The Church.

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

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Poetry.

THE STARS.

Nineteenth Psalm, Prayer-Book version.

The Stars-the ever rolling Stars Throughout the vault of heaven; Arcturus and Orion old, And glittering Pleiads seven; Loud do they sound Jehovah's praise, The LORD of boundless might, Who called them first from nought to life, From darkness into light.

Those glowing eyes, --still bright they shine; They dart their glory down, As when in richest splendour first They beamed from heaven's high crown; When the state of the stat

When morning broke in beauty forth Of young Creation's birth, And sons of God aloud for joy Rang chorus o'er the earth.

Stupendous whirl ! wheel within wheel ! From highest heights afar, Pours life and light resplendent down, And Godhead, every Star; The rich effulgence of their LORD, His greatness they do tell,

Who dwells in light, unseen, unknown, The Inaccessible ! Day unto day doth utter speech,

Night's stars responsive sing; Telling the glory of the Lorn, The greatness of their King; Still on, still on, they sound his praise : "Glory to God alone; Bow down all creatures at his feet;

Worship before his throne.' O! in what concert do they join,

As in their course they turn : How do their voices triumph high As bright their glories burn; "God, God" they shout, Omnipotent To everlasting days;" Listen, O Earth, hear, hear the sound, And echo back the praise.

But not alone their light doth tell God's greatness ;—life is there ; And teeming myriads high in heaven His mighty power declare; Yes, there's the image of the LORD; In Stars, immortals be : Heirs of a bless'd, unending life,

Heirs of Eternity! I would that I might reach the Stars, To grasp a brother there ; The brother of far distant worlds,

High, high in upper air; That we might praise unitedly With heart-and-hand accord

The great I AM, who is-and was-Our gracious, common LORD.

Glory-the thought that yet I may Breathe in some star abode ; That I may yet, through Gon's great grace, Mount up the heavenly road : That I may cleave the depths of air, Array'd in angel white, And clap my wings exultingly, 'Mid these fair worlds of light!

Great GoD, most perfect are whose works, And just are all whose ways, And just are all whose ways, May these to millions yet unborn, Be telling of thy praise ; May they o'er hearts fast bound to thee, O'er faithful spirits rise, And twinkle rapture o'er their path, And light them to the skies!

The planets, in their heavenly course,

Revolve around the sun, Receiving purest light from him

In order, every one; It is their glory to reflect His great, mysterious g

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words into the ends of the world. The world. The words into the expenses at Oxford more considerable than his means retirement of a curacy, to prosecute his studies in con- his good genius." junction with the performance of clerical duties. This

> studies cessful, on a subject he better understood - "An essay to say," Of all the sweet things I can think of, there which effectually represses undue familiarity. on the Study of Antiquities." In 1782 he was ap- is nothing quite equal to Burgess's spile." pointed tutor of his college. Mr. Roberts, author of the "Life of Hannah More," was one of his pupils, and unwished for appointment to the Bishopric of St. Da- unwarrantably opposed. A week-day evening lecture sentiment I entirely accord." thus speaks of him in this capacity :- "I attended his vid's, which has already appeared at p. 20 of the pre- had been established by one of them in his parish ral years, and was honoured with many special marks Had Dr. Burgess consulted his own inclination, he much vexatious opposition, that the clergyman was incapable of efficiently discharging the important dulectures, which were very able and instructive, for seve- sent volume.] of his kindness and regard. His great object was the would have preferred remaining at his quiet happy compelled to exercise his just authority in resistance tics of his office, he had not long since requested eultivation of Greek literature; and, during the period home at Winston*; but he felt it his duty to accept of a determined interference with his ministerial juris- permission to resign his bishoprie, but had been in which I received his instructions, he attained the an offer made in a manner as flattering as it was unex- diction. It soon became necessary to refer the quesdistinction of being considered the best Greek scholar pected: he therefore expressed his willingness to be- tion, by a common appeal, to the higher authority, was deemed, for many reasons, inadmissible. in the university."

while his intimate acquaintance with the Greek language he took possession of Abergwilly place. gave him every advantage that learning can impart.

measure, it is supposed, from the recommendation of the see, little more than 1,20%, was by no means the opposing party, and cheered the heart of a con-Mr. Tyrwhitt. The note from the bishop, requesting adequate to meet its necessary expences : on this ac- scientious and excellent man." to see him at an inn in Oxford, naturally filled him count the bishop did not scruple to retain his stall at with astonishment, as he was totally unacquainted with Durham. his lordship. "I was much surprised," says he, "at the bishop's note, and could not imagine why he wanted licensed four schools for preparation for holy orders, with his usual energy. to see me. Upon the day specified, I received the and instituted a society in 1804, called "A Society promised message, and went to the Star, where I found for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union unprepared for the offer, and so surprised by it, that, diffusing useful knowledge among the poor.

followed him. lously applied himself for the promotion of the best advancing in the most important of all knowledge .-break my schemes for service on earth, but 0, my soul! diviner entertainments and nobler services await thee beyond the grave. For ever blessed be the name of God, yond the grave. For ever blessed be the name of God, and the love of Jesus, for these quieting, encouraging, joyful views. I will now lay me down in peace, and sleep free from the fears of what shall be the issue of this night —whether life or death be appointed for me. O Lord ! thou God of truth and mercy, I can cheerfully refer it to thy choice, whether I shall wake in this life or another." "All religious consolation is founded on faith in God, and that on a knowledge of the scriptures (Rom. x. 17). respectable tradesman of Odiham, in the county of ciation of self-righteousness, and full dependence on the Southampton, was born A.D. 1756. Until seven years merits of Christ's atonement, bring the mind first to the hope, and then to the assurance of pardon, for the sake of Christ. Thus the heart is 'renewed' and created in to the grammar school of his native place; where, Christ Jesus to good works, which, springing from faith "though living in the same town with his parents, they denied themselves the pleasure of having him they denied they denied the pleasure of having him they denied they denied the pleasure of him they denied they denied they denied the pleasure of him they denied they denied they denied they denied t would sacrifice to God only that which costs choosing them nothing."

occurred soon after the commencement of their per- forgotten to furnish his larder suitably to the occasion, upon them the importance of a zealous and conscien- recent illness as an intimation from the Great Head of sonal acquaintance, which produced so profound an the kind and thoughtful prelate had sent over an ample tious discharge of their various duties—a wise adviser the church, that my day of active service is almost closed. impression upon the heart of the latter, that, even in supply of delicacies to await their arival. Just as in their doubts and difficulties—and a kind sympa- It is a pleasing reflection to me, that it was in the act the latest periods of his life, he was wont to dwell upon they were about to drive off, he amused himself by thising friend in the hour of trial and affliction. Those, of prayer I sunk down at Warminster.' it with the freshness of almost youthful gratitude. probing the fact. 'You have, no doubt, taken good who sincerely did their duty, were sure to be singled "As the bishop appeared to me unequal to the

plied, "No! you must on no account quit Oxford: vious to this, a valuable stall in the camedral of Salis-

and I could make no reply, but sat before him mute as mission of young men into holy orders. An entirely to his removal. Addresses of the most respectful and a statue. Many persons would have concluded that I new system was introduced by him. He required affectionate character were presented to him. could be no better than an idiot, but he penetrated the competent acquaintance with the Greek Testament, real cause of my embarrassment, and, after a short and facility of English composition, but particularly pause, rising up, said he trusted he might construe my he encouraged the study of Hebrew. "He did not and subsequently the living of Winston, where he sedu-lously applied himself for the promotion of the best part, I trust the benignity of his countenance, and the "The know that the week previous to ordination is now spent in many dioceses in a manner likely to make a lasting impression. The candidates for ordination have frequent intercourse with the bishop, and have the advanthey feel a respectful confidence that their diocesan is really their spiritual friend. Welsh titles, should furnish similar evidence of their able for the projected building was readily offered by mate communion with a neglected and long-suffering Dr. Harford and his brothers, and was gladly accepted. at times seemed to threaten the existence of the col-These quotations bear full testimony to the spiritu- George the Fourth, who had been a most liberal bene-

[Here follows the account of his unsolicited and manly support he was ready to give to his clergy when of Christ.' Then addressing me, he added-'In this church, to which some of the parishioners offered so fearing the time had arrived when he was become come bishop-an acceptance which has already proved and the decision was in favour of the clergyman. His Mr. Burgess took orders in 1784, and from this of vast importance to the spiritual benefits of the Welsh situation before things were brought to this issue was time his attention was directed, in a serious and com- church, and which will do so for generations yet unborn. very trying, much unjust obloquy being industriously dressed himself in the following terms of touching prehensive manner, to theological pursuits. That he He was consecrated on the same day as Dr. Fisher, cast upon him. The bishop, aware of this, and being simplicity, just before he received from his hands the might be able to consult the Old Testament in the appointed to the bishopric of Exster, whom he suc- well acquainted with all the circumstances that had holy sacrament:original, he was assiduous in the study of Hebrew- ceeded in the see of Sarum. In the autumn of 1803 occurred, left him not to contend uncountenanced with his opponents, but manifested his private view of survive this attack; I wish, therefore, to be tried as When Dr. Burgess took possession of the bishopric the case by immediately attending the evening lecture to the foundation on which I am resting. Will you In 1785 Mr. Burgess was appointed chaplain to of St. David's, he found the aspect of spiritual affairs himself, and continuing to do so for some time. His give me your view of the frame of mind, and the Dr. Barrington, then bishop of Salisbury; in no small depressing to the utmost degree; while the income of considerate countenance and support at once abashed

a plan for a Royal Society of Literature. Few men have given me your sentiments, I will tell you my To elevate the low state of clerical education he were better qualified for the task, on which he entered own.'

To the great regret and not a little to the astonishment of his friends, on the decease of Dr. Fisher, nent of the sons of men must have recourse for consobishop Burgess accepted the offer of the see of Salis- lation, equally with the illiterate and the humble .--conducted me into another room, seated himself oppo- was to form a society, or religious and literary associa- bury. It was not without reluctance that he did so, To the whole tenor of what was thus said, the bishop site to me, and at once made me an offer, expressed in tion, for the purpose of promoting charity and union but there were many circumstances which induced him cordially assented; and expressed the strong consothe kindest terms, of his chaplaincy. I was really so among all classes of Christians in the diocese, and of to do so-the health of his wife, the distance from lation he had derived from various passages of scrip-Durham, and his own preference for Salisbury (where | ture which he quoted-all bearing upon the mercy of to use a homely expression, it struck me all of a heap, The bishop was particularly cautious as to the ad- in former years he had spent much time.) combined God, to the penitent believer in Christ Jesus.

alacrity on the duties of his new diocese. He imme- hope coursed down his venerable cheeks. To another diately began to inquire into its spiritual state, and valued friend he said, in adverting about the same silence into consent; he then proposed to introduce entrust to others," says one ordained by him, "the issued a series of queries of a searching character, and time to similar topics-'I think, on looking back to me to the two ladies in the adjoining room, whither I examination of candidates for holy orders-he took which were deemed by some as too severe; but they my past life, I have acted for the most part consciupon himself that important task; and no man was were the means of enabling him to arrive at a pretty entiously; but how unworthily, how shortly! O, On the translation of bishop Barrington to Durham, better qualified to do so: for, having once satisfied fair estimate of its spiritual state. Though the state what a comfort there is in looking to Christ! I Mr. Burgess resigned his fellowship, and accompanied himself of the competency of the person examined, of his eye-sight was a very great impediment, it is scarcely like to use that expression, common as it is, his patron; from whom he obtained a prehendal stall, he blended his queries with such admonitions as were astonishing how much work he was enabled to get of looking to the cross; it is a figurative term, whereas "The old age of bishop Burgess was the serene and mention of him who died, than of the instr interests of his flock. His "Sacra privata," about this kind, the solemn, the emphatic manner in which he gentle sunset of a life directed to the noblest objects, which he suffered.' period, show that he was rapidly growing in grace, and spoke to me, once in particular during my examination, and influenced by high and holy motives. The vigour concerning my duties as a Christian minister, will of his intellect, and the energy of his application, were "It is not in the power of death to hurt a soul devoted to God, and united to the great Redeemer. It may take me from my worldly comforts; it may disconcert and break my schemes for each to a power of death to hurt a soul devoted of family devotion, of which he every morning gave us a beautiful example." It is extremely gratifying to and his habitual admixture of active with sedentary the room, he was heard repeating in a low but empursuits, contributed in no small degree to this im- phatic voice, and as if applying the words to himself, munity from the usual infirmities of advanced age. On his library table, to the close of his life, were sure to be found the newest and most accredited works on by that eminent Christian. tage of his advice. When on any occasion they are theology and biblical criticism, both English and Latin, called upon to consult him, there is less restraint; with the contents of which, in spite of his defect of Occasionally he was aided in this respect by his chap- how much of imperfection mingles with and mars the the first motion towards which is the grace of God pro-ducing in the heart effectual conviction of sin. The next is a perception and acknowledgment of the mercy of God in producing this conviction; confession of sin, renun-ciation of sulf-relative to Welsh curacies, should give satisfactory proofs of their proficiency in Welsh, to care and interest with which they had been perused. solemn awe, and led him again and again to try, by commissioners specially appointed by himself to exa-Poetry, which had been one of the delights of his the test of scripture, the foundation of his immortal mine; and further, that candidates for orders, having youth, lost none of its charms for him after he grew hopes. His self-communings, and the particular texts sufficiency in this respect before they were admitted to was a practice that never forsook him. Even as late recorded, with his almost dying hand, on some loose as 1830, when he was in his seventy-second year, he sheets of paper. The plans for the erection of a college had long made himself master in this way of the finest sonnets been subject matter of solemn deliberation in his mind. of Milton, and would challenge his niece, whom he tated his last letter to a literary friend, but in so low A piece of land at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, suit- had induced to do the same, to a frequent repetition a voice as to be scarcely audible, and he had great of them. He also committed to memory at the same difficulty in franking it. age whole chapters of the Bible. Among the charac-Without recounting the various impediments which teristics of his mind cheerfulness and hope continued these occasions." From this school he removed to Winchester, in 1768, from which he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christ, and freed by it from the condemning sense of christ, and freed by it from the condemning sense of scholar of Corpus Christ, and freed by it from the condemning sense of these occasions." From this school he removed to which maintained their vigour and freshness to the last. $\frac{1}{1}$ had believed,' and 'his hope was full of immortality.' bells, until he came to the concluding lines-He was fully aware of his advancing infirmities, and The bishop's manners and address, his hospitality[‡] of the gradual decay of his physical powers; but the principal regret these changes caused him, was the consequent abridgement of his powers of active usefulas well as laity. "His clergy," says Dr. Harford, "found in him a faithful monitor, anxious to impress

