Doetry.

THE CHURCH.

Ark of our hope! though wild the waves Of sin and error round thee roll, And o'er thy path the tempest raves, To turn thee from thy destined goal;— 'Tis cheering through the gloom to see Thy red-cross banner wide unfurled, Above the storm wave fearlessly, The refuge of a ruined world.

Borne on the fleeting stream of Time, Through buried ages thou hast past, And in thy onward course sublin Attained our distant day at last; No trace of Eld's corroding tooth
Upon thy glorious form appears;
But, radiant with immortal youth,

It floats amid the wreck of years.

Nations now see thy cheering light,
And own its kindling power divine,
Who long in error's dreary night
Have knelt at some unholy shrine:
Led by the mild. Led by thy mild and steady ray, In thronging multitudes they come, Thy fair proportions to survey,

And find in thee a peaceful home.

Secure within thy hallowed walls, O'er life's tempestuous sea we glide, Nor heed the storm which idly falls In angry surges on thy side; For HE who saved the timid band Once rudely tossed on Galilee, Will still extend his mighty hand, And spread his guardian care o'er thee.

I love thy sacred courts to tread,-The organ's solemn tones to hear; And lowly bend a suppliant head Where God vouchsafes a listening ear; I love the reconciling word Which sweetly tells of sins forgiven,— The song Judea's shepherds heard, Sung by the herald host of heaven.

There sheltered from the busy strife Which fills each anxious moment here. And makes our little term of life One scene of selfish thought appear; The soul may view her bright abode,— The glorious mansions of the blest,-Where in the city of their God, The weary find eternal rest.

DR. S. LITTEL.

THE SALE OF PAPAL INDULGENCES BY TETZEL.

(From Dean Waddington's History of the Reformation on the Continent.)

John Tetzel was born in Misnia, on the banks of the Elbe. He received his education in a Dominican con-Vent; and by the boldness of his manner and assertions, his restless diligence, his sonorous voice, his ignorance, his impudence, his want of moral principle, and his uncompromising devotion to what were called the interests, and what he was and what were really the scandals, of the church, he was qualified in those days for a certain degree of ecclesiastical promotion. He presently acquired some celebrity among the tools of the hierarchy; he was even raised to a considerable. siderable rank among the directors of the Inquisition; but it was in the sale of indulgences that his talents had been proved with

The bull under which he acted was recommended at least by a specious pretence. The construction of the basilic of St. Peter, which had been commenced by Julius, was continued by Leo X.; and while the actual desolation of the resting place of the apostles, and the profane exposure of their sacred relics, were impressed upon the commisseration of the vulgar, the real sublimity of the design lent a colour of grandeur as well as piety to the present exaction, which might reconcile even the more enlightened. The popular character of the Pope, the more decorous deportment of his court, the peace and security which surrounded them, with other circumstances above mentioned, were all well suited to feed the corruptions of the ed, were all well suited to feed the corruptions of the ual despotism and the insolence of the menials who

proclaimed and protected them.

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The preachers of indulgences recommended their mission by much display of pomp and ceremony. When they approached any place of resort they sent before them "Messenger to announce to the magistrate, "The grace of God and of the Holy Father is at your gates!" Immediately all prepared to receive them with honour. They made their entrance in long procession. First came the pontifical bull, placed on a cushion, or book bound in silk and positional bull, placed on a cushion, or book bound in such and gold. The commissary followed, supporting a large red cross; then a numerous assemblage of priests, and monks, and nuns,—of magistrates, schoolmasters, and schoolmasters. scholars,—with a mixed concourse of men, women, and children, carrying flags and lighted tapers. The bells and and organs resounded in the churches; and in the middle of that, appointed for the reception of the crowd, the red cross was planted, with the banner of the Pope attached to it. Then the preacher ascended the pulpit; and, if any anguage in which he recommended his barter ex-

ceded the more cautious phraseology of the Vatican, the people knew no such distinction; but whatever proceeded

The knew no such distinction; but whatever proceeded from the minister was by them received as the oracular declaration of an infallible church.

Some of the expressions which were on this occasion employed by Tetzel nave been diligently and, as I believe, suthfully recorded. He inculcated that the indulgence was the highest and most precious gift of God; that the indulgence-cross, with the affixed banner, was as powerful as the cross of Christ; that the Saviour had made over all power to the Papes and would not resume it still the power to the Pope, and would not resume it till the day: that, by means of that paper and seal, sins, owever deliberately committed, however monstrous in hemselves, would be forgiven, even to the violation (were uch possible). such possible) of the body of the blessed Virgin; that no sooner did the money chink in the box than the souls for which it was offered flew up into heaven. We need not be surprised that these and such-like blasphemies were uttered by sub-companies. uttered by sub-commissioners and other subalterns, when we find in the we find in the instructions of their prelates directions at variance with the first axioms of morality, and indeed subversion to the first axioms of morality, and indeed subversive of the most sacred principles of social inter-course. The description of the most sacred principles of social intercourse. The doctrine of the indulgence, in itself corrupt, passed through two mediums before it reached the practice of the value of the practice of the value. tice of the vulgar, and was thus distorted into a threefold

The general "Form of absolution" retailed by Tetzel, being an official document for which the church was in some degree responsible, was free from the most disgusting extraver. ing extravagances of his oral discourses; but the power assumed by it was sufficiently extensive. It was expressed as follows.

our Lord Jesus Christ absolve thee, through the merits of His most holy passion. And I, by his authority

"Forma absolutionis plenariæ, præmisså confessione."—
Apud Gerdesium. tom. i., Monumenta Antiquitatis, No. vii.
B. p. 74. There exists among these monuments a particular
diploma of indulgences granted by Tetzel to one Tileman de
Deprik, dated Berlin, October 5, 1517, giving absolution from
homicide: "Thou hast explained to us that in slaughtering a
beine thou didst unwittingly and unwillingly, and with infinite thou didst unwittingly and unwillingly, and with infinite we, kill thy boy, for which offence thou art most deeply ted On which account, with a view to thy salvation, hast humbly requested of us the seasonable remedy of ab-tion; and we on our part, seeing that thou hast made comn according to thy means, do, by the apostolical authority ommitted to us, mercifully absolve thee from homicide; do hereby declare thee absolved from the abovesaid cide, and announce to all that thou art entirely liberated this instance mentioned as having preceded the absolution.

Annals, i. 73.

and that of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of our holy master the Pope, granted and committed to me in these parts, do absolve thee—first, from all ecclesiastical in these parts, do absolve thee—first, from all ecclesiastical censures, howsoever incurred; next, from all sins, faults, and excesses hitherto committed by thee, howsoever enormous, even those reserved to the apostolical see, in as far as the keys of the Holy Mother Church extend; remitting by plenary indulgence all punishment due to thee for the aforesaid in purgatory. And I restore thee to the holy sacraments of the church, and to the unity of the faithful each to the invescence and purity conferred on the faithful, and to the innocence and purity conferred on thee by baptism, so that the gates of punishment may be closed against thee at thy departure, and those of the joys of paradise be opened. Or, shouldst thou not presently die, let this grace remain in full force, and avail thee at the point of death. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—F. B. JOHANNES TET-

This pardon was preceded, at least nominally, by the form of confession; and there is doubtless some ambiguity in some of the expressions in which it was conveyed.
But it was unquestionably intended to persuade the vulgar
that the remission of all their sins and the certainty of everlasting happiness were secured to its possessors; nor can it be disputed that it conferred an entire absolution can it be disputed that it conferred an entire absolution not only from all past, but also from all future sins. It is impossible with any shadow of reason to affix any other is impossible with any shadow of reason to affix any other meaning to the concluding paragraph. Here then was temptation sufficient for the credulous sinner; and multitudes flocked accordingly to obtain on such easy terms the assurance of absolute spiritual impunity. Their motives might indeed be various. The example of their priests and magistrates, the pomp of the ceremony, respect for an established usage, mere curiosity, or mere habit—these and a thousand other causes may have combined with superstition to attract them to the foot of the pontithese and a thousand other causes may have combined with superstition to attract them to the foot of the pontifical cross. Howbeit, the preacher, less regarding the motives than the numbers of his hearers, saw no cause to despair of his wonted harvest, or of the perpetual devotion of the people. He assumed the lofty tone which had hitherto overborne all resistance; he advanced the enormous pretensions which had so long subdued and paralysed the reason of mankind; and he had every promise before his eyes that the ordinary expedients would be followed by the long accustomed success. Yet had Providence so ordered, that in this very moment of his pride and confidence the blow should descend upon himself and his church, and the age of disgrace and retribution at length commence. his church, and the age of disgrace and retribution at

THE DUTY OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN REFERENCE TO ROMANISM. (From the Rev. W. Dodsworth's Discourses on Romanism

Now, I would press it as a duty on the members of the Church of England, not to listen to that insidious language held by some, that we need not lay so much stress upon our differences with the Church of Rome, since both Churches agree in the great fundamentals of Christianity. This statement is the more insidious from the measure of truth which is mingled with the error. It is true that the Romanists do agree to those things which we esteem the fundamentals of Christianity. They have adopted the Nicene Creed (which we also adopt) as a part of the terms Nicene Creed (which we also adopt) as a part of the terms of communion with them; but then they have appended to it, as of equal authority, and as demanding the same implicit assent, the Creed of Pope Pius IV., which embodies the worst corruptions of their faith. Here then is a gulf between us and the Roman Church which we can preser pass and which the members of that corrupt compared to the communication. gulf between us and the Roman Children and a com-never pass, and which the members of that corrupt com-munion only can pass by giving up all that is peculiar to their own creed. We can have no communion with those who, under the pretence of a voluntary humility, presume to pray to, and rest upon, the mediation of angels and saints: we can have no concord with those who thus siderable rank among the directors of the Inquisition; but it was in the sale of indulgences that his talents had been proved with most success. For this reason he was selected for the management of the present affair; nor was there any reason to believe that it would pass off less before it.

The bull under which he acted was recommended at least by a specious pretence. The construction of the basilic of St. Peter, which had been commenced by Julius, was continued on the interaction; who thus violate and offend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no frend against the oneness of the only Mediator, the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no fellows the through the form of the substitute of the order of the God-man Christ Jesus. We can have no fellows the first of the order of t

Let no one be deceived, then, by that delusive statement, which we frequently hear, that the only difference between the Romanists and us is that they believe a little more, and we a little less. It is true that the Church of England imposes nothing as a term of communion but what a Romanist may and indeed does freely assent to. This necessarily arises from her character of Catholicity. She is a Church of Christ as that Church existed in the first few centuries; and the Romanist could not object to her doc-Church, But, on the other hand, the Church of Rome imposes as terms of communion with her,—that is, as fundamental doctrines, many things which are comparatively of modern invention; such as, image-worship, transubstantiation, the propitiatory sacrifice of the mass, communion in one kind, purgatory, indulgences, and other novelties—novelties, I mean, when compared with the doctrines of the Church of England. And these are not merely novelties,—they are not merely additions to the truth,—but they are of such a character as to corrupt the purity of that truth to which they are added. then, there never can be any approximation of the Church of England towards the Church of Rome. The only terms upon which we can meet are, that that corrupt communion should relinquish all that is peculiar to it, and be content to embrace what is common to both, and common to the primitive Church. We have nothing to relinquish; for we hold nothing as a ground of communion but what they also hold. It is important that the members of the Church of England should feel this, and distinctly under-

stand the cause of the breach between the two Churches.

And here I feel that the importance of the subject justifies me in descending into some detail as to the manner in which we should strive together for the faith of the Gospel. I would say, that we ought never to allow ourselves to speak as if we admitted that the Church of England had separated from the Church of Rome. It is one of the strong bulwarks of Romanism so to represent the matter, and hence to charge us with the novelty of our religion.* Now, the ground upon which every true Churchman will be satisfied to rest the validity of the claims of his Church is its antiquity. He will willingly yield, that if what is essential to the Church of Rome be of greater antiquity than what is essential to the Church of England, then the position of the latter is unjustifiable. To speak of the Church of England, then, as if it were a mere offset from the Church of Rome;—as if we separated from the Church of Rome in the sixteenth century—is to from the Church of Rome in the sixteenth century-is to betray our own cause. I repeat, what is so essential in these days for every Churchman to remember, that THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND NEVER SEPARATED FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME. It was originally an independent Church; founded not by emissaries from Rome, but at a

* "Having, at his being in Rome, been made acquainted with a pleasant priest, who invited him one evening to hear their vesper music at church; the priest seeing Sir Henry stand obscurely in a corner, sends to him by a boy of the choir this question, writ in a small piece of paper:—'Where was your religion to be found before Luther?' To which question Sir

distinct body from that Church which subsisted in Engiand until the reign of Henry the Eighth; and as if at the Reformation the Protestant clergy supplanted the clergy of the Church of Rome: whereas it is notorious, that when the Rechard of Rome: whereas it is notorious, the Rome of Rome: whereas it is notorious, the Rome of distinct body from that Church which subsisted in England until the reign of Henry the Eighth; and as if at the Reformation the Protestant clergy supplanted the clergy of the name (i.e. Catholic) from Roman Catholics to the present day, exception of eighty, conformed. The bishops, save only one, pursued a different course; but happily an adequate supply was found in those bishops who had retired from the Marian What Protestant ever enquires after the (Roman) Catholic one." persecution. And thus, with a very small exception indeed, the Church, in the reign of Elizabeth, consisted of the very same body of persons which formed it in the preceding reign. And the Reformation in England was not one set of individuals all its consequences." Ib. p. 76. We should in justice that the contrition nominally required by the church is without interruption from the earliest times.—See STRYPE'S Annals, i. 73. supplanting another, but was what its name strictly expresses,

haps even by an Apostle himself. Afterwards, it must be admitted that this nation was greatly indebted to the Church of Rome for the missionaries sent over under Augustine; and from this time an intercourse subsisted between the two Churches; but it was not till the period of the conquest, in the middle of the eleventh century, that Rome assumed any thing like an ascendancy over our Church, and then it was not without a long and arduous struggle that she established it. So that the real fact of the case is this;—that of EIGHTEEN CENTURIES, during which the Church of England has existed, somewhat less than four centuries and a half were passed under the usurped domination of the see of Rome: so great is the absurdity, and palpable ignorance of historical facts, evinced by those who represent the Church of England as a separated branch from the Romish communion.†

Let it ever be remembered, that all which the reformers of our Church aimed at, and which they so happily accom-plished, was to bring back the Church of England to the plished, was to bring back the Church of England to the same state of purity which it enjoyed previous to the imposition of the Papal yoke. They put forth no new doctrines; they only divested the old ones of the corruptions which had been fastened on them. In all essential points,—in doctrine, in the sacraments, in the unbroken succession of ministers,—the Church of England is at this day the same which it was in primitive times.

