 20th January, at Great Bardfield, County of Essex, England, at the age of 83, Mrs. Lee, widow of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of the New Samplord, and formerly Miss Mary Kentish, of Little Bradfield Hall, both in the same County

Mrs. Lee was the only surviving sister of the late Mrs. Mountain relict of the first Lord Bishop of Quebec. On Sunday night, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, at Weston, Stephen Jarvis, Esquire, in the 84th year of his

At Lake Lodge, near Niagara, on the 18th ult., George Stewart, second son of Mrs. Connolly, of that place.

LETTERS received to Friday, April 10th.

Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. S. Armour; J. Huston, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 3; Mr. W. Lough, do.; Mr. W. Lawson, do.; Rev. E. Denroche, rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub. and rem.; [Sunday School, Hamilton, rem. in full 2 years]; A. Turner, Esq., rem. J. Davidson, Esq., rem. in full 12 mo.; J. G. Armour, Esq., rem.; Rev. W. Arnold, rem.; P. M. Sandwich, rem. 6 mo.; Rev. G. Archbold, rem.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal.

H. L. is received.

FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.\*

MORNING PRAYER: APOSTLES' CREED TO THE END, INCLUDING THE LITANY.

'In our former conversation,' said Mr. Hargrave to William on the following Sunday, 'we considered the Morning Service of our Church, as far as the end of the Hymns after the Second Lesson.'

Yes, papa,' said William; 'and so we shall have to begin to-day with the Apostles' Creed, if you please.' Very well,' replied Mr. Hargrave; 'and as we are now all assembled again, with a little time on our hands, we shall be glad to do so. You seemed quite as much pleased in attending Church this morning, as you did on Sunday last, and you behaved very properly indeed .-I hope, my dear boy, you will always keep up your interest in the duties of public worship, by having, through God's grace, a right understanding and right feeling on matters connected with it. Have you any question to ask, William, concerning the Apostles' Creed?'

'I do not know that I have, papa; because you have already said so much on this subject, when you have kindly undertaken to explain the Catechism to me.'

'I certainly do consider,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that you have been already sufficiently instructed in the history and substance of this Confession of our Faith; and as we have not time, so neither have we occasion, to enter into these particulars at present. I would observe, however, respecting the place which the Creed holds in our Morning Prayer, that it is very appropriate. It occurs between the third part of the service, namely, the Lessons, and the fourth part, which consists of petitions. Now it is very right that we should make this profession of Christian belief after hearing the word of God read; and the practice is in accordance with that saying of the Apostle, -"Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God," (Rom. x. 17:) and it is equally proper that we should repeat it before we proceed to offer up our petitions, according to those other words of the same Apostle, "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed?"-(Rom. x. 14.) In repeating the Creed, therefore, in this part of the service, "we express that faith in what we have heard, which is the ground of what we are about to ask." And it is surely delightful, as well as proper, for minister and people, after the reading of Scripture, to join in a public profession of the pure and holy faith which is derived from that sacred source. It is, if rightly considered and duly performed, a happy and encouraging exercise for a Christian people, at this moment, to profess their acceptance of those glad tidings of great joy which the Gospel has made known; and to acknowledge their belief in God the Father, who hath made them and all the world; God the Son, who hath redeemed them and all mankind; and God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth all the elect people of God!'

'I thank you, papa,' said William; 'this is what I had not observed.

'You perceive,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that the minister and congregation stand while they repeat the Creed. This posture is intended to denote our stedfast belief in the articles which we rehearse, and is at the same time a token of reverence or respect. It is related by many of the commentators on our Liturgy, that, at the recital of the Creed, the nobles in Poland and Lithuania used formerly to draw their swords, in token that, if needful, they would defend and seal the truth of it with their blood. We are not called to draw swords in defence of the Christian truth; but still it is right that we should, in every proper and needful way, "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." (Jude 3.) However, as long as you are a little boy, this is a duty which will rarely, if at all, be thrown in your way. It will for a long time, my dear child, be your part only to learn and to obey.'