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warranted, he resolved, on principles of honourable in- started at the question, and was obliged to own that liberal hand was prompt to minister to their necessi- respondence, telling him that I felt persuaded it would dependence, to tear himself from this seat of the muses, really it had never occurred to him. He was at once ties—his hospitable mansion was always open to them tend to prolong his life. 'I am not at all anxious,' he rather than contract debts which might prove embar- relieved from his embarrassment, and had reason, as --- and he invariably met them with cordiality and replied, 'for prolonged life; I trust I am willing to rassing. His plan was-to take orders, and, in the on many former occasions, to recognize in his diocesan kindness. Whatever were his studious pursuits, they resign it whenever God may please. I have long been were never allowed to interfere with his giving audience, making this my aim; the best state of existence here An instance of his extreme shyness s mentioned by whether to the incumbent of an important living, or below is dashed with much sorrow.' The text, Heb. resolution he communicated to Mr. Tyrwhitt, who re- Dr. Harford. "Having been offered, some time pre- to the poorest curate of his diocese. The interrup- iv. 15, 'We have not an high priest who cannot be tion to his studies was occasionally not a little trying, touched with the feelings of our infirmities,' being you must be my curate there for the next two years." bury, he declined it-for a reason which will perhaps but this was never visible in his looks and manner, repeated to him as one pregnant with consolation, The assistance thus delicately afforded was most grate-produce a smile in the reader, though I was strictly in though, when a very wet day occurred, he not unfre-'Yes,' he replied, 'but the most sustaining words to fully accepted; and, for about that space of time, he unison with the shyness and modesty of his character. quently expressed pleasure in the anticipation of me are these-Being justified by faith we have peace received from Mr. Tyrwhitt a pecuniary contribution The reason was, as he himself told i friend, that it having a long morning wholly to himself. A room with God' (Rom. v. 1). 'It is obvious,' he added, amounting to the ordinary salary of a curate, for the would have obliged him to sit in one of the most con- was expressly set apart for the reception of his clergy, 'that 'peace with God' is the result of a true faith, express purpose of enabling him to retain his situation spicuous parts of the cathedral. Another subsequently and they always found it hospitably provided with and hence it follows that justifying faith, is something in the university, and of pursuing at ease his learned became vacant, which did not put his nerves to this substantial refreshments. He was, in fact, a sort of far beyond the mere assent of the understanding to tudies. In 1779, having taken his degree, he entered into a The person of Mr. Burgess, at this time, is described The understanding to the winning, and gentle demeanour, with a constant enuniversity competition for one of the chancellor's prizes, as tall, erect, and dignified, and there was a cast of deavour to encourage and animate their exertions, and Bull,' he went on to say, 'was in his last moments, the subject being "The affinity between Poetry and pleasing, not repulsive gravity, over the calm expression to acquire as well as to impart instruction and infor-Painting:" and was beaten by Lord Sidmouth, then of his intellectual features His snile was peculiarly mation. Nor, when the occasion called for it, did any comfort, reminded him of the good he had done by Mr. Addington. In the next year Burgess was suc- winning. Mr. Smelt, sub-tutor to George IV., used one know better how to assume that dignity of manner his life and writings, and of his various exertions in "The following anecdote will attest the firm and bishop, 'is in the mercies of God through the merits

"In allusion to his growing infirmities, he said that,

"To one of those friends, whose Christian fidelity and judgment naturally inspired confidence, he ad-

"'I feel that, in all probability, I shall not long In 1823, the bishop, by the king's command, framed the near prospect of an eternal world? When you His friend, in reply, repeated to him, in the language of scripture, some of those sublime promises to which, in a dying hour, the most learned and emi-

"During this conversation, his calm but expressive emotion attested the depth of his feelings. His voice Though advanced in years, the bishop entered with faltered, and tears of mingled penitence and immortal

Through deep and wide immensity His radiance to throw;

> O may our souls, as satellites, Cling close around our GoD; May we be treading in the steps Which He incarnate trod; May we, O God, while life is ours, With light unearthly shine Rejecting all that's not of thee, Reflecting only thine;

That when below th' horizon here, Our bodies set in night, Our souls, released, may upward spring Into thy marvellous light; That, having run our course, we may Thy richest glory share, Far in the heaven of heavens above, And shine immortal there. S. H. C.

-New York Churchman.

A MEMOIR OF BISHOP BURGESS. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

THOMAS BURGESS, the youngest son of a most of age he was sent to a dame's school, and afterwards home except at the regular holidays, that he might not become unsettled and inattentive to his studies. her, especially when she saw him on Sundays at church, by seeing the hand of God in them, by making them the among the train of his school-fellows; but she repressed her feelings, for her child's good. His own feelings, it Saviour." is scarcely needful to add, were not a little excited on graduate, for sound learning and critical research.

In 1778, he edited a new edition of "Burton's Pentalogia"-a work containing five Greek tragedies, with annotations; and displayed so much critical skill, that it attracted considerable notice, and laid the foundation of his Grecian celebrity. Soon after, he published a new edition of "Dawes' Miscellanea Critica"-a work consisting of "critical disquisitions on, and conjectural emendations of, the text of the Attic poets, remarks on their peculiarities of construction, dissertations on various questions connected with Greek metre, and elaborate inquiries into the properties of the Æolic Digamma. Burgess's part in this publication, eventually procured for him the acquaintance of well-known literary men, both at home and abroad. It was Mr. Burgess's good fortune to gain the notice, and subsequently the friendship, of Mr. Tyrwhitt, formerly clerk of the House of Commons, but who had resigned the of the men of the world. His mind was always at situation on account of health. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. A remarkable instance of his kindness to Mr. Burgess

means of dying to thyself, and of attaining to more

"Simple obedience is to be more highly prized than

ality of Mr. Burgess's frame of mind. They are con- factor to the institution. vincing proofs that he did not study theology as a mere a most important personal concern.

In 1799 he married Miss Bright, of a highly respectable Yorkshire family, between whom and himself there existed, for nearly forty years, the utmost reci-procal affection. The good bishop of Durham said to the lady, some short time before her marriage — "Miss Bright, you are about to be united to one of the very best of men, but a perfect child in the concerns of this world; so you must manage the house, and govern, not only your maids, but the men servants also." The habits of Mr. Burgess, in fact, were little akin to those of the men of the world. His mind was always at work—and this often placed him in somewhat awkward situations. One instance must suffice to illustrate this. "On the day of their marriage, the bishop drove into Durham from Anckland cestle to mute their table Yorkshire family, between whom and himself "On the day of their marriage, the bishop drove into Durham from Auckland castle to unite their hands; and it was arranged that they should go to

* We learn from Astronomy, that "though the stars generally appear fixed, yet they all may have motion. For their distance being so that of the earth, a rapid motion might not perceptibly change their relative situation in two or three thousand theorem." Winston parsonage immediately after the ceremony. Conjecturing that his chaplain might probably have

science, but brought it to bear on his own spiritual and obvious sincerity, were eminently calculated to state as well as that of others. He felt religion to be make powerful and lasting impression on the clergy

days plectic attack at Warminster, in June 1835, says Mr. then calmly proceeded to the end of the sonnet, while Harford)-I spent some days with him, and found all around him were much affected. He had conhim composed, serene, and cheerful. His recent tinued to this time to read family prayers in the seizure, however, had fixed a strong conviction on his evening; on this day he did so for the last time; his mind, that the term of his mortal pilgrimage could not voice was very weak, but deeply earnest. It had long be distant, and that he had received a merciful warn- been customary with him, to have a chapter of the ing to make ready for the final summons; the bent Bible read after prayers, together with Fenclon's 'Reof his thoughts and meditations corresponded with flections' for the day. On this occasion he selected these impressions. He talked in his usual pleasant for himself a 'Confession of Sins,' and part of the way upon literary topics, but seemed desirous of direct- 'Office for the Sick,' from a 'Book of Devotions.' ing the current of thought to objects of higher interest; the beatific vision of Christ in a future state was a sub- bishop was so unwell that he retired early to his room, ject he had in past days delighted to converse upon never again to leave it. During the three ensuing

"About this time an account appeared in the 'Christian Observer,' of the last illness and death of some of the most striking expressions of humility, faith, and hope, uttered on the occasion referred to

"There was something inexpressibly interesting, and which will find a response in every Christian vision, he made himself master to the full extent re- bosom, in the feelings with which he himself continued quired by his own special objects of pursuit and research. to regard the approaches of death. Deeply sensible old; to store his memory with its choicest beauties, which sustained and animated his faith, he himself

"On the 11th of February, 1837, the bishop dic-

" On Sunday, the 12th of February, he appeared a little better, and was able to listen with interest to predominant; for they were nourished by principles the Church services and a sermon. His mind was

"I may not tread With them those pathways, to the feverish bed Of sickness bound; yet O, my God! I bless Thy mercy, that with Sabbath peace hath fill'd My chasten'd heart, and all its throbbings still'd To one deep calm of lowliest thankfulness."

"In attemping to repeat this passage his voice his episcopal functions in the spirit of his more vigorous faltered, and he was mastered for a few moments by strong emotion ; but recovering himself, he exclaimed. "Before the close of the month (after his apo- 'Let me finish them-I wish to finish them;' and

"On the evening of the 13th of February the

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even in death. He had sent to the press at the close of the preceding week a final letter to Dr. Scholtz, defending his own views respecting the controverted verse. He asked for the proof sheet on the very day on which he thus took to his bed, but it was not ready; on which he thus took to his bed, but it was not ready; on the next day, the 14th, his servant procured and brought several copies of it to him. The bishop rallied for a moment on being told it was come, and desired that he might be supported in bed while he Catechism are the principal text-books, the instruction franked two covers enclosing proof sheets to his afforded in them is open to all. The number of schofriends, Dr. Babington and the late Rev. Francis lars on the books exceeds 400, and the average atten-Huyshe. With the aid of his man-servant and of dance, during the last quarter, was little short of 300, Mrs. Burgess, he at length acccomplished his object, and might have been much larger had the size of the though with great difficulty.

"With this effort the bishop resigned every earthly 34 Teachers,-19 female and 14 male: but these, anxiety, and his thoughts became wholly absorbed by religious meditation and prayer.

"On the evening of Thursday Mr. Maule, his assiduous medical attendant, on taking leave of him, the use of those scholars whose good conduct may expressed the hope that he would be able to lie still entitle them to the privilege, and a commencement and obtain some rest; to which the bishop replied- has been made towards a collection of Theological "The only rest I desire, or have ever sought for, is Books, calculated to assist the teachers in the efficient viding congregations, till each fragment becomes too pointed out in those comforting words-'Come unto discharge of their duties : it will be a good deed in me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will any one to contribute towards the enlargement of give you rest;' uttering the last words with all the either of these libraries. The male teachers meet the name of onverts to Christ, hurrying all that are emphasis in his power: 'and as for peace, through once a week for studying, and discoursing on, the faith we have peace with God; and if we have peace Holy Scriptures: and they visit the children at their with God, we have peace with all the world. Is it abodes, conversing with the parents, and leaving suinot so?' He then added a cordial 'good night.'

evening, when so decisive a change took place, that Books, and other religious publications. The schools his medical attendants declared the struggle was well are under the more immediate control of the Rev. nigh over. His sight seemed to be gone-he ap- H. J. Grasett, the Assistant Minister, and are conpeared to be scarcely conscious of any thing that was ducted, to use Dr. McCaul's words, "by zealous and sing demands upon our space prevent us from availing passing around him-his utterance became very in- faithful superintendents," of whom we may mention, distinct-and the oppression on his breathing was without the fear of being deemed invidious, Mr. J. T. extreme. His old servant, who for months had Wilson. To this indefatigable and excellent indiviscarcely lost sight of him, was unwearied in his at- dual the Parish owes a great and lasting obligation. tentions to his dying master, and studious of every thing that could alleviate his sufferings. He was when we add, that it elicited the sum of £50,-the sensible, which he proved by his rejection or accep- largest amount ever collected for such a purpose. On tance of any thing that was offered; and as long as the following Sunday a ten-dollar note, for the benefit he was able, he never omitted to add his thanks for of the Schools, was dropped into the plate as it was every attention. Throughout the night of Saturday carried round for the weekly alms-thus making the his breathing grew shorter and shorter, till about two entire collection amount to 52l. 10s. on the morning of Sunday the 19th of February, when he gently breathed his last."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

The Meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Established Church, for the purpose of forming an institu-tion to be denominated "THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO," will be held on Thursday next, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Before the Meeting takes place, there will be Divine Service in the Cathedral, to commence at two o'clock, is so industriously at work in our neighbourhood,and, the Service being ended, the congregation present and all others interested, will proceed to the place our children into the commission of acts of disobewhich may be appointed, where the Bishop will take dience to their parents and to their God,-when they the chair precisely at three o'clock.

dear to all the friends of the Church, a large attend- newly-found pastor) that 'he had seen Jesus Christ, ance is expected, and seats will be prepared for the held him by the hand, and jumped with him as high accommodation of those ladies who may desire to wit- as the stool, from which the Spirit lifted him,'-when ness the proceedings.

L.L.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, preached not only of the Ministers of the Gospel, but of all a Sermon, in the Cathedral of St. James, for the be- humble and faithful believers in the meek and lowly nefit of the Sunday Schools attached to that Church. Jesus, to 'try the spirits, whether they be of God!' The text was from Isaiah, xxxiii. 6: "And wisdom They therefore entreat that the Sermon may be printed, and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and as "peculiarly calculated to inform the understanding, strength of salvation : the fear of the Lord is his guide the judgment, animate the heart, and expose treasure." The discourse was marked by a full flow the evils of excited passion and mistaken zeal."

knowledge have more than compensated for every thing in which she is deficient, and have dowered the little island with wealth, system,—a system which has rent asunder the Presbyterians dominion, and honour, exceeding the revenues, the rule, and the

was still more admirable in our estimation than the preceding passages, we learn that the Schools are under Episcopal sanction, and that while the Bible and Church building, used for the purpose, admitted. There are

though zealous, are lamentably insufficient in number, and assistance of this description is much and earnestly required. A Lending Library has been formed for table tracts. At certain periods, the best-behaved "He continued to grow weaker until the ensuing children are rewarded with presents of Bibles, Prayer

The effect of the Sermon will be well understood

We have been favoured with a copy of a Sermon, preached in Thorold Church, by the Rev. T. B. FULLER, the Rector, on the 13th February last, entitled Religious Excitements tried 1y Scripture, and their fruits tested by experience.

It appears, from a Correspondence which precedes the Sermon, and which evidences a happy relation existing between pastor and people, that five of Mr. Fuller's parishioners, on behalf of themselves and thirty-five others, "requested the Reverend gentleman to allow the Sermon to be printed at their expense.' "When the spirit of error,"-they thus address their faithful pastor,-" opposition, and self-righteousness when secret and insidious means are used to entice have been told by one (lately professing to be a mem-As the objects of the proposed Society must be ber of our congregation, and in the presence of his

ignorance, arrogance and presumption have attained to this height of impiety in our village,-we consider On Sunday the 10th April, THE REV. JOHN MCCAUL | the time as having arrived, when it becomes the duty,

of thought, a vivid and picture-grouping imagination, The text selected is, "Beloved, believe not every and copiousness, force, flexibility, and elegance of lan- | spirit, but try the spirits, whether they be of God, guage. The superiority of mind over physical power 1. John, iv., 1: and the whole discourse is of a sound was happily illustrated : the benefits of education were practical nature, breathing the pure, peaceable wisdom displayed: and the great principle of basing all systems that is from above, and marked throughout by a ferof instruction upon the Holy Bible was distinctly and vent, but well-regulated, love of God. The unscrippowerfully insisted upon. The crowded congregation tural and mischievous practices against which it was listened with the deepest attention, and, among many so properly and seasonably directed, are thus alluded

in the United States, and exhibited two bodies, contendin we have several bidies of Wesley's professed followers, all calling themselves Clurches, and all opposed to, and opposing each other. Is this right? Is this as it ought to be? Are these the fruits of the Spirit? Is this obeying the injunction of St. Paul, 'I beseech you, brethren, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you: but that ye be per-fectly joined in the same mind, and the same judgment'?— Surely it is well for us 'not to believe every spirit; but to try the spirits, whether they be of God.'