There is another point of duty incumbent upon us as Churchmen, which I think not too insignificant here to mention. I mean, that we ought rigidly to abstain from yielding to the Romanists the name of Catholics. I admit that names are in themselves of very little importance; but not so when a very important and influential use may

but not so when a very important and influential use may be made of them. There are instances on record of those high in authority in that Church condescending to abuse

contracts the range of Christian dut; and it totally mis-represents the formal nature of the thing. In direct contradiction to this wicked maxim, Iaffirm, that although religion includes morality, as the greater perfection in-includes the less,—so that an immeral man cannot be religious,—yet a man may be irreproachable in his moral conduct and at the same time perfectly irreligious and profane; irreligious and profane in that extreme, as to be in danger of being cast at last into otter darkness, with his whole lead of many last the last into other darkness, with his whole lead of many last the first sight may seem a his whole load of moral merit on his back. The notion that religion and morality are the same generally as it hath too long prevailed, needs no other confutation but what ously arise from a just definition of the terms. Religion, in the practical part, is a studious conformity of our actions, our wills, and our appeties, to the revealed will of God, in pure regard to the Divine authority, and to the relation in which we stand to God as discovered to us by revelation: Morality is a conformity of our ac-tions to the relation in which we stand to each other in civil society. Morality, therefore, comprehends some considerable part, but a part only, of the duties of the second table. Morality enjoins filial piety; it prohibits murder, adultery, theft, false witness, and those inferior crimes which, for the like harm that in a less degree they bring to society. bring to society, or to the individual in society, bear affinity to these as to the heads of so many different species. But does morality say "Thou shalt not covet?" Does the control of moral obligation reach the secret meditations of the mind, and the silent desires of the heart? does it impose restraint upon the sensuality of the imagination and the private prurience of appetite? Like the Divine law, does it extend to every secret energy of the mind, the will, and the appetite; and require the obedience of the inner no less than of the outer man? Again, doth morality say "Thou shalt love thine enemies; thou shalt bless them that curse, do good to them that persented." Doth morality entire forgiting of injuries, or snait biess them that curse, do good to them the perse-cute?" Doth morality enjoin forgiveness of injuries, or the giving of alms to the poor?—Truly morality "careth for none of these things." How small a part then of social duty, of a Christian's social duty, is the utmost which morality exacts? and how fatally are they misled who are taught that mere morality satisfies the law by which the Christian shall be judged, even in the inferior branch of the love of our neighbour?
With the higher branch of duty—with the love of God, and of consequence with the duties of the first table, mo-

rality hath evidently no concern or connexion worship which I owe to God is certainly no part of the duty which I owe to man; it is indifferent to morality whether I worship one god or many; morality is not offended if I worship graven images; morality enjoins no observance of one day in seven—no feast of faith in sacramental rites upon the body and blood of the Redeemer: * At what precise period Christianity was introduced into

these islands, is a subject involved in obscurity; but, it may be observed, this very obscurity is favourable to the view of the high antiquity of the Church. We learn from Tertullian and Origen that Christianity had extended hither in their time, that is, within about a century of the death of the last of the Apostles; and we know that in the beginning of the fourth century British bishops attended the council of Arles. These undisputed facts are quite sufficient for the argument here maintained. "The ancient British Church," says Blackstone, "by whomsoever planted, was a stranger to the Bishop of Rome, and all his pretended authority."—Comm. vol. iv. p. 105.

† In Ireland the case is even still stronger, as will appear from the following statement in a recent tract, entitled Historical Notices of Peculiar Tenets of the Church of Rome, p. 6.

"As the effrontery of the schismatical Roman bishops in Ireland, in assuming the style of the Irish sees, has led some persons ignorantly to suppose that they are the representatives of the ancient Irish Church, and that the Protestant or orthodox ishops are intruders, it is right that the reader should know that, by the records of the Irish Church, it appears, that when, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Roman jurisdiction was renounced, of all the Irish bishops, only two, namely, Walsh, bishop of Clonard, and Liverous, bishop of Kildare, suffered deprivation for their refusal to join in that renunciation. Two others, Lacey, bishop of Limerick, and Skiddy, bishop of Cork and Cloyne, resigned; the former in 1566, and the latter in 1571, possibly from scruples on the same score. The rest, to the number of twenty-two or twenty-three, were continued in their sees; and from them the present orthodox or Protestant bishops have derived their orders, being the successors by unbroken and uninterrupted descent of the ancient Irish Church; which Church, be it ever remembered, was the last in Europe that fell under the usurped jurisdiction of Rome; her metropolitans not having received the Roman pall (the badge of slavery, as it appears by the fifth Canon of the fourth Lateran Council) till 1162. For so comparatively short a time, not exceeding four hundred years, was the Irish Church bound under the Papal yoke."

‡ Thus Dr. Milner, speaking of the members of the Church of England, says, "Every time they address the God of truth, either in solemn worship or in private devotion, they are forced each of them to repeat: I believe in the CATHOLIC CHURCH. yours is not to be found now—in the written word of God."

Walton's Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

† The misapprehension even of well-educated persons on this subject is truly surprising. It is quite common to hear the Protestant Church of England spoken of as if it were a distinct body from that Church which subsisted in England."

Greed

**And yet if I ask any of them the question, Are you a Catholic Church. Was there ever a more glaring instance of inconsistency and self-condemnation among rational beings?"—End of Religious Controversy, Lett. xxv. [The Editor of The Catholic, published at Hamilton, G. D., makes the same disingenuous use of D. What Protestant ever enquires after the (Roman) Catholic priest? The distressed Roman Catholic emigrants in Canada apply for relief to the Clergy of our Church, and Roman Catholic emigrants (we state this on the authority of the liberal Mr. Inglis) send their remittances home to the care, not of the priest, but of the Protestant Clergyman, to be by him distributed amongst those pointed out,—and very frequently leave Clergymen of the Established Church their executors in preference to their own priests.—ED. CH.]

thority and information-reason knows not till she hath been taught by the lively oracles of God, that the Creator of the world is the sole object of worship; she knows of no prohibition of particular modes of worship; she knows nothing of the creation of the world in seven days-nothing of redemption—nothing of the spiritual life, and the food brought down from heaven for its sustenance. Morality, therefore, having no better instructress than this ignorant reason, hath no sense or knowledge of any part of that great branch of duty which comes under the general title of devotion. Let me conjure you therefore, my brethren, to be cautious how you admit, much more how you propagate, that delusive dangerous maxim "that morality is the sum of practical religion," lest you place the totality and perfection of the thing in a very inconsiderable part.

Again, religion and morality differ, not only in the extent of the duty they prescribe, but in the part in which they are the same in the external work: They differ in motive; they are just as far asunder as heaven is from the earth. Morality finds all her motives here below: Religion fetches all her motives from above. The highest principle in morals is a just regard to the rights of each other in civil society: The first principle in religion is the love of God,—or, in other words, a regard to the light from the encroachments of darkness. Hence we relation which we bear to him, as it is made known to us by revelation; and no action is religious, otherwise than as it respects God, and proceeds from a sense of our duty to him, or at least is regulated by a sense of that duty. Hence it follows, as I have before observed, that although religion can never be immoral, because moral works are a part of the works of religion, yet morality may be irreligious; for any moral work may proceed from mere moral motives, apart from all religious considerations:

And if a moral work be done by a person not sufficiently instructed in religion to act upon religious considerations, t cannot proceed from any other than mere moral mo tives; and of consequence, it must in that instance be irreligious,—not contrary to religion, but without it.

Upon this ground stands the doctrine of the first reformers, concerning works done before justification, which is laid down in the 13th of our Articles,—"Works done before the grace of Christ and the inspiration of his Spirit are not pleasant to God; forasmuch as they spring not of faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make men meet to receive grace, or (as the school authors say) deserve grace That mere morality makes the sim and substance of practical religion, carries in it a double falsehood: It contracts the range of Christian duty; and it totally misrepresents the formal nature of the thing. In direct quity of the motive, they add to the guilt of the doer of them; but being done without any thought of God, though not in defiance and despite of him, they have nothing in them that should make them pass for marks or symptoms works merely moral, the Atheist may be as perfect as the

And this explains what at the first sight may seem a strange fact in the history of man, and is very apt to be misinterpreted, as if it disproved the connexion which misinterpreted, as if it disproved the contexton which divines are desirous to maintain between the truth of religious opinion and true practical godliness,—namely, that Infidelity and Atheism boast among their disciples eminent examples of moral rectitude. History records, I think, of Servetus, Spinoza, and Hobbes, that they were men of the strictest morals; the memory of the living witnesses the same of Hume; and history in some future day may have to record the same of Priestley and Lindsay. But let not the morality of their lives be mistaken for an instance of a righteous practice resulting from a perverse faith, or admitted as an argument of the indifference of error. Their moral works, if they be not done as God hath willed and commanded such works to be done, have the nature of sin; and their religion, consisting in private opinion and will-worship, is sin, for it is

THE IMPORTANCE OF CATECHIZING. (From Bishop Hall.)

It was the observation of the learnedest king, that ever sat hitherto in the English throne, That the cause of the miscarriage of our people into Popery and other errors, was their ungroundedness in the points of catechism. How should those souls be but carried about with every wind of doctrine, that are not well ballasted with solid informations? Whence it was, that his said late Majesty, of happy memory, gave public order for bestowing the latter part of God's day in familiar catechizing; than which, nothing could be devised more necessary and behoveful to the souls of men. It was the ignorance and ill-disposedness of some cavillers, that taxed this course as prejudicial to preaching; since, in truth, the most useful of all preaching is catechetical. This lays the grounds: the other raiseth the walls and roof. This informs the judgment: that stirs up the affections. What good use is there of to unbelief, and an ultimate rejection of the sacred writings as those affections, that run before the judgment? or of those walls, that want a foundation? For my part, I have spent the greater half of my life in this station of our holy service; I thank God, not unpainfully, not unprofitably: but there is no one thing, whereof I repent so much, as not to have bestowed more hours in this public exercise of catechism; in regard whereof I could quarrel with my very sermons, and wish that a great part of them had been exchanged for this preaching conference. Those other divine discourses enrich the brain and the tongue: this settles the heart. Those other are but the descants to this plain-song. Contemn it not, my Brethren, for the easy and noted homeliness. The most excellent and beneficial things are most familiar. What can be more obvious, than light air, fire, water? Let him, that can live ious, than light, air, fire, water? Let him, that can live benefits; so let us the more gladly improve these ready and facile helps, to the salvation of many souls: the ne-glect whereof breeds instability of judgment, misprision of necessary truths, fashionableness of profession, frothiness of discourse, obnoxiousness to all error and seduction. And, if any of our people loath this manna, because they may gather it from under their feet; let not their palates be humoured, in this wanton nauseation. They are worthy to fast, that are weary of the bread of angels. And, if herein we be curious to satisfy their roving appetite, our favour shall be no better than injurious. So we have seen an undiscreet schoolmaster, while he affects the thanks of an over-weening parent, mar the progress of a forward child, by raising him to a higher form and author, ere he have well learned his first rules: whence follows an empty ostentation, and a late disappointment. Our fidelity and care of profit, must teach us to drive at the most sure and niversal good: which shall undoubtedly be best attained by these safe and needful groundworks.

LITERATURE. (From Archbishop Laurence's Bampton Lectures.)

It has been frequently remarked, that the dawn of reformaed with the hazard of their lives to reform the Church, had studied attentively the faces of those around me. There were

period not far removed from Apostolic times,* and per- For reason, from which morality derives her whole au- uniformly failed in their attempts; not so much from any deficiency in their arguments, as from the contracted sphere of public information, and the incurable bigotry of the public mind: but at the revival of letters, no means of success were wanting; zeal and ability were equally conspicuous; the diffusion of knowledge became every where more and more general; and with it were diffused the plain and simple truths of

> THE TENDENCY OF CONGREGATIONALISM. (From the Boston Witness and Advocate.)

The Saviour's promises that he will be with his church to the end of the world, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, have some reference, unquestionably, to the needful licentiousness, which it is the purpose of government, rightly constituted and wisely administered, to counteract. The necesthe light from the encroachments of darkness. Hence we might suppose that any breach upon the government of the church would expose her to the incursions of infidelity. Congregationalism lays the axe at the root of government in the church. Since it makes the will of the members the source of authority, and the majority in each associations however small. to be the highest expression of authority in ecclesiastical affairs, it amounts to the annihilation of authority, and religion is deprived of a safeguard which both Scripture and reason inculcate as important.