'Never repeat the Creed,' said Mr. Hargrave, in a tone of great seriousness and feeling, 'carelessly, thoughtlessly, or irreverently. "Each article of our faith," says the pious Bishop Horne, "will teach us some important part of our duty. Therefore, when we profess to believe in 'God the Father Almighty,' let us learn to Christians in his congregation would greet him with this love, fear, and obey, so good, awful, and great a being as wish from the bottom of their hearts, and afterwards God is. From 'Jesus' we should seek salvation; from unite fervently in the prayers offered up on behalf of the 'Christ,' the anointed, as a prophet, instruction; as a bishops and clergy.' priest, atonement; as a king, protection; as 'the onlybegotten Son,' the adoption of children; as 'our Lord,' doubt not he said this with the greatest sincerity and we should serve him,—for his wonderful conception, in feeling. He was a holy and humble man, and a faithful faith-for his nativity, in humility-for his sufferings, in patience-for his cross, in crucifying sin-for his descent, in meditating on another world-for his resurrection, in newness of life-for his ascension, in setting our affection on things above, on the pleasures at God's right hand-for his return again to judge the world, in awe of his second coming-for his judgment, in judging ourselves before we come to be judged by him. From the 'Spirit' we should seek the breath of saving grace; that so in the 'Church' we may partake of a high and heavenly calling; in the 'holy' Church, of sanctification; in the 'Catholic' Church, of communion with our brethren in prayers and sacraments, in brotherly love, in peace, and good-will; and all this in order to read in one of the Homilies of Chrysostom: "If Jaa firm persuasion of the 'remission of sins,' as well as cob, when set over the flocks, appointed to feed brute a confident hope of 'resurrection,' and translation to creatures, and required to render an account to a fellow-'life everlasting.'" I add, in the words of the pious and primitive Bishop Wilson :- "Let us put these questions every one to himself, and have a direct answer from our own heart. - Is my life answerable to my faith? Does my faith purify my heart? Does it produce obedience to the commands of God? Does it make me sensible of my sin and misery? Does it make me seek for in earnest, and value, a Redeemer? Do I find myself governed by the Holy Spirit of God? Do I labour to secure the forgiveness of my sins, by a true repentance and amendment, when I have done amiss? these amazing truths-everlasting life and everlasting misery-awaken in me a concern answerable to what I am to gain or lose? I may then judge whether my faith is saving, or whether it is only the faith of hypocrites. If the latter, these articles of our Creed will only be so many articles of our condemnation. From which judgment and condemnation may God deliver us all, for the Lord Jesus' sake!" (Sermons, Ser. xxxvi.)

'How would you describe, in the language of the Exhortation, that part of the service on which the Church enters after the recital of the Creed?' continued Mr. Hargrave, addressing himself to William.

'We now proceed to "ask those things which are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as the soul."'

'True,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'We have seen the Church acknowledging her sins in the Confession; then setting forth God's most worthy praise in the Psalms; then hearing his most holy word in the Lessons; and after that, with one heart and one mouth, declaring her assent to the Catholic faith which that word contains.-And now, having her conscience absolved from her sins, and her affections warmed with acts of praise, and her understanding enlightened by the word, and her faith strengthened by profession, she is prepared to enter solemnly on supplication and prayer, and to ask, as you say, for those things which are requisite and necessary. as well for the body as the soul, as they are appointed

with this magnificent structure, the Liturgy of our experienced as a most munificent benefactor, and will Church. We have, as it were, entered the gate; we ever celebrate as a singular ornament,-whom the have been sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifice; we Churches of Marston, Alesford, and Stopford, possessed have offered up the incense of praise; and now we go as a diligent rector, -of York as a pious canon, -of the catalogue of our wants, with our prayers and intercessions. But before we proceed to the Prayers, we are often so admirably preserved in our Liturgy-I mean the mutual salutation of minister and people—in that address of the minister, "the Lord be with you," and versicles, we are told, are found in the Western Liturgy, ascribed to St. Peter, and in most of the Liturries of the East. When some persons proposed to alter these expressions, a council, held in the year 535, not only ratified this form of salutation, but enjoined that it should be used without variation, according to gazine. the custom of all the East; where, as the acts of the council inform us, it was looked upon as an Apostolic institution. The practice, therefore, which is retained in our Church is, at all events, of very high antiquity. The salutation of the minister, "The Lord be with you," is strictly scriptural. Boaz said to the reapers, "The Lord be with you;" and they answered him, "The Lord bless thee." (Ruth ii. 4.) St. Paul also uses the expression, "The Lord be with you all," and, "The Lord Jesus be with your spirit." (2 Thess. iii. 16;

2 Tim iv. 2.) 'I remember, papa, that I scarcely heard these words this morning: for they were said just while all the people were kneeling down.'