It is melancholy, indeed, to contemplate the havoc made by these raving usurpers of the priesthood, and to know that every Lunatic Asylum contains the victims of their "unauthorised ministries": melancholy indeed, in the words of good Bishop McIlvaine, most happily introduced by Mr. Fuller,-to see the "coldhearted, but heated, fanatic, stalk at large, torch in hand, and lay vaste the work of years of patient faithful labour, raising the flock against the shepherd, subdismall to live, dropping his drag-net into every stream, attracting attention by every stratagem, and, under caught, however dissimilar in every thing but a public adoption of the livery of their leader, into a public profession of religion; while lovers of truth are ashamed, the impenitent are hardened, and infidels Our own Province is infested with these scoff." "ravening wolves," and Mr. Fuller deserves well of every lover of Christianity for stripping them of their 'sheep's clothing." We much regret that the presourselves more largely of his judicious and scriptural observations.

The Sermon is printed by Messrs. Rowsell, at the Diocesan Press, with the typographical clearness and neat appearance which mark all their publications.

We entreat attention to the following letter: To the Editor of The Church.

Albion, April 12th, 1842. Sir,-I was pleased to see in your paper of the 26th March, ome notice taken of our efforts to build a Church in this Township; and, in compliance with the request in the conclusion of the article, i take the liberty of sending you a plain statement of the case, with a fervent lope that it may awaken the attention and binevolence of those who wish well to our Zion. We have erested a body of a Log building, according to a plan left with us by Mr. Champios, but on more mature consideration, we find the sum required to finish it would be too great to lay out on a huilding of the kind, and we would prefer abandoning this to rise a better, if our funds would allow. The amount of our subscription list is 35/. 5s., with 10,000 feet of lumber which ve have on the place, with a sufficient quantity of rafters, together with lathing, and 10,000 shingles; but in consequence of laving no minister appearing amongst us (with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Oser, to whom we have much reason to be thanlful, when we consider his own exten-sive charge, and the bad roads over which he has to travel when ie comes to this place), the exertions of our friends are very nuch cooled; and many who have stood out for years have left us in despair of ever having a minister, or a place of wor ship of their own, and have joined themselves to other denomi-nations. I remain, Sir, with due respect &c., your's, WILLIAM SWITZER.

If there be a single Churchman in any part of the Province, who can spare any portion of his substance after supplying the wants of the Church in his own neighbourhood, the present is a case which calls loudly for his assistance. "Hope deferred" has made many a "heart sick" in the township of Albion. While Churchmen have been building the tabernacles of Dissent, or giving the land on which they are erected, or supporting Dissenting Missions,-the children of the Church in Albion have been left to pine in spiritual destitution, to lack that aid which has been lavished on the stranger, and to wander, hopeless and reluctant. nto the folds of Dissent.

of grace, spiritually baked, hungry and thirsty, and yet pass him by to bestow raiment, meat, and drink apon those related to us by no such sacred ties? Should any benevolent persons desire to help their fellow Churchmen in Albion, we shall be most happy to receive their contributions. Mr. Alderman Dixon, Mr. Henry Rowsell, and the Editor of this paper, will cheerfully act as a Committee to see that any sums, which may be contributed, are judiciously and properly

a manifest proof how strong the ruling passion was treasure and in the amount of population: but wisdom and tions? Why so nuch wrangling? Why so much evil-speak- as duly-commissioned preachers of the Gospel .--Malice may not be always the cause of this misrepresentation: for there are some persons, who meddle with these matters, so wilfully ignorant, so utterly unacquainted with the writings of our great divines, our Bramhalls, our Taylors, our Hammonds, and our Bulls, that they think everything Popery that is not fraternization with Dissent.

> The British and Foreign Bible Society have denied that the Bishop of Salisbury ever gave them to understand that the refusal of that Society to put itself under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the reason of his Lordship's withdrawal. The Society, however, does not state that such was not the reason, but merely that they had not heard, or been told, that it was. We think there can be little doubt that the principle upon which the Bishop of Salisbury withdrew, was, the impropriety of Churchmen combining with Dissenters for religious purposes, and thus practically giving countenance to schism.

A BIBLE SOCIETY, to embrace the whole Province. will be among the objects of the Church Meeting, to be held in this City on the 28th inst., and our members will thus have the opportunity of distributing the Bible through the legitimate agency of their own Church.

The late Address of Bishop Gadsden to the Convention of South Carolina supplies these additional testimonies in favour of the Prayer Book :----

"Of the value of our Book of Common Prayer as a text book, for the instruction not of the educated only, but of the unedu-cated also, among other facts that might be adduced, are the following from the late report of our South-Western Missionary Bishop:— 'The lady in charge of the school for the Cherokee Nation, and who is a Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, [connected with the Congregational denomination], having laboured among that people for above fifteen years, assured me that she had found nothing so well adapted to her purposes as the Book of Common Prayer. The whole arrangement was well suited to impress the truths of the Gospel on the heathen mind, and particularly the regular recurrence of the same language and ideas in the Sunday services.'

"The same Bishop thus writes of a late officer in the army, who now lives in the far West :-- 'He was very anxious for me to send him a Minister of the Church, and pledged him his bearty support. I could only promise my best exertions in his behalf, and urged him in the mean season to take the Book of Common Prayer, assemble his children and household on every Lord's day, and, as the priest of his family, devoutly to celebrate Divine service. He promised me he would do so. For two years I heard nothing from him. On my second visitation he met me with a countenance beaming with pleasure, and told me he had been faithful to his promise, he had done what he could for the instruction of his family, and that, while praying with and for the instruction of his family, and task, which a sense of his own necessities, and by his Holy Spirit had prompted him to pray for himself, —and he was now ready with his household to be baptized into the faith of the Lord Jesus. Accordingly, after the service and sermon above alluded to, I admitted him, his wife, and five children, to the sacrament of baptism. From such circumstances we are led to two reflections; first, the eminent value of our liturgical services; secondly, the useful-ness of our Church institutions for the education of the young in Christian principles."

We have also seen it stated that when Howard, the Philanthropist, who was a Dissenter, felt the hand of death laid upon him in the Russian Crimea, he requested, with his last accents, that the sublime and Scriptural Burial Service of the Church might be read principle and similar in extent, they might not only both Scriptural Burial Service of the Church might be read over his remains.

Next to the Bible, the Prayer Book is our greatest treasure; a faithful guardian of evangelical truth and apostolic order; a standing protest against the corruptions of Romanism and the negations of Dissent.

We borrow the following useful memorandum from our friend, The Banner of the Cross :--

"A REMINISCENCE .- There are certain memories which it A REMINISCENCE. --- There are certain inchores which it may not be amiss to refresh with the following short passage from a document of the Presbyterian body, printed in London

through the Church of Rome.""

ther efficient Professor, as well as to obtain a general promise of assistance from those untiring benefactors of the Colonies, the two great and ancient Church-Societies at home. It was in this stage of the affair, that overtures were

made to the Bishop by the Rev. L. Doolittle of Lennox-ville, near Sherbrooke, as the organ of many most respectable individuals within his pastoral charge, for the transfer of the projected establishment to their own neighbourhood. After some negociation, it was agreed, with the consent of the Rev. Mr. Wood, that the seat of the College charge it is for the reverse of the seat of the College should be fixed at or near Sherbrooke, provided the parties more immediately interested in the change, could exhibit an amount of subscriptions which would appear to constitute a proper inducement for such a measure. And this having been done, and with great spirit too, the change was made.

The recommendations of the original plan having been stated above, it may be proper to point out the advantages which have been received to overbalance them, in that which has been now substituted for it. The local subscriptions, together with some endowments in land which may prospectively be regarded of considerable value, form evidently a part of these advantages. But in ad-dition to the facilities thus afforded for the promotion and atton to the facilities thus afforded for the promotion and permanent support of the undertaking, it was conceived that the establishment of a British Institution of such a nature, at the place which is the centre of the Eastern Townships, and may be called the head-quarters of a great tract of country which is distinctively the seat of a Protestant and English-speaking population, carried with it the promise of many important and heave efforts. A it the promise of many important and happy effects. A College which, although its primary feature is the training of aspirants to the Ministry, comprehends a general outer profession in life, with a school engrafted upon it, affording both classical and commercial education, all with the best prospects of efficiency and yet upon the

most moderate scale of enciency and yet upon the most moderate scale of expense, may well be expected to retain within the Province a number of youths, be-longing to respectable families, who would otherwise be sent to form their minds and principles among our repub-lican peighbours. lican neighbours. This observation will apply principally to the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, on account to the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, on account both of their proximity to the United States, and of their being in part peopled from that country, but it is true also in a less confined application. The very existence, indeed, of such an establishment, if (as under the divine blessing it may well be hoped) it should practically re-commend itself to the people, will tend to anglify their feelings and attachments; and, without any reflection, which would be very unjust, upon the memory in which which would be very unjust, upon the manner in which they have shown themselves affected towards the esta-blished order of things in the country, may in fact be regarded as a nucleus for the creation of an important influence over the moral, political and religious character of the rising population. Nor can it be reasonably doubted of the rising population. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that, in aid of such an effect, the College and School will form such attractions to respectable families emigrating to Canada, as, in many instances, to decide their choice of a location,—the grand drawback from the advantages of this country, being often the want of any accessible provision for the sound and regular education of youth It is not too much to hope that the formation of this esta" blishment within the bosom of the townships, will give an impulse to their improvement in every way; and a ready communication being now about to be opened beween Quebec and that valuable and rising portion of the Province, by means of the direct road through Megantic, the benefits of such improvement will flow into our own

market, and be felt by our citizens. The College, in the first instance, will be upon a very Inite Conege, in the inst instance, will be upter to a fit is also to be desired) that it is to be anticipated (as it is also to be desired) that it will grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the country, no ap-prehension need be entertained of its interfering with the interests of the grander institution in the populous and wealthy, and comparatively ancient city of Montreal.— The example of other countries may be sufficient to shew dourish, at the distance from each other which is interposed between Montreal and Sherbrooke, but each might, in fact, aid the other by raising the tone of feeling in the country upon the subject of Education, and stimulating the general desire of literary and scientific advancement. Be this, however, as it may, it is sufficiently obvious that McGill College at Montreal, although it may be coupled with anticipations of great benefit to the country, yet not being under the control of the Church, nor having any direct connection with a system of religious teaching, cannot provide for the object which gave rise to the fa-stitution now put in train in the vicinity of Sherbrooke's and it is equally obvious that the rapidly increasing wants of the Church of England population, in the diocese of Quebec, demand, and that most imperation, in the diocese and standing provision for rearing, within the diocese itself (which is commensurate with the limits of the former Province of Lower Canada), a respectable and well qualified body of ministers. Other religious bodies in Canada have felt and acted upon this want as it concerns themselves; it cannot be supposed that the members of Upon the who taking deserves are interested in vancement of le be gratifying t the blessings w in the particula LOUTH.-A ship, which lind Armstrong. ceremony was breathes such that we save

that we cannot "Regnet D near Port Da April, for Di who, about si foundation-sto Armstrong on as we drew no ee from its to ing in the air, literally lined description,— the benches the Church the whole bu the centro the centre, a stood within vice commen Psalm, the s

After which it is to ever this, was co first lesson more admir was finished the good O vice with a the words, perpetually every other Upon the co to sit, and raised that neighbourf of Israel, w be His glou be filled with cannot with cannot wit the hope, t blessing of Church: who turne in the mid dit is due it up for t trouble, a accommod He is how take an i admired say, 'sim moderate

> On Mo Vestry M terms of The R Mr. Hun Church Esq., the by sickn and pas Building were als Jame Strong H. Tho Here Christie That Bytown Society only for for the enlarge Mov the than be give for thei enlarge Mov Esq., ' Church

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brilliant passages, the following perhaps attracted the to :greatest admiration :

"Were we to trace this subject to its remotest source, we should ascend to that period, when, in the original constitution of nature, the Almighty made man the master of this terrestial and to the testimony,' and if you find that it accords not with creation, and armed him with a power within, able to outmaster that test, beware of it. No doubt many inventions adopted by the mightiest efforts of external strength. Here we stand by the fountain of that wonder-working influence, by which and a dimirably adapted to the end she had in view; whele animal kingdom has been rendered so subservient to the possessor of this internal power, that they either exist or are possessor of this internal power, that they enter exist of are of the total tends of the fightening, and dragging people up to a par-exterminated, as his pleasure or interest requires. It is this persuading, and frightening, and dragging people up to a par-induces which combined families into nations—organised ticular seat, appears an admirable plan. But do we find any their constitutions-and bound them together in mutual depenthere constitutions—and boand them together in mutual depen-dence by laws. In short, it is this intellectual power, which has adorned and beautified man's residence on earth with all the trusting to the Holy Spirit to apply that word to the consciences comforts and luxuries which art and science could minister for of their hearers. On the great day of Pentecost St. Peter his enjoyment. At its command, joyous crops have smiled, where once the forest frowned, the treasures of commerce have rolled along high-ways, where formerly the ravine or torrent or tangled wood arrested the solitary steps of the wandering -the mine has been forced to yield up its riches, -the river to take an artificial course, ---nay, a busy eity, with its glittering spires, its crowded thorough-fares and well-filled store-houses, at the bidding of mighty mind, leaps into existence amidst a very wilderness. But were I to attempt to pursue in this way so exhaustless a theme, I should have to throw out from its folds before you the chart of history, whereon is mapped down the progress of civilisation (but another name for the advancement of wisdom and knowledge) from the first feeble efforts of roving hordes, whose craft and skill enabled them but to support a precarious existence, up to the present hour, when art and science have barnessed for the service of man a more than leviathan power, and machinery has tamed this mimic animal into such submissive obedience, that the same giant force, which sternly bears up against the fury of the elements, will gently spin you the gossamer thread.'

Then followed close upon this animated passage the picture of a nation, exerting its energies under the influence of "wisdom and knowledge :"

"Need I trace the outlines of the prosperity of a nation thus happily circumstanced? The physical advantages of the country developed and called out for her service, the framework which holds together her people, compacted aud strengthened by that principle which, attaching its due importance to every part, places each in its proper position,-her nobility taking that lead in the promotion of the national welfare, which becomes their exalted station, and foremost in attainments and virtues, as they are first in honour and rank .- her councils filled with legislators able to advise her,-her fields with yeomen, storing her garners with produce, or, if need be, ready to exchange the sickle for the sword,-her tribunals the refuge of innocence and right, the terror of fraud and crime,-her priests, her lawyers, her physicians, qualified for their high and important vocations,-her men of letters and science refining her taste, extending her knowledge, enriching her with inventions and discoveries, and, by the instruction of her youth, giving perpetuity to her every advantage,-her manufacturers and tr men pouring into her lap the rich reward of well-directed commercial activity,-her, artisans and mechanics skilled and dexterous in the exercise of their different crafts,-discovery enriching her with new emporiums for her merchandise,enterprise and art facilitating her intercourse with the remotest regions of the world, by the ingenious application of some speed-giving principle, -- and, if justice should demand or the liberties f the nation require, the thunderbolt of war launched with a or 'accursed,' according as he is willing or not to go to an ap sure aim by a ready and practised arm. Nor let it be said that pointed seat, which allows of persons addressing females in the this is but an ideal picture, sketched by mere fancy. It is our privilege to recognise in this portrait the features, but faintly ness, authorises the declaration, that they are 'going to the limined, of that kingdom of which it is our pride that we are subjects. Yes, countries there are, which exceed England in selimate, in soil, in situation, in extent, in mineral and metallic

" If you hear any practice of your fellow-Christians spoken applied.

ticular seat, appears an admirable plan. But do we find any notice of such a practice in the Word of God? We find the preached to the assembled multitude, and when they 'heard, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do? Peter said unto them, Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for. the remission of sins, and ve shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.'-(Acts ii. 37, 38.) When the Philippian jailor cried out to Paul and Silas, 'Sirs, what must I do to be saved ?' the answer he received was this, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.'-(Acts xvi. 30, 31.) Here we find Jesus Christ acknowledged as the *only* way, the truth, and the life.²—(John xiv. 6.) But we are informed, that there are those, in this our day, who say, that unless you go in the way they point out, a way of which we find no mention made in the Bible, there is no salvation for you, —that, unless you are willing to declare yourself for Christ and place yourselves under their special direction, you must consider yourselves 'for the Devil.' It is asserted that, when they have brought up to this particular seat, those whom persuasion, fear, or force has been able to move, they entirely forget the direction of St. Paul, to do all things 'de-

cently and in order,' (1 Cor. xiv. 40,) but assail the throne of grace with such shouts, as would make one imagine that they upposed 'the Lord's ear was indeed heavy, that he could not hear.' You that have witnessed this, compare it with what St. Paul says, 'If therefore the whole Church be come together

into one place, and all speak with tongues,' (that is, in a connot say that ye are mad?' God is not the author of confusi but of peace, as in all churches of the saints' (1 Cor. xiv. 23, 33). gh this language was first addressed to those who misap Thou plied the 'gift of tongues,' yet it must be acknowledged, by all ober-minded Christians, as applicable to those who, a score at a time, address the throne of grace, each at the height of his voice, some in supplication, some in thanksgiving, some in deprecation, and others in the language of triumph.

