"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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Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE FLOWERS OF PARADISE. To ******

It matters nothing at what hour of day The righteous fall asleep.—Milman.

It matters not tho' early as dawn's blushes on the tide Thy transient life of promise pass'd, thine earthly day hath died; It matters not tho' vanishing as primal hues of morn
Thy form of beauty fled away, and left me thus forlorn.

For there's a land where blossoms of this cold world all revive, Where dipp'd in silver dews of Heav'n their fragrance is alive, Where chosen flowr's of paradise, the fairest and the best, Are cull'd and sweetly gather'd to the Saviour's sacred breast.

And in that land of loveliness, of radiance and delight, I trust that thou art blooming and thine eye of joy is bright,
Brighter than when it look'd on me thro' dimness and thro' death, When that kind voice hail'd fondly with its all but parting breath.

The chosen flowr's of paradise are gather'd to their rest, And angel-like they slumber on the Saviour's loving breast; Jesus! thy hand has cull'd them hence with Thee to shine on high, Twere madness then to mourn when such are taken to the sky.

Rather 'twere meet with holy joy to hail the happy hour, When such are plac'd in genial clime, beyond the tempest's pow'r But bitter wailings for the dead our frailty oft bespeak, The spirit nobly looks aloft, the flesh alas! is weak. No winter's wind can stir them now, with rude and gustful sway, No thunder-cloud can darken o'er their pure etherial day, No lightning-bolt those tender flowr's of vernal bloom bereaves,

And death comes not to wither all the freshness of their leaves. How beautiful the sleep of those, who, earthly travel past, In the harbour of their heav'nly home now gently rest at last! Who gently sleep in Jesus in that slumber calm and deep Whom they goal but pain and sorrow sle

When the heart, the heart is waking, and but pain and sorrow sleep. Behold! their griefs and woes have gone, like dreary dreams away. And morning comes the herald of a blest undying day; Eternity beams glory on the waking of the soul, Sunlike, immortal, boundless years of bliss begin to roll.

Man o'er deep waters passes thus to regions far away, His home is not upon this earth, in mansions of decay, His home is not, as some have deem'd, in chambers of the grave,

But in that bright unchanging world, thro' Him who died to save. Farewell! and may my soul's best love still crown thy memory, or, next unto the Saviour's claim, that love was but for thee;

And if to tread the courts above to me it may be giv'n,
Oh! may I meet thee once again, with Jesus, and in Heav'n.

THE CHRISTIAN MOURNER'S CONSOLA-TION.*

1 Samuel, iii. 18.—It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good.

This is the language of complete acquiescence, of was, in its degree, most severe; in its continuance, for they shall die both of them." And what would increase the bitterness to the greatest possible degree, —probably fear of any further parting. Think—the pious, though too indulgent father and his impious sons can have nothing in common in that world, where the distinctions Eli knew this: his last farewell of them, would it is to be feared, be an *cternal* leave-taking. Christian parents, picture to yourselves, his feelings, by the descriptive pencil of what would be your own! No sorrow could go be-

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NADA

Ven.

King"

No question is raised in the sacred history of Eli being a sincere servant of God. He had evinced this in his ministry. He had proved his love of God's service by the rebuke of his sons for their profane conduct, and his hatred of their peculiar sins. Consider that his feelings as a minister of God are to be rent and torn: his family are to be cast out of the priesthood, and a faithful priest raised up in its place; and themselves to come to poverty and disgrace. To complete this catalogue of woe—God's visible presence, "the ark" is to be taken; Israel is to be deprived of the sacramental symbol of their protector and friend, and left—the church in the wilderness—an orphan, at the mercy of her bitterest foes. And all this suffering, the consequence of his own neglect of duty; ecause his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not." Severe example this, for all parents, but, more especially for such as are ministers! constituted by God, as parents are, his representatives, the yielding up their authority to their children, or even suffering it to be spised, is contempt of him who hath delegated it, and must meet its proper punishment; "for the Lord saith, them that honor me, I will honor, and they that despise the shall be lightly esteemed." And yet with feelings to deeply wounded, in the language of the text, Eli is seen triumphing over all. He knew the Lord, and therefore felt the justice of the sentence pronounced against It was, in his eyes, none other or greater, than his treachery to God, and his sons, demanded. Probably, could not clearly read, wherefore its extremest severity, "I will judge his house for ever"; but he knew that the judge of all the earth could not do otherwise than right; and, therefore he said, "it is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good."

Thus far we have been considering the circumstances which gave rise to our text; the bitter, yet deserved, sufferings of the pious Eli, because a too-lenient father. Let us inquire, Is the subject in no way applicable to us? o, my brethren, children of sin and sorrow, as all are equally with Eli, we are liable to his sufferings. Our cup may not be as drugged with bitterness as his, yet some ingredients may be alike; and if so, we need similar resignation; like him to "hear the rod, and who hath appointed it;" with him to say, "it is the Lord."

Are any of you as I am? Has the desire of your eyes been snatched away from your embrace? Has the promising blossom been nipt by disease? The comely and antiful plant, which you had watered with many a cartfelt prayer, many a tear of holy joy; which you had protected with a parent's care, and cherished with a fondness none but a parent feels; did the worm of death feed as it feed at its root, silently, slowly, yet surely; and has it drooped its little head, withered, and gone? Have you

by his bereaved father, on the Sunday following his decease.

sympathise with your pastor and his family. You can buke and chasten." enter into our feelings. Our tears are kindred, and can flow together.—Come, then, my friends, now doubly tion of mind is, thatdear from your kind sympathy,-come, let us try, if we cannot draw some refreshing water of spiritual comfort ing done right. from this stony rock of suffering; truly, on the Lord's strong arm of death.

which hides the future, pointing out the wherefore he this changes the ever-busy workman of man's dissolution, into the messenger returned from spying out the land, bringing good tidings of its riches, and pleasure; and bidding the soul go up, and take possession!

to acquiesce in our bereavements so entirely as to say in the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good.' every one, however severe, "It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good.

I. Consider, however, that the first requisite to such a state of mind is that we believe the Lord Jehovah to be to acquiesce in the predicted calamities of his kingdom the agent, whoever, or whatever, may be the instrument.

Nothing happens of chance and accident. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without his permission. And our souls "patient in tribulation" Yes, bitterness of if a creature only, whose breath is in its nostrils, claim such care, how much rather man, the glory and perfection of his creation! God's image and likeness-personifying his wisdom and power even now, with all the sad effects too short to reach the deep seat of its misery: too scanty happen, good or ill, weal or woe this is an idea too degrading for reason to admit. The lord of this lower skilled. world, to be the subject of those elements which were created on purpose to subserve his happiness,-he who any rational mind!

Reason, then, suggests, but Revelation decides the utter a murmur even of dissent. All is right, for "it is kill," "I wound," saith the Lord (Deut. xxxi. 39). Sa- suppresses the first thought of discontent. the Lord." And it was no light affliction, no triffing tan may be suffered to afflict this poor body, from the stroke of which Eli had been warned. The judgment sole of the foot to the crown of the head. This mind may be so distressed by his attacks, as to find no comfort. mourner in the truth, that "affliction cometh not forth which are in any trouble by the comfort, wherewith we clergy, with God's blessing and without man's envy. of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the dismissed, when their work is done!

Consider again: no truth can be more clearly revealed than, that "God doth not willingly afflict or grieve made on the principles of holiness and unholiness. the children of men;"—therefore, to acquiesce in his God. It is God as their father, because the Father of dispensations, it is necessary that we view-

II. His afflictions as corrections When the Lord rebukes, it is to chasten man for sin. St. Paul says, "God dealeth with us as with children." The good parent, having received the charge to train up his children, pursues that course which judgment, enlightened by wisdom from on high, points out. Insubordination must be suppressed, pride humbled, every thing lovely cherished, all that could corrupt rooted out. This forms the duty of the earthly parent. This he discharges if he would bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He is a man, however, and may err. Not so "the Father of spirits", who is the God of all wisdom!" His object is the same, -se to renew the spirit of the mind as that "he may present it to himself without spot or wrinkle." But his plan, laid with wisdom which takes into its consideration the exact circumstances of the individual, and executed with an energy, which no foolish fondness, no sudden burst of passion, no mistake of any kind, can weaken or divert, secures at once, by his power, the work which his love and wisdom had marked out. God dealeth with believers as a wise and kind parent with his children .-Therefore, his chastisements are the fruits of his love. The wise parent knows the consequences of over-indulgence,-that the corruption of the human heart would spread its baneful seeds; and the roots of bitterness would take fast hold on the soil, troubling and defiling all within and around. His love stands sentinel. Or, rather, with the watchful evc of the farmer, he at once detects every thing that defileth; whatsoever worketh abomination; and by all means within his reach, nips sin in its bud, at least; and attempts to destroy the root which sus." bears this wormwood and gall. But what are attempts you all. Amen.' only with man, are accomplished by the Lord. That which our fathers wish and desire, our Father who is in heaven resolves and effects. And this is his will, even our sanctification. And to make us holy, even as he is holy; to finish in us that "holiness without which no man shall see the Lord," his surpassing, everlasting love corrects: "whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

Nay, farther, his afflictions are proportionate to his

The more lovely an object is, the more highly is it prized; the more watchful over it are we, and the more our anxiety increases that nothing should mar its loveliness, or hinder its usefulness. It is this very principle of action that leads the church to her afflictions, -because she is bearing "precious sons," "comparable to fine gold." These are to be nourished and brought up for God as his children. They bear his image, they are to reflect his glory; and therefore, they are in the crucible of suffering. He has written his name on their foreheads. The superscription of their dedication-as "living epistles," is there; and he will see that they are letters of commendation, by which his attributes shall be known and read of all men. We conclude hence, that

seen hope blasted; your home desolate? Then, can you tisements also are measured. "As many as I love I re- candle. The meanest minister of God's word may have free access different way, he commanded his men to cease firing, and turn

Another important point necessary to perfect resigna-

III. It being the Lord is an assurance of every thing be-

Whatever may befall us, being the Lord's doing, is part, a "Massah," a trial; on ours, thanks to his grace, sufficient warrant, that nothing unjust, nothing unnecesthat the attributes of the Godhead are all pledged, when We must not mistake, brethren. This entire resig- it is the Lord Jehovah who afflicts. The Father, as preaching is a principal part of governing, and Christ himself nation, this child-like acquiescence of Eli in a father's Judge of all the earth, cannot do otherwise than right, ruleth his church by his word. Hereby bishops shall govern hearts, decree, comes not out of nature. Death, to man's na- because "justice and judgment are the habitation of his and make men yield unto them a true and willing obedience, revetural feelings is, and ever must be, the king of terrors. seat"; and justice will be tempered with mercy, be-Nor can reason change his character, or even soften his cause the Father is in the Son, God is in Christ, in his healths by returning to their native air wherein they were born. features. It is Revelation—God drawing up the veil dealings with believers; and the cry for sparing mercy If episcopacy be in any declination or diminution of honour, the will go forth, because God hath put the Spirit of his Son going back to the painfulness of the primitive fathers in preachthus contends with his creatures, their profit, eternal into their hearts, as the spirit of adoption, whereby they profit,—it is this that alone can convert the horrors of will cry, Abba, Father; and their cry will be ceaseless. death into smiles of mercy. This alone can sustain na- because "the Holy Spirit helpeth their infirmities, and ture in a calm contemplation of the destruction of her maketh intercession for them with groanings which canfairest works. The tabernacle of the body, with all its not be uttered"; and it will be answered, for he hath costly furniture, unpitied by death, in this wilderness, to "never said to the seeking house of Jacob, seek ye my be reared in the heavenly country a living temple,— face in vain." It must be answered, for "Christ ever li- Martianus, a bishop of Constantinople, (who made Sabbatius, a veth to make intercession for you"; and the Father heareth the Son always.

How, then, is wisdom, love and power, all secured on the side of Jehovah's dealings with his children. To May our meditation, this morning, on that book which is God's will made known to man, be so blessed to our it is right: what then, but the blindest unbelief can hinsouls, as that we shall be enabled, when called to suffer, der the sweet confidence of Eli from being ours,-"It is

It was the conviction of these truths which stopped the murmurs of David :- "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth; because thou didst it;" and induced Hezekiah and family, with "good is the word of the Lord;" and it is the same deep, inwrought conviction which can sustain soul is not to be sweetened by earthly good. Reason is all the consolation man can give his fellow man. It is short of its object when in the hands of even the most

It is evident, that confidence it God, as our reconciled is to have the dominion over the brute creation, to be left for every fear. "Trust in the Lord": "Rest in the mireth than condemneth such of his brethren, who are strengthin any degree at its mercy; surely, this is too absurd for Lord, and wait patiently for hin': "Casting all your and love: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in and using worldly business as their recreation to heavenly employ- to check his progress. Then was seen what in days of chivalry perfect resignation. No hard thought is suffered to truth, and tells how sickness may lay us low; but "I thy sight:" this closes the lips against a murmur; nay, ment.

> Consider then, ye heirs of sin, and therefore of sufferourselves are comforted of God.' If comforted at all, His mortified mind is no whit moved with the magnificent vanities such an impression on the enemy, that instead of insulting his men. These are they who alone can be comforted by his own. our Lord Jesus Christ. It is faih, viewing him as "my father and your father, my God and your God"; faith, having a community of interest: this is the rod which makes the waters of comfort flow. Lay it to heart, brethren; to have comfort under suffering we must be oined to Christ by a living, active faith, and the indwelling of the Spirit of Christ as the Holy Ghost the Comforter. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places and things IN Christ!

Sad, sad condition, to be out of Christ, the only reuge, when the storms of life beat pitilessly on us! Poor plight to be in, out of the ark of covenanted mercy, when he waves and storms of adversity roll over our heads! Dangerous, beyond degree, to be without the fold, when the lion goeth about seeking whom he may devour! And no David, no beloved one to rid us of danger, from the paw of the lion and the bear! And "when the enemy rushes in like a flood, no Spirit of the Lord to lift up the standard against him!" Yet such is the unhappy state of all who are out of Christ, living apart from communion with God through the one Mediator, by faith in

without God, and therefore without hope; and you, ye believing mourners, that ye may obtain everlasting consolation; and all, so effectually as that "we may be his people, and God himself our God; for, then, soon, God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes: and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." "Amen. Even so, come Lord Je-"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with

THE GOOD BISHOP. From the Works of Fuller.