'While some of the people were kneeling down, if you please, William,' replied Mr. Hargrave; "all in our pew

continued standing during this time.' 'Yes, papa, we were standing after a great many other persons had knelt down; I remember that I wished to

ask you about this.' 'The truth is, my dear William, that in this particular there is a carelessness of practice in our public assemblies, which is very disadvantageous, and much to be regretted. The words of which we are speaking are not so much a prayer, as the expression of a wish; and they are not addressed directly to God, but by the minister and people to each other. The minister ought to continue standing while he pronounces those words, 'The Lord be with you;" and the people ought to remain in the same position while they return the answer, 'And with thy spirit." Then the minister, still standing, ought to pronounce that exhortation, "Let us pray." And after this, both minister and congregation ought to

Rubric after the Apostles' Creed, William. "And after that, these prayers following, all devoutly kneeling, the minister first pronouncing with a

kneel down devoutly, and begin the Prayers. Read the

loud voice-'Observe now,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that this contains no order for praying and kneeling, until the minister shall have first pronounced the words to which we have alluded. The whole transaction, as it is described in the Prayer-book, is extremely beautiful, and conceived in a truly Christian spirit. May we have grace always to take part in it with a becoming temper, with suitable feelings of humility, charity, and devotion!-It is right, indeed, to observe prescribed order, especially when it is so appropriate and significant as that of which we have been speaking: but let us remember that the thing signified is of still more importance than the sign. Let us follow the rubric of our Liturgy, with respect to the posture it prescribes in this part of the service; but let not the thought of it prevent us either from giving a serious and hearty welcome in our own minds to that seasonable salutation of the minister, "The Lord be with you," or from returning that salutation with Christian charity and fervour, when we say, "And with thy

'I well remember,' said Alice, 'that our excellent friend, the late vicar, used to say, that he hoped all

'He did so, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave; 'and I minister of God; he knew the greatness of his calling, and the difficulties and dangers attending it; and therefore he was anxious that the prayers of his people thould ascend together with his own, both for his own safety and spiritual welfare, and for the best interests of those over whom the Holy Ghost had made him overseer .-The ministers of the Gospel, my dear Alice, while they enjoy peculiar privileges, are exposed also to peculiar temptations and difficulties in their sacred vocation .-Let us study to profit by their ministry, and forget not to implore, both in public and private, a blessing for themselves. In connexion with this subject, I often think of a beautiful and affecting passage which I have mortal, passed sleepless nights, and endured heat and cold, and all the changes of the weather, how much more should we labour for the benefit of our flock, seeing that we are set over spiritual and immortal beings, and shall hereafter render an account of our ministry, not to ad Pop. Antiochenum, Hom. 3.)

'And yet,' observed Mrs. Hargrave, 'very delightful, to my apprehension, is the pastoral nature of the duty which devolves upon a parish-priest. I must own that Do I regard the Christian minister, in this point of view, with especial honour.

'You are right, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'in your estimation of this matter-very right. There may situations in which a Christian minister may attract more notice; and there are, undoubtedly, places of greater dignity, and of more extensive responsibility, in the Church. But, according to my idea of the temperand views which are especially suited to a clergyman, the post of duty which must be most agreeable to him is that of the settled and resident minister of a country parish. I hope that our dear Henry, who is now so industriously employed at college, will hereafter be ready and able to discharge the duties of the sacred office, in any situation to which Providence may lead him; but I am happy in knowing that he has a decided preference for the strictly pastoral occupation of a parish-priest.'