* ' "But we are told by some that the fruits of these meetings

are good. It may be so. God sometimes brings good out of evil. But are we therefore to countenance the evil? I should be sorry to believe that there are no true disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ within the pale of the Romish Church. But are we, on that account, to countenance her pretended sacrifice of the Mass, her adoration of the Host, and her intercession of the Saints? Surely not. But if some are benefited by these meetings, (as is asserted,) are we on that account to sanction pro eedings which are at variance with the spirit of St. Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, with the general tenor of God's word Are we to sanction a system which pronounces a creature 'happy most obtrusive manner, and, when they decline their officio

We subjoin the letter of the REV. SANDERSON ROBINS, written in contradiction of those malicious and absurd reports of his having apostatized to Popery, which were first set on foot by a Scottish paper, hostile to the Church, and which have since found their way into this Province:

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Shaftesbury, Feb. 1. Sir .- Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to correct an absurdly untrue statement respecting myself, which is making the round of the newspapers. It is asserted that I am about to follow the example of Mr. Sibthorp; that I have resigned my living; and that this step is preparatory to an open accession to the Church of Rome. Under ordinary circumstances, a Clergyman would naturally avoid, if possible, the present mode of noticing such a calumny, and rather trust to time for its refutation ; bu; as I find that this report, owing to the present crisis of religious excitement, has caused pain to many, and perplexity to some, I have no alternative but to deny it by the same public chanael through which it has obtained

No person can have read the pamphlet in which Mr. Sibthorp states the reasons for his conversion to popery, without feeling that it must be a mind of anusual feebleness which would be influenced any way by his example. With respect to the rumour of my own changed opinions, I am bound to say, not only that it is destitute of foundation, but that no incident has occurred which could give occasion for mistake on the subject; so that I am forced reluctantly to ascribe it to intentional in-

I have, indeed, quitted my former sphere of duty; but to leave a proprietary chapel in London for a rectory in the country is but an inadequate ground on which to prefer a charge of popery. For the last year I have been labouring among a population long demoralized through the influence of contested elections. I have introduced among them no novelfused manner, so that none can understand what is said,) 'and there come in those that are unlearned, or unbelievers, will they theological discussions which have lately engaged so much attention, it is because there is nothing in my position which made it incumbent upon me to do so; and I should avoid the present unwilling publicity if I did not fear that the cause of sound and true principles might suffer through my silence. with many others, that the earlier numbers of The Tracts for the Times were well calculated to revive the spirit of reverence and Church order, which, in many places, were well nigh forgotten; and for the authors of them I will entertain the respect which is due to their earnestness and their learning. But I shall not hesitate, on every suitable occasion. to enter my solemn and unequivocal protest against things which I believe deserving of the gravest reprehension in their later writings; such I mean, as the doctrine of reserve which they advocate; the undutiful tone which they have assumed in speaking of the Church of England; the method of interpretation which they have propounded, with the purpose as it ms to me, of evading the plain sense of our Articles; and the perilons terms of palliation in which they have treated certain practices of the Romish Church, which are, I believe d as well to Scripture, as to the records of primitive antiquity .--- I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SANDERSON ROBINS.

> It is an old device of Dissent to represent every faithful and uncompromising Clergyman or Layman as favourable to Popery, because he looks upon schism as a sin, and will not recognize Dissenting teachers become the Principal, and to secure the services of ano-

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 8th of May. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 4th May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Church, this week, in consequence of Saturday being a general holiday, is put to press a day earlier than usual.

On Monday, the 25th inst., a Supplemental half sheet, fitted to bind up with the volume, will be published. This will contain as full an account as we can compile of the ceremony of laying the foundationstone of the University of King's College, on St. George's Day: and as, from the interesting nature of the contents, it will probably be read with more than ordinary interest, we conceive that by omitting advertisements in this day's impression, and inserting them in the Supplement, we are benefiting those who advertise in our columns.

The Church, of the 30th inst., may probably reach our subscribers a day later, in consequence of the endeavour we intend making to give some account of the meeting of THE CHURCH SOCIETY, intended to be held on the 28th inst.

S Canadian Intelligence will be given in the Supplement on Monday.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN OR BISHOP'S COLLEGE AT LENNOXVILLE. (From The Quebec Mercury).

As it appears there is some want of information in the As a appears there is the origin of the undertaking for public mind respecting the origin of the undertaking for the establishment of a College in the Eastern Townships, the reason which led to the choice of that locality, and other particulars connected with the subject, we have been requested to furnish the following details, which proceed from authority :-

The Bishop of Montreal having placed certain theolo-gical students under the direction of the Rev. S. S. Wood, Rector of Three Rivers, in preparation for the exercise of the Ministry,—and feeling that it would be highly desirable to create, within the limits of the diocese, a permanent Institution of a collegiate character for the same object, upon a more extended, although still (at least in the first instance) upon a very moderate scale, onceived the idea of converting at once a portion of the Rectory, with some necessary additions, to his purpose There were several conspiring reasons to recommend such a plan. The premises are large, and the building is under one roof with the Church, which would thus easily afford all the advantages of a College Chapel : an express reservation in the Letters Patent erecting the parish ffords particular facilities for such an arrangement: the Rector is the identical person to whom the Bishop would desire to confide the charge of the Institution; the situa tion is precisely central between the two great cities of the diocese, and upon the great line of communication in the Province. His Lordship proceeded so far as to esta-blish an understanding with the Rector that he should

mselves; It pposed that the memb the Established Church of England will be insensible to so vital a need.

The gentleman who has been selected to preside over the Institution has been already mentioned, the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., of the University of Cambridge; but his own retiring modesty may perhaps have caused him to be less known than many men of more slender but The estimation in which Mr. Wood has been held by those who have had full opportunities of knowing him may be judged of by the statement of two or three facts, and it is right, under existing circumstances, that the public should be made aware of them. In the early part of his career in this discusse he was continuously particular to the target of tar diocese, he was particularly noticed by the then Lord. Bishop of Quebec (Mountain), and upon removing from his mission, on the St. Francis, to Three Rivers, received a most affectionate address from the inhabitants, occupy ing a great tract of country now divided into two or three missions. The next Bishop (Stewart) appreciated him so highly as to have promised him the first vacant Archdeaconry in the diocese, and confided to his dire some young men who were brought forward by his Lord-ship for the Ministry. Lord Seaton, himself a Christian man and a scholar, educated at the celebrated school of Winghester, released to be the Winchester, placed two of his sons under the tuition of Mr. Wood, and expressed his high sense of the justice Mr. Wood, and expressed his high sense of the Jahr done to them by their instructor. It has been already stated that the present Bishop of Montreal has selected Mr. Wood for the charge of the theological students under the protection of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and independently of the recommendations at-taching to him specially as a divine, it is believed that in calidity of independent on consistency, and modera-It has been already solidity of judgment, candour, consistency, and moderation of character, invariable prudence and correctness of eportment, and, generally, in short, in the practical exhibition of Christian graces, no less than in sound scholarship and real elegance of elassical attainments, he is not surpassed by any individual in the country.

The appointment of one other Professor only, is contemplated at the opening of the College, and expectations are entertained of securing the services of a gentleman-now in the diocese, a M. A. of the University of Oxford-His name and other particulars respecting him are not now given because the average of the security of the securit now given because the engagement has not been finally concluded, but it may be stated, *en passant*, that he is a clergyman of studious and literary, as well as of strictly religious habits; and that the favourable impressions which he left behind him at the University have been lately testified by his receiving, after an absence of ten years, a valuable present of books from his College. The school department has been confided to Mr. Chap-man, B. A., of the University of Cambridge, who has ef-focused and the transmission of the

fectually recommended himself in this city, as an Assis tant at the Quebec Classical School; and the school with be opened, with the divine permission, next month, in a

building temporarily provided for the purpose. The site of the College has been finally fixed at Lennoxville, a beautifully situated village, upon the River St. Francis, in the immediate vicinity of Sherbrooke. question was agitated for some length of time, whether a site should not rather be chosen directly opposite to the village of Sherbrooke; but it is not conceived the general sefalness or ultimate prosperity of the Institution was involved in the discussion. The day will probably arrive hen Sherbrooke will be a large and important place, and Lennoxville its flourishing appendage. It cannot be an objection to a College that it is so located as to afford me stillness and retirement, at the same time that the advantages and conveniences of a town are close at hand. The whole country around is beautiful and healthy.

It is intended to commence the buildings immediately Some additional endowments have lately been made in land, of considerable extent.

The general principles upon which the Institution is to be established and conducted, appear in the prospectus which has been already before the public. It will be remembered that, although it is strictly under the auspices of the Church of England, no interference will be exereised with the religious principles of those students who elong to other denominations.

Upon the whole, it may fairly be said that this undertaking deserves the support and the prayers of all who are interested in the welfare of the Church and the adrancement of learning in the country; and it cannot but be gratifying to every benevolent mind to contemplate the blessings which it may be hoped that it will diffuse in the particular tract of country in which it is situated.

LOUTH.—A new Church has been opened in this Town-ship, which lies within the mission of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong. The subjoined interesting account of the ceremony was never intended for publication, but it breathes such an earnest and spiritual love to the Church, that we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers;

"Regnet Deus! floreat ecclesia! Our new Church near Port Dalhousie was opened on Sunday, the 10th April, for Divine service. The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, April, for Divine service. The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, who, about six months ago, (September 23rd), laid the foundation-stone of this Church, kindly assisted Mr. Armstrong on this occasion also. It was a cheering sight as we drew near the Church, about 11 o'clock, A.M., to see from its turrets the banner of St. George's Cross float-ing in the air, and the avenue leading to the sacred edifice literally lined with waggons and light carriages of every description and the avenue of the sacred to see description,-but still more so, when we entered, to see benches which had been put up for the occasion (as the Church is not quite finished) entirely occupied, and the church is not quite finished) entirely occupied, and the whole building soon filled to overflowing: the aisle up the centre, almost to the altar, was crowded, and many stood within the tower, outside the inner door. The ser-vice commenced by singing chosen verses of the 95th Psalm, the sixth of which is so beautifully appropriate,—

• O let us to His courts repair, And bow with adoration there; Down on our knees devoutly all Before the Lord our Maker fall.

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After which our incomparable Church-service, suitable as it is to every occasion, and it appeared particularly so to his, was commenced; and Mr. Atkinson read, for the first lesson, the 8th chap. 1 Kings, which then seemed more admirable at was finished, and the praise of our God had resounded in the good Old Hundreth, Mr. Atkinson concluded the service with a most appropriate and useful sermon from the words, 'And my eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually,'--1 Kings ix. 3. Oh! Sir, I wish you, I wish every other friend of our Church could have been there. Upon the countenances of all that I saw a holy joy seemed to sit and I have the interplacement and itemped was to sit, and I trust that so wholesome an excitement was raised that we shall long feel its happy effects in our neighbourhood. 'Blessed be the Lord our God, the God of Israel, who alone doeth wondrous things. And blessed be His glorious Name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Almen and Amen.' We surely cannot witness or hear of these things without indulging the hope, that, whatever be the trials which await us, the blessing of any God is not at all arguing domine for our out blessing of our God is not at all events departing from our Church: but He who has all hearts in His hands, and who turneth them as seems best to His Godly wisdom, is in the midst of us to bless us and do us good. Great cre-dit is due to the builder of our Church, for he has fitted take an interest on such an occasion. Our Church is admired by all for its simplicity and neatness; I might "moderate." it up for temporary use entirely at his own expense and trouble, and seemed to take the greatest pleasure in

CHRIST'S CHURCH BYTOWN. (From the Bytown Gazette, 7th April).

On Monday the 28th ultimo, being Easter Monday, a ^{estry} Meeting was held in *Christ's Church*, Bytown, in at.....

ms of the Statute. The Rev. S. S. Strong, Incumbent, in the Chair, and Mr. Hunton, Clerk—when John Chitty, Esq., one of the Church Wardens for the past year, (George Patterson, Esq., the other Warden being detained from the meeting by sickness.) presented his accounts, which were examined and passed. John Chitty's accounts as Treasurer to the Building Commit.

Building Committee for crecting the addition to the Church, were also submitted, examined and passed. James Joynt, Esq., was nominated by the Rev. S. S. Strong as Church Warden for the ensuing year, and W. H. Thompson, Farmer and the congregation.

H. Thompson, Esq., was elected by the Congregation. Hereafter the following Resolution was moved by Dr. Christie and seconded by Mr. Burke, and carried, namely— That the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church, Bytown, in Vestry assembled, be given to The Venerable Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, not only for and granted annually to their Minister, but also for the liberal donation of 1007, sterling towards the recent enlargement of the said Church. Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Johnston that

Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church Bytown, be given to The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for their liberal donation of 50l. sterling towards the recent enlargement of said Church.

Moved by N. Sparks, Esq., and seconded by Z. Wilson, Esq., That the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's held firmly at full prices. aurch Bytown, be given to those friends of the Church of agland resident in Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, who have so generously assisted them by donations amounting to upwards of 150% currency, towards the recent enlargeent of the said Church.—carried. Moved by Mr. Joynt and seconded by Dr. Christie, that

the son of Sir John Osborn, Bart., a young gentleman who has recently come into the neighbourhood. These gratifying particulars have been condensed by us from an account kindly furnished by "Jas. Royse Yeilding, L. Thos. Sharp, Churchwardens for the last year,"—and "P. Graham, Happen Field, Churchwarden for the last year,"—and Thos. Sharp, Churchwardens for the last year,"---and "P. Graham, Henry Finkle, Churchwardens for the pre-

STREETSVILLE.-We have great pleasure in publishing the following documents :-

To the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge :- The undersigned young men, members of your congregation at this place, respectfully beg leave to present you with a Saddle and Bridle, and request that you will accept of the same, as a mark of the high respect and esteem in which they hold wark of the high respect and esteem in which they hold you, as well in your private capacity as a gentleman, as in your public one, as their pastor and religious admonitor. (Signed), John Barnhart, jr., W. Clay, Geo. Hawkins, B. Switzer, L. McCormick, F. Birdsall, Andrew Stuart, George Belfour, Robt. Ramsay, Tobias Switzer, jr. Streetsville, April 11th, 1840 Streetsville, April 11th, 1842.