He is an overseer of a flock of Shepherds, as a minister is of a flock of God's sheep. Divine providence and his prince's bounty advance him to the place, whereof he was no whit ambitious; only he counts it good manners to sit there, where God hath placed him, though it be higher than he conceives himself to deserve, and hopes, that he who called him to the office, hath or will, in some measure fit him for it.

His life is so spotless that malice is angry with him: because she can find no just cause to accuse him. And as Diogenes confuted him who denied there was any motion, by saying nothing, but walking before his eyes; so our bishop takes no notice of the false accusations of people disaffected against his order, but walks on circumspectly in his calling, really repelling their cavils by his conversation. A bishop's bare presence at a marriage in his own diocese, is by the law interpreted for a license; and what actions soever he graceth with his company, he is conceived to privilege them to be lawful, which makes him to be more wary in his be-

With his honor, his holiness and humility doth increase. His great place makes not his piety the less, far be it from him that with whatsoever measure he metes out his love, his chas- the glittering of the candlestick should dim the shining of his 1833.

when not so much as his wicket shall be open to wealthy unwor-

ing, as an higher employment, is to silence his preaching; for ing is the only way to repair it.

Painful, pious, and peceable ministers are his principal favou-

afterwards he have just cause to beshrew his fingers, and with plains of India to carry on their operations amidst snow-capped for what saith the apostle? "God is not mocked."

to manage them, but they unworthy to be managed by him. Yea, cannot reconcile man to his sorrows. Miserable comfort generally the most dexterous in spiritual matters are left-handed ened with that which would distract him, making the concur-

maintaining both true religion and the maintenance thereof; lest troops. The struggle was short—the Gowkah weltered in his ing, that desirable as such a state of mind under suffer- some, pretending with pious Ezekiah to beat down the brazen ser- blood. The mountaineers, stung to fury at the loss of their ing is, it must be God's work. 'Blessed be God, even pent, the occasion of idolatry, do indeed, with sacrilegious Ahaz, chief, rushed on with horrid yell, surrounded my noble friend, ever. In every part of him the aged priest was to feel Lovers and friends may be put far from me; but even he the Father of our Lord Jesus Chist, the Father of mer- take away the brazen bulls from the laver, and set it on a pavement and destroyed him with the most forward of his gallant band bethe rod—nay the sword! As a father, he is to be child—hath received his commission, and beyond which he can—less, the work fore the main body could come to their rescue. Thus his immortal less: "thy two sons Hophni and Phinehas, in one day, the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is to be cliffed in the sword! As a father, he is comfort to the all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them and wages of ministers, which going together make a flourishing spirit took its flight to dwell for ever with that Master whom he

their temporal death would not be "in the Lord," and therefore without hope of a blessed resurrection; that sweet all control to the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of the most High." Truth this, "The of the mouth of th sweet alleviator of pain, nay, that which can change the winds are his angels; the flaming fire his ministers." too; aye, and in all our tribulation, for nothing is too that though he looks daily on them, he scarce sees them, having to remove the chieftain's body, who had so greatly distinguished pangs of separation into the full assured anticipation of a (French Translation of Ps. civ. 4.) Disease and death hard for the Lord. But whom does he comfort? Here his eyes taken up with higher objects: and only admires at such, himself, and who deserved every tribute of respect which could be decting again, far happier and holier, and unalloyed with the servants of his will, to be controlled at his word, and is the question. Look to the passage. It is the language of "Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ unto the his presence frights the swearer either out of his oaths, or into si-Church of God;" the congregation of faithful, believing lence, and he stains all other men's minds with the clearness of

Yet he daily prayeth to God to keep him in so slippery a place .-Elisha prayed that a double portion of Elijah's spirit might rest upon him .- A father descanteth hereon, that a double portion of grace was necessary for Elisha, who was gracious at court, lived in a plentiful way, and favored of the things of Israel: whereas Elinage prosperity than affliction.

He is hospitable in his house-keeping according to his estate :-His bounty is with discretion to those who deserve it .- Charity mistaken, which relieves idle people, like a dead corpse only feeds the vermin it breeds. St. Paul calls a Christian family well-ordered, a Church in their house. - If a private man's house be a parochial, a bishop's may seem a cathedral church, as much better as bigger, so decently all things therein are disposed.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.*

I am often asked (says an officer in the East India Company's Service, addressing the Marquess of Cholmondelev) to write some instructions for the guidance of young men going to India, I think, my lord, that the lives of those who are not dead, but only gone before, may be studied with great advantage; and I will relate the conduct of a departed comrade, whose memory is very dear to the humble individual now addressing this meeting, May He who willeth not the death of a sinner, awaken The name of Showers is known to some on the platform. In the us all; you to your real condition, as many as are living early part of our professional career we passed together some time in the tented field and on the waves of the ocean. He was distinguished for all those amiable qualities which are so attractive; brave, generous, active, cheerful-not querulous, but possessing that high sense of honour, falsely so called, which could not endure the slightest offence-a taunt or sneer would have made his sword leap out of his scabbard. We parted as brethren in arms; but in a few years we met again as brothers in Christ. 'Tis said that religion changes a man, and many think it destroys many valuable qualities in a soldier. My lord, my comrade was indeed much changed, old things passed away, and all things had become new. The keen sense of personal injury was gone. The taunt, the sneer, the sarcasm, were not spared him. The reproach of psalm-singing and cant was often heard; but they were all laid at his Saviour's feet. His high sense of honour was directed in the cause of the great Captain of his salvation. His resentment was turned towards the enemies of his Master. His ingenuity was wonderfully active in discovering faults in his own character, his walk and conversation, which he thought justly exposed him to censure. He discovered that it was his own deficiencies which prevented his brother-officers from discerning the beauties of holiness. His servants were all most attentive and well behaved; it was his own want of temper and forbearance which made things go sometimes wrong. He could see those things, my lord, when I could only discern a light shining brighter and brighter. His cross he bore manfully, and found it light. But I would point to his character as a soldier. He was suddenly ordered to place himself at the head of a detachment formed of select or flank companies, and attack the enemy, whom he found posted behind a deep trench, with the earth thrown up as a parapet. Not having any cannon, he endeavoured in vain to dislodge them by a sharp fire of musketry; quickly perceiving that the attack must be made in a

* From the Report of the Naval and Military Bible Society,

to him; whoseever brings a good cause, brings a good welcome all their attention to himself, whose movements they must follow: with him. The pious poor man may enter in at his wide gates, and then, having recourse to his well-known activity of body, be leaped like an antelope over the trench, and, to the amazement of the foe, lighted in the midst of them. He was spontaneously He is diligent and faithful in preaching the gospel; either by his followed by his men, and the panic-struck enemy quickly fled. pen, Evangelino manu et scriptione, (saith a strict divine) or by | Shortly after this occurrence he paid me a visit, and two sergeants his vocal sermons, (if age or other indispensable occasions hinder called to see him. I inquired how they happened to know an offinot a "Meribah," a chiding of his dealings. Grace can sarily severe, nothing which will not profit, nothing which him not,) teaching the clergy to preach, and the laity to live, cer of a different regiment: they replied, "Why, has he not told enable us to extract meat for the soul, from this eater of shall not work together for good, shall ever happen to according to the ancient canons. Object not that it is unfitting you? When he leaped across the trench we happened to be the our joy; yes, cause to come forth sweetness from this them that love God. This is evident from considering he should lie perdue, who is to walk the round, and that governseized our hands to learn our names, and when the action was over applied to the commander-in-chief for our promotion." My lord, this is a valuable proof of what religion does for a soldier. nent danger he is collected, has the free use of his judgment. with a heart capable of feeling for the lowest soldier under his command. But I must hasten to the closing scene. Years rolled on; the Gowkahs had rapidly conquered a very extensive tract of country in the mountains of Thibet, and at last had the temerites. If he meets them in the way, (yet he will make it his way rity to suppose they could with impunity possess themselves of detached portions of the British territory. In the war which He is very careful on whom he layeth hands in ordination, lest ensued, the troops had for the first time to leave the burning mountains. I received a letter from my friend, describing the Jew and a turbulent man, a priest,) wish, he had then rather amazing difficulties they had to surmount. Contending with a laid his hands on the briars, than such a man's head. For the | bold and active enemy under numerous disadvantages, he had still sufficiency of scholarship he goeth by his own eye; but for their around him a little band of Christ's flock; but their physical honest life, he is guided by other men's hands; which would not powers were greatly exhausted, and he feared their spiritual state so oft deceive him, were testimonials a matter of less courtesy was declining. For himself, his desire was to depart and be with and more conscience. For whosoever subscribes them enters Christ. A few days after this, a grand attack upon the strongest into bond to God, and the church, under a heavy forfeiture, to post of the enemy was determined upon, and Showers was selected avouch the honesty of the party commended; and as Judah for to command one of the columns. He carefully reconnoitred the Benjamin, become "sureties for the young man unto his father." mountain tract, and, writing to the officer commanding the ad-Nor let them think to avoid the bond, and make it but a blank joining column, he expressed his determination to push forward, with that cause, so far forth as we know, or words to that effect; and not to retreat, whatever opposition he might encounter. The troops anxiously awaited the appointed signal; and thoughts He meddleth as little as may be with temporal matters; having would arise that ere the sun was set the mountain would entomb little skill in them and less will to them. Not that he is unworthy many a gallant soldier now eagerly desiring the fight. On such occasions, of what unspeakable importance it is to have been conversant with the Bible, and to have been taught by the Spirit of in temporal business, and go but untowardly about them. Where- God to look up to Him in whose hands are the issues of life! fore our Bishop "meddleth little in civil affairs, being out of his The signal was heard—the column advanced. It was soon found of the fall upon time, to be left the sport of what may to hide the sorrow from his eyes. Yes, it falls wofully profession and element." Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he that the path was so steep and narrow that two men could not counts earthly employments avocations; except in such cases as walk abreast. The bold mountaineers skilfully availed themselves lie (if I may so say) in the marches of divinity, and have con- of their local advantages a murderous fire soon brought to the nexion with his calling; or else when temporal matters meddle with ground the Jeading section, and every British officer attached to father in Christ, is the balm for every wound, the cordial him, so that he must rid them out of his way. Yet he rather addit. The advance was checked-my gallant friend cheered the men, and sprang forward to lead them to victory. The Gowkah ehieftain, who was watching this decisive moment, saw that he care upon him": Complete acquescence in his wisdom rence of spiritual and temporal power in them support one another, had to contend with no mean foe, and rushed down the mountain was no uncommon sight, but is seldom known in modern warfare-He improves his power with the prince for the Church's good in two commanders engaged in single combat in the presence of their

> My lord, I have related this for the benefit of young soldiers, who may learn that genuine religion is perfectly compatible with the zealous and faithful discharge of their professional duties.

> served, and who had died that he might live. His conduct made

A SPECIMEN OF WELSH PREACHING.

At a meeting of Ministers of Bristol in England, the Rev. Mr. - invited several of the brethren to sup with him; among them was a Minister officiating at a Welsh meeting house in that jah lived poorly and privately; and more wisdom is requisite to macity. He was an entire stranger to all the company-silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject on which they were discoursing, was the different strains of preaching. When several had given their opinion and mentioned some individuals as great preachers and such as were models as to style of composition &c., Mr. - turned to the Welsh stranger and solicited his opinion. He said, "he felt it a privilege to be silent, when such men were discoursing, but he felt it his duty to comply with this request; but said he, if I must give my opinion, I should say that you had no good preachers in England;" "no?" said Mr. , "no," said he, "that is, I mean no such preachers as we have in the Principality." "I know," said Mr. "you are famous for jumping in Wales; but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their character." "Indeed," said the Welshman, "you would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching." "Why," said Mr. ----, "do you not think I could make them jump, if I were to preach to them?" "You make them jump! a Welshman would set fire to the world, while you were lighting the match!" The whole company became very much interested at this turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them a specimen of their style and manner of preaching in the Principality. "Specimen" said he, "I cannot give you; if John Elias were here, he could give you a specimen indeed; oh, John Elias is a great preacher." "Well," said the company, "give us something that you have heard from him." "Oh, no," said he, "I must do justice to it, -besides, do you understand the Welsh language?" they said no,-not so as to follow a discourse.—"Then" said he, "it is impossible for you to understand, if I were to give you a specimen." "But," said they, "cannot you put it into English?" "Oh," said he, "your poor meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welshman can conceive; I cannot give you a specimen in English without spoiling it." The interest of the company was now increased, and nothing would do but a specimen, while they promised to make every allowance for the language. "Well," said the Welshman, "if you must have a piece, I must try, but don't know what to give you-I do not recollect a piece of John Elias, he is our best preacher, I cannot think a little-well, I recollect one of Christmas Evans's. Christmas Evans is a good preacher, and I heard him a little time ago at our association of Ministers: he was preaching on the depravity of man by sin, of his recovery by the cross of Christ. I should represent it some-

'Suppose a large grave-yard surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is only entered by a large iron gate, which is fast bolted, and within these walls are a thousand and tens of thousands of human beings of all ages and of all classes, by one epidemic disease bending to the grave; the grave yawns to swallow them, and they must all die. There is no balm to relieve them, no physician! there they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner: all, all have sinned, and the soul that sinneth, it must die.- While man was in this deplorable state, Mercy, the darling attribute of the Deity, came down and stood at the gateenter, I would bind up their wounds,-I would relieve their sor- man says upon the heartless neglect which, no less than rows-I would save their souls. While mercy stood weeping at the great body of the Empire, Canada experienced at the gate, an embassy of Angels commissioned from the Court of the hands of her Majesty's Ministers :-Heaven to some other world, passed over, paused at the sight and Heaven forgave the pause. Seeing Mercy standing there, they oried, -Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter; can you look upon this scene and not pity, can you pity and not deliver? Mercy replied, I can see, and in her tears added, I can pity; but I cannot relieve. Why cannot you enter? Oh, said Mercy, Justice has barred the gate against me and I cannot, I must not unbar it. At this moment Justice himself appeared as it were to watch the gate; the Angels enquired of him, Why will you not let Mercy in? Justice replied, my law is broken, and it must be honoured-die they or Justice must. At this there appeared a form from amongst the Angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who addressing himself to Justice, said, what are thy demands? Justice replied, my terms are stern and rigid; I must have sickness for their health, I must have ignominy for their honour, I must have death for life; -without shedding of blood there is no remission. Justice, said the Son of God, I accept the terms; on me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter. When, said Justice, will you perform this promise? Jesus replied-four thousand years hence on the Hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person. The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the Angels of God; Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching Salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the Patriarchs; by them to the Kings of Israel and to the Prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then at the appointed time Justice appeared on the Hill of Calvary, and Marcy presented to him the important deed. Where, said Justice, is the Son of God? Mercy anewered, behold him at the bottom of the Hill, bearing his own cross. Then she departed and stood aloof. At the hour of trial, Jesus ascended the Hill, while in his train followed his weeping Church; Justice immediately presented him the deed, saying, this is the day on which this bond is to be executed. When he received it, did he tear it in pieces and give it to the winds of Heaven? No, he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming. "it is finished." Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice; holy fire descended, it swallowed his humanity, but when it touched his Deity, it expired-and there was darkness over the whole heavens; but glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good will

Then said the Welshman, this is but a specimen of Christmas Evans.