Congregationalism is the growth of the seventeenth century. If its seeds were earlier sown in the old world, it attained not to its maturity till it was transplanted to New Englandshores. John Robinson has been called the father of the system, and probably with sufficient truth: although the Rev. Mr. Upham, of Salem, in his century sermon, claims, and certainly with no mean array of evidence, that the society of which he is the minister is the first Congregational church. If it be correct, then the period of the operation of this sytem is brought within two hundred and twenty years. Upon the largest calculation, two hundred and fifty cover the whole ground of its history .-Here, then, we have ample opportunity to observe the effect of a system, the tendency of which we might suppose would be

Our Puritan forefathers came to this country with doctrinal views probably not much different from those of the church catholic. They declared their agreement, in point of doctrine, with the Church of England. At any rate, they were what is generally termed orthodox in the matter of faith. Such, with the aid of the civil authority, Congregationalism continued for a time to be. But defection crept in, till by degrees it was prepared for the introduction of Unitarianism. Of the whole number of Congregational societies in Massachusetts fifty years ago, probably one half are now Unitarian; partly on the principle of Dr. Buchanan's remark, 'Wo to the declining church which has no gospel liturgy,' and partly that, when a minister of this order became infected with error, there was no efficient ecclesiastical authority to discipline or set him aside. In Boston, every Congregational society of fifty years' standing has, with one exception, become Unitarian. Cambridge, the seat of Congregationalism, is now the seat of Unitarianism. Where the former has prevailed, the latter prevails proportionally. Geneva affords a notable illustration of the fact that Unitarianism comes chiefly through Congregationalism. It has been so in England. The Rev. Andrew Reed, an eminent Congregationalist minister of London, on a visit to this country five years ago, stated, before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, that, of the two hundered chapels then in the hands of Unitarians in England, one hundred and sixty-four were originally built by those who held the doctrine of the Trinity, and have been perverted. Thus the tendency of Congregationalism is to Unitarianism; and the tendency of this latter to infidelity is now so obvious as scarcely to need illustration. The progress of Transcendentalism among Unitarians,

ROMISH WORSHIP OF ST. LUCIA. (From Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Central America.)

Scriptures, afford sufficient proof of the tendency of the system

the word of God.

Toward evening we again walked to the river, returned, and taught Donna Bartola how to make tea. By this time the whole town was in commotion, preparatory to the great ceremony of praying to the Santa Lucia. The Santa Lucia enjoyed a peculiar popularity, for her miraculous power over the affections of the young; for any young man who prayed to her for a wife, or any young woman who prayed for a without these, despise their commonness: rather, as we husband, was sure to receive the object of such prayer; and make so much use of the divine bounty, in these ordinary if the person praying indicated to the saint the individual husband, was sure to receive the object of such prayer; and wished for, the prayer would be granted, provided such individual was not already married. Donna Bartola invited us to accompany her, and setting out, we called upon a friend of hers: during the whole visit, a servant girl sat with her lap full of tobacco, making straw cigars for immediate use. It was the first time we had smoked with ladies, and, at first, it was rather awkward to ask one for a light; but we were so thoroughly broken in that night that we never had any delicacy afterward. With this encouragement, locking the house, and accompanied by children and servants, we set out to pay our homage to the saint. The sound of a violin and the firing of rockets indicated the direction of her temporary domicile. She had taken up her residence in the hut of a poor Indian in the suburbs; and, for some time before reaching it, we encountered crowds of both sexes, and all ages and colours, and in every degree of dress, and undress, smoking and talking, and sitting or lying on the ground SIMULTANEOUS REVIVAL OF RELIGION AND in every variety of attitude. Room was made for our party, and we entered the hut. It was about twenty feet square, thatched on the top and sides with leaves of Indian corn, and filled with a dense mass of kneeling men and women. On one side was an altar, about four feet high, covered with a clean white tion was the dawn of letters. Religion and literature had been cotton cloth. On the top of the altar was a frame, with three overwhelmed in darkness; and although at different periods elevations, like a flower-stand, and on the top of that a case, they faintly struggled to emerge from obscurity, yet were their | containing a large wax doll, dressed in blue silk, and ornamenefforts unavailing, only rendering the gloom, which surrounded | ted with gold leaf, spangles, and artificial flowers. This was the them, still more visible, until the fulness of their time arrived; Santa Lucia. Over her head was a canopy of red cotton cloth, until the same divine goodness, which first gave life to the animal, on which was emblazoned a cross in gold. On the right was a and light to the intellectual creation, commanded them to resume | sedan chair, trimmed with red cotton and gold leaf, being the their former splendour, and with united rays to illuminate and travelling equipage of the saint; and near it were Indians in adorn the world. The sacred books, which contain the records half sacerdotal dress, on whose shoulders she travelled. Fesof Christianity, no less than the writings of its earlier champions | toons of oranges hung from the roof, and the rough posts were had been almost wholly neglected during a long reign of dispu- inwrapped with leaves of the sugar-cane. At the foot of the tatious ignorance in several preceding centuries. But when altar was a mat, on which girls and boys were playing; and a the light of day appeared, the genuine doctrines of Scripture little fellow, about six years old, habited in the picturesque cosand the primitive opinions of antiquity began to be more distinctly perceived, and more accurately investigated. With an crowd. The ceremony of praying had already begun, and the attachment to classical pursuits arose a zeal for biblical inquiries. music of a drum, a violin, and a flageolet, under the direction of Taste and Truth went hand in hand. Religion gave interest the Indian master of ceremonies, drowned the noise of voices. and importance to literature, and literature afforded no incon- Donna Bartola, who was a widow, and the other ladies of our siderable assistance in restoring and purifying Religion. At party, fell on their knees; and, recommending myself to their every period prior to the sixteenth century, all who had labour- prayers, I looked on without doing any thing for myself, but I some of both sexes who could not strictly be called young; but Butler, the author of the inimitable Analogy-men, they did not, on that account, pray less earnestly. In some whose labours form a breakwater, as it were, to guard and the watchful interest with which we peruse the places people would repel the imputation of being desirous to the Bible from Popery and Infidelity—have all in various journals that advocate its sacred and advancing procure husband or wife. Not so in Gulan; they prayed pub- their day been charged with the maintenance of Ro- cause, must not be estimated from the scanty space licly for what they considered a blessing. Some of the men man Catholic errors. Archbishop Laud shared the which we devote to the ecclesiastical affairs of the were so much in earnest that perspiration stood in large drops same unmerited fate, while living; and now, when his former, or the infrequent use which we make of the upon their faces; and none thought that praying for a husband honoured remains have rested for two centuries in the contents of the latter. The varied demands upon need tinge the cheek of a modest maiden. I watched the grave, the false and groundless and oft-refuted accucountenance of a young Indian girl, beaming with enthusiasm sation is reiterated by the tongue of envenomed igno- into the occurrences of interest that continually spring and hope; and, while her eyes rested on the image of the saint rance. What boots it that he reclaimed twenty perand her lips moved in prayer, I could not but imagine that her sons from Popery, one of whom was the ever memoheart was full of some truant, and perhaps unworthy, lover, Outside the hut was an entirely different scene. Near by were rows of kneeling men and women, but beyond were wild groups of half-naked men and boys, setting off rockets and fireworks. As I moved through, a flash rose from under my feet, and a petard exploded so near that the powder singed me; and, turning round, I saw hurrying away my rascally muleteer. Beyond were parties of young men and woman, dancing by the light of blazing pine sticks.-In a hut at some little distance were two haggard old women, with large caldrons over blazing fires, stirring up and serving out the contents with long wooden ladles, and looking like witches dealing out poison instead of love potions. At ten o'clock the prayers of the saint died away, and the crowd separated into groups and couples, and many fell into what in England would be called flirtations. A mat was spread for our party against the side of the hut, and we all lighted cigars and sat down upon it. Cups made of gourds, and filled from the caldrons with a preparation of boiled Indian corn sweetened with various dulces, were passed from mouth to mouth, each one sipping and passing it on to the next; and this ment of our editorial career, by the ridiculous and uncontinued, without any interruption, for more than an hour. We remained on the ground till after midnight, and then

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1841.

were among the first to leave.

The Lord Bishop of "oronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 24th of October. 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 20th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Whenever the Dissenters perceive that the Church, and a keeper. by adhering firmly to those principles which are contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies, is commanding attention from those without her fold, and awakening a spirit of investigation into the nature and remarks. We have maintained that to charge a constitution of the Church of Christ, they resort to Churchman with Popery is a stratagem which had its the old and subtle device of raising the cry of Popery, birth at Rome, and that it is a cloak under which Disand of charging her with a return to those Romish sent seeks to hide its own deformities, and to frighten corruptions, which she herself put off, with her own our Church into an abandonment of its strong position. hands, at the period of the Reformation. Little do In a previous number we expressed the conviction that most of the modern sectarians, who adopt this mode "divisions among Protestants yielded the fullest sheaf of warfare, know, that it originated with the Jesuits; to the sickle of the Jesuit and Romish Propagandist," and that those active emissaries of the tottering Pope- - and this we now proceed to corroborate by reference dom, in the sixteenth century, commenced their at- to an authority, which our dissenting opponents will tempts to overthrow the Reformed Church by sowing hardly venture to gainsay, -we mean that of the nonthe seeds of schism, and by introducing those scruples | conformist RICHARD BAXTER; and we quote not and arguments for nonconformity which they foresaw from one, but from several of his writings: would end in Protestant dissension, and bring men

of the statement we have just made would be to write | "Popery will grow out of our divisions, by the odium, a volume, and we shall therefore content ourselves and scorn of our disagreements, inconsistencies, and mulwith selecting a few of the more striking evidences in tiplied sects: they will persuade people that we must

support of our position.

sign was conceived, both in England and on the Con- to Popery, or confirmed in it by this argument already; tinent, of bringing all the reformed churches under and I am persuaded that all the arguments else in Belthe same system of Episcopal government. Bullinger larmine, and all other books that ever were written, have and Calvin with others, in a letter to King Edward, not done so much to make Papists in England, as the offered to make him their defender, and to have bi- multitude of sects among themselves. Yea, some proshops in their churches, as there were in Eugland. fessors of religious strictness, of great esteem for godli-This alarmed the heads of the Romish communion, ness, have turned Papists themselves, when they were who fearing the further effects of such a comprehensive and apostolical union of the Reformed Churches, from sect to sect, and found no consistency in any." sent two of their emissaries from Rotterdam to Engselves anabaptists, to preach against baptising infants, whom Gardiner was one, commending them to their notice and protection.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign the same course of poliey was pursued by those of the Romish interest. inveighed against forms of prayer, and decent cerepolicy of Rome, in this respect, cannot be better cinian or Universalist, is condemned as Papistical!! stated than in the directions given by the famous Je-

schism. the intrigues and agents of the Roman See, which in the blood of Land, and contended for the mastery used the rebel sectaries as its tools. Its Popish of the pulpit with the more daring and republican In-Sermon, in 1645, before the Lords, acknowledges the glance superficially at them, will be constrained to acand their adherents, who were the first plotters and hear a popular Unitarian Minister (to whom we cersecular Popish priest, had publicly taken notice of the self: many Popish priests slain at Edgehill, on the Parliament side. And it is stated in the Gangræna, a work written by the Presbyterian Edwards, that the Papists | the Old Testament or the New." did generally shelter themselves under the vizor of Independency.

We could multiply similar examples without end, but those already adduced are sufficient to show the Popish origin of Puritanism and Dissent, and to expose the manœuvres and tactics with which the Church of England has been incessantly assailed. In truth there is scarcely a divine of eminence, scarcely one from whose writings we derive the most incontestable arguments against Popery, that has not been stigmatized as an abettor of the errors, which he devoted his in the Via media Via tuta, -at equal distance from immense erudition and laborious life to anatomize and Rome and Geneva, from superstition and Socinianism, confute. The saint-like Andrewes, the meek Hall, -we think that the intelligent reader will have very the moderate Sanderson, Jeremy Taylor, with a genius little difficulty in determining. equally brilliant and profound, and later still, Bishop

rable Chillingworth? that his acute and triumphant answer to Fisher the Jesuit survives to attest his erudition and his faithful attachment to the doctrines of the Church? that the announcement of his death was received with exultation at Rome, inasmuch as in him, said a certain Abbot, "the greatest enemy of the Church of Rome in England was cut off, and the greatest champion of the Church of England silenced." What matters all this? Men who have never read one word of Archbishop Laud's invaluable writings, persist in calling him a Papist; and to defend the Church, to uphold the Apostolical origin of her Episcopacy, to look upon schism as a sin, whether it be Protestant or Popish in its form, and to refuse to fraternize with Dissenting teachers, and acknowledge the validity of their orders, has ever exposed the consistent Churchman to the imputation of being Popishly affected. But we are not to be deterred from pursuing the

course which we have followed since the commencewarranted accusations of a Popish bias, which have been thrown out against us in several different and distant quarters. So long as we manage this paper, we shall conduct our cause on Church principles: we shall maintain our ground with weapons furnished by Church writers: and we shall never, to conciliate an opponent or to gain a worthless compliment for liberality, surrender one jot of those scriptural truths which are contained in our articles, and interwoven in our theology. As our guides, we shall take such sound divines as a Bishop Hall, a Bull, a Barrow, and a Wilson of Sodor and Man. With these able expositors of doctrine and discipline, for our monitors, we do not think we are likely to fall into a Romish net. The first literary lance which we ever couched in our earlier days, was directed against those two unnatural allies, Popery and Dissent; and we pray that our right hand may lose its cunning, ere its energies, however feeble, are devoted to the maintenance of a single tenet which the Holy Bible does not sanction, and of which our venerated Church is not a witness

Yet a passing emotion of resentment at the ungenerous and deliberate misrepresentations of our principles, must not lead us farther from the object of our

"Our divisions gratify the Papists, and greatly hazard back to the gross errors they had so recently abjured. the Protestant religion, and that more than most of you To adduce all the proofs, which History furnishes, seem to believe or to regard."