Streetsville, 12th April, 1842.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through you, to communicate to those members of my congregation who have presented me with such a handsome testimonial of their esteem, my deer research this bin bin bin the stream and regard. Believe me me with such a handsome testimonial of their esteem, my deep sense of their kindness and regard. Believe me that, valuable as is the gift in itself, I prize much more the expression of good-will in the address which accom-panies it. It affords me an assurance that my labour among you has not been altogether in vain, and that my sincere (though imperfect) exertions to promote your best interests have been received in a corresponding spirit sincere (though imperfect) exertions to promote your best interests have been received in a corresponding spirit. That God may bestow upon one and all of you every blessing, spiritual and temporal, in Christ Jesus, the great head of the Church, is the heartfelt prayer of,

Your affectionate pastor and friend, Robert J. MACGEORGE,

Dr. John Barnhart, jr., &c. &c.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. (From the New York Sun, April 17).

We again welcome our universal favourite, the Great Western, Captain Hosken, to our shores. She was telegraphed in the eastern offing at about 9 o'clock this morning, and arrived at the dock a little after 12, having made the passage in someat the dock a little after 12, having made the passage in some-thing less than 15 days. She brings us full files of foreign papers up to the 2nd instant, her day of sailing, being twenty-eight days later. The intelligence brought by this arrival is of mediate interest and importance. There is no later news from China.

There is no later news from China. Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The Acadia arrived at Liverpool in 12 days from Halifax. Her Majesty and the Court were at Windsor Castle. The Earl of Munster shot himself on the 20th ult. Verdict, that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under tem-porary mental derangement. The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult.

[Sir Robert Peel has brought forward his budget, and has

1	An export duty of 4s. per ton on coal. Duty on Irish spirits Irish Stamp Duty		21
	and the second s	£4.	.3

2,570.000

.. £1,740,000 Of this surplus, about £1,200,000 is to be devoted to a Of this surplus, about $\pounds 1,200,000$ is to be devoted to a reduction of various import duties, the remainder will be wanted for India and China. The loss by the Import duties was expected to be as follows:

100.000 Reduction of duties on Stage-coaches 70,000

£1,210.000

10,000

The duty on foreign timber was to be reduced 30s. a load. Timber from Canada is to be admitted at the nominal duty of 1s. a load, deals at 2s., laths 3s. Lord Aberdeen maintains the Is, a load, deals at 2s., laths 3s. Lord Averteen maintains the same ground as before on the question of search. The following is the state of the corn market. The state of trade was very bad indeed, and the distress among the labouring classes has

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, April 1, 1842.not been alleviated. The trade has been very firm since Tuesday, and at our market this morning there was a fair sale for Wheat at very full prices. Some parcels of choice foreign were taken for shipment to Ire-land, and 9s. 10d. to 10s. per 70lbs. was paid for the best Stettin. There were not many Oat buyers on the market, but they were

explode our magazine with red hot shot. The powder was accordingly removed in the night, but every thing was quiet during the next day, the enemy being employed in making

outing the next day, the enemy being employed in making powder and hammering shot. On the 22nd they again mustered on the heights, and Major Swaney, of the N.I., was sent with a party to occupy Dehmeru. As he marched upon it, the enemy evacuated : but the place, for some unaccountable reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning act mercian of it enemy. The for some unaccountable reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning got possession of it again. The cantonment had hitherto drawn their provisions from a village called Dehmeru, close by; the guard protecting it was a weak one: it was over-powered by a native chief with 1000 followers, and the grain in store and the village fell into his hands. The enemy had cap-tured an old 18 pounder gun at Charekan on the 3rd, when 800 Ghoorkas were cut to pieces by them. Having placed this on the height, within long range of the cantonment, they be-gan to assemble in force around it about the 22d, and to annoy gan to assemble in force around it about the 22d, and to annoy by their fire the troops in camp. Their strength did not at first seem to have been suspected by us. They must have

mustered about 10,000. On the 25th, Mahomet Akbar Khan, the favourite son of Dost Mahomed, joined the insurgents. At first a hope was entertained that he had come to propose to mediate in our fa our fas vour with his people, and obtain such a treaty as might meet the exigencies of both parties. The belief in this was tranthe exigencies of both parties. The benef in this was tran-sient: it soon appeared that the presence of the Prince added fresh vigour to the onslaughts, and bitterness to the late of the assailants, who were recommended more than ever to prosecute the bloody work of extermination against the "Feringees." On the 28th we shelled the village of Dehmura from the Can-

On the 28th we shelled the vinage of Dealmura from the Gar's tonments, and compelled its abandonment; but shartly after this it again fell into the hands of the insurgents. A detachment of irregular cavalry, while guarding our bag-gage camels, was attacked by a force of some 1,000 or 1,500 torsemen; after a severe action and gallant defence they were compelled to retire. They had been fearfully outnumbered and competied to retire. They had been teartury outnumered and suffered severely. On the 25th a large body appeared on the heights, with the gun which they had taken, hoping to tempt us forth to its re-capture, by spreading reports that their horse had gone out to meet the brigade advancing from Candahar. The cavalry, it subsequently appeared, were carcealed behind the footmen; but the *ruse* did not succeed Several days passed without any fighting, the enemy threagening to attack our cantonments, but not fulfilling their thrats. On the 1st of December, however, they attacked the Balli Hissar, but were epulsed.

On the 4th, having planted some guns on con ground, they were firing into the cantonmets all day. At nightfall they made a rush for a fort, which we had captured rly in the month, where Lieut. Cumberland of the 44th, with 100 men were stationed, and exploded a pwder bag at the wicket, but with no effect. On the 5th thenemy burnt the wicket, but with no effect. On the 5th thenemy burnt the bridge across the Nillah, between the canonments and the town, and on the 6th they succeeded in re-apturing the fort, wounding Ensign Grey, of the 44th, and the garrison offered no resistance. On the 8th a convoy of annunition was at-tacked on its way to the Balla Hissar, and frty horseloads fell its the succeeded to the state of the s tacked on its way to the Balla Hissar, and trty horseloads ten into the enemy's hands. On the 8th December an attempt to throw supplies into the citadel was unsuccessful, a large por-tion of the ammunition having fallen into the enemy's hands. On the 9th there were only three day's provisions in camp at half rations. At this time we were once more on treaty with the insurgents—the terms proposed by then abating nothing

The insurgent chiefs seemed to have had throughout a reguin extravagance. lar army in pay. There were no fewer tian five thousand horsemen in the field, well mounted and armd. The infantry horsemen in the held, well mounted and arms. The manry, though about double this in number, were indiferently appointed, and not formidable as enemies. The troops especially in Balla Hissar, are beginning now to be pressed excedingly for food. The particulars of their sufferings have rached us in scanty

measure, and imperfect form. The chief part of the commissa-riat fell into the hands of Ghilzies at the beginning, and the make-shift system of subsistence thus necessarily resorted to for more than four weeks to supply a force amounting at the for more than four weeks to supply a force amounting at the outset to nearly 6,000 fighting men, irrespective of followers and attendants, must have so pinched them with hunger, that there is at least nothing improbable in the rumour, that by the end of November they were supported chiefly by the slaughter of the beasts of burden, and were living on horse-flesh. So extreme were their necessities that treaties began to be dis-cussed, the issue of which must favourable circumcussed, the issue of which, under the most favourable circumcussed, the issue of which, under the most invariable circum-stances, must have been no better for them than this, that they should be suffered to march out with their biggage and arms, to seek their way unprovided for, (the Affchans themselves were pressed for support and could have affound them none,) through an uninterrupted series of ninety mics, of passes, the most difficult perhaps in the world, to fall back on the post of Jehalabad, at that time but a shade better off than themselves, and where recruited the series of the Kingle

Jehalabad, at that time but a shade better off than themselves, and whose next point of retreat was through the Khyburpass to Peshawur, some 103 miles in their rear. The terms actually proposed by the insurgents, if correctly reported to us, indicate how conscious they were that we were utterly at their merey. These were, in fact, that we should surrender our arms, and agree to evacuate the country alto-gether. The married officers and their wives were to be retained as hostages, and returned to us only when we had got beyond as hostages, and returned to us only when we had got beyond Peshawar, and Dost Mahomed had been restored to them. The Envoy's answer to this was, "that death was prelerable to dis-honour, that we trusted to the God of battles, and that in his name we defied them to come on." There is once more a blank of three works duration in our information on fightless name we defied them to come on." There is once more a blank of three weeks duration in our information. The fighting ap-pears to have continued with little intermission. On the 13th of December a severe action is said to have occurred, in which we were more than usually successful, having not only defeated the enemy, but managed to secure a small supply of provisions. On the 22d again a bloody conflict took place, when we were worsted and suffered very severely. Further treaties seem to have followed this, as we find reference made in the despatch of the 25th to terms which had before this been discussed. On Christmas day, the Envoy, attended by Captains Con-On Christmas day, the Envoy, attended by Captains Con-noly, Lawrence, Trevor, and McKenzie, having gone out, appa-rently at the request of the insurgent chiefs, to discuss the terms of capital of capitulation, an angry interview ensued; it appears probable that the same insolent terms previously rejected by the envoy had been pressed upon him in a manner more intolerably offen-sive than those formerly employed. He appears to have treated them with scotn; high words ensued, when Sir William Me-Naghten was shot dead on the spot, it is believed by the hand of the the state of the spot, it is believed by the hand of Ukhbar Ehan. The charge of the Mission now devolved on Major Edward The charge of the Mission now devolved on Major Edward Pottinger; the much coveted envoyship, with a salary superior to the income of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, with an amount of power scarcely exceeded by the Governor General of India, fell to the lot of a lientenant of Bombay Artilleryof India, fell to the lot of a lieutenant of Bombay Artillery-major only by brevet-a circumstance telling fearfully of the slaughter of our politicals. Nor did it lapse into unworthy hands. Herat had before been defeated successfully by Pot-tinger, single handed, so far as British officers were concerned. He now had a most responsible and much more difficult duty to perform. The first act of his authority was to forward the despatch announcing that the comedy or rather transduced despatch announcing that "the comedy, or rather tragedy of errors was at an end." The terms partially acceded to by Sir William McNaghten were yet to be accepted, if conceded by an army perishing of hunger. They were to move for Jelala-bad through the fearful passages of Khord Cabool, with the determination of desperate men standing by the consequences. A fresh attack on the cantonments was announced to have commenced before the despatch was closed; an evil augury of A private letter of the 28th announces that the garrison had what was to follow. not at that time left, but were about to move immediately. This is the latest authentic date we possess. The untive ru-This is the latest authentic date we possess. The native ru-mours, which usually by several days anticipate the arrival of regular intelligence, state that the force has quitted, and been in a great measure destroyed. Other accounts mention that they have obtained fresh supplies, and can stand out a month longer. The latter unfortunately is improbable. In a month from the 28th of December, it would be possible for the Bengal briggide to reach them was the passes clear of snow. Their brigade to reach them were the passes clear of snow. Their only chance lies in this. How fearful, then, has been the havoo only chance lies in this. How feartul, then, has been the havoc during these piscrable wars amongst the very flower of the in-tellectual men of our service. Eight political agents have perished violently amongst those whose affairs they had been appointed to arrange. Young Edward Connolly, brother of appointed to arrange. Young Edward Controlly, brother of the traveller, was shot through the head by the side of Sir Ro-ther Sale, Sept. 29th, 1840. Dr. Lord fell at Purwan Durrah, bert Sale, Sept. 29th, 1840. No. 2; Rattry, his successor, and Dr. Grant, his assistant and friend, were killed in Rohistan on the outbreak of the present near the camp of Gen. Expensione, threatening so and the horrors of pestilence to those of famine and the sword, so soon as a relaxing temperature should stimulate putrefaction. An attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented a attempt was at this that to saturd to saturd to saturd it was prevented; a directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented; a tack them, bravely rushed up the acclivity, but on attaining its summit, found themselves surrounded and in danger of being cut off. They succeeded with difficulty in regaining the camp, hotly pursued by the enemy. A second and more powerful body immediately sallied out, and drove the enemy before them. They succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill and dispersing the insurgents posted there, but were unable to capture the gun, which was, with difficulty, carried off by the enemy. The the insurgents posted there, but were unable to capture the gun, which was with difficulty carried off by the enemy. The Ghilzie were dispersed with great slaughter, thirteen distin-guished chiefs having been reported as slain. On the same day the troops in the citadel were furiously attacked; we suspended our fire till the assailants were close upon us, and then so mur-derous a volley of grape and muskery was poured upon them, that whole avenues were cut by the artillery in the advance tower, and complete other improvements in the interior. to stand on each side of the Altar, and which contain the to stand on each side of the Altar, and which contain the to the envoy that an immense number of the Affghans in-to the envoy that an immense number of the Affg

made to the Church by John Brownlow Osborn, Esq., tended to surround the cantonments on the following day, and with the feithful everywhere that day." The battle on both sides had been bravely fought, nor could we boast of a bloodless victory. Cel. Oliver, Captains Westmacott, Walker, and Mc-Kenzie, and Lieut. Laing fell; Col. Mackrell afterwards died of his security. of his wounds; 30 other officers were wounded more or less of his wounds; 30 other officers were wounded more or less severely. The enemy, continuing undismayed, next day again attacked us, when a snow-storm pat an end to the fight. About this time it was discovered that Captain Johnston, who had been lost sight of at the commencement of the insurrection in the city, and was supposed to have escaped to General Elphin-stone's camp, had not been heard of since the Srd, and it was inferred he must have meriched. Accounts were also received inferred he must have perished. Accounts were also received of the death of Doctor Grant, in medical charge at Kohistan, a meritorious officer in the Bombay service.

From the Times of Friday.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received which can be im-plicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract: "On the 11th of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jella-labad, wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed upon by Major Pottinger, on the 5th instant. The antonment was immediately occupied by the Affgans, and the English were almost immediately attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight.

"At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back under an escort of some Ukbar Chan's

people, who promised to protect them. At Tezeen General Elphinstone and Colonel Shelton wer made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk four hundred of Her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also broke and scattered.

"Beyond this the Doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier

of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Briggader Anguetil, Major Ewart, and Lientenant Sturt are among them. "Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body are any thing but annihilated. "We gave up six hostages before leaving the cantonment— Webb, Walsh, Conolly, and three others—chosen, I suppose, by lot. There is more hope perhaps for the women than for

any one else." "General Elphinstone (the report of whose death must have been erroneous) and Colonel Shelton were taken prisoners. Something like a treaty, not very reputable to us, preceded the march of troops."

FRANCE.

PARIS .- The Paris papers have reached us, says the London Times, but their contents are as unimportant as those of their antecedents during the week. The Sugar question and the approaching dissolution of the Chambers, are the principal topics referred to in them, but in neither case do we find a paragraph

referred to in them, but in neither case do we nitu a paragraph that would interest a British reader. We regret to learn, from a source entitled to confidence, that the King of the French is labouring under a disease which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may instruction the most springe apprehensions. kind may justly excite the most serious apprehensions.

Canada.

THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO TORONTO.

Early on the morning of Thursday, the City presented an animated and gladsome appearance. The sun shone brilliantly, the air was pleasant, a light breeze fanned everything into liveliness, and the whole City, man and woman, every external object, gay shop, thronged street, seemed to cry out with one

Lucem redde tuæ. Dux bone, patriæ ! Instat veris enim vultus ubi tuus Affulsit populo, gratior it dies Ét soles nielius niteot.

voice.