THE CHEURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1839.

The late arrivals from England, in bringing us intelligence of the close of the recent Session of the Imperial Parliament, have furnished us at the same time with a masterly speech of that ornament of the Conservative cause, Lord Lyndhurst, -who, in recapitulating the acts of the Session which had just been terminated, points out how far her Majesty's Ministers are entitled to the confidence of the country! The speech of the noble Lord was followed, in a tone of decided approval, by one from Lord Brougham; who, in deprecating the inefficiency of those who wield the destinies of the Empire, speaks rather as the political ally of the persons whom he condemns than as a champion of the principles which Conservatives maintain. Incongruous, however, as may be the political doctrines of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, both agree in declaring to the country the utter incapacity of the Ministers of the Crown for the office which they persist in retaining,-an office which staring and incontrovertible facts declare their incompetency to fill, while the voice of the empire responds to the justice of the accusation. England groans under the accumulated disasters which their mismanagement has provoked; and her Colonies, far and near, are left to mourn with almost a hopeless sorrow, the infatuated policy beneath which their energies are allowed to droop and

On the mad tampering with incendiary Chartists-on the reckless concessions to the worst enemies of Ireland -on the vacillating policy in respect to Canada-on the despotism beneath which Jamaica is made to writhe, -on the distrust at home and the dishonour abroad of which every subject of the Crown is the pained spectator, Lord Lyndhurst descanted with an eloquence and an energy of the American Union, that the separation of the civil and which produced from Viscount Melbourne a very piteous protest against the inconvenience of thus winding up the Session with a detail of the business that had been transacted! That detail to the Premier was a humiliating one; but it may be instructive to British subjects to receive it in the summary terms of Lord Lyndhurst :-

"I find, my lords, by a paper that has been laid upon your lordships' table, that as soon as this question was put to ministers, they abandoned with breathless haste measure after measure. A bill was introduced for the registration of voters in England. What became of it? It was abandoned. A similar bill was introduced for the registration of voters in Scotland. What became of it? it was abandoned. The Fictitious Votes Bill (Scotland) -a bill of at importance to that country? Abandoned. The Preparation of Writs (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Registration of Leases (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Heritable Securities (Scotland)? Abandoned. The District Sessions Bill? Abandoned. The District Prisons Bill? Abandoned. The Town Councils Bill? The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill? Abandoned. The Factories' Regulation Bill-a bill frequently discussed in both houses of parliament, and of vast importa the interests of humanity? Abandoned. The Collection of Rates Bill, the County Courts Bill, the Embankments in Ireland Bill, and many other bills of different descriptions? All, all were abandoned (hear, hear), because ministers found it impossible, from pot being possessed of either energy, vigour, character, capacity, or the confidence of the House of Commons, to carry them through parliament during the present session."

But a graver neglect of duty than any comprised in the preceding array of unfinished legislation, is adduced in the weak and dilatory efforts that were put forth for the suppression of the Chartist insurrections. It is true that these disturbers of the public peace learned their first lessons of disorder from certain of her Majesty's Ministers themselves; and of this Lord Lyndhurst does not forget to remind them :-

"For the tumults and disturbances which have taken place in the northern parts of this island, I consider the ministers as deeply responsible. They first roused the people. They first sent forth the watchword—"Agitate, agitate, agitate!" and they are responsible for the consequences which followed. Agitation was convenient to place them in power, and up to a certain point it was necessary to maintain them in power. They wished that the flood might go thus far and no farther—that at this point the proud should be staved. But in cases of this kind it is found much easier to let loose the tempest than afterwards to enchain o This has always been the result of such a course of ac-Ambitious men make use of multitudes for their own ambitions purposes, and for the attainment of their own personal ob-They ride into power on the shoulders of the people; and it then becomes inconvenient that that tumult and violence to which they owe their own elevation should continue. They then feel it to be necessary to coerce and restrain agitation, and their deluded followers discover, for the first time, that they are the dupes and victims of those who, on former occasions, had eulogised and encouraged their proceedings. The history of the present government is of this description. We all remember the period when the noble Lord at the head of the Home Department received an address from 150,000 persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. With affected humility—for "lowliness is young Ambition's ladder,"—the noble lord received that address—"he was utterly undeserving of the great honour conferred on him"—"he was deeply grateful for it," and then it was that the noble lord drew a parallel between the proceedings of that meeting and the proceedings of the House of Lords, designating the one as the voice of reason, and the other as the whisper of faction. (Hear, hear.) Are you surprised at what has followed? Are you astonished at the result? It is only the natural conscquence, and I should have been surprised if it had been otherwise."

But to come to a subject of nearer, though scarcely of prayer.

looked at the scene and wept over it, exclaiming, Oh that I might | greater interest,-let us hear what this eloquent noble-

"Now as to the measures called for by the state of Canada.-We all felt that nothing could be more pressing and more urgent than the necessity for taking that most important matter into consideration early in the session. Noble lords hastened up to this house from all parts of the country and the continent for the purpose of being present at the earliest moment during the discussion of this important question. But nothing was done. A few per sonal discussions took place, and the matter ended. At last, how ever, at an advanced period of the session, we were told that the plan for settling the Canadas was matured—the plan came forth.

A constitution was to be provided for the two provinces, which were to be united into one; the plan was to come into effect at the expiration of three years—in 1842. The temporary government was to be continued till that time, and then it became, as a matwas to be continued in that the extension of the temporary go vernment, that some further powers should be given to the Go vernor, in order to provide for local improvement. Thus the matter rested, and continued for some time in suspense. Intimation however, was given that there would be an opposition to the mea sure proposed by ministers. It was found it would be a vigorous The measure as to the constitution was abando We were told it was abandoned in consequence of information that had been suddenly received from Canada. What that information was has never been communicated to your lordships or the other house of parliament; and any body that will take the pains to trace the proceedings in Canada for the last six months will find that nothing had occured at that period to alter the state of things with reference to that country as far as related to this measure.— With the bill fell also the other part of the scheme, which was to With the bill fell also the other part of the scheme, which was to continue the temporary government for a period of three years.—
But then it was necessary that something should be done—that at least there should be an appearance of legislating for Canada. Therefore it was that that fragment of a measure which passed the other house of parliament, was submitted to your consideration; but so little importance did her Majesty's ministers attach to it, that even the noble lord who had the conduct of the measure was utterly unacquainted with its provisions, and could not explain them to your lordships. It must be desirable, if the temporary government of Canada should be prolonged for three years, to give extended powers to the Governor for the purpose of preventing improvements from being at a stand still; but, as the bill is now framed, legislation will not take place until the next spring, when it will be in mbent on your lordships to legislate again on Canada, because in the course of the next year the powers of the Governor under the former bill expire. The bill was altogether idle and unnecessary It was introduced merely for the purpose of making a show of le at was introduced merely for the purpose of making a show of legislation. (Hear, hear.) So much, my lords, for the redemption of their pledge—so much for the conduct of her Majesty's government on this important, grave, socious subject—the settlement of the affairs of Canada."

England is a great, a proud, a glorious country; and it may be designed by a righteous God as a merciful rebuke and chastening for her indifferent appreciation of her pre-eminent advantages, that she is subjected to the rule of those who seem so reckless of her honour and careless of her interests. And if the heart of the Empire has felt the paralyzing effect of this misrule, it is no wonder that the extremities-her Colonial appendages -languish under its blighting influence. It may be that the appointment of a new Governor General for Lower Canada, is intended to be viewed as an earnest of that concern for our Colonial interests of which the proceedings of Ministers in Parliament afford so dubious an evidence; but loyalists will receive this boon with caution and distrust, when for the veteran soldier whom they love and confide in, there is substituted an individual whose unfitness for this high office the whole Conservative Press of England is unanimous in deploring. This would be reason enough for inducing us to receive with distrust the boon which Her Majesty's Ministers may suppose they are conferring in this change of Governors; but our alarm is increased when we peruse the following appeal from a body who thoroughly understand all the merits of the subject in which they have so honestly but unsuccessfully interposed the weight of their influence:-

11, Leadenhall-street, August 22, 1839. My Lord,—I am instructed by the Committee of the North American Colonial Association to address your lordship on a subject which they deem of paramount importance, not only to their own interests, which are dependent on the prosperity of the Bri-tish colonies in North America, but also to the colonies themselves and to the empire at large.

The attention of the committee has been attracted by rumour

that have been generally circulated of the intended retirement of Sir J. Colborne from the government of Canada, and of the apintment of his successor.

Sir John Colborne possesses so entirely the confidence of the

untry, as well as with the sate of feeling in the border states military authority in those colonies at the present juncture would probably be attended with most disastrous consequences.

ction of the North American colonies with the Crown of Great Britain may easily be attained by judicious management, but that it may be irretrievably endangered by the appointment of a Governor General who should not possess the confidence of the colonists at this period, when their minds are unsettled by recent occurrences; and having been informed that the appointment of the Right Hon C. Poulett Thomson to that office ha been contemplated, the committee feel it to be a solemn duty de-volving on them to place before your lordship their deliberate conriction that his known opinions on subjects involving the interests of the colonists would necessarily deprive him of their confidence, without which it would be impossible for him to administer the government of the colonies with advantage or safety.

The committee are anxious to disclaim any intention of infringing on the prerogative of the Crown by venturing to make reference to any anticipated appointment, so entirely with that pregative, and they are equally anxious to disclaim any intention personal disrespect towards the right hon. gentleman to whon allusion has been made; and they most respectfully trust that any impropriety of which they may be considered guilty in those respects, will be pardoned by your lordship in consideration of the rtant interests at stake.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's most obe-RUSSELL ELLICE, Chairman.

Downing-street, August 24, 1839. Sir,-I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 22d inst. I am sorry that the opinions which you have been instructed to state, are entertained by a body of so much weight and influence the North American Colonial Association; at the same time, being entertained, I feel that they could not have been more properly expressed, and

I remain, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, Ruseell Ellice, Esq.,

We shall admire the diplomatic coolness, rather than the satisfactoriness of the reply of Lord Melbourne; yet in the impression which all these testimonies conspire to awaken, that the excellent and esteemed Sir John Colborne is to be superseded by one apparently so little qualified to be his successor, we would fain be charitable in our judgment, and lean to the side of indulgence in our anticipations. Mr. Poulett Thompson has the advantage at least of habits of business, and will, we believe, be found amiable and accessible. His creed of liberality may experience some beneficial change in this cis-atlantic atmosphere, where the tree of democracy is no stunted sapling, but a production of rank and luxuriant growth,threatening, if not unchecked, to throw its upas-shadow over the best and holiest institutions which our fathers have left us. We will, therefore, hope for the best; and while the voices of the wise and good in our mother land bid us to be vigilant and cautious, we shall wait in hope and judge with charity.

We participate very sincerely in the regret which must few who were present subscribed on the spot the sum of to make any formal denial of those assertions; but this

From the tenor of the Resolutions, we are naturally | Constitution which, in the fulness of their concern for the finish and workmanship such as to meet the approbation of confirmed in the belief, so current from the commencement, that the destruction of the Chippawa Church was the work of an incendiary, and connected with the same diabolical spirit which, about a year ago, led to the murder of the lamented Captain Ussher. Sad earnest this of the change we should experience under the dynasty which rebels and sympathizers seek to force upon us,when the first acts of its reckless advocates is the assassination of virtuous members of society and the destruction of the sanctuaries of religion! Sad specimen this of the liberty and blessings we should enjoy, were success to crown the dark designs of these who desire to emancipate us from the thraldom of the British Constitution! The philanthropist and the religious man will be startled at this novel mode of propagating the principles of freedom, and introducing quiet and content amongst what are deemed an aggrieved people; and certain it is that we, who are the pained spectators of these atrocities, and sharers in the alarm and anxiety which they necessarily create, only look with a deeper regard and more intense affection to those institutions which are sought to be wrested from us, and under which we have so long lived happily, prosperously, and contented.

That such deeds, however, of infidel atrocity-making every allowance for the desperate wickedness of those who contrive and execute them-can be perpetrated to any great extent, we utterly disbelieve. The very wickedness of such attempts very frequently effects their overthrow: suspicion amongst these confederates in crime, is a natural consequence of their abandonment of every honest and holy principle; and the very desire of gain or revenge which prompts to the execution of those nefarious deeds, will often urge to their disclosure. Besides, there is over us always the watchful eye of a kind and protecting Providence, which slumbers not in those dark and still hours when we are reposing; and much as we may deserve the chastisements of a righteous and offended God, we will confide in his interposition to frusshield at least the prayerful and the penitent from their gilant and watchful, and employing all the means which prudence dictates for our safety, we shall never confide n vain in the merciful protection of that Guardian Parent by whom not even the little sparrow falls unseen to with so much assiduity and so much acceptance. the ground, and whose care over us is so minute that 'even the hairs of our head are all numbered."

Lamentable as it is that the churches belonging to our communion should be sngled out as the first objects of the republican sympathizer's hatred, there is a gratification mixed up with the melancholy fact,-that the Churches of the Establishment are regarded by these marauders as nurseries of loyalty, and that in them the duty is assiduously inculcated to "obey them which have the rule over us," and the rebuke never withheld from

We trust that the inhabitants of Chippawa will not be disappointed in the expectation which they so reasonably entertain of assistance from other quarters. The peculiar character of this clamity,—in which we discern an assault upon the princples to which as Churchmen and loyalists we all adhere -calls for a general expression of our fraternal sympathy; and little inconvenience we believe would be felt by ther congregations of Churchmen throughout the Province, in furnishing to their brethren at Chippawa the mean which, conjoined with their own spirited exertions, wil soon restore to them a better church than they have lost. We would press, at the same time, upon all congregations the propriety of insuring their sacred edifces against fire, -not simply as a protection against the acts of the incendiary, but as a prudent caution againt those ordinary casualties which the utmost exercise of vatchfulness and care cannot always prevent. And we shall be pardoned, we hope, for suggesting to our Chippawa friends the expediency, if possible, of re-construcing their new church of a more durable and less combistible material than wood: indeed, we should hopethat, wherever it is practicable, people of the Canadas, and is so well versed in their affairs, that his loss at the present crisis would be deeply to be deplored.