# BISHOP MORTON.

Northamptonshire, there is a beautiful monument placed Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge, fostered as sun. - Dr. Sorth.

sacred was the ground which you were treading, so it is a most erudite scholar, honoured as a most select fellow, to appear before the mercy-seat of the Most-High, ad- Gloucester and Winchester, as a careful dean, -of Chesvancing with a holy boldness to the throne of grace, with ter, Lichfield and Coventry, and Durham, as a vigilant bishop, who after numerous labours surmounted, treatises elaborately compiled, and affiictions endured for meet one of those beautiful and ancient practices which the cause of the Holy Catholic Church of Christ, in the long (alas! too long) tempest of the Church, tossed here and there,-at length driven hither, stripped of all his goods (except good reputation and good conscience), the answer of the people, "And with thy spirit." These at last even of his body, -old and unmarried, here rests in the Lord, awaiting a happy resurrection, which, at length, the good God will give him in due time. Amen. He died the day after St. Matthew's, and was buried on the feast of St. Michael, in the year of Grace 1659; his age 95; his episcopate 44.—Church of England Ma-

### The Garner.

EVIDENCE OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.

It has been well contended against infidels, that if the body of Christ had really remained in the sepulchre, the Jewish rulers would have produced it in public, for the purpose of refuting, in the most convincing manner possible, the doctrine of the resurrection; and that with respect to the common cavils about the watch, the severity of the Roman discipline (of which none could have been better apprised than the soldiers), the poverty of the disciples, which removed them from the means of offering an adequate bribe, even if the offer and acceptance of it could have been practicable-together with every attendant circumstance, are ample demonstrations that it must have been removed in a supernatural manner. The credibility of the history is likewise increased by the fact, that not one of the Evangelists cites any eye-witness of the ACT of the resurrection, but merely those of its RE-ALITY; whereas, had not the Gospels been intrinsically genuine, and had their authors been inventors of the marvellous, the Gospels would probably have described the ACT itself, and their writers, like those of the Apocryphal, would have launched at once into accounts the most marvellous and absurd .- Church of England Quarterly Review.

THE DOCTRINE OF A RESURRECTION.

The natural course of variations in the creature illustrates the octrine of the resurrection. In every four-and-twenty hours there is a revolution, amounting to a resurrection. The day dies into night, and is buried in silence and in darkness, the next morning it appeareth again, and reviveth, opening the grave of darkness rising from the dead of night; this is a diurnal resurrection. As the day dies into night, so doth the summer into winter; the earth is overed with snow, and becomes a general sepulchre; but when the spring appeareth, all nature begins to revive and flourish: this is the annual resurrection. The corn, by which we live, is buried in the ground, in order that it may corrupt, and, being corrupted, may revive and multiply; our bodies are fed with this constant experiment; and we continue this present life by a succession of resur rections. Thus all things are repaired by corrupting, and revive by dying; and can we think that man, the lord of all these things that die and revive for him, shall be detained in death, so as never to live again?"-Pearson.

THE WONDERFUL WORKS OF THE MESSIAH. Now the "wonderful things" which Messiah's "own right nand" showed him, I take to be the overthrow of the Pagan superstition, in the Roman empire, and other great kingdoms of the world, by the mere preaching of the Gospel, seconded by the exemplary lives and the miracles of the first preachers, and by their patient endurance of imprisonment, torture, and death, for the Christ's single arm, when his religion prevailed over the whole system of idolatry, supported as it was by the authority of soveeigns, by the learning of philosophers, and most of all, by the nveterate prejudices of the vulgar, attached to their false gods by the gratification which their very worship afforded to the sensual passions, and by the natural partiality of mankind in favour of any system, however absurd and corrupt, sanctioned by a long antiquity. It was a wonderful thing, when the devil's kingdom, with much of its invisible power, lost at once the whole of its external pomp and splendour; when silence being imposed on his oracles, and spells and enchantments divested of their power, the idolaorship which by those engines of deceit had been univ sally established, and for ages supported, notwithstanding the antiquity of its institutions, and the bewitching gaiety and magnificence of its festivals, fell into neglect; when its cruel and lascivious rites, so long holden in superstitious veneration, on a sudden became the objects of a just and general abhorrence; when the unfrequented temples, spoiled of their immense treasures, sunk in ruins, and the images, stript of their gorgeous robes and costly jewels, were thrown into the Tiber, or into the common receptacles of filth and ordure. It was a wonderful thing when the minds of all men took a sudden turn; kings became the nursing fathers of the church, statesmen courted her alliance, philosophy embraced her faith, and even the sword was justly drawn in her defence.—Bishop Horsley.