About one o'clock the Traveller, steamboat, reached the About one o'clock the *Traceller*, steamboat, resched the wharf, on Yonge-street, and His Excelhency was received with the discharge of the accustomed salute, the thrilling notes of music, and the cheers of thickly congregated thousands.— His Excellency then took his seat in a carriage, drawn by four horses, and driven by two postillions, dressed in livery, all in true English style. The procession, which had walked through King Street to meet His Excellency, then moved on,—His Excellency in the midst of them,—along Front Street east, then through the Street west of the Market,—and then up King Street west. The 93d Highlanders, in their summer costume, and the 43d Light Infantry, lined King Street, dis-playing as fine models of noble bearing and handsome forms as costume, and the 43d Light Infantry, lined King Street, dis-playing as fine models of noble bearing and handsome forms as the eye of a Briton would desire to rest upon. The procession consisted of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with his Chaplains, the Judges, the Mayor and Corporation, Legislative Coun-cillors, Sheriff of the District,—all the above in carriages,— the three National Societies, mustering in great and unaccus-tomed force, the Fire Companies, with banners outshining those of all the other bodies, the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, and, what to our eye was extremely pleasing, the Institute, and, what to our eye was extremely pleasing, the coloured people, with appropriate banners, and with faces bearing brightly under the sun of British and genuine liberty. Flags were hang from various windows: long festoons of dra-pery, of the picturesque tartan, of the Irish green, and of the English blue, Union Jacks, transparencies, National Ensigns, and every ornament that could be put into requisition, either drooped from or adorned upper windows, or stretched across the street from house to house, forming quite a continuation of

The sentiments which you express towsrds myself personally, and your approval of the policy which I have announced, de-mand my sincere thanks. I shall hope to meet your confidence, y an earnest endeavour to discharge my daty in a spirit of faithful devotion to our Sovereign, of respect to the laws, and faithful devotion to our Sovereign, of respect to the laws, and of impartiality towards all my fellow-subjects. The harmony and good feeling which have marked your address, and the recep-tion with which, as Her Majesty's Representative, you have honoured me, make me feel that, in this course, I shall have

your cordial approbation and support. No circumstance could have been more gratifying to me than No circumstance could have been more gratifying to me than that my first visit to this city should be connected with the foundation of an Institution, destined to confer on the rising generation the means of a sound religions and scientific educa-tion. The establishment of such Institutions is, indeed, the most valuable triumph of peace, and the truest source of national happiness and strength. Let it be our constant prayer, that the Providence which watched over this country, in its hear of trial and danger, may grant us the power and disposition, so to profit by our present state of peace, that disposition, so to inoted out from smorg as, and good-will and loyalty be estab-lished throughout the hard. The grateful recollection of the people is the noblest monte-

The grateful recollection of the people is the noblest monument of a Ruler. Amply shall I be rewarded if the exertions which I have made to bring King's College into operation, which I have made to oring King's College into operation, should, in future years, recall me to your memories and those of your children, as one whose most constant wish was to pro-mote the permanent happiness and real interests of all over whom he was appointed to govern.

At the conclusion of this, three cheers were given for His Excel-Actue conclusion of this, three cheers were given for His Excel-lency the Governor General, three for Her Majesty the Queen, and three, on the well-timed suggestion of some person in the crowd, for Sir Robert Feel. The procession then retired in

crowd, for Sir Robert Peel. The procession then retired in order and shortly after separated. His Excellency is a person of fine commanding stature, and handsome manly features, with an open and preposessing aspect. He looked extremely hale and vigorous, and showed no symp-toms of fatigue > but evidently exhibited the greatest gratifica-tion at the noble welcome which he had received. Nothing could exceed the good feeling that every where prevailed—and it world be difficult to convey an idea of the external and moral beauty of the whole procession. Party-strife seemed forgotten.—The young, the gallant, the enterprising city of Toronto, girt with her bright and far-stretching bay, fully vindicated her claim to a character for loyalty and hospitality ; and outpouring her well-dressed thom-sands, linked together by national ties and a love of the glorious Constitution of Great Britain, demeaned herself like a true-born sands, linked together by national ties and a love of the glorious Constitution of Great Britain, demeaned herself like a true-born scion of the Empire,—rich in all that constitutes a moral, a religious, and a prosperous community. The 1st Incorporated Dragoons acted as a Guard of Honoux to His Excellency on this occasion.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

GEREMONY

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1842.

The Procession will be formed at half-past 12 o'clock, on the grounds of Upper Canada College, under the direction of the Marshal, GEORGE GURNETT, Esquire. On the arrival of the

will move forward in the following order: Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons. Pupils of the Home District Grammar School. Head Master and Assistant of Home District Grammar School. Porters of King's College and Upper Canada College. Superinten't of Grounds. Contractor. Superinten't of Building. Clerks of King's College Office.

Pupils of Upper Canada College. Junior Masters of Upper Canada College. Members of the Faculties of

- Arts, Medicine,
- Law,
- Divinity. Solicitor. Bursar, Architect.
- Senior Masters of Upper Canada College, Council of King's College.
- Visitors of King's College. Bedels and Verger.
- Esquire Bedel.
- PRESIDENT SENIOR VISITOR Chanceller. KING'S COLLEGE,
- KING'S COLLEGE. His Excellency the Governor General's Suite, and
 - Officers of the Navy and Army. Executive Councillors. Legislative Councillors.
 - Members of the House of Assembly.
 - Bailiffs.
 - Mayor and Corporation of the City. Judge, Sheriff, and Warden of the Home District. Magistrates of the Home District.
 - BAND. Bocieties of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew. Masonic Society. Mechanics' Institute.
 - Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, Gentry.

lethanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church, Bytown, ^e given to Stewart Derbishire, Esq., M. P. P. for Bytown, ^m his liberal donation of 20/. towards the fund for enlarg-met. the Church of Bytown-carried. Moved by Mr. W. H. Thompson, seconded by Mr.

Little, That the thanks of this meeting be given to N.

Sparks, Esq., for his donation of Land for the enlargement of Christ's Church, Bytown—carried. Moved by Dr. Christie, seconded by the Rev. S. S. Strong, That the thanks of this Congregation be given to Mr. Chitty and Mr. Patterson, the late Church Wardens, for their zealous labours during the past year—carried. Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Hunton, that the foregoing Resolutions be published in The Church, and in The Bytown Gazette,—carried. (Signed) S. S. STRONG, Chairman.

We were much gratified in attending the Meeting of We were much gratilied in attending the alecting the the Vestry in Christ's Church in this Town, on the 28th ult, to see the very handsome addition which has been made to that Edifice during the past year. The enlarge-ment has been built in the form of a Transept to the south end of the former Church, and is on the ground floor nearly as large as it. The pews are fronted with Butterwith capping of Cherry wood, and have a very neat earance. The Altar-piece, Pulpit and Reading-desk, appearance. after a very handsome design, and produce a fine ct. The ceiling is of an elliptic form, springing from a heavy Gothic cornice, in good keeping with the rest of the architectural style of the building; and where the ceiling of the old part of the Church unites with the new addition, the junction is formed by light groins springing from the cornice and the ceiling of the top. from the cornice and terminating in a circle at the top, from which it is intended to suspend a Chandelier to light the edifice. the edifice. Upon the whole, the design and the work-manship is such as to reflect the highest credit on the good taste of the Architect and the faithful performance of their dury by the such as th of their duty by the workmen employed. We have under-stood that this new addition, by which the Church is rendered capable of accommodating about 800 sitters, has been erected by the kind contributions of Societies at home and individuals in this Province, friendly to the cause, without imposing any exaction from the members of the congregation in this place.

ETOBICOKE. - The Church wardens elected in the Town-Ship of Etobicoke, according to the Act of Parliament, for the management of the Church Temporalities, are, T. Fisher and J. W. Gamble, Esqrs., for Christ Church, Mimico; W. Wadsworth and A. Welsh, Esqrs., for St. Philip's Church, Weither Philip's Church, Weston.

WOODSTOCK.-On last Easter Sunday, an impressive sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., from Col. iii. 3. The Church and a setting of the sector of the secto tharies in the Western part of the Province, was filled with an attentive congregation; sixty-six of whom, a number exceeding any on former occasions, commemo-rated the dying love of our Lord and Saviour, by parta-king of the holy communion of His body and blood. On Easter the spacious Lecture Easter Monday, a vestry was held in the spacious Lecture Room in the Church-yard, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament, and one of its first acts was to vote a fixed salary of 2001, per annum to the Rector, to be obtained

There was a moderate sale for American Flour, an instances an advance of 6d. per bbl. was obtained. The sale of Oatmeal was less active than at the beginning of the week, but there was no material change in its value. Since Tuesday, about 2000 bbls. of Flour, in bond, have been

sold at 26s. 6d. to 27s. per bbl. Yesterday a small cargo of Odessa Wheat, under lock, was sold at 6s. 3d. per 70lbs. Today there was a good deal of inquiry, but no actual sales were

reported.—*Examiner*.] The Overland Mail from India brings most important and disastrous news. Affghanistan, captured two or three years since after an immense slaughter, has been retaken by the natives, and about six thousand British troops cut to pieces.— Sir William McNaghten, the British Envoy at Cabool, was Sir William McNaghten, the British Envoy at Caboo, was treacherously assassinated, and according to the London Times, his head was cut off, and his mouth being filled with a portion of the mutilated body, it was decorated with the green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town by order of the son of Dost Mohammed. The latter, our readers will accorder is the native prince

The latter, our readers will remember, is the native prince whom the British drove from his throne and carried into captiwhom the Britsh drove from his throne and carried into carried vity when they invaded the country. The ladies of the envoy and several officers have been taken as hostages by the Affgans. The demands for vengeance are of course loud both in England and India. A reinforcement of eight thousand troops has been ordered from England.

INDIA.

The news from India, it is truly remarked in the London The news from India, it is truly remarked in the London papers, is the most melancholy and disastrous that was ever transmitted to England from that country. The people of Affghanistan have taken terrible vengeance upon their Euro-pean invaders. The British have been driven from Cabul, and near six thousand of their best troops have been cut to pieces. In the Bombay Times of the 1st of February, we find the most

At the date of our hader Col. McLarin from Candahar to attempting to march under Col. McLarin from Candahar to the relief of Cabool, had been stopped by the snows westward of Ghuznee, and compelled to return whence they came.-Ghuznee itself was snowed up; its garrison contained but a single sepoy regiment. Sir Robert Sale's brigade had left Cabool in the beginning of October, and reached Jellalabad on the 12th November, and there they remain cooped up and nnable to remove at peril of their existence. The beleagured host could receive aid from no one; they were surrounded by an enemy from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. Their commissariat having almost at the first outbreak been destroyed, they were, by the date at which the present narrative commences, ill off for clothing, and sorely pinched for food. The force, besides, was divided. It consisted of near 6000

en, one half in the Bella Hissor, or citadel, within the town, the other half in a fortified camp six miles off; a deep moun-tain stream which they were never able to ford intervened. tain stream which they were never able to ford intervened.— By the 20th much annoyance and some apprehension began to be entertained of the effects of the effluvia of the heaps of unburied dead everywhere strewed around. About ten thou-sand corpses, slain in battle, lay festering about the city or near the camp of Gen. Elphinstone, threatening to add the horrors of pestilence to those of famine and the sword, so soon

canal guided the stream harmlessly away. In the camp provisions had become extremely scarce; am-munition was plentiful. In the citadel both food and powder were nearly expended. On the 19th, a convoy of ammunition was sent to the Bella Hissar, under Colonel Oliver, of the 5th Nov.; but the Colonel having reached the Nultan, which runs Nov.; but the Coloner having reached the touriser to report between the Cabool cantonment and the town, sent to report that the bridge was impracticable. An order, therefore, was arom the pew-rents, exclusive of his government allow-ance. In the evening a deputation from the parishioners waited on the Reetor, and presented a list of subscriptions to a large amount, which they had obtained during the afternoon, declaring that they would not desist until they collected at least 200% to creet a spire on the Church-tower, and complete other improvements in the interior. Within the last month the munificent gift of Two Tablets

rainbows over-head. We must not omit to add, that on the wharf, and opposite the Mayor's house, arches of evergreen spanned the way, exhibiting on their tops appropriate flags, from the latter was suspended a painting of the Bagot Arms on one side, with the good old family and conservative motto, ANTIQUEM OBTINENS, and on the other, the Arms of the City. Horsemen, carriages, and pedestrians thronged the streets. This mass of well-ordered, happy, and united thousands moved towards Government House, with the sound of music, under the festoons, and through the double open lines f soldiers above described. Every window was thronged with ladies, shedding grace, beauty, and a virtuous expression upon ladies, shedding grace, beauty, and a virtuous expression upon the festive scene. The whole procession then marched into the grounds of Government House, when His Excellency, who had entered the House, presented himself on a platform, erected outside of the windows, looking out upon the lawn. His Excellency's appearance was greeted with the heartiest cheer-ing, which having subsided, Henry Sherwood, Esq., the Mayor, read the following Address read the following Address:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES BAGOT, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Toronto, beg to greet Your Excellency,—now visiting, for the first time, this populous and rapidly thriving city,—with the heartiest and most respectful welcome that it is in our power to

As the representative of our Gracious and Beloved Queen, Your Excellency would be received by us with every mark of honour and attention: but when, in Your Excellency, we find official rank combined with distinguished personal char tics; when we know that, during many years, Your Excellency resided as Ambassador at Foreign Courts, both in Europe and on this Continent, successfully maintaining the rights and honour of the British Crown; when we regard Your Excel-lency's oft-expressed intentious to administer the Government of this Province on the principle of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects, and with a determination to uphold the Prerogatives of the Sovereign as well as the Liberties of the People, and to strengthen, by every means, the happy connexion that unites this Colony to the Parent State; when we thus add Your Excellency's high personal qualifications to the constitu-tional claims of exalted station, we approach Your Excellency with the fullest confidence, and with a feeling of gratification which the lapse of time, we trust and believe, will only tend to

It is a most auspicious circumstance that Your Excellency's It is a most auspicious circumstance that Your Excellency's first visit to this loyal city has been caused by the approaching ceremony of laying the Foundation-stone of the University of King's College. The Representative of Her Majesty can searcely perform a more grateful office than assisting to mature a system of education which recognises. Christianity as the groundwork of all human learning, and which, in the Mother groundwork of an numan learning, and which, in the Mother Country, has trained up successive generations of men whose fame, in every department of the public service, is known throughout the habitable world. We sineerely congratulate Your Excellency (yourself a son of the venerable University of Oxford) on having determined to perform an act so congenial to a refined and patriotic mind, and so deeply and permanently

nteresting to the whole Canadian community. It is our fervent and anited wish, that Your Excellency's It is our fervent and anited wish, that Your Excellency's Administration may continue to be distinguished by the triamphs of Peace and Religious and Moral improvement; and that the commencement of so noble and beneficial an Institu-tion as the University of King's College, may ever connect Your Excellency's name with one of the brightest and most tranquil periods of Colonial history. On behalf of the inhabitants of the city of Toronto.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Mayor.

April 11, 1842.

Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons.

On reaching the site, the different Sections of the Procession will be arranged by the Marshall, in the positions appropriated

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University, will then deliver a short address, suitable to the occasion, after which, "Laudent omnes Deum" will be performed. The first Prayer will then be offered by the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Principal of U. C. College, and the second by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A. On the conclusion of these, the Hon. L. P. Sherwood will present to the Chanceltor, the gold and silver coins, and the bottle, in which they are to be placed; and the Hon. William Allan, the Charter, and papers. The inscrip-tions on the plate will be read by the Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor, and the Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney Gene-ral. The Hon. J. S. Macaulay will present the trowel,—Mr. Young, the Architect, the square,—Mr. Hitchey, the Contrac-tor, the plumb-line,—and Mr. Hill, the Superintendent, the mallet. After the usual formalities, "Non nobis Domine" will be performed, and the Lord Bishop will dismiss the Assem-bly, after prayer, with the blessing. The whole caremony will The Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University, for them. will be performed, and the Lord Bishop will dismiss the Assem-bly, after prayer, with the blessing. The whole ceremony will be terminated by "God save the Queen," on which the Process-sion will again be formed, and retarn to U. C. College, in the same order in which it moved from it, and then disperse. N. B.—All who join the Procession are requested, if conve-nient, to appear in full Academic, or Official Costume.