But should that be inevitable, the committee crave your lord-libit that solidity and massiveness which so well comship's permission to express their opinion, founded on an intimate ports with the spiritud building whose "foundation is oon the holy hills," and against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail."-

At a Meeting of the Parshioners and Pew-holders of the Church at Chippawa, lately destryed by fire, held on Monday the 23d day of September, 1839,

Samuel Street, Esq., having been requested to take the Chair, and James Cummings, Eq., to act as Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted:-

1. That this meeting, laving carefully examined into the causes of the destruction of said Church by fire, and having thoroughly nvestigated the proofs afforded them by several affidavits, and ing them with other concurring testimony which has come their knowledge of its having been threatened some months beore, is decidedly of opinior that it has been the foul and malicious act of one or more incendiaries from the American frontier, on the night of Thursday the 12th day of September, instant, or morn-

nity, they are no less sanguine in their hope of again seeing another Church built over the askes of the former, and being again enabled to assemble in the courts of the Lord's house, on the same hallowed spot, where they so long and so happily enjoyed the blessings of Public Worship, and would still have continued to enjoy

sings of Fuolic Worship, graceful outrage,

III. That in order to effect this most desirable object, and to raise the funds which will be required for so expensive an undertaking, it will be necessary to open a general subscription, and to appeal to the liberality of their Christian Brethren in every part of the Province, to whom it is trusted the appeal will not be made in vain, but that all will be both ready and willing to con ribute to their assistance, not knowing how soon they may themselves need the aid which they are now earnestly called upon to render.

IV. A letter being read from Gilbert McMicking, Esq., M.P.P.,

iberally offering to relinquish a debt still due him on account the old church, and offering assistance to rebuild a new one, the the old church, and other work with a best of the meeting were unanimously voted to him for his generous offer, and also to William Hepburne, Esq P M, for kindly offering his store house free of any charge for the purpose of per-forming Divine Service in, as well as to Mr John J. Howard, ffering his store house free of any charge for the Architect, &c, &c Toronto, for gratuitously offering to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of a new church, and that those gentlemen to whom it relates.

V. That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Right Rev the Bishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev the Bishop of Upper Canada, now in England, with a request that they will each their influence and endeavours in forwarding the views of this handsome sum of £600.—Leeds Intelligencer.

VI. That John Kirkpatrick, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, and that a subscription be forthwith opened and circulated for the purpose of rebuilding the Church.

VII That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Editor of the Church newspaper, through whose recommendation much may be expected, from his well known zeal in support of the Establishment,—and that this meeting doubts not, that Editors of other papers will also have pleasure in giving publicity to the

(Signed) SAMUEL STREET, JAMES CUMMINGS,

We have seen it occasionally observed by those who be so generally felt at the destruction of the Church at advocate a closer adaptation of our civil polity to the Chippawa; but we rejoice to observe, from the Resolu- theory of democracy, that the Province of New Brunstions which are given below, how little the zeal of the wick possesses in its Constitution that healing ingredient congregation has been damped by this heavy calamity. of "Responsibility" which, it is asserted, is denied to We understand that the meeting, though not very nume- our own. As we have not been furnished with any defirous, was a unanimous one; and that the comparatively nite statement of the facts of the case, it is unnecessary have adhered to some of those elements of the British power to the size of the Church. The tones are very fine; and on them. In these the Marquis of Normanby must

the liberty of the subject, some of our own legislators have thought it proper to denounce and discard. The proceedings of the House of Assembly of that Province, which will be found under our head of Civil Intelligence to-day, shew that they adhere to the spirit of the British Constitution and to the practice of the Imperial Legislature, in commencing their public deliberations with a supplication for the blessing of Heaven, and that this is a duty not to be refused because the Chaplain, according to usage immemorial, is a clergyman of the Church of Eng-

We have also to remark that King's College at Fredericton,-the charter for which was given simultaneously with that for King's College in Upper Canada, the one being an exact transcript of the other, -has for several years been in successful operation, while political and religious jealousies have hitherto debarred us from the same boon in Upper Canada. That which the loval and enlightened inhabitants of New Brunswick accepted with gratitude, was here regarded with coldness and suspicion; and while the youth of that country were receiving the benefits of a liberal education, ours have been excluded from the advantage through sectarian jealousy and political intrigue. Any distinction, real or imagined, which that charter was supposed to concede to the Established Church of the Empire, must be erased from its pages; and the electioneering demagogue discovered a convenient theme for the perpetuation of his selfish and disorganizing plans, in railing, with loud and unmeaning cry, against the exclusiveness and illiberality of the contemplated University of Upper Canada!

Neither the College at Fredericton nor the chaplain of the House of Assembly have damped, as it would appear, the fervent loyalty of the people of New Brunswick; and if facts can testify that attachment to the Church of England is deeply grafted and widely diffused in that Province, there are facts as strong to prove that in devotion to the throne it stands not second to any portion of Her trate the plots of the incendiary and the assassin, and to Majesty's dominions. Long may the Altar and the Throne be dear to the people of New Brunswick; and blood-thirsty machinations. While we are ourselves vi- we know we shall be seconding the prayers of a large portion at least of its population, in wishing an early and extensive addition to the number of those faithful ministers of the Established Church who labour amongst them

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the death of the Incumbent of St. Nicholas, Hereford, the whole of the parishioners petitioned the Lord Chancellor, who is the patron of the living, that he would be pleased to confer it on the Rev J. Hanbury, whose indefatigable zeal for the spiritual welfare of those under him had endeared him to the petitioners .-Mr. Hanbury was absent when this gratifying mark of their esteem was shown; and he had the unexpected pleasure of receiving such as "speak evil of dignities," and are "given to the next presentation to the living from Lord Cottenham,-Here-

The Bishop of Winchester is paying an official visit to the Channel Islands; his Lordship arrived at Guernsey on the 14th. -Sherborne Journal.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter, in his progress through the south of Devon, consecrated the beautiful new church, lately erected at Bickleigh by Sir R. Lopez, Bart.; upon which occasion, there was a numerous attendance of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, as well as of the yeomanry and other inhabitants of the parish, who observed the day as a general holiday. The church is much larger and handsomer than the old one, and consists of three aisles with arches and pillars of finely cut granite. At the eastern end is a window of stained glass, in the centre of which are the royal-arms, encircled by the motto of the Order of the Garter, and beneath are the words Victoria Regina. On the right are the arms of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; on the left those of the patron, and on the lower part is the inscription " Rebuilt by Sir R. Lopez Bart., 1838." At the extremity of the northern aisle is a beauti ful monument to the memory of the late Sir M Lopez; and the monument of the celebrated Stanning, the principal object of curiosity in the old church, has been re-erected. The pulpit and altar-piece are of Bath stone, beautifully carved

Dr. Hook .- On Wednesday last a splendid folio Polyglott o meet weekly in the school-room attached to St. John's Church The following was the inscription :- " To the Rev. W. F. Hook D. D., their respected and beloved pastor, this Bible is most gratefully and most dutifully presented by a small part of his affectionate flock." It is pleasing to have so soon to record another of these kindly proofs of the reciprocal interest of the spiritual pastors and their flock in this vast parish. Surely, if it is a great thing that the minister should be enshrined in the hearts of his people, both as an evidence of what has been done, and as a sign, and in some sort an instrument of what will be done, with God's blessing, we may congratulate ourselves on the happy retrospect and on the cheering prospect .- Leeds Intelligencer.

RAWMARSH CHURCH .- On Thursday week, Rawmarsh Church, which has been rebuilt on a greatly enlarged scale, was opened for Divine Worship. The Rev J. James, the Rector, read prayers, II. That deeply as they deplore this grievous calamity, and the atrocious manner by which it has been brought upon the commurev. gentleman took occasion to culogise the form and cerem observed by the Church, and quoted several authorities to prove the necessity of continuing the same. He also argued at some length on the propriety of baving a prescribed form of prayer, which, he observed, could be corrected, and justified by Scripture, when committed to paper, and that could not be done in extemporaneous prayer, where improper expression and indecent familiarity were often used. The popularity of the preacher drew together a numerous and highly respectable congregation from all parts of the neighbourhood. The discourse was listened to with great attention, and such was the impression produced, that many were known to contribute that day towards the building, who had previously been opposed to its erection. One gentleman gave £50 in this manner. After the service, the first stone of an infant school was laid by Miss James, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Bagshawe, of Banner Cross .-In the afternoon all the children of the parish, who chose to attend. without regard to the religious opinions that some of their parents professed, were invited to an entertainment handsomely and liberthe Secretary be requested to communicate the same to each of ally provided by their worthy rector. On Sunday, sermons were preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett and the Rev. H. Jennings, late Curate at the parish. Large and devout congregations attended these services. The collections and donations consequent on the opening of the Church amount, we are informed, to the whose only relief is that last change which shall consign of

THE WHIGS AND THE CHURCH .- Her Majesty's government have refused to sanction the vote of the common council of this town, in regard to the grant of a piece of ground, on reduced terms, for building a church in St. Andrew's parish. The reason assigned is the debt of the corporation, which will not warrant such an exercise of liberality in behalf of the Church. But we are happy to understand that Mr. P. Ellison, of this town, and his family, have very munificently presented an eligible site near Ellison-place for the above object; and the church, which is much needed, will be forthwith commenced, with the sanction and support of the bishop, the parochial clergy, and a great majority of the parishioners. - Newcastle Journal.

From the Bytown Gazette.

ren, Organ Builder, from Montreal, with a splendid instrument tled state, will be able to bring to the administration of the English Church. Since that time are the state of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the state, will be able to bring the state of the state, will be able to bring the state of t for the English Church. Since that time, we have had an opportunity of hearing it, and believe we express the sentiments of all who were present, in saving that it reflects the billion of the questions bearing on that important part of the who were present, in saying that it reflects the highest credit on Mr. W's talents as an interment makes. The saying that it reflects the highest credit on the discussions which have taken place in the empire, of the discussions which have taken place in the empire. £332 towards the rebuilding of their destroyed house of much we know, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick Mr. W's talents as an instrument maker. It is well adapted in Cabinet on them, and also of the views of the government.

some good judges who have examined it.

It is but fair to add, that through the liberal attention of Mr. Weir, the Agent for the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, the Organ, although a bulky article, and liable, of course, to a heavy charge, has been brought from Montreal to this place free of expense for transport.

A VERY SPLENDID DONATION .- On Friday last, when Christ Church, of this town, was open for the trial of the new Organ just erected in it, the congregation were highly gratified on observing an elegant Service of Communion Plate and Christening Vase, displayed on the Altar Table.

It appeared by a letter read at the time, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, these were a gift presented to the Church, by Major Bolton, Royal Engineers, and his Lady. The whole consists of an elegant Flaggon, a handsome cup with two Salvers, and a Christening Vase,all of solid silver; and when we add that it is made by Savory and Co., of Cornhill, London, it is surely unnecessary to remark, that the taste displayed in the work manship will bear comparison with any thing of the kind from those celebrated manufacturers. The Communion Service bears the following inscription :-

Presented to Christ Church, Bytown, by Major Bolton, Royal Engineers, 1839. On the Christening Vase is inscribed :-Presented to Christ Church, Bytown, by Mrs. Bolton

Civil Antelligence.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS. From the London Times.

There is something that shocks humanity in the painful efforts even of a reptile, to retain its vitality and renew its forces when it has been sorely maimed. The writhings, the shootings, the struggles to throw out fresh animal matter, terminating in exhaustion and speedy death, form a spectacle too hideous to be gazed on with complacency even by those who know the creature's noxious nature, and are bound to wish its extinction. And such are the feelings with which the public regard the present movements of the ministry to recover and repair their shattered body, indebted as it is to the fostering warmth of Royalty for its only remnant of miserable There are several interchanges announced—removals

of underlings from offices they are not fit for, to others

for which they are naturally no fitter, and from lack of

experience are even less fit still; and we hear of two new

absorptions, in the persons of Messrs. Wyse and Sheil; and two evacuations, in the instances of Mr. Rice and Mr. P. Thomson. Mr. Wyse, in taking up a position at the Board of Treasury, will probably neither strengthen nor weaken that department; nor will his promotion place one inch nearer to his reach that amount of public money which he demands for Popish and semi-infidel education; while Mr. Sheil, by becoming Vice President of the Board of Trade, will deprive himself of the 'vantage-ground from which he was wont, as a non-official friend of the government, to fire off his quarterly paterero. To be sure, he will get a quarterly salary instead, and so be better off than before as to shot in his locker. Of Mr. Rice's promotion we have spoken elsewhere. But Mr. Thomson-what becomes of him? We have no disposition to say any thing personally uncivil of this gentleman; but we do, as a part of the tax-paying people of England, as contributors to the outlay expended, and to be expended, upon her Majesty's North American colonies, very loudly and indignantly complain of what is understood to be his new destination. Suppose him, for the argument's sake, to possess the average ability of a Whig Cabinet Minister-his best friends will hardly place him higher, and we do not desire to put him lower -still we must ask, what, in the name of common sense and common decency, can have induced his colleagues to nominate him for the Governorship of the Canadas in supercession of Sir John Colborne? We will not inquire whether Mr. Thomson may possibly possess, among his Bible was presented to the Reverend the Vicar of Leeds, by a part faculties and acquirements, any qualifications, hitherto of the communicants of the parish, whom he has been accustomed undeveloped and latent, for the functions of colonial riceroyalty. Without the smallest disparagement of his capabilities for such service, which we neither affirm nor deny, being wholly unapprised of them by any past denonstration on his part, we ask by what infatuation, by what jealousy, by what jobbery have ministers been actuated to make him the successor of such a man as Sir John Colborne has proved himself to be? Are they so inveterately inimical to good government, that they not only eschew it in themselves, but abhor it in their lieutenants? Are they so envious as not to brook a merit which they want the virtue to emulate? Are they so conscience-striken as not to bear a light which they fear may make their own darkness more visible? Are they so dull as not to estimate that advantage of unity and promptitude which results from the conjunction, at a crisis like this, of military and civil abilities and means in the hands of the same ruler? Or have they, in steadfast pursuance of their wonted policy, resolved on replacing the brave, loyal, firm, and able man who now holds Canada in trust and safety for his Sovereign-not by some distinguished civil and military man, who might bear comparison with him, but by this Radical colleague of their own, in the hope that Mr. Hume and the glorious few with whom that patriot is concocting the relief of the colonies from the "baneful domination of the mother country," will lend a necessary aid at the opening of ano ther session to their time-serving ministry, on the condition that it earn such friendship by handing over the soil, with the gallant and much-enduring spirits it has bred, to a government which, under the auspices of the present Colonial Office, shall proceed at once to tear the lion out of the British flag, and sew in the whole hog in

From the Morning Herald.