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF CHRISTIANS.

The matter which is here required, is certainly very great; for it is to be more righteous than the Scribes and Pharisees; more holy than the doctors of the law, than the leaders of the synagogue, than the wise princes of the sanhedrim; more righteous than some that were prophets and high-priests, than some that kept the ordinances of the law without blame; men that lay in sackcloth, and fasted much, and prayed more, and made religion a fellow-mortal, but to the great God!" (Chrysost. and the study of the law the work of their lives: this was very much; but Christians must do more. \* \* \* They did well, and we must do better; their houses were marble, but our roofs must be gilded and fuller of glory. But as the matter is very great, so the necessity of it is the greatest in the world. It must be so, or it will be much worse: unless it be thus, we shall never see the glorious face of God. Here it concerns us to be wise and fearful; for the matter is not a question of an oaken garland, or a circle of bays, and a yellow riband: it is not a question of money or land, nor of the vainer rewards of popular noises, and the undiscerning suffrages of the people, who are contingent judges of good and evil; but it is the great stake of life eternal. We cannot be Christians, unless we be righteous by the new measures: the righteousness of the kingdom is now the only way to enter into it; for the sentence is fixed, and the judgment is decretory, and the Judge infallible, and the decree irreversible: "For I say unto you," said Christ, "unless your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven."-Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL OBJECTS.

The mind of man in spirituals, acts with a corporcal dependence, and so is helped or hindered in its operations according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the senses; In the chancel of the Church of Easton Maudit, and perhaps sometimes the sight of the altar, and those decent preparations for the work of devotion may compose and recover in memory of the pious Bishop Morton, who fled to this the wandering mind much more effectually than a sermon or a raplace in the time of the rebellion. His epitaph records tional discourse; for these things, in a manner, preach to the his piety and his sufferings. It is translated thus: - eye, when the ear is dull and will not hear; and the eye dictates Here abides that little which was mortal of a man to the imagination, and that at last moves the affections. And most celebrated for piety, literature, hospitality, and munificence, the Reverend Father, and Lord in Christ, the largeness and height of that shall not be at all prejudiced by Thomas, bishop and count palatine of Durham, of the the smallness of its occasion. If the fire burns bright and vigorin the following parts of the service. As it was in the renowned family of the Mortons, whom Elizabeth Leed- ously, it's no matter by what means it was at first kindled; there Temple of Solomon, the further you went in the more hall bore to Richard at York, the sixth of nineteen is the same force, and the same refreshing virtue in it, kindled children, whom the very noble college of St. John the by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled by a beam from the

## Advertisements.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A N ENGLISH LADY without family (the wife of a medical practitioner) is anxious to receive into her family two young Ladies, whose studies will be conducted on the most approved system of Private Tuition .-They would be instructed in every branch of a sound English education, based on a strictly religious foundation, together with French, Music, and Latin, if required. Terms are moderate.

The most respectable references can be given, and will be required. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Kingston.

March 11th, 1840.

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

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Brockville.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. Terms.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.—
The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

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

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to N. B.—The present term will end on Tuesday, Decem-

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

YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-A YOUNG LADY who has received a cation, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual

branches of a polite female education. Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-

REMOVAL.

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

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street. to 110 A King Street, where their friends will sake of Christ. It was, indeed, a wonderful thing, wrought by find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

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

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th 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, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective par-

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take

> By order of the Court. G. DE B. ATTWOOD,

London, 7th December, 1839.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and hitchen beneath

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

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power.

This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Than they ever before imported. This stock was laid in during the autumn, -a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of the country,

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. N.B.-I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FAN-CY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, 16th Feb., 1840.

13w36

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings;
Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;

Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;
Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Linens and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;

Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Ganze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;

Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto

White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also

Striped and Checked

ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, R ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very content. from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes

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

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE. NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line portly.

forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry
Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes;
Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and
Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes;
Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and
Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Ivory, Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in above line too numerous to mention, which he grant as reasons above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reast able terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

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

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

The hurch

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

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

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

\* By the Rev. J. E. Riddle.