come for unity to them, or else run mad, and crumble At the commencement of Edward VI.'s reign a de- into dust and individuals, Thousands have been drawn giddy and wearied with turnings, and when they had run

"It shameth, it grieveth us to see and hear from land, with instructions that they were to pretend them- England, and from New England, this common cry, We are endangered by divisions, principally because recommend re-baptising, and inculcate a fifth monar- the self-conceited part of religious people will not be chy upon earth. And to give every assistance to ruled by their pastors, but must have their way and these wily agents, letters were addressed by those who will needs be rulers of the Church and of them." employed them to two Popish bishops in England, of "You have made more Papists, than ever we are like to

recover. Baxter may affirm that the divisions of Protestants make thousands of Papists, and yet remain unimpeached in his orthodoxy, because he was a non-con-Priests disguised themselves as Protestant preachers, formist, and contradicted by his practice the truths which he confessed. A Churchman, however, who monies, and in every possible way endeavoured to makes the same assertion, and ventures to consider a realize the maxim, Divide and govern. The entire Roman Catholic to be a better Christian than a So-

Neither time nor space will allow us to pursue the suit Campanella: "Concerning the weakening of the subject much farther, upon this occasion. At no dis-Euglish, there can no better way possibly be found tant period we intend to prove from the admissions of out than by causing divisions and dissensions among sectarian ministers who preached before the two themselves. And as for their religion, it cannot be so Houses of the pretended Parliament during the Great easily extinguished and rooted out, unless there were Rebellion, that the overthrow of the Church was folsome certain schools set up in Flanders, by means of lowed by the growth of the rankest soul-destroying which there should be scattered abroad the seeds of heresies, and that Christianity had never been reduced to so low an ebb in England, since the Reformation, The Great Rebellion in 1641 was fomented, through as when the Presbyterian divines dipped their hands origin was known at the time, and even a Pres- dependents. Whoever will wade through the records byterian divine, Dr. Whincop, in preaching a Fast of those blood-stained times, or indeed whoever will fact: "This unnatural bloody war now amongst us, a knowledge that unchecked and triumphant Dissent fruit of the former tree [Popery], a spawn of the old has a tendency to the most horrible blasphemies, and, serpent; a war, I am confident, begot in Rome, worse still, to an utter abolition of Christianity. If hatched in Ireland, and fostered up in England and he be not content with evidence two centuries old, and Scotland by the same nurses and midwives, the Jesuits | would prefer that of 1841, let him go to Boston, and contrivers of it." Moreover, we learn, from one of tainly venture to prefer a Massillon or a Fenelon,) Dr. Wells's admirable treatises against the Dissenters, enouncing the subjoined heresies, into which Dissent that Robert Mentit de Salmonet, a Scotchman and has so unfortunately led many thousands besides him-

"Every man is to search after truth for himself, without taking for his authority the writings either of

"We want no one to stand between us and God. If we would have the full benefits of a spiritual Christianity, we must worship the Father as Jesus did, with no intervening mediator; and then we shall be like

Whether the corrupt doctrines of Romanism are not to be preferred to Dissent, as we have exhibited it in the two preceding quotations; and whether to be attacked at the same time, as is our case just now, by Romanists and Dissenters, is not proof that we are walking

cation, which we weekly experience, that, for the same reason, we are anable to borrow original articles of the highest value from the pages of our reverend contemporaries.

We cannot, however, though it be attended with the exclusion of much excellent matter, refrain from adverting to the part which Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, lately took in the consecration of Dr. Hook's new Church, in the town of Leeds. The 2nd of September was the day which witnessed the holy ceremonial, attended with circumstances of the most auspicious and gratifying description. The weather was brilliant; persons thronged from all parts of England; and four Bishops, namely, the Archbishop York, the Bishop of Ripon, the diocesan, the Bishop of Ross and Argyll, and Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, with a very numerous assemblage of Clergy, were present on the memorable occasion. It is out of our power to enter into minute particulars. We must content ourselves with stating that the Archbishop, who is now in the 85th year of his age, nmenced the communion service in a sonorous and listinctly audible voice; that the Bishop of Ross and Argyll read the gospel; and that Bishop Doane read the epistle, and preached a most eloquent sermon, which is to be published. Nearly one thousand persons partook of the holy communion, and the entire llection at this service amounted to 6191.

After the ceremonial was completed, a collation as provided in the Music Hall of Leeds. An ddress was here presented to the Archbishop, by Dr. Hook, on behalf of the Clergy, and the venerable Prelate in reply boretestimony to the superior talents and fervent piety of the distinguished and excellent Vicar, upon whose brow we hope the mitre, at no distant period, will most worthily descend. In the ourse of the banquet, Dr. Hook proposed the health | the Rev. James Clark. of Bishop Doane, which was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and elicited the animated reply of which the following is the principal part:-

Consecration of your roble church, so happily consummated to day, through the good Providence of God; and then to open rather than renew, under the permission given by the act to which my friend has aluded, that Catholic intercourse between the Churches (Hear) which I cannot justly say had been susnded, because it had never in reality existed. My purpose in ning to England is effected. I have received from the hands, pended, because it had never in reality existed. and I know, from the hearts, of the two Archbishops, the exressions of their kind regards for myself, and more important still, the expression of their deep paternal interest in the youth ful Church in which I am a Bishop. Permit me to say, that I use the term "paternal," because I wish to respond for myself and the Church of which I am a Bishop, to the term the Lord Archbishop was pleased to express, when he spoke of the "filial" feeling toward the English Church which had actuated me in undertaking my journey to this country. (Hear.) I am glad that he should have entered into my feelings, and have used, in the course of his own observations, such a term as that towards the Church to which I have the honour and the privilege to belong; and allow me to state that in speaking thus I speak Church of which I am a Bishop, which, in its preface to the Book of Common Prayer, next to Almighty God, expresses its gratitude for nursing care and protection to the Church of England. (Hear.) Happy shall I be to carry home to the daughter Church, the report which every where, from one end of the kingdom to the other, it has been my highest pleasure to gather, with increasing confirmation at every step, that in the mother Church, and through its influence, the highest, noblest, and most extended interests of Christian men are supported, encouraged, and about to be carried into effect, with a zeal and a fervour, an impulse and a perseverance un-"Language would fail me should I attempt to express my gra-

tification on witnessing the great interests of Catholic engaging the hearts, and enlisting in its support the best, and truest, and noblest sons of this the noblest country in the world. (Cheers.) May it be manifested here in the multiplication of rches, and the strengthening of every benevolent interest which has relation to Christianity, the elevation of the religious character of your universities and public institutions, the devising of new modes of extending the benefits of the Gos pel to all who live under the shadow of your throne, through that noble enterprise which takes the whole world within the span of its benevolence, and contemplates the sending out to our colonial dependencies, persons invested with that power and authority by which alone a church can be properly directed, and through which alone the full measure of Christian privileges and Christian blessings can be conveyed to any people. (Cheers.) The plan of your colonial bishoprics I shall carry home, an cherish it in my heart of hearts. I am going very soon to meet our great Triennial Convention, in which and by which all the our great Theorems and the interests of the Church are controlled and directed; and I feel the highest thankfulness to God that I can set before them an example so inciting, which is so certain to meet with a full response in every heart and to animate us to that only provocation of which Christian men should suffer themselves to be capable-the provocation to good works. (Cheers.) One word more, and only one. The zealous enthusiasm with which the sentiment of the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, with re gard to peace between the two countries, as stated by my excelent friend your Vicar, was received by this meeting, has not been lost upon my heart, and it shall not be lost upon those among whom it is my lot and my privilege to live. (Hear.)
Permit me to say that true Americans have English hearts. (Cheers.) Whatever may appear to the contrary, originating either in the zeal of the political arena, or in the scurrilities of newspapers, I assure you that the truest interests of England are dear to the hearts of all true men and women in America. With the same breath and the same pulsation of heart they rejoice in the prosperity of England and in their own; and you owe it to us, and we owe it to you, for it is obligatory upon us both, to do what in us lies to promote our comon Christianity. (Hear.) The fact is, that we are all as one in that bond which came down from heaven, which is designed to compass the earth, which cannot be affected by the changes of time, which cannot be influenced by the interests of earth, the bond of Catholic truth maintained in Catholic love .-(Cheers.) I thank you from my heart, dear brethren, for all the kindness you have shown me; and I ask your prayers for me and for my church, assuring you that mine will ever rise for you and yours." (The Right Rev. Bishop resumed his at amidst loud applause.)

Bishop Doane has since arrived in safety at his own home; and long may he live to defend the Church Catholic, by his holy eloquence, to adorn it by his christian virtues, and to promote political peace, as well as spiritual concord, between England and the United States!

Our contemporary of the Christian Mirror will have perceived, before this, that we have rectified the mistake which we made, in regarding his journal as the official organ of the British Wesleyans.

In his paper of the 23rd September, we observe A Description of the person of Jesus Christ, as it was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentulus. President of Judea, to the senate of Rome. We noticed this same document in the Montreal Herald about two or three months ago, and then expressed our conviction that it was spurious. At that time, however, we were unable to cite any authority for our assertion, but we have since referred to CALMET, and find the following under the head of Publius Lentulus:

"We have a letter of one Publius Lentulus, pretended to have been Governor of Judea before Pilate, in which he gives an account of our Saviour Jesus Christ to the Senate of Rome in a very advantageous manner. This piece is to be found in many manuscripts and several printed books: it begins thus; Apparuit temporibus istis, et adhuc vivit, vir præditus potentia magna, nomine Christus Jesus, &c. But this piece of errant forgery, unknown to the ancients, and deserving the utmost contempt. Publius Lentulus was never Governor of Judea,

ing: but before Christ went to the baptism of John, he was not famous in Judea."

We have also frequently seen in print another spurious document relating to our Lord, entitled The Epistle of Abgarus King of Edessa to Jesus, and the Rescript of Jesus to Abgarus. This, and the story that our Saviour sent his picture to Abgarus printed on a handkerchief, are pronounced to be fictions, on the high authority of Dr. Lardner.

It seems to be the opinion of the most judicious and learned ecclesiastical writers, that no genuine likeness of our Saviour is extant. The subject, in our humble opinion, is one that it is dangerous to delineation of our Lord, both in his infant and suffering state, we think that it is more wise and reverent, and more likely to promote true spiritual conceptions of the Godhead, to abstain from all attempts to portray the features of the Incarnate Redeemer. In the Popish times of England, God the Father was represented in an embodied form, and we cannot too carefully guard against the return of abuses which tend idolatry, and introduce corruption into religion.

By these remarks, however, we would not be considered as undervaluing those beautiful ornaments with which human skill, when guided by piety, rejoices to decorate the house of God. Nothing can be too costly for the temple of the Lord. Our thoughts are elevated by the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault: our faith is strengthened by the glorious array of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, carved in stone, or wood, or gleaming upon our vision through the rich transparency of a painted window: our reverence for the Holy Sacraments is exalted, when we drink the wine and eat the bread from silver chalice and paten,and when the baptismal font wears a form of antique beauty, and is carved out of some precious material. All that we would consider as subjects far too sacred for human touch are the Three Persons of the ever Blessed Trinity.

In the account given, amongst our Ecclesiastical Intelligence, of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a second Church in Louth, will be found a touching allusion to the late Rector of St. Catharine's,

Some few weeks ago, when noticing the valuable labours of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong in that part of the Niagara District, we made no mention of the good "My purpose in coming to England was, first to assist at the that had previously been effected by Mr. Clark, and we now embrace this opportunity for expressing our regret at such an omission. It was not however from want of thought, but from want of local knowledge. Having partaken of Mr. Clark's hospitality in his lifetime, and having had a conversation with him respecting his sphere of clerical duty, we were aware that he had stretched his ministrations beyond his parish of St. Catharine's, but not knowing the exact direction in which they were extended, we were fearful of being led into some mistake, and therefore forebore alluding to them at all. The best tribute to his memory is the growth of that spiritual seed which he sowed, and which is now bringing forth fruit so abundantly.

> We have gleaned the following from Felix Farley's Bristol Journal:

"MODERN DISSENT .- We copy the following announcer from an Exeter radical paper. One word of comment would weaken its effect:— The Dissenting ministers resident in Crediton are about to deliver lectures on the Corn-laws, at their chapels. The Rev. Mr. Porter, the Independent minister, commences this evening, and the Rev. Mr. Maccall, Unitarian ninister, will deliver the second on Monday, the 30th inst. !!!

We gather the following items of intelligence from the (London) Ecclesiastical Gazette for August:

The Rev. W. H. Hobson, H. Mulkins, John Mc-Intyre, T. Bartlett, and James Coleman, have been placed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, on their list of Missionaries, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Toronto. Mr. Coleman is appointed as Missionary to the Indians at Walpole Island, Lake St. Clair.

The same Society has also made the following

To a Church at Paris, U. C..... To a Church at Hamilton, U. C. 150 For the purchase of Land and Parsonage

House at Leeds, Lower Canada,..... 500 The sum of £30, to be expended in the Diocese of Poronto, has been remitted to the Society from Oxford.

The Editor of the Christian Guardian having expressed an opinion that the use of Confirmation is 'the corrupt addition of an uninspired age," we called upon him, on the 11th of September, to maintain his assertion by historical proofs. Up to this time, however, he has evaded our challenge.