New changes in the Cabinet, like the frequent turn ings of a feverish patient in bed, show how ill at ease the Whig administration is. It may drag on for some time longer its decrepit and despised existence, but its twist ings and turnings only exhibit the symptoms of a debility it to oblivion, unless its vices should give it a chance living in the execration of history.

The evening organ of the government of last night

"We are enabled on authority to state, in addition to the changes in the Cabinet which have recently taken place, that the Marquis of Normanby will leave the lonial Office for the Home Department, and that Lord John Russell retires from the Home Office, and will succeed the M

ceed the Marquis of Normanby as Colonial Secretary. These changes are curious in themselves, but the rearens given for the sons given for them, on authority, are still more curious "Those changes," says the Globe, "arise out of the selfevident necessity of having at the head of the Colonial Office a minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been during the minister who, and the minister during the minister who will be minis net during the period that Canada has been in its unset

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the ability he manifested in the administration of the July 22, 1830. Irish government will have prepared him for the duties duties of which he was necessarily deficient! How lucky, West Briton. also, that Lord John Russell should be found to be bet ter qualified for the business of an office of which he has no experience than for that of one over which he has presided for some years! The Globe's optimism on this matter is certainly worthy of Dr. Pangloss himself.

Poor Lord Glenelg! We wonder what solitary virtue it was in his character that made his company at last intolerable to his Whig colleagues, and procured him their treacherous assistance in "escaping" from the cares and salary of office. At all events, it is now admitted, upon authority, that Lord Normanby was appointed his successor at the Colonial Office because he had that eminent Whig qualification of being necessarily deficient for the performance of its duties. It must be for the very same reason that Mr. Poulett Thomson is sent out as Governor of Canada, in place of Sir John Colborne. If that chandler-shop statesman," as he has been truly called, does not consummate the work of mischief which the vain and shallow "despot in the strictest sense of the word" began, we shall be much mistaken.

After alluding to those important ministerial changes it may look like a bathos to state that Mr. R. Gordon, of the India Board, is appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. F. Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Splendid as the contemplated and actual changes are, they are but the "beginning of the end." The Whig Cabinet cannot be saved by the theatrical talents of Lord Normanby—nor by his fame as a fifth-rate novel writer nor by the recollection of his brilliant Irish eccentricities, for the display of which a new field is opened to him by translation to an office which superintends the administration of justice. Nor can the tragic pen or flashy periods of Mr. Sheil, or Mr. Wyse's educational scheme, or Mr. Macaulay's florid eloquence and Indian statesmanship, avert the doom of that bed-chamber Cabinet. It will be said of it, as Goldsmith said or sung of the village ale-house-

"Vain transitory splendours—could not all Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?"

But, unlike the village ale-house, it will be hallowed by no popular regret, nor will it leave behind it any pleasant recollections.

From the Standard.

The attempt to repair an unsound and unseaworthy vessel often ends in its total destruction: no sooner is one timber displaced than the decay it discloses renders other removals indispensable; and it is not until the ship is reduced to a mere skeleton of what she was, that the full extent of the disease is revealed. The beams that might have hung together a little longer fall to pieces the instant its supports, albeit as rotten as themselves, are removed; and the entire fabric is thus reduced to so deplorable a wreck as to defy renovation however skilfully attempted. Such appears to be the condition of the vessel of the state at the present moment.

The recent exertions of Lord Melbourne to repair his dilapidated Cabinet have but confirmed the general opinion of its crazy and unserviceable condition. Like an unpractised tinker, who, in mending one hole, contrives to make two, his lordship's several changes have

only involved the necessity for more. In addition to the movements in the Cabinet which we have already recorded, the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell are to change places; Lord Normanby, not having become sufficiently an fuit in his capacity of Colonial Secretary to admit of his being entrusted with the direction of the affairs of Canada (which, if Mr. Ponlett Thomson's appointment take effect, will give rance and incapacity have not usually been considered by Lord Melbourne as disqualifications for office, we very much doubt if this be the whole truth. Lord Howick has tendered his resignation as Secretary at War. The following cause is assigned for his lordship's retire-

"We have heard, but without being able to ascertain its truth—although from his lordship's speech in the House of Commons on the ballot question we think it probable—that non-concurrence with the Cabinet in a more liberal policy than is consistent with his opinions, has determined him to retire."

THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO PARLIAMENT. The usual regal procession of Tuesday was painfully characteristic of the unpopularity of the ministry, an unpopularity which in this country must almost of necessity attach itself, in a alegative form, to the person of the monarch. The weather was on Bussorah or Bagdad. annually fine, and the whole line of procession was well attended. Considerable numbers of persons assembled at the Palace, the procession of this character, of so silent, not to say sad, an asmodic cholera, after an illness of only five hours. pect, has not been seen in England for many years past. Upon England were wont to greet their Sovereign. With the exception of three or four faint cheers from a number of persons who kept taken up to bring them hither.—Bombay Courier, June 29. pace with her Majesty's carriage, the procession may be said to be passed in solemn silence, from its egress from the Palace to to the Horse Guards. Yet this comparative silence was accompanied with the greatest personal respect towards her Majesty; not a solitary offensive gesture or observation was indulged in, and throughout the whole line of procession the spectators uncovered mediately her Majesty's carriage came abreast of them Upon her Majesty's carriage came abrease in Majesty's return she was again slightly cheered for a moment in parliament-street. The appearance of her Majesty on her eturn was thought to be indicative of fatigue and solicitude. Morning Herald.

The Commons sat, during the session just expired, 133 days, as Lord the Lords, 111 days.

HAMPTON.—On Sunday last the Queen Dowager and suite the i. On Sunday last the Queen, when a sermon, for benefit of the Humane Society, was preached by the Rev. Aging the Curate of Edenbridge, and a liberal collection made, as is the case in every instance in which her Majesty is graciously pleased to express her intention of being patroness. Mr. Peel is a candidate for ate for the mastership of the free grammar school here. The Slade, the afternoon office will be contested with him by Mr. Slade, the afternoon lecture.

Manday is fixed for the tarer at Hampton, in the next week. Monday is fixed for the government, had made a seizure of opium. dination of the candidates, and Tuesday for the election.

annual dinner, established by King William IV. when Duke We have the pleasure to announce that among the numerous at the Wellington nguished visitors who intend to be present at the Wellington

dge

Andhurst, Guildford, Songes,

Brecknock, Marsham, &c. &c.—Kentish Observer, Lancers has become vacant. General Need the Colonemy of the Virier."

necessarily deficient, although of his zeal, intelligence, aged officer succeeded the late general, the Earl of Rosslyn, and application to business there can be no doubt, while the colonelcy. His commission as lieutenant general bore date

THE LATE SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN .- The baronetage of this of the important office on which he now enters." For- ancient family becomes extinct by the death of Sir John; but tunate coincidence this! How lucky that Lord Norman- the large entailed estates descend to his nephew, the Rev. J Molesby had been placed in an office for the performance of the worth, together with the ancient family seat of Clowance.-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The news from Spain, which will be found in the letter of our relative to the cause of Don Carlos. Every day the enemy was gaining ground upon him, and in the opinion of the best informed, would speedily compel him to throw himself into the Amescoas, or upon the French frontier. His force was not so inconsiderable as to have precluded the defence of the lines carried by the Christinos-a circumstance which would corroborate the report that disunion prevailed in his council. The consequences of these movements could not, however, be foreseen, but that they will be disastrous for the cause of Don Carlos, seems most probable, unless indeed, according to custom, Espartero halt in the midst of his

The general impression at Paris was, that Don Carlos would be obliged to retire to France, or embark for England, and that the | the valley has been shoved forward .- Dutch Paper. civil war was nearly at an end.

The Paris Moniteur of Wednesday contains a paragraph, which appears to confirm the anticipations of our Paris correspondent as to the unwillingness of Mehemet Ali to restore the Turkish fleet on any other conditions than those he had previously dictated A letter from Alexandria of the 10th inst., in the Marseilles papers, says that Mehemet Ali has replied to the notification which has been made to him of the sentiments of the Five Powers by their Consuls, by a long note, insisting, above all things, on the hereditary possession of Syria.

The Augsburgh Gazette asserts that the greatest harmony prevails amongst the ambassadors of the Five Great Powers at Constantinople since the collective note presented by them. They had daily conferences with the Divan.

The Leipzic Gazette of the 25th has a letter from Vienna, in which it is asserted some alarming symptoms had manifested themselves in the illness of Prince Metternich, which has induced him to take the sacrament. Speculation was affoat as to the individual who should be appointed his successor, in the event of his death; and Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister at the British Court, seemed likely to be the one.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, Aug. 17:- "On Assumption Day, the beautiful Aiecha, who formed part of the harem of Achmet Bey at Constantina, was baptized by the Bishop of Algiers, and was named Marie."

THE EAST.

Bombay, July 4. The capture of Candahar by our troops, and the restoration of Schah Sooja-ool-Moolk under such extraordinary circumstances, had produced on the whole country a moral effect difficult to describe. One letter states "The moral effect of this undertaking s more powerful than I can describe. The most respectable of the Zemindars have publicly avowed that it was not expected we should have succeeded in crossing the Indus, and one man significantly added, that if there had been 'Jumaat,' or union among the Mussulmans, we must have been checked. The natives of this country differ from those of our provinces in mind and manner, as much as in form and feature. They are a fine, frank, independent race, speak their sentiments boldly, condemn most unsparingly every act of ours they disapprove of and think nothing of enforcing their argument by a slight slap on the shoulder"

On the whole they are glad to see us here, but they cannot or will not understand our character as simple allies. Our success had created a great sensation at Herat, where Lieut. Pottinger. had become all powerful, and was said to exercise unlimited con trol, both civil and military, over the whole resources of the state. A party under Major Todd, was about to leave Candahar, at last advices, for Herat, in charge of the guns destined for Schah Kamran, and accompanied by several experienced engineer officers to assist in putting the place in a complete state of defence Rumours are still rife of the Persians being on the march against the minister who may fill that post abundant employment), it a second time: but they obtain no credit, here. We have no is to go to the Home Department. As, however, ignoperate with Sir John Keane in the attack on Cabool, fartl that the Kyber Pass would not be disputed, and that if they stuck together, which was not very likely, they would, in all likelihood, reach Cabool without opposition. Old Runject Singh still lives, but it may almost be said in death. We have been strengthening our force in the neighbourhood of Lahore, in anticipation of an event that in all likelihood will throw the whole Punjaub into confusion, and make very vigorous measures necessary on our part to ensure tranquility. Regular passage-boats have now been established between Ferozepore and Bukkeer; and from Bukkeer to the sea, the Indus is always open, so that we hope speedily to see this become the channel of an extensive commerce.

Our affair with Persia still remains unaltered. Karak continu in possession of our troops, and the residency at Bushire untenanted. The Egyptian force under Kourshid Pasha still remains inactive on the gulf, and most probably will retire by the route it came, the government having remonstrated against any attempt

The cholera was said to be raging with some violence at Dhoolia Horse Guards, and about the houses of parliament, but a regal tions the death in that city of a Mr. George Rousseau, of spas-

the egress of her Majesty from the Palace, and at her arrival at last for Ceylon. We have heard that her orders are to bring Her Majesty's ship Jupiter sailed from this place on Thursday the doors of the houses of parliament, there were feeble and fitful hither, with all possible dispatch, her Majesty's 18th Regiment demonstrations of loyalty, but there was nothing of that hearty, of Infantry, at present in that island. Our readers would re-Simplificaneous, and continuous cheering with which the people of mark that the destination of the 15th Hussars had been changed from Madras to Bombay, and that the Herefordshire had been fax Journal.

Intelligence had been received in Calcutta from China 10 days later than what was brought by the Good Success-viz., to the 18th April. No amendment had taken place in the state of matters, the whole foreign community being still prisoners at Canton, and all communication between that place and Macao cut off. Business was entirely at a standstill at the above date. and the ships were all lying in Macao roads, anxiously waiting the result of the commissioner's proceedings. The Rob Roy was the House of Assembly, the Members of which soon after apexpected to be the first to sail with despatches.

The Governor General is still at Simla. Colonel Morrison has ceased to be Deputy Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Robinson has succeeded to the chair, and Sir William Casement to the vacant Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; seat at the Council Board.

The Bengal government sends a clipper (the Water Witch,) with a mail to Suez, on the 12th instant.

Government-house is the scene of continued gaieties, quite altered from what it was in Mr. Fairlie's reign. The Carnacke will be very popular. Sir J. is quite idolized by the natives.

The Singapore papers of the 23d of May mention that the Siamese authorities, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese

The Bombay Courier publishes a general order of Lieut. Gen. of Clarence, and at which the principal inhabitants are in the compatible of att.

Sir John Keane, dated Head-quarters, expressive of his satisfaction at the admirable and soldierlike containing of att.

Sir John Keane, dated Head-quarters, expressive of his satisfaction at the admirable and soldierlike containing of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant babit of attending, will take place on Saturday next at the Red duct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant duct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant duct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant duct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant. Sir John Keane, dated Head-quarters, Candahar, May 4, 1839.

A letter from Constantinople, of Aug. 2, says-"There is value Lords Camden, Maryborough, Brougham, Wharn-Lyndhurst, Guildford, Sondes, Strangford, Cardigan, defeat of Nezib had created a deep impression. The people openly By the demise of Lieutenant General Need the Colonelcy of the

declared for Mehemet All. Colonelcy his functions as

Mehemot insists on his removal he will resign his functions as TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE. Sarataff, July 10.

In the night of the 18th of June the inhabitants of the village of Frederowk were awakened by a subterranous noise and a sort of earthquake, which gave a violent shock to all their dwellings. Ignorant of the cause of this terrible shock, they hastened into the streets, and saw to their terror that the whole valley in which most of the houses are situate had become loosened from the foot of the mountain, that it had sunk considerably, and that it was advancing towards the Wolga. The terror of these poor people was extreme when they saw the whole mass moving, and that some of their houses were tossed up, while some sank down. In a short time there were formed on the sunken surface elevations Paris correspondent, confirms all the former unfavorable accounts and depressions, and broad and very regular cracks, which gave it the appearance of a terrace; where there had been marshes or small lakes, hills had arisen, and the elevated spot had become hollow, filled with water, as well as the cracks.