PRESETTERIAN COLLEGE, KINGSTON .- This Institution proceeds under the superintendence of Dr. Liddell, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, two Presbyterian Ministers, as we are informed, of high character and superior classical attainments. Mr. John G. Howard, Architect, of Toronto, has received the premium of 50L, offered for the host desire. premium of 50%, offered for the best design for the projected premium of 50%, offered for the best design for the projected building. This is not the first time this gentleman has suc-ceeded in a similar manner. Within the last few years he has obtained premiums for the following designs: — December 3rd, 1836, Plan for laying out the Market Block, City of Toronto, 30%. January 24th, 1837, The inst and second premiums for the New Gaol at London, 40%. June 7th, 1837, The New Gaol and Court House, Toronto, first and second premiums. Gaol and Court House, Toronto, first and second premiums, 451, August 7th, 1840, First premium for the New Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, 251. 27th March, 1842, Designs for the Presbyterian College, as above, 501.

St. George's Day. ANNIVERSARY DINNER; AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. ICKETS,-price Fifteen Shillings,-can be obtained from the Stewards-MESSIEURS G. WALTON, W. ATKINSON, J. KENT, W. M. WESTMACOTT, J. G. BEARD, T. YOUNG. AND FROM AND FROM G. A. BARBER, Secretary, ? H. ROWSELL, Treasurer, 5 St. George's Society, And at the Bar of the Ontario House. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

MARRIED.

At Haldimand, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, lured Henry Goldard, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Gillard. On the lith instant, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. Edward Carter, f West Gwillinebury, to Miss Lydia Selby, of Sharon, in the Home Nerview

of West Gwillinsoury, to line Ly and Ly and

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 21st April :-G. S. Jarvis, Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Rev. T. B. Fuller; John Wampum; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; W. Harvey, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. G. C. Street.

OF DIVINE GRACE ON & YOUTHFUL HEART.*

will suit the columns of your valuable paper, I beg bore the greatest share of her weight, was on one fock. However, it is not yet, I trust, too late. With assisting me might cripple and make him a burden as you may, you will not perceive the transition from your kind permission, I will at once present a brief upon his friends for life." The other is this: at the life to death! The black glassy eye is half open, and this holy child (for she was but twelve years old when being carried up stairs by the servant who attended she died) to your readers, indulging the hope, that it her, observing, she (the servant) did not keep her the deck: one little month, and that man was a Hermay not prove "as water spilt on the ground, which hands clean; consequently every thing was afterwards cules; but fearful of his strength, the villains have cannot be gathered up again.

was the daughter of a deceased relative of my valued ceding her death, requested that a little thin bread at his lengthy frame-his sunken eyes-his lank jaws friend. In the spring of 18-, she became her and butter might be sent her for breakfast, and that -his attenuated limbs! the bones seem willing to kettles, frying-pans, baking-dishes, tin-pots, and adopted child. In appearance, she was extremely Eliza (the servant in question) should take it to her. burst through the frail covering of skin that surrounds pleasing, and possessed talents of a superior order; Her affectionate relative followed, and offered to feed them; you may count every rib. He was one of the but her disposition was, at that time, most unpromising, being proud, haughty, resentful, and very self-willed. All this my friend was well aware of when she solici- put it in her mouth. ted the charge of her youthful relative, but feeling that it was her part so to do, and relying upon grace and strength from on high, (as indeed she ever does to enable her to fulfil all her relative and social duties), she did not shrink from the task. Besides, she hoped, by judicious management, with God's blessing, to bring about a change in the character of her charge: and subsequent events prove that her anticipations were more than realized. The proud spirit of the child gradually yielded, but not to severity, for punishment of any description was never resorted to. The fall of man, the great depravity of our nature, and the infinite and immeasurable love of Christ in dying for a world of guilty sinners,-dwelling much upon His humiliation for our sakes; were the themes with which my friend constantly endeavoured to impress her. Her quick understanding was speedily arrested, and her mind when her sufferings became too extreme to witness, but and heart soon became deeply imbued with a sense of not for her to bear. She prayed for patience. I gave calabash which is half filled for each one. It holds her own sinfulness, and a strong feeling of love and gratitude to her Saviour. This foundation once laid, About mid-night she awoke (I alone was with her, the work became an easy one, and we all had the the family all slept) and said, 'You were right to happiness of witnessing the child's "growth in grace," and daily improvement in all those branches of study and tempers of mind which would render her a comfort to her friends.

But, alas! towards the end of the spring of 18her health began to decline: the disease was soon pronounced to be affection of the heart,-her lungs the hour of your departure is at hand.' She thanked quickly sympathized, and, to the ravages of a quick God, smiled faintly, but sweetly,-told me to describe consumption, dropsy lent its fearful aid; the latter to her what I conceived would be the joys of heaven. disease first appeared in her face, her legs became | I proposed praying with her for the last time. swollen, and very soon she was unable to leave her room. But under this fearful complication of disor- know I wish to pray for, and don't forget Mr. ders, she was all patience and submission, employing (the Clergyman); but first shew me my leg, there is much of her time in reading and sewing. Her case now no pain in it.' I uncovered it, and involuntarily was soon pronounced by the physicians to be hopeless, shuddered. She observed this, and said, 'It is indeed and the estimable Rector of the parish undertook to make her aware of it. When he did so, she shed a You must bury me very soon.' I asked if that disfew tears, and seemed a little agitated, but before his tressed her. 'It matters little,' said she, 'what be- in search of more. departure became quite composed. Her benefactress comes of this miserable body, only lay it near the spot was not present during the interview, and when little where you will be buried; and now, for the last time, \$0?" few affectionate and appropriate remarks added; upon know all I wish to pray for.' I thought these were mense leaguers for holding water are stowed away will teach me how to prepare for death,-I had no ment, she repeated it with wonderful strength of voice, casks. Necessity is, indeed, the mother of invention : idea that I was in danger.' was God's will, and, if I left you, it was to go to into the hands of God, who gave it. It was indeed their insatiate thirst is somewhat abated. Some never Christ, who died for me, so I became soon reconciled, an awful, but, at the same time, indescribably affecting and won't you now, every day, talk to me of the joys scene, and such as cannot be conceived by any but the planks, and are not discovered until the confined of heaven?" After further conversation, my friend left those who have witnessed the departure of a soul to air below becomes rank poison, and then a search is her happy, composed, and even cheerful. Soon after- Him who redeemed it. Oh ! that the thoughtless made, and a putrid body found and cast overboard. wards her sufferings became very great, but her patience and irreligious, and those who think there is time and strength of mind seemed to raise her above them. enough to prepare for eternity, could have, with me, "The love of Christ" actually overpowered bodily witnessed the power of Divine grace upon the heart of suffering. In extreme agony she would exclaim, "It this holy child, and her consequently peaceful and happy is not so much as Christ bore for me, and he was sinless !" For some weeks before her death, difficulty let my last end be like hers.'" of respiration prevented her lying down; and, reclining almost constantly in one position, caused the bones to | tion, marks the spot where she lies :--pierce their tender covering, her body swelled to an immense size, and the legs literally burst open in many places; but, during the whole time, not a murmur, not even a groan escaped her lips. Extreme pain precluded sleep, yet often, when day began to dawn, she would say to the kind friend who watched her with a mother's solicitude and care, "I am sorry the night is over, it is so delightful to meditate and pray during its stillness." And yet, many of these very nights, with her back supported by a reclining chair, she rested upon her hands, her whole body being in such a miserable condition, that it even shrank from the touch of a down pillow. On one occasion, the little sufferer called to one of her cousins (now too gone to her rest), requesting that all her things might be brought to her, in order that dirty the vessel's side; what a clamor of voices; we she might distribute them as keepsakes among her are on board. cousins and others who had been kind to her. When fatigued with the exertion, desired all to leave the room; she immediately remarked, "Now you understand my wishes, when I can do no good by having others with me, I think it such lost time to have our Oh! how I long to be with my Saviour!" She would often interrupt her benefactress whilst reading and say, "Now talk to me. Oh! it was talking to me of Christ that first so fixed my heart upon him." She desired that an alteration might be made in the prayer which was daily offered for her, saying it did not sufficiently express the graiitude she felt to God, adding, "had I not been taken from my mother, I should have been a Roman Catholic, and then, perhaps, this glorious Gospel, which gives me so much peace, would have been for ever hid from my eyes. Pray for mother's conversion." She prayed fervently and frequently for all her relations; sent for some young absolution, the miscreants." He grinds his teeth, lights recover and get merry, and dance their native dances, friends, whom she thought careless about their spiritual state, remarking, "The sight of me may do them good;" and left messages for others. At all times the peace of God seemed to fill her heart, and from her lips fell sweet expressions of love for the whole world. The Parish Minister frequently visited little A. "growth in grace" and advancement in Christian knowledge manifested by this youthful believer; at her own request he administered to her the blessed Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. She lived but a

A STRIKING INSTANCE OF THE POWER successful efforts to subdue every earthly feeling .- nature gave her a mother's love for her offspring : in the hands of the Philistines. 180 are now put into that is, it leaves the sinner in a state of acceptance of

given her by one of the family. For this she afterwards kept him in close irons; this is the first time he has The little girl, who is the subject of this memoir, bitterly reproached herself, and, on the morning pre- breathed the air of heaven since he embarked. Look

break the bread and butter with her own hands, and touching manner, than has already been done by an sea coast. See, he moves,eye-witness of the solemn scene, and I shall, therefore, without apology, transcribe it word for word :-'Mortification had commenced in her leg; the rapidity with which it spread, and the extreme pain which preceded it, cannot be conceived; in thirty-six hours the whole leg exhibited a livid appearance, and every symptom seemed to bespeak speedy dissolution .-During the whole of her illness nothing had been concealed from her, and, at her own request, the doctor's opinion was constantly given in her hearing. She had also obtained a promise from me, that when death was near, she should be made aware of it. This I believed to be the case on the evening of the 24th September, her some composing drops, which produced sleep. give me the drops, my pain was then dreadful, but I have slept it quite off. I feel nothing but indescriba- hands are thrust in at once: with what envy they ble happiness and peace. I feel so happy!' Perceiving that her voice was much changed, and that she had become very weak, after a little conversation, I reminded her of my promise, and said, 'It is my belief that She assented, saying, 'Don't forget to include all you frightful; but no matter, it will be soon all over .---- next saw her, said, with a placid smile, "Mr. pray with me.' Her voice became husky. She

Friend of humanity, turn to that nest of little ones, you will give it place. The sketch has lain for some occasion absent, when she wished to be replaced in all in the last stage of the small pox-in the confluent years among my loose papers,-too long perhaps; and bed. She became much fatigued and uneasy, and state; their bodies are one mass of putrifying sores; an apology may be due to the valued friend who anxious to be removed; in vain did two of the atten- their tongues are lolling out of their parched mouths furnished me with the details, for seeming neglect, in dants attempt to do so; it was at length proposed to as begging for water: they cannot speak; they utter allowing such a striking instance of the power of call her brother (a weakly boy a few years older than inarticulate sounds; but in a few hours they will be Divine grace in a youthful heart to lie hidden from herself) to assist, but this she refused, saying, "He quite still,-yes! they will be where the "wicked the Christian public, when, perhaps, its simple recital might hurt his back,-you know he is not strong. 1 cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest,"-

Mark that living skeleton! lying with his face to

He leans upon his hand—his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his drooped head sinks gradually low.

He is past all suffering: a few hours, and he will cease to exist.

Yonder are some suffering from ophthalmia-all more or less lind; one is totally so; and every now and then he indeavours to throw himself overboard, and when he s restrained, he mumbles something and points to his eyes, as much as to say, "Why should I live? I am d' no use-can only exist in utter darkness-let me put an end to my miseries!"

They are saving out the water !- See, what a rush there is to theafter-hatchway; men, women, children, how eagerly they watch their turn to grasp the little just a pint: wth what agony some of the little urchins regard the process !--- afraid, dreadfully afraid, they shall be forgotten. How they creep between the legs of the taller ones to get nearer the tub! A dozen regard the fortunate possessor! and how they watch every drop that passes down his poor parched throat, and snatch it from his grasp ere it is quite empty !---Main strength here wins the day; they have little respect for friends or comrades in misfortune; and no onder-each is endeavouring to save his own life! Hark! what splash was that? They have just hove two unfortunates overboard: their bodies were yet warm, but they were encumbering the crowded decks; the flies were swarming around them, and even the air was becoming tainted : they are now food for the sharks; two of these ravenous creatures have been gorged with human flesh, but they are never satisfied : they will await the last victim, and then go Nine bodies have been thrown overboard to-day.

Just peep down into the men's slave-room; how close and poisonous the atmosphere! only three feet -has told me that I cannot live long, do you think faintly added, 'My eyes won't stay open, but don't from the planks to the deck above: they must all I feel a hot puff of wind from the south-west-that must descend. With what reluctance they go !- the ward, peeping through barred-down gratings of the hatchway! carries the day, and the weak squat down in despair battened down in a gale of wind. Yes, they covered over the hatchways to prevent the seas that fell on board from filling the vessel. What screams of agony, what yells must have been uttered, when they were suffocating! The weather moderated, the hatches were opened, and forty corpses were passed up and Thanks be to Heaven for the fine refreshing fair

Two instances of the kind present themselves to my she nourished and hugged it to her bosom, until the a space where 500 were crammed on leaving the coast so long as he be careful not to forfeit this situation by s mind. When, through disease, she had become so little corpse was taken from her by force, and thrown of Africa. The water is pure and wholesome, and quent instances of misconduct. The same precisely they are allowed a liberal quantity. They are all effect of Baptism, which is enjoined upon the same ten clothed; for the Guiana Immigration Society not only faith and repentance. The same in this respect precise liberally provide clothing, but defray all the expenses the nature of Circumcision. Its privileges were enjoyed of their transportation. The provisions consist of the same conditions : "Circumcision verily profiteth, if hung beef, salt fish, farina, rice, and lemon-juice; with keep the law; but if thou be a breaker of the law, thy di tapioca, arrowroot, sugar, wine, &c., for the sick .-- cision is made uncircumcision." The same in truth is Each one is provided with a mat, which they take the foundation upon which rest all the benefits of the great a greatest care of. The officer who is sent with them fice itself. "Yet now hath he reconciled (you) in the bo is very particular in keeping the vessel pure and clean, his flesh through death, to present you holy and unbland and regularly ventilated, sprinkling chloride of lime his sight, if ye continue in the faith, and be not moved of might have been blessed to many lambs of Christ's am of no consequence, no matter if I died here, whereas they will die without a groan; watch them narrowly in the hold occasionally, and keeping the negroes as from the hope of the Gospel."-(Coloss. iv. 21, 22, 23.) much on deck as possible. Twenty of the finest and therefore it is, that, in perfect consonance to the whole Ge strongest are selected to assist the seamen in working dispensation, our Church in her communion service hath the record of the incidents attending the early demise of commencement of her illness she objected to her meals almost transparent. It quivers !---it is fixed in death. the ship. They keep regular watch, which they are us to pray, that God for Christ's sake will forgive us all the past, and that we may ever hereafter serve and please him proud of. The passage is long and tedious, but they are merry newness of life: without which amendment this pardon will

and free from care, as the following extract from the withdrawn, and leave the sinner in the state of his prior state prize officer's private log will show :with the aggravation of having abused additional means

"The negroes this evening established a band of grace, and therefore with an increase of condemnation. culinary instruments. Such a din I never heard: from this representation of the matter, which has nothing is of subtlety, and which ought not to be new to any writer of spoons, &c. &c. all in concert! After the dancing a the subject, no consequence can be drawn to the encourse kind of pantomime was performed, in which the actors of vice; whilst it affords a solid and substantial comfort to her; but this she refused, and actually made the girl brave men of his tribe; he was doubtless taken fight- imitated all the actions and stratagems of the elephant penitent. On the contrary, the doctrine is as wholesome, * ing hand to hand, defending his wife, his children, his hunter. One stout fellow appeared particularly exis obvious; it renders habits of virtue necessary to all, whils home ; even the rude hut in the wilds of Africa ; but cited, and for a moment, perhaps, fancied himself again supplies a mighty incitement to the sinner, "by purging It would be impossible for me to describe the closing he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and driven in his native woods,-he handled a stick (his gun) conscience from dead works, to serve the living God," and scene of this dear child's life in a more forcible and with hundreds of others, like flocks of sheep, to the with the greatest dexterity, loading and firing quickly, removing the weight of his present guilt, enables him cheer and with great minutiæ of movement. to run the race set before him, and with confidence to aim

"The successful shot was attended with a yell of the prize of his high calling .- Bishop Cleaver. triumph, and a crash of pots, pans, &c. His movements were regulated by a song, in which all joined."