The trial of McLeod was to have commenced at Utica, before the Hon. Judge White, Chief Justice of the Court of the County of Oneida, on Monday the 27th September, but owing to the prisoner's Counsel asking further time to prepare the evidence, it was postponed to Monday the 4th October. No oubt can exist as to an acquittal, unless the most nfamous perjury be resorted to, for witnesses from each of the boats that were sent against the Caroline depose to the fact that McLeod was not amongst them; and in addition to this, there is a host of evidence to prove an alibi. The notorious W. L. Mackenzie is at Buffalo, appearing to take an active part in marshalling evidence against the prisoner, and endeavouring to fan the flames of war, by the most flagitious means. Sutherland and Theller are also on the spot: and there can be little doubt that these miscreants hope to excite the multitude against McLeod, if acquitted, and, by his murder, to bring on a war between England and the United States. The proclamation of President Tyler admits the existence of Hunters' Lodges upon the Frontier, and we have very strong reasons for suspecting that a rebel organization is going on in this Province, and that a treasonable correspondence is being carried on with the other side. The attempt at rebellion, in 1837, was insane enough, but in 1841, with an array of British force sufficient for the exigencies of a general war, it would be still greater madness. The Montreal Herald says, "we have good reason for stating it as a fact, that Governor Seward has declared that in his point of view the proofs of an alibi, on the part of Mr. McLeod, are of so positive and overwhelming a character as to justify even the most prejudiced jury to acquit him, but that should he be unfortunately convicted, the pardoning power vested in the Executive will as assuredly be exercised, so that the life of the prisoner is safe, so far as regards a judicial murder. This was made known to the British ministry months ago, and it sufficiently accounts for Lord Palmerston having stated in the House of Commons, in answer to a question put by Mr. Roebuck, that the matter would end satisfactorily to all parties, but to explain how it would, at that juncture, could answer no good end, appointed to solicit subscriptions, who, with the

The love which we bear to the American Church, and Pilate was in his office all the time of our Saviour's preach- before. If war must come, Great Britain is well prepared, and has justice on her side.

> The Halifax Times mentions a rumour that Lord Falkland is to be recalled from Nova Scotia, and appointed to an office in Her Majesty's Household,and that Sir Francis Head is to be his Lordship's successor.

We can state nothing with certainty relative to the new Governor General of British North America.-The individuals, whose names have been mentioned at various times and from different quarters as likely to handle; and, though we well know that the Art of be appointed, are Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Sir Thomas Painting has exhibited its noblest triumphs in the Freemantle, Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Heytesbury, Sir George Murray, and Lord Canterbury.

> Our papers, last week, did not reach our subscribers at St. Catharine's at the usual time. They were mailed here as usual, and, upon inquiring into the cause of the delay at the Toronto Post Office, we were informed that it must have originated elsewhere.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

OAKVILLE .- A meeting of those inhabitants of Oakville and its vicinity, who are members of the Church of England, and of several friendly towards it, was held on the 18th of September, 1841, the Rev. George Graham in the chair, when the following Resolutions were adopted:

1st. Proposed by Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Lieut. Col Bigger,—That in consequence of the great increase of the members of the Established Church in Oakville and its neighbourhood, it is highly necessary to adopt such measures as will lead to the erection of a place of public worship for them, and that a subscription be immediately entered into for defraying the expenses of the same.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Steele, seconded by Mr. Diamond.

That this meeting do now appoint, from among their members, such persons as they think most suitable for the undertaking and management of the building, and that those persons, so appointed, be earnestly requested to be very vigilant in their several undertakings, so that the work may proceed with as little delay as possible.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Dolmage, jr.—That those persons appointed as a Committee, are to have full power from this meeting to have

the deed and all other necessary writings relative to this Church perfected before the commencement of the building, or as soon after as possible, and that the expenses of the same be paid from the funds collected for such 4th. Proposed by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Colonel

Thompson,—That,—as it is the intention and desire of this meeting to go on with the building as soon as possible, so that there may be appointed a resident Church of England Minister among us,—we should be punctual and indefatigable in our exertions.

5th. Proposed by Mr. Terry, seconded by Mr. Thompson,—That Mr. Steele be appointed as Treasurer, Mr. Lloyd as Secretary, Mr. Cooke Assistant Secretary, and the following gentlemen to act as solicitors and receivers of contributions, towards the erection of this Church.

Here follow the names of twenty-eight.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A SECOND CHURCH IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LOUTH.

A little before 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 23rd September, the people assembled from far and near, and proceeded to a School House, adjacent to the site cho sen for the new Church, where the Rev. James Clark used to gather together the little congregation, who are now engaged with others in the holy work of erecting a house wherein to worship their Creator. The Morning Service was commenced by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, and the Rev. Messrs. Creen and Fuller took part in the duties of the day. A most feeling and suitable sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, from the words, "He that

goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him,"—Psalm exxvi. 6; in the course of which the excellent preacher contrasted most vividly the service ing fears of the sower with the certain joy of the reaper,—and the touching allusion he made to kin the reaper. and the touching allusion he made to his late predeces-sor suffused the eyes of many with tears of affectionate remembrance. After the sermon, the assemblage adremembranes from the spot upon which the work is commenced and around which the good seasoned lumber was collected which is to enclose the building. The same prayers and hymns were offered up which were used at the laying of the foundation stone of St. John's, Jordan, as well as that of St. James', Toronto. After the first prayer, Mr. Armstrong read a copy of the inscription, which was placed under the corner-stone, soldered up in a zinc bost together with a silver and copper coin of the present reign It is as follows:-

This corner-stone Of St. James' Church, Louth, near Port Dalhousie

Was laid by THE REVEREND ABRAHAM FULLER ATKINSON, Rector of St. Catharine's, Grantha On Thursday, Sept. 23, 1841.

On Thursday, Sept. 23, 1841.

The congregation, by whose efforts, kindly assisted by their friends, this Church was built, was first established in the neighbourhood, by God's blessing, on the untiring and zealous labours of the Reverey James Clark. late Rector of St. Catharine's, whose sudden and lamented death was occasioned by injuries received from the upsetting of his waggon while on his way to attend a stated service, which he held in a school house near to the present site.

The land for the Church and grave-yard adjoining was the joint gift of Messrs. Thomas and George E. Read.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto for the time was the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., through whom a grant of 25L, in aid of the erection of this Church, was obtained from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE: George Mortimer Armstrong, Officialing Minister.

John Clark, Esq.
Thomas Read,
Jacob Gool , George E. Read,*

John Martindale, William Read, Jacob Gool , John Martindale, * George E. Read, Builder.

"Other men laboured and ye are entered into their laburs."_John iv. 38.
"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou, and the ark of thy strength.
Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy saints should for joy."—Psalm exxxii. 8, 9.

Mr. Atkinson then laid the corner stone with the usua forms, and, after the offering up of the second prayer and the singing of a hymn, the ceremony was closed with the benediction, which was pronounced in a most impressi-manner by the preacher of the day. After this, some the congregation returned to the school house, where the deed of endowment for the land was signed agenerous individuals who have thus shewn their zeal the Church of God. In the course of his sermon, Atkinson spoke of the joy which is manifested in countenance of Christians when they hear of the increase. of means and instruments for the spreading of the Gosp blessings,—the effect of which, he said, was like the should of electricity, which no power in nature could stop. All indeed, who of us, however afflicted with the sorrows this world, can forbear rejoicing, if our hearts are se aright, as we behold the increasing growth of the Gospf in this land, and view each Church springing up, not only among the closely set houses of the thickly populate cities, but amidst the tall pines of the Canadian forest where a few are scattered who love to meet at the sol of the church-going bell? Does it not appear, when survey all this, as if the Saviour were indeed gather his children together as a hen gathers her chickens und her wings?

The new church at Jordan is nearly, if not quite, roofer in: and it is expected that divine service will be perform in the one just commenced, which is only a frame build ing, before the close of the year.

SANDWICH.—We attended a vestry meeting in Stoni's Church on Wednesday last, which was convened for the purpose of devising means for the liquidation debts due to two or three individuals by Church, and also to adopt suitable measures for the curchinection of pew-rents due the Church, which, it appears the wardens almost despair of ever getting. There were the wardens almost despair of ever getting. There we about a dozen persons present, including the worthy and appearance of the state of indefatigable rector and the two wardens, who, after examination of the accounts and passing a few resolu came to the determination of raising, by subscription possible, a sufficient sum to cover the debt due by A committee of four gentlemen was thereu persons then present, subscribed on the spot to The last despatches received at Kingston from Mr.

Fox, are stated to be of a less satisfactory nature, than

when it is to the utmo [We trust applying to subjects the must either with pecur course the refrain fre HOME Quarterly at the resi nd was a

hoffer, F. portion of Hebrews, A letter w respecting the meeting afternoon. Ease, adjo Mr. Osler Although usually th tures, situ Osler, and of the pa situated.

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subjects them to be applied to, in return, and then they t either be participators in schism, by supporting it with pecuniary means, or else feel much awkwardness in giving a refusal, and be taunted with a willingness to receive a favour and a disinclination to return it. Of course there can be no harm in receiving unsolicited donations from dissenters, but we earnestly hope that Churchmen will begin to act up to their principles, and refrain from sanctioning, as well as pray to be delivered

from, schism.—Ed. Ch.]
HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.—The last Quarterly Meeting was held on Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at the residence of the Rev. F. L. Osler, in Tecumseth, and was attended by the Rev. G. Mortimer, V. P. Mayer-hoffer, F. L. Osler, J. Gibson, and A. Townley. A portion of the second chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, formed the subject of religious conversation.—
A letter was read from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, apologizing for his absence: and one from the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, especting the Bethune Testimonial, was also laid before the meeting, and a subscription was entered into. In the afternoon, divine service was performed in the Chapel of Ease, adjoining the parsonage; the prayers were read by Mr. Osler, and a sermon was preached by Mr. Gibson.—Although it was in the midst of a very busy farming season, the chapel was crowded, but no more than is usually the case at the Sunday services. The chapel and parsonage-house are exceedingly picturesque rural structures, situated on the side of a steep hill, mid-way between the two churches, each 3½ miles distant, served by Mr. Osler, and erected through his exertions. Osler, and erected through his exertions. The appearance of the parsonage, and the little domain within which it is situated, reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and perseverance of the reverend occupant, and, it may be added, upon his disinterestedness,—for the premises all belong to the Church, and Mr. Osler has, of course, only a temporary interest in them. The chapel already requires enlargement, and the means are only wanting to

On Thursday morning the meeting broke up, and the few who had been present departed with the most pleasing recollections of the welcome they had received, and with feelings of thankfulness for the flourishing state of the Church in that part of the Home District. The only regret they experienced was, that so few of their brethren ad participated in their gratification.
FUNERAL SERMON AT KINGSTON.—The morning ser-

vice at St. George's Church, to-day, [26th Sept.] was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The prayers were read by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Mr. Harper. The sermon, a most solemn, eloquent, and impressive one, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, the late Lord Sydenham's Domestic Chaplain, from Psalm xxv. 11, "For thy name's sake, O Lord, pardon mine iniquity, for it is great," which the reverend gentleman stated to be about the last sentences uttered by his Lordship prior to his decease. I hope the sermon will be published, and I trust to obtain a copy of it for you.—From the Kingston Correspondence of the

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BRITISH WESLEYANS .- By the late English mail, a letter has been received from the Rev. M. Richey, A.M., giving full information of the decisions of the Conference on Canadian affairs. The proceedings of the Committee, appointed last year, with full powers, are approved; and the general principles which it then laid down are fully sanctioned. The Dissolution of the Union is expressly confirmed, while "a tedious and useless controis declined. The events of the past year are adverted to in strong and appropriate terms, as fully justifying the position of the Conference. The members and adherents of the societies, in Western Canada, in connexion with the British Conference, need feel no uneasiness whatever: the idle rumours, which had been industriantly appropriated to the characteristic of the conference of the characteristic of the character industriously circulated, respecting the abandonment of this important District by the British Conference, are now proved to be wholly unfounded.—Wesleyan.

THE CHURCH IN BARBADOS.

Address of the Archdeacon and Clergy of Barbados to the Lord Bishop. On Tuesday, the 1st of June, a deputation from the clergy, consisting of the archdeacon, the rural dean, and the Lord Bishop, at Bishop's Court, and presented the following

Address of the Archdeacon of Barbados, and the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Barbados, to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, on occasion of his Lordship's approaching departure for England.

May it please your Lordship:

It is not without much hesitation that we have requested permission to address you on the occasion of approaching, and, we fear, final departure from this see of your long, and devoted, and invaluable labours. cannot but feel that the high and holy work in which you have been so ably, so zealously, and, by God's blessing, 80 successfully engaged, is scarcely one for any human tion, much less for any commendation of ours whom it becomes to look up to our diocesan for direction and encouragement in our duties, not to pass judgment on his conduct, or to presume even to commend actions which are referable to a far higher tribunal. With your ordship, we know, it must needs be a light thing to ordship, we know, it must needs be a light-thing to be judged of us or of almost any man's judgment, and far be it from us to arrogate such an office. We may, however, be allowed, when our official relation to your lordship seems about to terminate,—a relation in which some of us have had the happiness to be placed for more than sixteen years, and to which we are, under God, so deeply indebted,—on such an occasion we may be allowed to express some of the many feelings which crowd upon our hearts, and, above all, publicly to record our gratitude to dearts, and, above all, publicly to record our gratitude to the Divine Head of the Church, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, for the great and numberless benefits of which you have been, in His hands, the favoured instrument to the clergy in particular, and generally to the hurch and people of these colonies.