The undulating motion of the ground continued for 72 hours after which it gradually ceased. More than 70 houses are damaged; some are totally destroyed; almost all the cellars are filled up. The fields and kitchen gardens which were nearest to the mountain, and considerably higher up than the village, have suffered most of all. Happily no person has perished. During the programs all lived in the programs and lived in the programs all lived in the programs are fined on the return of the Assembly, a petition was read from Jas. The Hanford, praying a return of duty on sugar consumed during the late fire, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speech of His Excellency having been read, Mr. Partelow moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address in reply; and Messrs. Partelow, Weldon and Brown were chosen a aged; some are totally destroyed; almost all the cellars are filled confusion the peasants all lived in the open air; they are now beoinning to repair their houses. The sinking of the valley is 11 mile long, and 250 fathoms broad; it is not yet known how far

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CHURCH AND METHODISM .- We beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the Rev. Robert Alder, the talented and respectable Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, now on a visit to these Provinces, in sending us a copy of his letter to the noted Mr. Ryerson, Editor of the Christian Guardian, which, while it conveys some wholesome chastisement to that individual, breathes that spirit of loyalty to the British Constitution, and respectful attachment to the Church of England, which has ever distinguished its author as well as the Wesleyan body at large. In the course of his remarks, he gives the following testimony of the late and justly celebrated Mr. Watson, in favour of the Establishment-

"He was no theoretic dissenter, and cherished no feeling of hos tility to the religious establishment of this country. An established Church, recognizing the grand principles of evangelica ruth, and accompanied by a legal protection of all who prefer different creed and mode of worship, he declared to be in his vie the most likely means of promoting true religion and morality, and by consequence the national welfare,"

To the same purport are the sentiments of the present President of the British Conference-

"To the civil power, under God, England is indebted for Protestantism, with its endless train of blessings, civil and religious It was the State that placed the Reformers in those influential si cuations which they occupied, and then sanctioned them in their noble attempts to overthrow the old superstitions, and establish apostolical Christianity upon its ruins. Had the church been left absolutely to herself the probability is, that the spiritual wants of the nation would at this day have been met with Latin mass, priestly absolution, and-no Bible.

When we read such declarations as these, from such nen as Mr. Alder and his coadjutors, and find them disclaiming with indignation the title of dissenters from the Church—standing up by her side in the hour of danger and claiming an "intimate relation" to her-when we consider that whatever cause there may have been at first for the erratic movements of their great founder, these causes do not exist now, for the like movements of his followers, when we reflect, moreover, on the small difference in point of doctrine between us and them, -se small that the Rev. Gentleman whose courtesy occasions these remarks, did, as we are informed, deliver an eloquent eulogium on the Liturgy of our Church in a late ermon at Halifax, stating that it is used generally in the Chapels in England, and recommending the same in this country. When, as they often do, these things pass through our minds, we cannot cease to regret, that those who are so nearly ONE should yet be two. And we cannot but heartily desire that the day may yet come when Wesleyans will not content themselves with drawing close to the side, but will again nestle in the bosom of Mother Church, whence they came out, and where he that gave their name was born, ordained, and declared nat he lived and died. When that happy period shall arrive, there will be no room for doubt as to the true position of Methodism in respect of the church of England -a point which it is not at present very easy to define. -Colonial Churchman, Lunenburg, N. S.

VIOLENT STORM .- On Friday last, 13th Sept., we were visited with the most severe gale of wind from the North East, with torents of rain, experienced here for many years. It commenced about ten o'clock in the morning, and continued till five in the evening. Three or four small vessels were sunk at the wharves, and several others injured-some of the wharves were also injured; but when we consider the violence of the gale, it is most extraordinary the damage in the harbour was not greater; indeed, had it blown in from the sea nothing could have withstood its violence. On shore, however, considerable damage has been done, sheds have been blown down and unroofed, fences levelled, and trees torn up by the roots in every direction; but the most serious accident we have heard of, was occasioned by the falling of the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. Adam Reid in Barrington-street, by which and Bangalore. The Bombay Courier of the 2d of July men- the roof of a building occupied by Mr. McAgy, as a workshop, was crushed, and three out of six persons seriously injured—the escape of any of them with their lives is most extraordinary. A man employed by Mr. E. Lawson had his leg broken by the falling of a we rely with the fullest assurance upon the constitutional feeling, fence upon him.

We have not yet heard from the Coast or the Country, but if the gale was as violent as with us, much mischief has been done. Several vessels, since arrived, felt the gale very severely .- Hali-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Sentingl Extra, 10th Sept.

This afternoon the Legislature assembled, pursuant to proclamation; and at two o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state up to the Province Building, escorted by the troop of York Light Dragoons, under the command of Lt. Miller; where was received by a guard of honor from the 36th regiment. His Excellency having taken his seat; the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to command the attendance of

peared with the Speaker at their head, when the Session was pened with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun-

"Having called you together for a special purpose at a season of the year when the absence from your homes, of some among you, may be attended with inconvenience, I will not unnecessarily or that absence by directing your attention at present to any other than the immediate objects for which I have deemed it my duty to convene you. These objects are to invite you to take into your consideration, as well the measures and the conditions of the relief which you may deem it expedient to extend to such of the sufferers from the effects of the late calamitous fire, by which the city of St. John has again been visited, as may require such assistance, as the still more important subject of devising and passing Legislative enactments, making more effectual pro-

visions for the future prevention or prompt extinction of fires, (and the protection of property upon such occasions,) and thereby restoring confidence to the inhabitants, and upholding the comcreal credit of that wealthy and enterprizing city. I doubt not, approach the consideration of the details of these important matters with an entire conviction of the intimate, the ndissoluble connexion of the interests of its general Commercial indissoluble countexton of the Province at large.

"It only remains for me to renew to you the assurance of my

casion, in devising and maturing such measures as may tend to promote the general satisfaction and prosperity of the inhabitants

sincere desire to co-operate with you upon this, as upon every oc-

"You will also find that prompt attention has been paid by Her Majesty's Government to your representations regarding the Protection of the Fisheries and other matters connected with the welfare and interests of New Brunswick.

"I have satisfaction in acquainting you that Her Majesty's Government has recently sent out to this Province a Commission, composed of two Gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of certain parts of the Territory on their Frontier of this Province and Lower Canada, which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.-The Commissioners have commenced their operations, and I indulge a confident hope that the result of their ex-plorations may enable the General Governments of the two Na ions to bring this long agitated question to an early and amicable

"In conclusion, I will offer you my sincere congratulations apor the abundant harvest with which it has pleased the Bountiful Giver of all good things to bless this section of the globe—a blessing in

which this province has largely participated."

On the return of the Assembly, a petition was read from Jas.

mmittee for that purpose.

Mr. End moved that it be the order of the day for to-morrow

that the House go into the consideration of his Excellency's speech -Mr. Hayward having previously moved that two hundred copies Col. Allen then moved that the Rev. Mr. Sterling be appointed Chaplain to the House, in place of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, who

Mr. Brown proposed as an amendment, that the Rev. Mr. Birkmyre, of the Presbyterian Church, should be the Chaplain; which after a short discussion, was decided in the negative. The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and Mr. Sterling was appointed

The House then adjourned.

On the 20th inst. the Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued with the usual ceremonies, and the following speech from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor :-

The expectations which I had entertained in calling you together, have not been disappointed. The measures which you have presented for my approval, and which have become law, are calculated to satisfy the wishes of the country, and I am sanguine in the hope, that this short session will be hereafter looked back to by the people of this Province, as most deeply connected with the best interests of its commercial capital, and consequently with

In now closing the session, it only remains for me to assure you, that no delay shall take place, on the part of the Executive Gorernment, in giving effect to the Legislative measures which have been adopted; and I take my leave of you, with the expression of my sincere desire, that the brief interval which may clapse before before we again meet in Provincial Parliament, may be marked by continuance of the tranquil and prosperous state of public af fairs, which now happily prevails throughout the Province.

The following are the Acts which were passed during the session:

An act to open and enlarge certain streets; an act to authorise loan; an Act to prevent the erection of wooden buildings abov a certain height; an Act to appropriate the market-house in St. John to the purposes of a warehouse; and, an Act restraining the fifth section of the Civil List Bill.

PROVINCIAL.

ADDRESS

OF THE MAGISTRATES OF GUELPH AND ITS VICINITY TO HIS EX-CELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned Magistrates of the township of Guelph and its vicinity, desire respectfully to express to your Excellency the deep regret and anxiety we feel at witnessing the excitement recently occasioned in this province by the Report of the Earl of Durham; and we cannot avoid stating our conviction that the interests of Upper Canada have been placed in greater jeopardy by the recommendation of such a system of responsible government as that report contains, than by all the efforts hitherto made by rebellion and sedition, for the destruction of our laws and liberties.

Dark as the prospect appears at this moment, we are, however not left without encouragement to hope for better days. We have learned with the highest satisfaction the strong expression of opinion given by several of her Majesty's ministers in opposition to Lord Durham's scheme of responsible government; and we trust that no representations made to the Imperial Government durin the fever of a temporary excitement, will ever induce it to lend its sanction to a system, which would inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the empire, and the establishment of republican institutions within this province.

We derive further encouragement from the knowledge that Upper Canada contains a strong and numerous body of loyal subjects of her Majesty, who have not suffered themselves to be deluded by the plausible theory of Lord Durham, and who are determined to live and die in defence of our glorious constitution.

We have great gratification in being enabled to corroborate this statement in the most satisfactory manner so far as this township is concerned, and with that view take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency the accompanying declaration in reference to the report of the Earl of Durham, signed in a few days by more than three hundred of the most substantial people of this place, which Declaration we respectfully solicit your Excellency to transmit to England, to be laid before her Majesty.

We conclude by assuring your Excellency that while we look anxiously to the Imperial Government for the exhibition of firmness and constitutional principles in settling the affairs of these Provinces, and to the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada for union, activity and fidelity in defence of the cause of loyalty and order, the energy and lengthened experience of your Excellency for the successful conduct of the government of this province at the present most critical period of its history.

(Signed)-Brooke Young, J. P.; Thomas Saunders, J. P.; O. C. Huntley, J. P.; Wm. Thompson, J. P.; William Hewat, J. P.; Robert Alling, J. P.; George J. Grange, J. P.; Edward Murton, J. P.; E. F. Heming, J. P.; John Poore, J. P. Guelph, September 16, 1839.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen-I have received your Address of 16th instant, and have considered with attention the Declaration which accompanies it from a respectable body of the inhabitants of Guelph and its vicinity, which I will not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in accordance with your request.

The question of Responsible Government I felt to be one of so nuch importance, that, in answer to an Address from the District of Gore, I expressed my deliberate sentiments fully upon it, and beg to enclose you a Gazette containing a copy of that paper.

I thank you for the sentiments of confidence which you so kindly express towards myself; and most heartily concur in your conviction, that repose and tranquillity are the blessings most needed by the people of Upper Canada-and I am well assured that you judge rightly in supposing that by unanimity among yourselves, you will most effectually strengthen the hands of the Executive Government in providing for the peace and safety of

GEO. ARTHUR.

Government House, 20th Sept., 1839.

DURHAM MEETING AT SIMCOE, IN THE TALBOT DISTRICT. A short time ago, a few of the leading agitators in the above District met together and determined to get up a requisition to the Sheriff for a District Meeting, to take into consideration Lord Durham's Report, and some days after presented one with 88 names attached to it. The Sheriff having shortly afterwards received a counter requisition, signed by 334 persons, deferred to the latter A week after this, a meeting of the persons whose names were attached to the first requisition, (only 35 were signatures, the remainder were all in the same hand-writing,) was held, (a Radical of this loyal Province.

"I will cause copies of several Despatches to be laid before you, by which you will find that our Gracious Sovereign is duly sensi"Trevent the constitutional deliberations of the people," and deLégraing, rem.

ble of the loyalty and devoted attachment to Her Majesty of her cided on calling a meeting of their own. A hand-bill was accorfaithful subjects in this Province, and is highly gratified at observing the cordiality subsisting between all the branches of the Provincial Legislature.

dingly issued, headed "District Meeting," and appointing the 21st of September for the purpose. In the interval, there was much boasting of the numbers that would attend, and on Saturday last the much vaunted assemblage took place. Being without any persons of their own party capable of speaking, the Durhamite

mittee had obtained the attendance of Mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Notman. Besides these gentlemen, there were on the platform 3 dissenting preachers (one of whom was called to the chair); the two individuals who sheltered Lount and conveyed him to the port whence he attempted to escape; another individual who entertained Duncombe, Malcolm and Matthews in his house two days before they were driven with their rebel followers from took up arms in defence of the government. The meeting consisted of about 450 persons, including nearly 100 from the the townted of about 430 persons, including nearly 100 from the the townships of Oakland, Burford and Norwich, which are not in the district, and a number of boys; and outside this body were 70 or 80 of the inhabitants of the town who are opposed to Durhamism, and took no part in the proceedings, but attended merely from curiosity. Mr. H. Merritt made a prosy speech about internal improvements, and seemed to approve of the ministerial bill for the union of the provinces and the establishment of District Councils. union of the provinces and the establishment of District Councils.

Mr. Notman made a violent agitating speech, abusing the Sheriff,
throwing contempt on the whole magistracy of the province by
taunting the Presbyterian ministers with "dancing attendance on
that contemptible Assembly, the Court of Quarter Sessions."—
entered into the Clergy Reserve question, and charged the government with having provoked the rebellion, &c. &c.

The Resolutions (the same, it appeared, as those passed at Ha-

milton,) were then put seriatim, without any comment from their movers and seconders, (some of whom, by the way, could not get hrough the reading of them,) and of course "carried unanimously,"—the loyalists offering no opposition, being satisfied with hav-ing prevented political agitation, by having caused the meeting to entirely a party affair.

The circumstance of most importance to note in the whole proceeding is, that the persons who composed the meeting were, with very few exceptions, those who had been the admirers of McKenzie and readers of the "Constitution," and other rebel papers of that day, and are now the admirers of the "Examiner," the "Go dian," and the "Mirror,"—Communicated by an Eye-witness.