Thus, evening after evening, they amused themselves. At length they anchor in the river Berbice; they are landed, and are located near a plantation .---They immediately demolish an acre of sugar-canes. The men and women are now divided, and made to form a line opposite each other; the men are told to select a wife from the opposite party, when, if the lady be nothing loth, they are married by a magistrate, and henceforth are husband and wife.

In a short time they begin to work at the different plantations, and gain a livelihood, labour here finding a ready market; they are perfectly at liberty to change masters when they please; they are under the protection of a magistrate, responsible only to the government; and they enjoy as much liberty in every respect as those of our own race. They become Christians, attend Church, and, in the fulness of time, they depart this world,-not as worshippers of stones and serpents, but with a hope of everlasting happiness. And thus ends the liberated African's "strange eventful history."

THE SUPERSTITION OF POPERY.

As we left the church we observed a crowd collected round a cart, out of which a wretched, sick, lame man was being taken to be placed before the altar of the Virgin. Close by, as a sign that holy toys were made at the shop beneath, hung, dangling in the wind from followed the vessel across the Atlantic: they have a pole, a large rosary, at least five or six feet long, and as we proceeded along the mean narrow street we found that in every house the same merchandise was sold and being prepared. Men, women, and children were all busy turning, hammering, grinding, polishing, weaving, and dressing dolls; every window was crowded with medals, rings, crosses, rosaries, pictures, artificial flowers of coloured paper, images, and bottles of water, said The reply was given in the affitmative, and a think I am asleep, I shall hear you through. You squat down in one position : move they cannot. Im- to have been drawn from the holy well close by, filled with all sorts of strange little coloured glass figures. which little A. - took hold of my friend's hand, her last words, but her lips moved as I prayed, and underneath; some little fellows manage to crawl be- representing sacred personages and symbols of the and, drawing her close up to her, said, "Then you when I closed with the Lord's Prayer, to my astonish- tween the planks-they find the bunghole of the crucifixion, suspended by globules of glass at different heights in the water. A more perfect picture of the poor lendeth unto the Lord," said Solomon: "and look, what Inquiry being made, what and said 'Amen,' in a distinct, solemn tone. She they tear off a portion of the rag that is tied round most consummate ignorance and superstition it was her feelings were on being informed of her critical opened her dying eyes, and looked upon me with much their waist, and is their ouly covering, fasten it to a state, she thus replied: "I felt disappointed, for I had affection, drew a long breath, and without one struggle, laid such plans of happiness; but then I recellected it or the murement of a free to have up on earth; and is their only covering, tasten it to a rub our eyes and ask if we were awake or dreaming of he says, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth;" laid such plans of happiness; but then I recollected it or the movement of a feature, yielded up her spirit it up, suck out all the moisture, and so again, until a scene of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of priestcraft; but no! there lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" and as expression of the dark ages of pri was a whole town, every individual in which was em- tells us how this is to be done, when he says, "Sell that," come up again, perhaps cannot, and so die beneath ployed in the fabrication of trumpery unworthy of the have, and give alms: provide yourselves bags which was no notice of a savage, or only fitted to attract such gazers. We continued our way, invited at every step to pur- approacheth, neither moth corrupteth." (Luke xii. 33.) chase some of these objects, whose immense profusion actually dazzled our eyes; the sun was burning, the charge the rich in this world " that they do good; that they b dense cloud on the horizon is rising fast-a flash of long winding street was stony, no shelter offered itself, rich in good works: ready to distribute, willing to common lightning issues from it-it begins to sputter with rain when we saw at a distance a few trees, towards which -this portends a squall. Unhappy wretches! you we hastened. These trees afforded a scanty shade to against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eterna a small building fitted up as a chapel, where on an life." (1 Tim. vi. 17, 18.) Riches may, therefore, be as strongest shoving the weak before them. Look at altar stood another black Virgin covered with the usual abundant blessing for time and eternity, enabling men to do the forest of human heads with the faces turned up- glittering trumpery; the avenue to this was crowded much good here, and to increase their happiness hereafter. by devout beggars exhibiting their wounds and acci-What shoving, squeezing, cuffing, and dents in a disgusting manner as they sat round the yelling, to get the envied berth! Brute force again miraculous well in honour of which the chapel was erected. We were soon driven away by the clamour -their breasts heave, and they gasp for a little air. of these people, and looked round for a walk or nook A short time before we captured her, they were all where we might rest from the heat and dust, in vain! -Miss Costello's Pilgrimage to Auvergne.

VOLU T

TORO After t His Excel residence for Canad tleman du On Fr very crow Addresse from the Wakefield impressiv "We, the St. G Home I greatest Your Ex loved Q tleman. "We for the Universi happenin teresting May our ford and tend arts Holy Rd venerabl a Bagot. of the U

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RICHES.

Great riches may be a great blessing, as in the case of Aba ham, and those other saints whom we have mentioned: and Job, when the time of his trial was past. They confer gro influence in this world, and furnish abundantly the mean honouring God and doing good to men. Yea, they may rightly used, be the means even of increasing the everlast happiness and glory of their possessor. The poor, howe large his heart, can actually do but little to promote the servi of the Lord, and the knowledge of his salvation. The man great wealth has it in his power, not only to cast a gift into the treasury of the temple, but himself to build temples to the Lor where they are wanted; to furnish provision for the Lord ministers; to equip armies of missionaries; to gladden the hearts of the poor saints. It is true that our Lord said of the poor widow, that she had given more than the many rich me who offered their contributions at Jerusalem. But that we because they cast in of their abundance an insignificant g bearing no proportion to their substance : she in her pent had cast in her whole living. But what is there to preve rich men from doing the same, and from obtaining a far bight testimony and a more glorious reward in proportion to the higher degree of self-denial that is necessary for the must this great sacrifice ? "If thou wilt be perfect," said our be to the rich young man, "go and sell that thou hast, and gire the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and con and follow me." The Papists have abused this doctrine, by persuading men that they could purchase heaven, and brid God's justice to be blind to their guilt : but that is no reason why Protestants should relinquish the scriptural truth. It perfectly certain that the only way of salvation for sinners through grace, by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; but it equally certain that God will give to every man according his deeds: that there shall be various degrees of glory, and the the degree obtained will be exactly in proportion to the ut which we make of the talent or talents committed to our cal Now wealth is one of the talents which God entrusts to the sons of men: great riches an accumulation of talents, while may, therefore, by God's blessing and the right use, material increase the happiness and glory of their possessor. The whole Bible is full of this doctrine. "He that hath pity upon t he layeth out it shall be paid him again." Our Lord teached

old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not; where no this milar is the doctrine of St. Paul, when he tells Timothy is cate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation Rev. A. M. Caul, D.D.

· By a Correspondent of The Church.

death! 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and

A simple marble slab, with the following inscrip-

Sacred to the memory of Who died on the 27th September, 18-, Aged 12 years and 7 months.

Aged 12 years and , months. "This young and sincere servant of God has left an example of the wer and beauty of true religion. Her last sufferings were protracted id extreme, but, with the eye of faith, she realized that "there maineth a rest to the people of God," and humbly committing her ower and beauty of true and extreme, but, with remained a rest to the people of God," and humb soul to Him who redeemed it, her spirit fled rejoicin THEODOTUS.

A PICTURE OF THE SLAVE-TRADE. (From The United Service Magazine).

Courteous reader, accompany us, I pray you, on committed to the deep. board this slave vessel; come and see the handy works

of these blood-thirsty dealers in human flesh. What wind: how the sun shines and the vessel flies! The a nauseous smell as we approach; how slippery and port is in sight, and we shall anchor ere sunset.

blacks never die !" and he grins,-"that would have they can safely drink. a fresh cigar, and continues walking the deck.

Behold that skeleton form ! the unfortunate breathes ! and kind treatment, forget all their past sufferings .-to the touch of humanity. A few days since, an inmother, has been starved too! she has existed these Brazils they will again become slaves.

Lo! we are at anchor. What cries of joy the un-

fortunates utter as they leave the dirty, nauseous ves-Look at that cool, villainous looking scoundrel pa- sel that has brought them across the Atlantic! Those she had done so, my friend, thinking that she was cing up and down the deck, smoking a cigar; his that are dying for a while partake of the joy, and fanhands are in his pockets; he appears totally uncon- cy their sufferings all over; and, indeed, so they are, cerned about the number of murders he has committed, for no earthly aid can save their bodies, and, alas! and the horrors that surround him. He is captain of they are ignorant of their souls. And thus they die, the slaver, and a Portuguese; but he declares that casting a last envying look on their comrades, who conversation interrupted: now let us read and pray. he is only a passenger, and that the captain died at "eat, drink, and are merry," — on the cool, clean, spasea. He is even now calculating how much he has cious decks of Her Majesty's receiving frigate Cres- with the grateful smell sent forth, in the hour of prime, from lost by this unfortunate speculation. "Let me see," cent. The healthiest are divided into messes, and are the ground and its productions. He is prepared to taste with says he, "I own twenty of the healthiest, for my given beef, soup, and farina, and as much water as delight the food afforded him by the bounty of God; and no

> they will rob me of these sixty half doubloons fastened frames: some poor skeletons would drink all day long round my waist; if they do, may they never receive (if allowed) so great is their thirst. By degrees they

gills of putrid water per day; she has lived in the How they cling to the sides of the frigate, as if to save after-hold upon some hard planks all this time; look themselves from a certain death! They recollect all at her excoriated flesh! When she embarked, there that they previously suffered-the suffocation! the were two hundred of her sex stowed with her in raging thirst! the burning heat of their bodies! comfortnight longer, and these few days were passed in bulk !-- one hundred and thirty now remain. She rade after comrade dying beside them! But their

The Garner.

THE AWAKENED SINNER.

A sinner by repentance is brought out of a state of insensibility into one of sensibility. No sooner is a person awaked out of pious resolution might perhaps have caused him to of sleep, but he finds himself endued with the use of all his senses, powers, and faculties. He walketh abroad, and his eyes are blessed with a sight of the whole creation risen with him from the dead, and rejoicing in the glorious light shining upon it from above. He surveys that lovely variety which displays itself upon the face of the earth, and beholds the beauty and brightness of the firmament of heaven. But chiefly his attention is fixed on the great ruler of the day, who gives life and comeliness to all things. His ears are entertained with the music of the birds of the air, who fail not with the sprightliest part of his body is without the sensation proper and necessary

given me twelve thousand crusadoes, and Don Ber- Some little urchins love to sit all day long by the for it. Similar to this is the alteration which takes place in the badino was to have given me four thousand for the side of the tank, and turn the water for every one soul of the humble penitent, when at the call of God he awakes, trip,-sixteen thousand clean gone !- confusion take who comes; that running stream being to them the and arises from the dead. If the light be sweet, and it be a the English picaroons !" and he mutters "curses not dearest sight earth can afford. The sick are laid on pleasant thing to behold the sun; sweet to the mind likewise loud but deep." "Well, well, I must be upon my beds, and have the best medical treatment; they are is the light of life, and a pleasant thing it is to the eyes of the guard now however. Santa Maria! I wonder if given nourishing food to reanimate their debilitated understanding to behold the Sun of Righteousness, who bestows by his word that divine knowledge, that heavenly wisdom, which is then what material light is to the bodily organs of vision. Hereby the penitent believer is enabled to behold the wonderful and sing their national songs, and so in time, by care works of the Lord, the mighty things he hath done for his soul, having created all things anew in Christ Jesus, and brought her pulse still beats; her heart even yet utters faintly When they have sufficiently recovered, another scene the world out of darkness into his marvellous light. But above elevates him above the brute creation. The holiness of God takes place; one half of them are again sent on board all his works he is led to contemplate and to adore the Author fant hung at her breast; thrice happy innocent, it the slave vessel; they are about to proceed to the of them all; to look up steadfastly, with St. Stephen, into God less glorified in the condemnation of the wicked than in the start of the dicd-it was starved-and, she, the poor emaciated British colony of Guiana; for if they remain in the heaven, and see Jesus enthroned on the right hand of the the salvation of the righteous. The law which executes the Majesty on high, enlightening and enlivening all things by the criminal, is just as boly as the law which declares, "thou shalt glory of his grace.-Bishop Horne.

THE BENEFITS RECEIVED IN THE LORD'S SUPPER. The Lord's Supper, when duly received, doth convey a full pardon, and totally acquit from guilt, or the obligation to punishment, so long as the conditions, upon which its benefits might have saved herself, and sacrificed her child; fears are in vain; happily for them they are no longer are declared to rest, subsist in the mind of the communicant; 31, Che

VIRTUOUS CONNEXIONS.

After Abraham had rescued his nephew Lot from the capti vity into which his residence in Sodom had caused him to fall the latter determined, it appears, in spite of the danger he had incurred, to take up his abode again within that wicked city and remained there, grieved indeed by the filthy conversation of the sinners among whom he sojourned, (2 Pet. ii. 7, 8), ye wanting strength of mind, and singleness of religious purpose 1 quit them, because in so doing he must have quitted also country of the most pleasant and luxuriant description, "evel as the garden of the Lord." (Gen. xiii. 10). And this want involved in the terrible destruction which was now impending over the cities of that lovely plain, had not God "remembered Abraham," and for his sake "sent Lot out of the midst of the overthrow, when he overthrew the cities in which Lot dwelt (Gen. xix. 29). We see here what an advantage it was to him that he was connected with a truly godly and pious man: let us, therefore, value such connexions highly, and strive to form them when we have the means. Times may occur, when even "a man" so qualified may be unto you "as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest," (Is. xxxii.2): never however, forgetting that higher brotherhood and guardianship, to which above all things you should have recourse, of Him who is the one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus, without whose gracious intercession and intervening merits, your own rightcousness will avail you nothing in the hour of judgment; but the work of his righteousness thall be peace, and its effect quietness and assurance for ever, (Is, xxail, 17) .- Hon. E. J. Howard, D.D., Dean of Lichfield.

THE HOLINESS OF GOD.

Had not the covenant of mercy been infinitely holy, man could never have been saved. We stand in need of holiness as well as mercy. The grace of God in the child of God, is infr nitely more glorifying to God, than the sun which shines by day, or the moon and stars which govern the night. Holiness raises man more highly above his fellow-men, than reason reigns in hell, and ever will reign there: nor is the holiness of

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