When we look back and reflect upon the disjointed and

most anarchical state in which the Churches in these Parts formerly were, and contrast it with their present nion in one diocese under the ever-watchful superinter tee of episcopal authority;-when we think of the umbly trust, in the efficiency of the clergy, in the provisize of our churches and other consecrated places of worship, as well as of our schools, our religious and charitable associations, our "Friendly Societies," and other beneficial institutions;—when we add farther (as we believe believe we may with all truth) the improved tone of moral and religious principle which pervades all classes, and see the numbers of all complexions and degrees, who now resort on now resort on each returning Sabbath to the public worship of God, and even crowd to the holy communion;
—when we look, when we look to our diocesan college, and behold it, the more the after more than a century, placed on the strictly academical footing original strictly academical strict mical footing originally contemplated by its sagacious and munificent founder;—when we advert to the abolition of slavery, and to the prominent part taken by your lord-ship, both as own his ship, both as our Bishop and as the representative of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in expediting its final accomplishment, and, above all, in preparing the state of this freedom; Preparing the slave for the sober use of his freedom; en we call to mind the calm yet decided course, which You have from the first pursued, in promoting the welfare, especially the moral and religious welfare of all to whom your influence could reach, without distinction of race or complexion, and consider how much of the good feeling which now exists in regard to such distinctions, may, under God, be attributable to so wise and impartial example; when we refer to these and other similar benefits, almost too many to enumerate, which the almost too many to enumerate, which the churches in this colony and the colony itself, in conjunction with other parts of this extensive diocese, have derived to the parts of the extensive diverges our hearts are ived from your lordship's episcopate, our hearts are filled with gratitude to the Giver of all good for providing our first bishop so great a benefactor, both temporally and spiritually, to this Church and country; and it is not with ut the deepest regret that we contemplate the probability that a connexion, productive of so many alculable advantages to ourselves and our flocks, is now

wish, indeed, that after so many years of indefati-Rable vigilance and exertion, your labours should be onged in this trying climate and in so arduous a son, would in us be selfish and unbecoming. Rather as congratulate ourselves that your lordship has been ed to us so long, and that you leave us (blessed be

when it is hoped every individual will be prepared to give to the utmost of his ability. —Western Herald, Oct. 1st.— [We trust that Churchmen will adopt a rule of never applying to Protestant Dissenters or Romanists, for contributions in aid of the Church: because such a course subjects them to be applied to, in return, and then they

zeal, and met with such almost unparalleled success?

To those who are uninformed on the subject, these expressions may appear to savour of exaggeration and flattery; but such cannot be the impression of any unprejudiced person, who has had the opportunity of comparing the former with the present state of the Church in these islands,-its former state, before it was blest with a resident bishop, with its present condition after being favoured, through the goodness of God, with nearly seventeen years of your lordship's care and superintendence. In Barbados alone, instead of fourteen places of public worship, with 5000 sittings, we have now thirty-six, with more 22,500 sittings. The number of the clergy, not including the Archdeacon, has increased from fifteen to thirty-two of schools, from eight, with comparatively few scholars, to eighty-three, with 6786 scholars, besides 1765 persons under oral instruction for baptism. Of "Friendly Societies" we had none when your lordship first came amongst us; we have now forty-three, with the names of 4750 members enrolled upon their lists. And these are samples only of the improvement for which, in a public view, we have cause to be thankful; whilst personally we have most of us reason to acknowledge ourselves deeply indebted to your kindness, and all of us to your instructions and example. Nor can we forget the unbounded hospitality (we use the word in its genuine scriptural sense) which your clergy, and others their assistants in the work of Christian instruction, especially the young and the stranger, have ever found under your lordship's roof, the generous sympathy which distress was sure of experiencing from your excellent lady and yourself, and the liberal support which measures of Christian charity have ever met with from both. The good which has been thus done will be known only when you are gone: it will he felt when it is withdrawn.

But we are trespassing upon your lordship's time, and will only add an assurance of the unfeigned respect and affection with which our feelings will ever follow your steps, together with our fervent prayer to "the Great God and our Saviour," that He will be pleased to continue to yourself and your family His merciful protection and grace, and employ you still, wherever you may go, as an instrument to others of blessings such as we have ourselves derived from the ever-memorable discharge by your lordship of the episcopal office in this newly-created diocese under circumstances so arduous, and at a crisis in our

colonial history so peculiarly important.

Signed by the archdeacon and thirty clergymen.

To the foregoing Address the bishop replied in wistance as follows:—

Mr. Archdeacon, Mr. Rural Dean, and the Rev. the Rectors of St. George and St. James,

I do indeed most heartily thank you for an Address so

respectful and affectionate, and only, I fear, rendered too partial from your kind feelings towards me; and I have o entreat, that you will convey, in the strongest manner, my thanks to that portion of my clergy whom you

Though I am sensible of failures in the discharge of the high and important office which has been entrusted to me, far more numerous than the points in which, under God, I have, in your judgment, succeeded, yet I must ever highly prize such a testimony from my clergy to my labours, I will not say merely among them, but with them; for we have been labourers together, cheerfully and happily, in the same blessed work. I may officially have taken the lead, but it has been with their co-operation, and God's blessing on our united exertions, that we have been enabled to succeed. To Him in all things be the

By my wife and my children this testimony will be

deeply felt.

My separation from you, when it shall actually take place, will be very painful to me; but I have much earthly consolation,—for I speak not of that higher consolation, the hope that, should we not be permitted to meet again on earth, we may yet be re-united through the Saviour in heaven,—I have much earthly consolation in the thought, that, should my life be spared, I may yet be of service to the diocese in our mother-land, and may have the happiness of seeing many of my clergy under my roof, whom business or health may bring thither, and of evincing towards them that friendship and affection which I must ever entertain for individuals with whom I have been so long, and so closely, and so happily connected. I again thank you for this Address.

I commend you to God and his grace, and implore the divine blessing on yourselves, and on your families, and on your ministry in and through Christ Jesus our Lord.

THE CHURCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- His Lordship the Bishop, who is now on his visitation of the northern parts of his diocese, held a confirmation in the Church at Morton's Harbour, on Friday, the 30th ultimo, and laid his hands on thirty-five of the members of his deals in the distance of his preached a second time at Twillingate, in aid of the Church Diocesan Society, and 15%, were immediately subscribed towards its funds. His Lordship has since visited Exploits Burnt Island, Herring-Neck, Bird Islands, Fogo, the Change Islands, Cape Freels, and Greenspond, consecrating several Churches and church-yards, confirming the young, administering the Holy Sacraments, and pressing upon all the duties and privi-leges of Christians, with that eloquence and persuasiveness which always rivet the attention of his hearers. His Lordship may be shortly expected in town, to make preparations for visiting the southern and western portions of the diocese; and we understand the whole body of the Clergy have been summoned to a general visitation, to be holden by their Bishop at the Church of St. Th. at the Church of St. Thomas, early in October. The annual ting of the Church Diocesan Society will take place about the same time; and from the opportunities which will have been previously afforded to the Clergy of ascertaining the spiritual state of the whole Island, and from the facts they will then be enabled to detail, we anticipate a most interesting and profitable evening .- Newfoundland Times, 18th August.

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held a Confirmation on Sunday, the 1st instant, in the Parish Church, at Sackville, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Gray, on which occasion forty-two persons received the solemn rite, to whom his Lordship delivered an eloquent and impressive address. Although the weather was unfavourable, the Church was crowded .- Halifax Times, 10th August.

King's College in Nova Scotia.—(From a Letter written by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, late rural Dean of Trinity, in Newfoundland.)—"An observant stranger is immediately struck with the high tone of feeling which pervades society, and the general knowledge which is to be observed; and it is sible not to attribute much of these advantages to the superior education of King's College. We met some of her distinguished alumni in every town and hamlet of the Province; and some of the most valued members of every community acknowledge her as their venerated alma mater. Several of the Judges of this and the neighbouring Provinces have received their education at this seat of learning. The present judicious Bishop, with nearly the whole of his well-appointed Clergy, look gratefully on its walls, beneath which the first lines of wisdom and piety were traced upon their hearts; and all who know the character of that body need no other argument for the worth of their foster mother—the institution which has pre-pared and sent them forth—the institution which has not only furnished religious instruction of a superior order to the whole population, but advanced the great bulk of the people a century in useful knowledge. The names of the accomplished Porter and the benevolent Cochrane will be long cherished with admiration and filial regard. By their care the College attained its great perfection; and there is reason to believe that it will ue to sustain its high character under its present Principal (Dr. M'Cawley, a native of Newfoundland, and one of its mo distinguished scholars) whose piety and learning have already secured an entire confidence. Instead of adopting the superfit cial systems of modern education, it has steadily adhered to the course pursued at Oxford, and the long lists of able lawyers and excellent missionaries, who now give tone to society and stability to religion, attest the advantage of so doing."-Newfoundland

VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP .- We learn from the Saint Andrew's Standard that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, arrived at Saint Andrew's on Saturday evening last, and on the followin morning his Lordship held a Confirmation at All Saints Church when that holy ordinance was administered to upwards of sixty so long, and that you leave us (blessed be persons, after which he preached an impressive sermon. In the possession of your accustomed health and atternoon the veneration Activation and example, may we not hope they will be continued to the Church, in England if

Parish of Saint Andrew's, to which a suitable reply was returned.—St. John's (N.B.) Courier, Sept. 4.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here on Wednesday from a visit to Charlotte County, where he had gone in the preceding week to arrange some affairs relating to the Church in that district, and on Thursday held a Visitation of the Clergy of this Province, in Trinity Church in this city. The duties of the Reading Desk were assigned to the Rev. Messrs. Stirling and Nichols, the latter a clergyman on a visit from the United States. His Lordship then delivered a very appropriate and impressive charge, in which he alluded to the rapidly increasing interest which is felt in the mother country for the diffusion of the Gospel throughout all her Colonial possessions. He next proceeded to notice and recommend the appropriate duties which are incumbent upon all who assume the responsibility of Shepherds of the Lord's fold; and concluded with his usual ability and solemnity, by commending his hearers to the protection of their Heavenly Father .- Ib.

Sept. 11.

New Brunswick.—On Sunday morning, an Ordination was held in Trinity Church, in this city (St. John's), by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Rev. William Scovil, Curate of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Alexander. ander Campbell, of Gagetown, were admitted on the occasion to the Holy Order of the Priesthood. The Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, and the sermon preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, from the beautiful words of the Apostle, Acts xx. 27. In the afternoon, the congregation had the gratification of hearing a powerful and faithful discourse upon the words of the Psalmist, Psalm xlvi. 4, from the Rev. Mr. Nichols, Episcopal Clergyman from the United States. The pulpit in the evening was occupied by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, Curate of Fredericton, who preached from the emphatic words of our

Canada.

SIR RICHARD JACKSON .- The present Administrator of the Government, it is stated, has amounted his determination not to assume any more of the attributes or powers of his present Office, than is absolutely necessary for the mere maintens and daily working of our political nachinery. The course he has adopted is, perhaps, the most judicious. Sir Richard has had no opportunity of becoming fully and completely possessed of the late Lord Sydenham's views—his course of policy his arrangement of public matters—and the means by which he intended to put them into practice. The recent change, also, of the Ministry at home, may produce some change in many Colonial arrangements; Sir Richard, therefore, very prudently adopts the wisest course, to avoid all responsibility, nd await his successor, who is, probably, on his route to Quebec .- Montreal Gazette.

THE PATRIOTS.-We feel satisfied from information received from private sources, that piraical incursions on an enlarged scale will be made into this country in the course of the approaching winter, by a body of marauders extensively com-bined, from the neighbouring republic. The real object of these lawless brigands is to bring about a rupture between the two countries, and finally, if possible, to create a disgust in the minds of the British public against this portion of the Empire, on account of the great expense of defending it. It is to be hoped that our authorities will be prepared to protect our frontier as much as possible against these ruffiam, and when any of the va-gabonds are caught, that the laws will be enforced against them as summary and prompt a manner as possible.—Kingston

CAPTURE OF GROGAN .- A circumstance has occurred withn the last few days which has occasioned a great deal of excitement, and called forth afresh the denunciations of the border mob against the British Government. The event to which we refer is the arrest of the incendiary Grogan, who is at present a prisoner in our gaol, charged with a crime of the repest atrocity. This man was notoriously engaged in the prinings on the frontier in 1837-'38, and is known to have been one of the most conspicious actors in the affair of Vos-burgh's, at Caldwell's Manor. At that time a reward was offered for his apprehension, which led him to forsake his old haunts and betake himself to Lockport, in the United States. Recently, however, he has again made his appearance in hi old haunts, and the circumstance becoming known to the British authorities, measures were taken to secure his apprehension. These proved successful; Grogan was secured after an attempt at resistance, and, as we said before, now lies in the Montrea Gaol to take his trial for the offences with which he stand

What there is in this circumstance to call forth excitemen it would be hard to say; but it appears that a terrible discovery has been made, and that at the time of his apprehension Grogan was on the American side of the frontier. This, at least, is was on the American side of the frontier. This, at least, is the Yankee version of the affair, and accordingly we read that meeting has been held at Burlington to consider the circumstance, and that affidavits detailing alleged facts have been for warded to Washington for the perusal of the President. These affidavits set forth, that on the 19th instant, the man Grogan was present at the tavern of J. M. Sowles, at Alburgh, a short distance on the American side of the line, in company with several individuals, and amongst the rest, a Dragoon, whose behaviour excited a suspicion that something was intended.— 30th ultimo, and laid his hands on thirty-five of the members of his flock in that distant settlement. On Sunday, the 1st instant, His Lordship held another confirmation at Twillingate, and having preached to a very crowded and attentive congreand having preached to a very crowded and attentive congresions than one hundred and forty-three individuals went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his gation, no less than one hundred and forty-three individuals took upon them their baptismal vows, publicly confessing their faith, and dedicating themselves anew unto God. The Bishop dary line. It was here, according to the affidavits, that he was secured in the night by a party of British Volunteers, and conveyed across the lines. What credit is to be attached to these statements we do not care to enquire. In the face of the evidence ready to be produced against Grogan, and the injuries which the peaceable British population are constantly doomed to suffer, it requires all the assurance of the pure-minded citi-zens of St. Alban's and Burlington to lead them to construe into a national wrong the prudential measures taken by our authorities to prevent a renewal of the atrocities which this man's presence was calculated to excite. We do not say, indeed, that if the United States Government chooses to re-claim this virtuous citizen, and to plead his right to protection as the acknowledged subject of an independent State, that it would not be advisable—supposing the circumstances of his arrest to be well authenticated—to give him up. This would only increase the already large amount of injuries of which we have to complain, and which must some day be accounted for. can make very little difference to us, when the question comes to be fairly decided, whether there be one scoundrel more or less among those who would stand opposed to us, and the hubbul which is now raised because a daring villain is likely to meet with his deserts, offers as fine a commentary as we cou to have on Yankee morality and justice. For years the British frontier has been marked with the ruins of smoking buildings, caused by the hands of the midnight robber transported fro the other side, and no reparation has been obtained: only within these last few days the most atrocious attempts have been made on British authority by men who exist under the protection of a State too weak or too lax in its morality to punish crime and yet when even the suspicion exists that the authors these detestable outrages are not always secure from justice, the sensitive feelings of an "injured people" are excited, and we are threatened with all the vengeance of the Sovereign people!