MORE INCENDIARISM .- The barns and outbuildings of Captain Creighton, at the Falls, were burnt down by incendiaries on Thursday night last. The property, we are told, was insured to the full

This frontier, it seems, is destined to remain familiarized with these dreadful scenes. One conflagration takes place after another, but the perpetrators in all cases escape detection, and no steps are taken to prevent their recurrence. The destruction of Capt. Creighton's property was openly threatened at Manchester some days before the threat was carried into execution! Why, then, were not measures adopted for preventing it? The property of Mr. Bender, at Muddy Run, is now threatened by the same gang of desperate villains; and we are informed that the incendiaries receive from a "patriot committeee" in the United States, a specifi sum for every conflagration they raise on the property of loyalists in Canada!—Niagara Chron.

Another most destructive fire has occurred in New York, con-, commenced) & about a dozen other buildings: total loss estimated t not less than 220,000 dollars .- Star.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur and his family, we learn, came down in the Traveller yesterday morning, from the seat of government, and proceeded to Brockville. It is mentioned that Lady Arthur will remain some time at Brockville, where a house has been taken for her accommodation. The Lieutenant Governor will return to Kingston on Saturday, when he will inspect the troops at this post.—Kingston Chronicle, Oct. 2.

The general price of Wheat through the various ports of the Bay of Quinte, is 5s. 3d. per bushel (for merchantable). At this price extensive sales are effected, and the country merchants say, that they never had better prospects for an active winter business.

From the Montreal Transcript. MONTREAL MARKETS,

FRIDAY, September 27, 1839.

Throughout the whole of this week, business has been very brisk. The number of Upper Canada Merchants in town is considerable, and, as they are all anxious to get their Fall supply sent to the canal, before Tuesday next, in consequence of the freight advancing on the first proximo—the demand for merchanlise of every description has been good. We have very little al-

teration to note in country produce this week. ASHES .- A slight advance has taken place upon our last quotations since the arrival of *Her Majesty*. Pots have been sold this week in small parcels from 25s. 6d. a 26s; and several holders are not inclined to sell, even at that rate. Pearls continue as last quoted, the demand on the other side not being as good as

FLOUR .- The quality which has arrived from the United States his week and the latter end of last has been very little short of 5000 barrels; the price, however, continues the same, viz:—36s. 3d. per barrel, for Fine, at which rate it is now nominal.

Upwards of 2000 Bushels of Bay of Quinte Wheat were sold this week at 7s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the competition amongst the Brewers and Distillers, Barley has advanced 3d. per minot since our last report. The price on this day's market was from 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d. Oats continue as last quoted, viz:—2s. 1d. a 2s. 3d. 2500 Barrels of American Flour were this week sold for cash

PROVISIONS .- Prime Pork has been sold within the last few days as high as 17D, but only in small quantities. Butter was sold to day on the market at 8d. per lb. for salt in firkins, from the habitans, and 9d. a 10d. from the English farmers. One small lot of Upper Canada was sold in the early part of the week

Sugars are still on the rise.

Teas are in statu quo. The prices for the last fortnight have een only nominal at 3s. 3d. for Young Hyson and 2s. 9d. for

Twankay; other descriptions are in proportion.

Exchange.—Bank on London at 60 days 101 per cent pre-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Reverend Brethren,—The next meeting of the above Associa-tion will be held, if it please God, at the residence of the Rev. J. Grier, Carrying-Place, on Wednesday, 16th October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

A. F. ATKINSON,

Rectory, Bath, Sept. 30th, 1839.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH,

ADMINISTRATOR. Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14 BIRTHS.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Dr. Goldstone, of a At Port Hope, on Sanahan Shortt, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Port Hope, on Monday, Sept. 30th, the lady of the Rev, Jo-

At Georgina, on the 18th Sept., Emily Bunton, second daughter of Capt. S. Lee, H. C. S., to William, third son of the late Col.

At Toronto, on the 19th Sept., by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, John Ridout, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Charlotte Bleecker, second daughter of the late Grant Powell, Esq.

DIED In Colborne, on the 27th Sept. Henry Arthur, infant son of John

Thomas, Esq. aged 1 year and five months.
Snddenly, at Point Abino, on the 1st inst., John B. Warren, Esq., son of the late Colonel John Warren, of the 3d Lincoln Mili-Esq., son of the late Colonel John Warren, of the od Lincoln Mile-tia, and son-in-law of the Hon. Col. James Kerby, of Fort Erie. In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 10th altimo, after an ill-ness of four weeks, Francis Colborne, only son of Mr. W. L. Whit-

ing, aged one year and nine months.—Chicago Paper.
On the 9th July, suddenly, at the Manor-house, Bexley, Lieux,
General Sir D. Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K. C. H. He was nearly thirty years a general officer, served his country in almost every part of the world, and was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. " Claud Halcro" is received.

We intend an early insertion of various articles in our possession on the subject alluded to by S. D. N.

The communication alluded to by "Amicus" is not lost sight of.

LETTERS received to Friday, Oct. 4th: -Rev. F. Mack, rem; Rev. W. Leeming, add. sub; James Rev. F. Mack, rem; Rev. W. Leeming, add. sub; James ammings Esq; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; H. Rowsell Esq., add. sub; J. Bowes Esq.; S. D. M. rem; Rev. G. Mackie; Mr. Thos. Coulson, rem. in full Val. 8; Rev. C. T. Wade, ram.; S. B. Harrison Esq.; Rev. W.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. THE REASONS FOR AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Q. 64. What is a Religious Establishment?

A. A vast and extensive apparatus of means for giving instruc-tion from heaven, throughout every division of a country, every "And they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law

with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people."—2 Chron. xvii. 9.]

Q. 65. What constitutes an essential part of every church es-

tablishment? A. The division of the country into districts, and the stationing in each district a teacher of religion, duly authorised to administer the sacraments of Christ's church. The varieties introduced into the government and discipline of different churches are of in-

ferior importance compared with this.

Q. 66. What is further comprehended under the notion of an

A. These three things; a clergy, or an order of men comm A. These three things; a clergy, or an order of men commissioned and appointed, by the divine ordinance of laying on of hands, to attend upon the offices of religion; a legal provision for the maintenance of the clergy; and the confining of that provision to the ministers of Christ's church so appointed. Where these three things are wanted there exists no national religion or established

Q. 67. On what authority is a religious establishment founded?

A. On its expediency—necessity—and scriptural authority.
Q. 68. Why is a religious establishment expedient?
A. Because it seems calculated to ensure a fuller and more free circulation of the gospel among the families of a nation. Now whatever makes most for the good of society and the prosperity of

religion, must be especially expedient.

['The ministrations of our church once done away, would never be replaced, to within a tenth of their efficacy, in all the zeal of private adventure. — Dr. Chalmers]
Q. 69. What are the reasons on which you ground its necessity?

Q. 69. What are the reasons on which you ground its necessity?

A. Men seek not after religion as they seek after food and raiment; it must be brought to their very doors and protruded on their notice. We are naturally averse from spiritual knowledge; ignorant, and of course willing to continue in ignorance; an appliance from without is therefore necessary. Hence 'it becomes the duty of sovereign princes to prepare and provide for the advancement of religion, and for the due exercise of it, and devout revergence to it, in their saveral dominions.'

reverence to it, in their several dominions.'

['In the history of mankind there is recorded but one attempt, Pin the instory of malachia. Seriously made, to establish a free government without religion seriously made, to establish a free government without religion. During its continuance, it became the greatest scourge to those During its continuance, it became the greatest scourge to those During its continuance, it became the greatest scourge to those upon whom it was to bestow a millenium of happiness, in anarchy and atheism, and to the rest of mankind, that had ever providentially wasted guilty lands for their iniquities. Those who lived under it, and either originated or executed its measures, were the authors of more crimes than any collection of men since the termination of that gigantic wickedness, from which nothing but the universal deluge could cleanse this polluted world. "—Dr. Dwight's Transle!

Q. 70. Have we any scriptural authority for a national estab-

A. Yes; for God himself established, in the strictest sense o the term, a national religion among his ancient people the Jews, and he also was their king and lawgiver. Religion ought therefore to be a matter of the first consideration in every state; and Christian kings, not only as the fathers of their people, but by this example, are additionally bound to provide for the spiritual wants of

['To this argument in favour of a national religious establishment, drawn from that of the Jews, no solid answer ever has been or ever can be given. — Letters to a Dissenting Minister.] Q. 71. But was not the case you mention a peculiar one—a theoracy under the government of Israel's God?

A. If so-when monarchy was set up amongst them, we have the union still more clearly exhibited; and descending through their long line of kings, we see the nation flourishing, or the contrary, as the rulers sanctioned or neglected the true worship of Jehovah. Indeed the Old Testament is full of proof of the constant and ancient alliance of the church and state.

['The Apostle tells us' "whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning" The examples of the good kings under the Jewish dispensation, who exerted all their talents, property and influence, in establishing and promoting the knowledge of true religion, are recorded for the instruction and direction of Christian rafers in every succeeding age, and held up for their godly imitation.'—Letters to a Dissenting Minister, page 296.]

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF SCRIPTURE.

NO. V. A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

GENESIS xliv. 16 .- "God hath found out the iniquity of thy

When Dr. Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, took possession of his first living, as he walked into the churchyard, he took up a skull thrown by the sexton out of a grave, and in it found a small headless nail, which he drew out secretly, and wrapt it up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then asked the grave-digger if he knew whose the skull was? He replied that it was the skull of a person who had kept a spirit-shop, and who, having gone to bed intoxicated, was found dead in his bed in the morning. "Had he a wife?" asked the Doctor. "Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one; only the neighbours reflect on her, because she married the day after her husband's burial." A few days afterwards the doctor paid her a visit, as if by accident; asked her some questions; and at last, of what sickness her former husband had died. As she was telling him the same story as the sexton, he opened his handkerchief, and cried out in an authoritative voice, "Woman, do you know this nail?" Struck with horror, she instantly confessed the murder.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH.

1 THESSALONIANS, v. 2I .- "Prove all things! hold fast that which is good."

A gentleman was once asked in company, what led him to embrace the truths of the Gospel, which formerly he was known to have neglected and despised! He said, "My call and conversion to God my Saviour were produced by very singular means :- A person put into my hands Paine's 'Age of Reason.' I read it with attention, and was much struck with the strong and ridiculous representation he made of many passages in the Bible. I but from what I remember to have heard at Church, and accidentally on other occasions, I could not persuade myself that Paine's report was quite exact, or that the Bible was quite so absund a book as he represented it. I resolved therefore that I would read the Bible regularly through, and compare the passages when I had done so, that I might give the Bible fair play. I accordingly set myself to the task, and as I advanced, I was struck with the majesty which spoke, the awfulness of the truths contained in it, and the strong evidence of its divine origin, which increased with every page, so that I finished my inquiry with the fullest satisfaction of the truth as it is in Jesus, and my heart was penetrated with a sense of obligation I had never felt before. I resolved henceforth to take the sacred word for my guide, and to be a faithful follower of the Son of God.'

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

2 TIMOTHY, i. 13.—Hold fast the form of sound words which

How striking a testimony is it to the services of our Church, that the simple-minded among God's children appear to have their souls most attracted and nourished by those parts which are least dependent on the officiating minister! It remains for the great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest, to disclose how many souls-and surely there are many-date their awakening or ascribe their growth, to those portions of Scripture which the Church compels her ministers to read without note and comment. An illustration of this came under our knowledge, in the history of a poor woman, since dead, who lived a little way out of Cambridge, and had been wont, on the Sundays of her health, to

the gentleman in white, used to read, that I, poor ignorant woman that I was, used to like better than Mr. S's beautiful sermons: I think they called it the lessons."-She could not read.

THE INFIDEL IN THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH. JONAH i. 5 .- " Then the mariners were afraid, and cried every

Percy Bysshe Shelley, who gloried in his infidelity, and whose unquestionably fine talents were fearfully desecrated, was apparently a person of the most heroic character, and not likely to feel any serious alarm in the hour of danger. When sailing in Lord Byron's yacht, a storm arose which threatened the destruction of the vessel. Shelley was immediately alarmed-nothing could render him tranquil: he called out in agony for mercy from that very Being on whose laws he had not only himself trampled, but whose sovereignty over the hearts of others he had sought to overthrow, and whose name he had never mentioned without the most profane ridicule. His terrors are described as having been fearfully awful. He is not the only infidel, however, whose last hours have been embittered at the near prospect of death .-In the season of health and supposed security, the blasphemer may deride the idea of a God of judgment and eternity; his feelings will be far different when God causes his waves to go over him, and judgment and eternity are at the very door.

PROTESTANT CONSISTENCY.

ST. MATTHEW xxvi. 35 .- "Though I should die with thee, yet

will I not deny thee." In the thirteenth century, a woman, resident at Liege, either pretended or imagined that she had received a Divine revelation, enjoining the institution of an annual service, in honour of the change wrought, according to popish authority, of the sacramental elements into the coporeal substance of Christ. This fraud or folly being well adapted to keep alive a superstitious reverence for the mass, did not long wait for ecclesiastical patronage; and upon the strength of it, in the year 1264, Urban IV. instituted the festival known as that of Corpus Christi; upon which the members of his church exhibit one of their most elaborate displays of ritual pageantry. Amidst these ceremonies, usually deemed so imposing, Charles V. determined to make his appearance in Augsburg.-But in forming this resolution he grievously miscalculated. The Protestants utterly refused the sanction of their presence to the splendid procession. "I will instantly offer my head to the executioner," said the Margrave of Brandenburgh, "rather than renounce the Gospel, and approve idolatry." When attempts were made to shake this embarrassing determination, the conscientious prince told Charles publicly, "Christ did not institute the holy supper with any view to furnish materials for a holyday show, and for popular adoration. When he delivered the bread to his disciples, he said, 'Take, eat;' but he did not add, Put these sacramental elements into a magnificent vase, which bear aloft in triumph through the streets, and let every man fall prostrate on its approach."

GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

1 JOHN v. 14 .- "This is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us."

Lord Bolingbroke once asked Lady Huntingdon, how she reconciled prayer to God for particular blessings, with absolute resignation to the divine will. "Very easily," answered her ladyship; "just as if I were to offer a petition to a monarch, of whose kindness and wisdom I have the highest opinion. In such a case my language would be, I wish you to bestow on me such and such a favour; but your majesty knows better than I how far it would be agreeable to you, or right in itself, to grant my desire. I therefore content myself with humbly presenting my petition, and leave the event of it entirely to you."