> SCHEDULE OF NEW DUTIES. Wine, for every gallon wine measure-Madeira 1s .- all other wines 6d.

> For every gallon of such Spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a

Not being Spirits or strong waters, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession in America, or of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and not being sweetened Spirits or Spirits mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by such hydrometer—per gallon 6d. Spirits or strong waters, the produce of any British possession in America, not being sweetened Spirits or spirits so mixed

as aforesaid—per gallon 6d—(West India produce.) Spirits or strong waters, the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, not being sweetened Spirits or Spirits so mixed as aforesaid—per

spirits or strong waters, the produce of the United Kingdom, not being sweetened Spirits or Spirits so mixed as aforesaid—per gallon 3d, as at present—Imperial duty 3d.

Spirits, cordials or strong waters respectively, not being the produce of the United Kingdon or of any British possession in America, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer-per gallon 1s. 7d. rits, cordials or strong waters respectively, being the produce

of the United Kingdom, sweetened or mixed as aforesaid-Spirits, cordials or strong waters respectively, being the produce of any British possession in America, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, sweetened or as aforesaid

For every ton of Salt imported by sea,—1s, per ton.
For every pound of Tobacco unmanufactured, 1d. per pound. For every pound of Tobacco manufactured, -11d. per pound. BOARD OF TRADE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Toonto Board of Trade was held on the 4th inst. at the News Room. Following up the spirit of the report brought up by Mr. Buchanan, from the Select Committee, and adopted by the House of Assembly, recommending the construction of a great road from Toronto to Lake Huron, having its termination about 50 or 60 miles north of Goderich, the President of the

pounds, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, imported otherwise than from sea, i.e. from the United

States, 6d. per bushel, or 2s. 6d. per barrel--left as it is.

imposed upon the said Spirits by an Act or Acts of the Im-

perial Parliament, and payable in this Province. or every pound of refined Sugar,—2d.

For every pound of raw Sugar,—½ (present duty)
For every pound of green Coffee,—2d. do do

For every pound of ground Coffee,—4d. do do

For every pound of Bohes Tes,-2d. do do

Board of Trade, submitted a memorial, which was concurred in by the Board, to the Hon. H. H. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, praying that a survey of this line of road may be immediately undertaken. This is a most important work not only to Toronto, but to the Province, and more particularly to the extensive and very fertile tract of country through which the proposed road will pass; and, while we express the hope that the prayer of the Board of Trade will be granted, we only state what we know to be the confident expectation of the pub-

lic, who look forward with much anxiety for Mr. Killaly's reply.

The Board of Trade also adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. Hincks, empowering the committee to procure at the expense of the Board, a general Bankrupt Bill drafted, suitable to the circumstances of the entire Province, to be submitted to the Legislature at its next meeting. This is also an important step, and it will engage the immediate attention of the com-

OUTRAGES IN TORONTO .- A few days ago we observed a placard posted, signed "W. Allan" offering a reward for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the party or parties who killed a heifer, and carried away three quarters of the carcase, from a field adjoining the advertiser's ho the same time, while the parties composing the Choir of St. Andrew's Church, were practising in the evening within the Church, some cowardly villains threw stones and other missiles through the windows,—breaking the glass; and shortly thereafter, on a Saturday night, the knobs of the gates leading int the church, were stolen, with the view of preventing on the Sunday the gates being opened to admit the congregation; and it further appears from a placard posted about the streets, signed, "Strachan & Burns," offering a reward for the appresion of the delinquents, that the Gate, -not the knobs, but the Gate itself, -leading to the residence of the Bishop of Toronto, has been broken, a chain stolen, and considerable damage besides done to the property.—Ib.
St. Andrew's Ward, Toronto.—Mr. Sheriff Jarvis has

been elected an Alderman for this ward, in the room of Mr. Alderman Powell resigned. An unavailing opposition was offered

[For W. B. Jarvis Esq., 71 votes. For Hon. John Elmsley, 6 do. - Majority for Mr. Jarvis, 66. We have been informed that Mr. Elmsley was put forward without his consent. Mr. Jarvis took his seat at the Council Table the same evening, and, in his very first civic act, viz.—moving a resolution that a communication be sent to the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, inviting their co-operation in following up the parliamentary address to the Queen upon the future meetings of the Legislature at Toronto and Quebec alternately—has justified the

Confidence reposed in him by his constituents.—Herald.]

On the 13th Sept., the 2nd Regiment of Grenville Militia, under the command of Colonel Fraser, met in Augusta for the purpose of forming a procession, in order to place a Tablet to the Memory of Lieutenaut Dulmage, who gloriously fell in the battle at Prescott, on the 13th Nov., 1838. The occasion was one of great interest, and an impressive address was de-livered by the Rev. Mr. Blakey.— Guardian. QUEEN'S PRINTER.—We understand that Mr. Stewart

Printer for Canada; and he has been appointed Queen's Printer for Canada; and he has been permitted to take into partnership Mr. Desharats.—Kingston Herald.

Princess Royal .- This splendid and fast sailing Steam Packet arrived in port on Saturday evening, realizing in point f speed the most sanguine anticipations of her spirited proprie or, Donald Bethune, Esq.—The Princess Royal has tak place of the St. George in the regular line;—and we think we may say without fear of contradiction, that the Niagara, City Toronto, and Princess Royal, which form a daily line between Kingston and Toronto, are not surpassed on this Continent for accommodation, speed, and safety. They reflect the highest credit on their builders, the Niagara Dock Company.—King-

The Cornwall Observer of Thursday says, that a few days ago the splendid steamer Highlander made a trial trip up the Long Sault rapids reaching with the greatest ease the foot of what is called the Big Chute, then turned round, when down "The Gut" and made the tour to the Island in front of the town-

a thing unparalleled in the history of Steam Navigation .- Ib. The atrocious circumstances attending the cold-blooded ourder of Mr. Tache-a Lower Canadian gentlem Holmes, and the refusal of the Vermont authorities to surrender the murderer to justice some eighteen months back, must be fresh in every one's memory. At the late Quebec Assizes the Widow Tache was tried for having attempted to poison her husband a short time previous to the murder. The evidence, although morally conclusive, was not legally so, and the widow was acquitted .- Toronto Herald.

FIRE.—A distressing fire broke out on the morning of the 1st instant in the upper town of Quebec, by which three houses were entirely consumed, and it is much feared that Mrs. Dill, the wife of Dr. Dill, one of the sufferers, has perished in the

flames .- Toronto Herald. DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- M. Narcisse Benoit, a respectable farmer in St. Gregoire, opposite Three Rivers, left home with his wife to visit a brother-in-law in St. Denis, of the name of M Donald, who with his wife accompanied them to Rouville Mountain, to view the splendid scenery of the neighbourhood. The two women, while their husbands were tying up their horses, went into one of the mills belonging to the hon. H. de Rouville. The miller having agreed to shew them the mill, they ascended to the upper story before him. He lost sight of them for a minute, and was looking for them, when he heard terrific scream from a small room, in which was enclosed a portion of the machinery, and into which strangers very seldom entered. He rushed into the room, and, to his astonishment and horror, found both the sisters entangled in the machinery, Catching hold of one, he endeavoured to pull her out: but, to save himself, was compelled to let her go. Mrs. M'Donald was drawn through a space less than six inches, every bone in her body being crushed. Mrs. Benoit was also so mangled that she died instantaneously. Mrs. Benoit leaves six children, the eldest under eleven years; and Mrs. M'Donald leaves seven, of whom the eldest is not fifteen; and each of them an infant. A Coroner was soon after sent for. The grief and despair of the husbands can scarce be imagined .- Montreal

More Horse Thieves.—A valuable Mare was recently stolen, from Mr. Joseph Fretz, of Clinton, in this district, which the vilain had the audacity to put before the owner's buggy, with a harness stolen from one of the neighbors, and taking two Buffalo skins, made good his retreat. And on Wednesday evening last, another fine horse was stolen from Mr. Joseph Soper, near this village—for the return of which, and the security of the thief, 40 dols. Reward is offered, in handbills, issued with this week's paper .- St. Catharine's

UNITED STATES.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government

of the United States, that sundry secret lodges, clubs, or associations, exist on the northern frontier; that the members of these lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territory of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and redulous, for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these lodges have already been manifested, in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public pro-perty of the British Government there being:

Now, therefore, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United thour, rem. States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing such evilminded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to N. Bethune.

And further for the excess over bydrometer proof upon all overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United Spirits so sweetened as aforesaid, for every gallon wine measure of such excess, were the Spirits reduced to such hydrom States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada, they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed eter proof-an equal additional duty per gallon to the duty as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons, who may have joined these lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings; and to assist the Govern-ment in maintaining the peace of the country, against the For every pound of other Tea,—2d.

For every pound of other Tea,—4d.

For every hundred weight of Molasses or Syrups—present duty
5d per gallon—1s. 6d. per cwt. or 13/4d. per gallon.

For every barrel of Salt containing two hundred and eighty

nischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twentyfifth day of September, A.D. 1841; and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President: DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

STEAM-SHIPS ON THE LAKES .- A good deal of solicitude has been produced on the American frontier by our Government building several armed steam-ships on the lakes, and the opinion prevails among our jealous neighbours that it has been done in violation of the treaty between Great Britain and the

United States. The Albany Evening Journal gives the facts A treaty or arrangement was made in 1817 between the two countries, by which it was stipulated that the naval force to be maintained upon the lakes by the respective parties, should

thereafter be confined to the following vessels on each side :"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with an eighteen pound cannon.
"On the Upper Lakes, to one vessel not exceeding a like

burden, and armed with like force.
"On the waters of Lake Champlain, one vessel not exceed-

ing like burden, and armed with like force."

It is further agreed, that if either party should thereafter be desirous of annulling the agreement, and should give six months notice to that effect, the agreement should cease to be binding after the expiration of the six months. The British Government gave notice to the President of the United States in November, 1838, that the Government had found it necessary

Mr. Van Buren correctly supposed that it was perfectly proper and safe to let the British Government have as large a force upon the lakes as was requisite to prevent the invasions of American pirates, and he had sufficient confidence in the known honour and integrity of the British Government to feel secure that the steam frigates would not be used against the United States in violation of any treaty, and only in the event of war being officially declared between the two nations.—Montreal Herald

HORRID MURDER .- On Friday, the 19th ult., at New York, a Mr. Adams went into the house of one Colt, and shortly after a person in an adjoining house heard a scuffle and a fall. Next morning a box was seen at Colt's door, directed St. Louis via New Orleans," which was shortly taken away by a carman to a vessel in the harbour. Suspicion being excited, the Mayor had Colt arrested, and proceeded to the vessel, --had the box opened, and found it contained the body of Adams, drawn by a rope round the neck and knees into a bent position. The verdict was "wilful and deliberate murder" against Colt, who was thereupon committed for trial.—Guardian.

CHINA.-The Bark Florida, from Canton to New-York direct, with a valuable cargo, was wrecked on the 21st ult., near the coast of New Jersey. Both vessel and cargo—the latter valued at 50,000L-were totally lost. The news brought by the Florida from Canton is no later than that received by the Great Western, though it is given more in detail. It amounts to nothing more than that the British now demand 22,000,000 dollars from the Chinese, instead of the 6,000,000 dollars agreed upon by the former arrangement. It also repeats the information published on the arrival of the Great Western, that active preparations for war are making—that the Chinese have assembled an immense army of fifty or sixty thousand men, and that in all probability a bloody fight will occur before the difficulty will be ended .- Ib.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Trial of M'Leod has actually commenced, though nothing of particular moment seems to have yet occurred. We hope to give some account of it, and of the news by the next Halifax Packet, in an Extra to be published at the beginning of next week.

TORONTO MARKET.—Fine Flour, per barrel, 25s. @ 26s. 3d.; Wheat, per bushel, 5s. 3d. @ 5s. 4d.; Harley, 2s. @ 2s. 2d.; Oats, 1s. @ 1s. 2d.; Peasc, 2s. @ 2s. 6d.; Potatoes, 1s. @ 1s. 2d.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,-I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th of November next.

WILLIAM MeMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

ylor's Holy Living and Dying says on Romanism, by the Author of Essays on the Church says on Romanism, by the Author of the Romanism, by Rev. J. E. Riddle ther and his Times, by Rev. J. E. Riddle the Reformation of the Protestant Reformation teach of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt of Archbishop Sharpe tion.—Ib.
d-blooded
i—by Dr.
so surrenek, must
e Assizes
oison her
evidence.
The Stophen's Life and Clarke, 3 vols.
Osuronby Dr.
osuronch, must
e Assizes
of Mellon and Me nning's Jewish Antiquities,
e Spiritual Life, by Rev. Thos. Griffith
e Early Christians, their Manners, Customs, Trials, and
Sufferings, by Rev. W. Pridden, M.A.
rel on the Ritual, rrel on the Ritual,
ody's Hints to Young Clergymen
ddridge's Family Expositor, imp. 8vo.
tholls's Help to Reading the Bible
arls of Great Price, selected from the works of J. Collier
one Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk
ony Sunday Reader, in 9 vols. 4s each; (any volume may
be had separate, and each is complete in itself.)