CAMBRIDGE.

venerable antiquity strikes me still more than either its tice, there is all the force of an appeal to the Being who planted wealth or its beauty. Most of these noble buildings are hundreds of years old. Even King's Chapel, all freshly vigorous as it looks, was only finished by Henry VIII., having been begun long before. There is one sequestered ruinous building in the background of one of the squares, now used as a barn, which was used as a deputation-hall at the period when Colleges where not vet known: and here Erasmus read his first Greek Lectures in England. Everything I see about me, indeed, is timehallowed, and picturesque with the traces of other days; the huge massy archways, under which I enter from the town into the several green College squares, surrounded with the several quadrangles of hoary stone; the cloistered walks, which some of them enclose-long and high, with clustering pillars at the side, shadowy, and hollow-sounding to the foot; the high grey walls of stone around the grounds, in some places overgrown, like the buildings, with ivy, which seem to have been unmolested for ages; the sweet cool paths in the gardens and green fields, attached to the Colleges, and all bordering on the Cam, and all overshadowed by rich thick rows of ancient and majestic elms, filled in with shrubbery below, and affording in their branching summits a shelter for whole armies of lazy-swinging and gruffly-cawing rooks, who seem to consider the footsteps of every passer-by an intrusion upon their domain. Imagination, and associaconfess, to my shame, I had never read the Bible through; tion, I need not say, enhance immeasurably the interest of these beautiful scenes. As I follow out the windings of these dark avenues, and climb these well-worn stairs of stone, I think of the generations who have trod them before me; of the great events which have passed around them since those walls were reared, and which themselves have seen; of the Renunciation of the authority of the Pope, and the Reception of Elizabeth. and the hoisting of the Royal flag for Charles, and the planting of Cromwell's cannon on the walls of the institution, in which he was educated himself for the race he ran. I think, above all, of what is far more honourable to the University, and more sacred in itself-the memory of that genius, learning, science, the labour of mighty intellects, the nursing of great men, then unknown even to themselves, who since have made, as Milton did, 'all Europe ring from side to side.' The toils and triumphs. On wave and shore they have poured out rivers of immortal blood for liberty, country, home. Every desert has been traversed by their enterprise.-All literature, that lives on earth, or will live while man exists, is and will be imbued with their spirit. They have written, and preached, and died at the stake, for Christianity itself—invincible champions of God's truth and martyrs for his worship, and the deathless influence of their sacrifices, and of their superb spirits, has sunk last posterity of freemen, 'making all earth an altar.'-

ton's glass. It is enough that they were nursed into maturity within these walls, and that they became what they were, and achieved what they have left the memory of behind them, never to be forgotten. It is more than enough that I can claim them as countrymen of mine.-Every man of them was an AMERICAN. Every American has a share of the pride, as well as of the benefit, of their genius, virtues, labours, and fame. He speaks the language they made so musical. The Christianity they died for, has been taken up by the Pilgrims, and borne, like the Ark, over land and sea. Their science, discoveries, laws, have entered into one being, as the blood enters into the body. Their blood itself is ours,-The American in England.

The Garner.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS.

Though the unity of the same spirit is to be seen throughou the whole body of the Holy Scriptures, it must yet be acknow ledged, that there is in the Book of Psalms an individual grace, and a character which belongs to it in particular. No one can study it, without finding in it all the divers passions with which he may be agitated, all the varying inclinations, and also the means of calming the one and appeasing the other. The other books of the Old Testament shew us, in some, the good that is to be imitated and the evil that is to be avoided; in others, the prophecies concerning the coming of the Saviour; in others, the lives and actions of kings and holy personages. But the Psalms, whilst they at the same time do not omit these things, teach us moreover to become acquainted with ourselves, and to find a remedy for the spiritual maladies with which we may be afflicted. Other books tell us that we must be penitent, subject to afflictions, and render thanks to God :- This teaches us how to humble ourselves, -how to conduct ourselves under calamity, and how to express our gratitude. Elsewhere, it is the example of others that is proposed for our imitation: here we identify ourselves with the sacred author, and study our own history. This single volume is sufficient for all the necessities of the human heart ;-there is not a situation in life in which we may not draw from it the most precious advantages. Whether we are tried by temptation or by adversity, exposed to danger or saved from peril, in sorrow or in joy, the Psalms still furnish wherewith to console and fortify us. They supply us abundantly with the language of prayer, praise, blessing, and thanksgiving-and all the virtues, graces, and duties of which Jesus Christ gave us the example, when he came on earth, are taught us in this book, with which he vouchsafed to enlighten us before his coming .- St. Athanasius.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FUTURE RETRIBUTION. It is a picturesque, and seems a powerful argument for some

future day of retribution, when we look, on the one hand, to the osperity of the lordly oppressor, wrung from the sufferings of a captive and subjugated people; and look, on the other, to the tears and the untold agony of the hundreds beneath him, whose lives of dreariness and hard labour are tenfold embittered, by the imagery of that dear and distant land from which they have been coverably torn. But, even within the confines of civilized society, there do exist materials for our argument. There are cru elties and wrongs innumerable in the conduct of business; there are even cruelties and wrongs in the bosom of families. There are the triumphs of injustice; the success of deep-laid and malignant policy on the one side, on the other the ruin and overthrow of unprotected weakness. Apart from the violence of the midnight assault, or the violence of the highway—there is, even under the forms of law, and amid the blandness of social courtesies, a moral violence that carries as grievous and substantial iniquity in its train; by which friendless and confiding simplicity may at once be bereft of its rights, and the artful oppressor be enriched by the spoliation. Have we never seen the bankrupt rise again with unminished splendour, from amid the desolation and despair of the families that have been mined by him? Or, more secret, though not less severe, have we not seen the inmates of a wretched home doomed to a hopeless and unhappy existence, under the sullen brow of the tyrant who lorded over them? These are sufferings from which there is no redress or rectification upon earth; inequalities between man and man, of which there is no adjustment here-but because of that very reason, there is the utmost desire, and we may add expectancy of our nature, that there shall be an adjust-As rich as the University is, and as rural as it is, its ment hereafter. In the unsated appetency of our hearts for justhe appetite within us; and we feel that if Death is to make sudden disruption, in the midst of all these unfinished questions, and so to leave them eternally-we feel a violence done both to our own moral constitution, and to the high jurisprudence of Him who framed us .- Dr. Chalmers.

WATCHFULNESS.

He that would be free from the slavery of sin, and the necessity of sinning, must always watch. Aye, that is the point; but who can watch always? Why, every good man can watch always; and, that we may not be deceived in this, let us know, that the running away from a temptation is a part of our watchfulness, and every good employment is another great part of it, and a laying ovisions of reason and religion beforehand is yet a third part of this watchfulness; and the conversation of a Christian is a perpetual watchfulness; not a continual thinking of that one, or those many things, which may endanger us; but it is a continual doing something, directly or indirectly against sin. He either prays to God for his Spirit, or relies on the promises, or receives the sacrament, or goes to his bishop for counsel and for a blessing, or to his priest for religious offices, or places himself at the feet of good men to hear their wise sayings, or calls for the Church's prayers, or does the duty of his calling, or actually resists temptation, or frequently renews his holy purposes, or fortifies himself by vows or searches into his danger by a daily examination; so that, in the whole, he is ever on his guard .- Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

I think I have observed, in some parts of Scripture, an anxiety, if the expression may be allowed, of the sacred writers, to convey distinct intimations that the antediluvian race is not uninterested in the redemption and the final retribution. It is for this purpose, as I conceive, that in the description of the general resurction in the visions of the Apocalypse, it is mentioned, with a particular emphasis, that 'the sea gave up the dead that were in it; which I cannot be content to understand of the few persons (few in comparison of the total of mankind) lost at different times by shipwreck, -a poor circumstance to find a place in the midst of the magnificent images which surround it, -but of the myriads who perished in the general deluge, and found their tomb in the waters of that raging ocean. It may be conceived that the souls of those who died in that dreadful visitation might from that circumstance have peculiar apprehensions of themselves as the marked stars and seas have been the theatre of these men's victims of Divine vengeance, and might peculiarly need the consolation which the preaching of our Lord in the subterranean regions afforded to those prisoners of hope."—Bishop Horsley.

THE PLEASURES OF TRUE RELIGION.

The pleasure that accrues to a man from religion is such that it is in nobody's power, but only in his that has it; so that he that has the property may be also sure of the perpetuity. And tell me so of any outward enjoyment that man is capable of. We are generally at the mercy of men's rapine, avarice and violence, wheinto the souls of Christendom, and will go down to the ther we shall be happy or no; for if I build my felicity upon my estate or reputation, I am happy as long as the tyrant or the railer These are they who have breathed upon this spot: the will give me leave to be so. But when my concernment takes up Chaucers, Spensers, Drydens, Miltons, Jonsons, Grays; no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as 1 know the Bacons, Newtons, Cokes; the Porsons and Bentleys; where to exist, I know also where to be happy; for I know I may the Paleys and Barrows; the Taylors, Tillotsons, Lati- be so in my own breast, in the court of my own conscience; where, mers, and Cranmers. Every College has its long list of if I can but prevail with myself to be innocent, I need bribe neiwalk to a well-known church there. She used to say such men-'its jewels.' I do not care which College ther judge nor officer to be pronounced so. The pleasure of the to the undergraduates, who visited her in her long they belong to. It matters but a trifle to me that Mil- religious man is an easy and a portable pleasure; such an one as illness, "I like Mr. S. well-what he said was very beau- ton's mulberry-tree stands, bending with years, in the he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or

tiful; but there was something that the other minister, garden of Christ's, or that the Trinity people have Newone is like a traveller putting all his goods into one jewel-the value is the same, and the convenience greater .- Dr. South.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71/2d ach subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable mediu n for the advertising of Real Estate, &c

PERIODICAL CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION,

Liquors, Wines, Teas, Fruit, and Groceries.

ON TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, WILL BE SOLD AT THE STORES OF JAMES BROWN, JUNIOR,

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At Browne's Wharf, Toronto:
20 pun's strong Jamaica Spirits, 1 @ 21
20 qr. casks do.
10 hhds. Cognac Brandy.
                                                  Liquors.
10 do. Bordeaux do.
20 qr. casks do. do.
10 hhds. Genuine Hollands Gin,
5 pipes Madeira
50 qr. casks do.
50 do. Marseilles Wine,
50 octaves gold coloured Sherry,
5 butts do.
10 pipes Teneriffe,
10 hhds. Old Port,
                                             Wines.
 10 do. French do.
 40 qr. casks do. do.
 20 do. sweet Mountain,
 25 baskets Champagne,
25 bags East India,
20 hhds. Muscovado,
                             Sugars.
 25 bbls.
 10 tierces Refined,
 50 chests Twankay
 25 boxes Young Hyson,
 50 catty do. do. 50 do. Old Hyson,
                                    Teas.
 50 do. Imperial,
 50 do. Gunpowder,
25 frails soft shell Almonds,
 10 boxes shelled
200 boxes Bunch Raisins,
 25 kegs Smyrna do.
25 bags Filberts,
                                       Fruit.
 15 bbls Walnuts,
 50 matts Figs,
10 kegs Currants,
  10 tierces Rice,
 20 bbls. Rice,
   5 cases Liquorice,
  10 boxes do.
 100 kegs superior Plug,
  50 half kegs
  10 cases Cavendish,
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50 jars Maccaboy Snuff, 10 M. Havannah Cigars, 5 do. Prime Regalias, in boxes of 50, cost D50 per M.

50 bags Green Coffee, 25 matts Mocha do. 50 boxes ground do. 10 cases do. Cinnamon, 10 do. do. Pepper,

20 bags Black 10 do. Allspice, 100 matts Cassia, 500 lbs. Nutmegs,

25 cases Mustard 25 baskets Salad Oil, 25 boxes London Sperm Candles, 25 do. American do. 50 do. London Starch,

10 casks Salaratus, 20 kegs do. 100 doz. Manilla Bed Cords,

10 do. very superior Corn Brooms, 150 do. Ordinary 50 do. Patent Pails, do.

10 do. Decanters, 25 boxes Pipes, 50 do. Liverpool Soap, 100 half do. do. 25 cases White Scented Soap,

250 reams Wrapping Paper, 5 cases Men's Boots,

5 do. do. Shoes, 30 bbls. Turpentine, 50 boxes Window Glass, 50 boxes Fig Blue,

100 bbls. Herrings, 10 hhds. Table Cod Fish. WITH OTHER ARTICLES. nence on Tuesday at one o'clock precisely, and connue the following day at the same hour.

No Postponement. Each Lot offered to be sold Without Reserve. TERMS OF SALE. - Under £25, Cash; from £25 to £100, 3

onths; from £100 and upwards, half in 3 months, and half in their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock 4 months, by approved Notes. JAMES M. STRANGE, Auctioneer.

Toronto, Sept. 1, 1839. 13-2w.

The Church, Cobourg, and Gazette, Hamilton, are requested to insert the above, and forward their accounts to the Subscrited to insert the above. ber for payment.

J. M. STRANGE, A. & B.

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 informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selec-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 Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' D Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner su-perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

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.

EDUCATION.

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. Academy, will, at the close of his engagement there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for the usual branches of a liberal Education. In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number

of Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending day-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings. Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year,

for Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, and £40 for those above that age. Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher

branches charged extra. Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c ... in one or two respectable families in the village.

Further particulars may be known by application to addressed. Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr.

do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. As the number of the boarders will be limited to six, an early application is requested.

The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839. 2-3m.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of L this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg.

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C. T. Wade: in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

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

TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academical year. For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839. THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theo logical Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS just returned from England with an extensive and varied assortment of Books, comprising Pictorial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He has also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia, besides a variety of Theological works, and Church of England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is respectfully invited.

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery, plain and ornamental, -is large and diversified: and this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several different artists.

His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also very large, and consists of handsomely bound and gill copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest description.

Toronto, 28th June, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from

London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Car riages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. H AVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of S Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harre, Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly proferred before any others in the Province, it is only necess to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of Cooking Stoves,

Six Plate do. Parlour do. Sugar Kettles. Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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

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

No subscription received for less than six month nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher, be Subscriptions for 'The Church' in England, may paid to Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London, and in Ireland, to the Editor of 'The Warder' Dubling

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UPPER CANADA The Lord Bishop of Montreal; The Hon. and Vell-The Archdeacon of York; The Ven. The Archdeac of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, M. A. Rector of Thorn hill, the B. hill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg; King, Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. Asst. Minister of St. ston; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Asst. Minister of St. James's Church. T. James's Church, Toronto; -to any of whom com cations referring to the general interests of this paper

SECRETARY and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Grasett, be may be addressed. whom all communications relating to the Press are to

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

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