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

Ken's Practice of Divine Love -Chamberlain's Help to Knowledge Anderson on the Lord's Prayer Sherlock on Public Worship, by Melvill Sherlock on Public Worship, by Me.

Howard's Scripture History of the New Testament
Old Test ment Wilberforce's Five Empires For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL,

BIRTH.

At William Henry, on the 27th ult., Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Anderson, of a son. MARRIED.

At Dundas, on Thursday the 30th of September, by the Rev. William McMurray, Rector of Ancaster, the Rev. William Morse, Missionary at Paris, Gore District, to Ann eldest daughter of John Hodges Esq. of Chipping Norton, Oxfordsbire, At St. Mary's, Barton, on the 29th Sept. by the Rev. J.

Flanagan, Mr. G. W. McNamara, to Mary, second daughter of Major E. Secord, all of the above place. At Toronto, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

Richard H. Thornhill, Esq. of Kingston, to Elizabeth Belesaigne, second daughter of the late Thomas Hornibrook, Esq. of ndon, County Cork, Ireland. At St. John's Church, Antigua, on the 13th July, by the

Venerable the Archdescon, the Rev. Robert Haynes Barrow, Rector of Trinity, Palmetto Point, Island of St. Christopher, to Fanny Gordon Williams, daughter of Henry Trew, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Antigua.

On the 21st of September, in the township of Raleigh, by

the Rev. W. H. Hobson, John G. Weir, Esq. of the Town of Chatham, merchant, to Ann, fourth daughter of William Mc-Crae, Esq. late M. P. P. for the county of Kent. On the 23rd ult., at the Parsonage, Tecumseth, by the Rev. F. L. Osler, James W. Barry, of Holland Landing, to Rebecca

F. L. Osler, James W. Barry, Scott, West Gwillimbury.

At Toronto, on the 23rd Sept., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, George Gurnett, Esquire, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Darby, Esquire, Mile End, London, England.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of his brother, Market Square in this City, Mr. William Trotter, formerly of Blackwatertown, County of Armagh, Ireland, in the 75th year of his

In this City, after an illness of only a few days, Mr. Kidd, jailor for the Home District, and formerly of Niagara.

At Fredericksburg, Doctor Jacob B. Chamberlain, aged 78;
Dr. C. was one of the oldest U. E. Loyalists in the Midlaud

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 8th:
Rev. G. Milne, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. R. Blakey, add.
sub.; Mr. J. W. D. Mason; Rev. T. E. Welby, rem.; Rev. A. Townley, add. sub.; Rev. J. Flanagan, add. sub.; J. Ruth-ven Esq., rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson (2) rem.; Rev. W. Brethour, rem. [1/4 year's sub. due from Mr. W. to this date]; Rev. W. McMurray; T. Lloyd Esq.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. A.

We copy the following verses, written by a youth of sixteen, from the Baltimore Clipper. They refer to a circumstance, that took place in the neighbourhood of that city, in the autumn of 1839. A little girl three years old wandered away into the woods, where she amused herself in gathering fall flowers, in listening to the fairy music of the honey-bees, or the bold humming of the humble-bees, in stealing upon butterflies as they lighted on flowers, or chasing them with high glee as they rose in their flight, in watching the pert and sportive gambols of squirrels on their nut-trees, and in seeing bright-eyed bids, as they inspectionally assembled to the constitution of the c birds, as they inquisitively peeped down from their coverts of leaves, or perched near the little wanderer upon the lower twigs. Hour after hour passed away, and most anxious search was made for her everywhere, in vain,—until at last, just when her mo-ther's heart was sinking within her, the tiny thing was found, happy and fearless, sitting on the limb of a huge oak, and a dog standing by her side as happy as she.

THE LOST CHILD AND THE DOG. Far in the forest depths behold, A wanderer young and fair, No breezes o'er the mighty tops Disturb the silence the And by her side a guardian see, His watchful ear marks every sound, That breaks the woods among.

The anxious mother waited long Her absent child to greet, And ever and anon she heard A sound like coming feet.— They sought for her in every place, In each accustomed way,
Where she her daily rambles took, Where she was wont to stray.

At last, beneath a giant oak, With "hundred arms outspread,"
Sitting upon a fallen tree,
Upraised to heaven her head, They find the object of their search, And near her guardian true,-"My child the joyous mother cries, "What is it here you do?"

"Mother I wished to see the skies, Beneath these mighty trees, And hear the bird sing merrily, And feel the gentle breeze! To view the beauteous forest flowers, Decked out so fair and gay, To see the leaves chased by the wind, As if in joyous play.

"And, mother, then I thought of Him Who made the flowers so fair, Who caused the mighty forest trees To stand in grandeur there! Who gave each bird its tuneful note, And made them sing with glee, Who fashioned every tiny thing, Each leaf, and flower, and tree.

"And as I thought, this pretty dog, Close by my side stood near; Mother, was he not sent by God To chase away my fear?"
"Yes, Yes my child, we always live
Protected by his care,
By him we're kept from every harm,

And he was with thee there

EXECUTION OF THE DUKE D'ENGHIEN. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

Orders arrived at Strasbourg from Paris on the 18th March to have the Duke d'Enghein forthwith forwarded to the capital. The carriage which conveyed him arrived at the barriers of Paris on the 20th at eleven o'clock forenoon. He was there stopped, and detained for above five hours, until orders were received from the first consul. No council was summoned; Napoleon took upon himself alone the disposal of his fate. At four in the evening orders arrived to have him conducted by the exterior barriers to VINCENNES, an ancient castellated fortress of great strength, a mile and a half beyond the Faubourg St. Antoine, which had been long used as a state prison, and it was dark before he arrived there. Every thing was already prepared for his reception; not only his chamber was ready, but his grave was dug.

No sooner was Napoleon informed of the arrival of the Duke d'Enghien at the barriers, than he wrote out and signed an order for his immediate delivery to a military commission, to be tried for bearing arms England, and engaged in the plots set on foot by that power against the external and internal security of the Republic. The order was directed to Murat, the governor of Paris, who forthwith sent for General Hullin and six of the senior colonels of regiments in Paris, to form a military commission. They immediately proceeded to Vincennes, where they found Savary, with a strong body of gendarmerie d'élite, in possession of the castle and all the avenues leading to its approach. The subsequent proceedings cannot be better given than in the words of M. Harel, the governor of

the castle. "In the evening of the 20th March, when the prince was arrived at the barrier, they sent to inquire of me whether I could lodge a prisoner in the castle. I answered that I could not, as no rooms were in repair but my own chamber and the council hall. They desired me then to prepare a room for a prisoner, who would arrive in the evening, and to dig a grave in the court. I said that would not be easy, as the court was paved. They replied, I must then find another place, and we fixed on the ditch, where in effect it was

prepared. "The Prince arrived at seven in the evening; he was dying of cold and hunger, but his air was by no means melancholy. As his room was not yet ready, I received him into my own, and sent out to get food in the village. The prince sat down to table, and invited me to partake his refreshments. He put many questions about Vincennes, and told me he had been brought up in the environs of the castle, and conversed with much kindness and affability. He repeatedly asked, What do they want with me? What are they

by his voice.' had time to fall asleep, the officers arrived, and con- vanquished in war, precipitated from his throne, stript to see them, and gives us wisdom to shun them. It is in this ducted him into the council-chamber. General Hullin and six other officers were there assembled; Sa- choly main, to reflect on the eternal laws of justice him, not to lead us into temptation. He will not take tempvary argived soon after the interrogatories began, and which he had violated, and the boundless gifts of fortook his station in front of the fire, immediately behind the president's chair. The accused was charged interferes in the affairs of mankind by any other mehaving offered his services to the English Government, deeds of violence excite in the human heart, must revernment, and furnished them with the means of ob- and its appropriate punishment, is so evident as to be taining intelligence, and conspired with them against obvious even on the surface of history. The murder favour the views of England, and being engaged in the St. Helena.

conspiracy set on foot at Paris against the life of the first consul, and about, in case of its success, to enter France." The law in such a case required that a counsel should be allowed to the accused; but none was permitted to the prince, and he was obliged, at

midnight, to enter unaided upon his defence. No evidence whatever was brought forward against the accused; no witnesses were examined; the documentary evidence consisted only of one single writing, namely, the act of accusation. The whole case against him rested upon the answers he gave to the interrogatories put by the commission, and they were clear, onsistent, and unequivocal, openly avowing the truth, but containing not one single admission which could be tortured into evidence of his culpability. "There were," says Savary, the warmest apologist of Napoleon, "neither documents, nor proofs, nor witnesses, against the prince; and in his declaration he emphatically denied the accusation brought against him. His connexions with England, in the rank in which he was born, his correspondence with his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, could not be considered as evidence of any conspiracy. And even if it had been otherwise, what judge is so ignorant as not to know that the admissions of an accused person are never sufficient to condemn him, if unsupported by other testimony?" "I must confess," says General Hullin, "the prince presented himself before us with a noble assurance; he indignantly repelled the aspersion of having been directly or indirectly engaged in any conspiracy against the life of the first consul, but admitted having borne arms against France, saying, with a courage and resolution which forbid us even for his own sake to make him vary on that point, 'that he had maintained the rights of his family, and that a Condé could never re-enter France but with his arms in his hands. My birth, my opinions, render me for ever the enemy of your government."

At the conclusion of his declaration, the prince added:-"Before signing the present proces verbal I earnestly request to be permitted to have a private audience of the first consul. My name, my rank, my habits of thought, and the horror of my situation, induce me to hope that he will accede to that demand." A member of the commission proposed that this re- to acquire everlasting happiness, we must do those good works, quest should be forwarded to Napoleon; but Savary, who was behind the president, represented that such a demand was inopportune. The request, however, made such an impression, that when the sentence was about to be made out, the president took up the pen, and was beginning to write a letter, expressing the wish of the prince to have an interview with him, but Savary whispered to him, "What are you about?"-"I am writing," said he, "to the first consul, to express the wish of the council and of the accused."-'Your affair is finished," replied Savary, taking the pen out of his hand, "that is my business."-"In truth," says Savary, "General Hullin had received the most severe instructions. Even the case of the accused demanding an interview with the tirst consul, had been provided for, and he had been prohibited from forwarding such a communication to the government.'

Without a vestige of evidence against the prince, did this iniquitous military tribunal, acting under the orders of a still more iniquitous government, find him guilty of all the charges, and order him to be immediately executed. After the interrogatory had ceased, and while the commission were deliberating with closed doors, he returned to his chamber, and fell asleep. "He was so well aware of his approaching says Harrel, "that when they conducted him fate." by torch-light down the broken and winding staircase which led to the fosse where the execution was to take place, he asked where they were taking him, and pressing my arm, said, 'Are they going to leave me to perish in a dungeon, or throw me into an oubliette?" When he arrived at the foot of the stair, and entering into the fatal ditch, saw, through the grey mist of the morning, a file of men drawn up, he uttered an expression of joy at being permitted to die the death of a soldier, and only requested that a confessor might be sent for; but this last request was denied him. He word of command, and fell pierced by seven balls. were, into the grave which had been prepared the evening before at the foot of the rampart.

Immediately after the execution was over, Savary hastened to the first consul to inform him of what had been done. He received the account with much emotion. "There is something here," said he, "which surpasses my comprehension. Here is a crime, and one which leads to nothing." The prince's innocence was soon completely demonstrated. Hardly were his uncoffined remains cold in their grave, when the witnesses who had spoken of the mysterious personage who met with Georges, and was supposed to be the Duke d'Enghien, upon being confronted with Pichegru, at once recognized him as the person to whom they had all alluded. "The first consul," says Savary, upon receiving this information, mused long, and having consented to the seizure of that unhappy man. work. He needs to be taught the lesson of his own weakness. Notwithstanding his obvious interest to have the affair He needs to be taught to watch and guard against the surprises cleared up, he enjoined absolute silence regarding it, and stratagems of the foe. He needs to be perfected in faith either because he considered such conduct most con- and patience. How is all this to be done, if he is kept, like a ducive to his interest, or because he was unwilling to plant under a glass, from every breath and touch of temptation? confess the error into which he had fallen.

this bloody tragedy. Murat, seized eleven years afterwards on the Neapolitan territory, when attempting going to do with me? but these questions made no to excite the people to a revolt, was delivered over to alterations upon his tranquillity, and indicated no dis- a military commission, tried under a law which he The good is great and plain. For though God will not keep quietude. My wife, who was unwell, was in bed in himself had made, and shot General Hullin, after us away from all temptations, he will so order the matter, if an alcove of the same room, concealed by a tapestry; having spent, as he himself said, "twenty years in un- we pray to him and trust to him, that the temptations shall her emotion was extreme, for she was foster-sister to availing regrets; bowed down by misfortune; blind, lose half their dangers. He will preserve us from being surthe prince, had enjoyed a pension from his family be- and unhappy," wished for the grave to relieve him prised by them; he will proportion them to our strength; he fore the Revolution, and she at once recognized him from his sufferings; Savary lived to witness calamities will enable us to withstand them. "In vain," says the wise to himself and his country sufficient, in his own words, man, "is the net spread in the sight of any bird." Then, in The duke went to bed shortly after; but before he to draw from his eyes tears of blood; and Napoleon, vain will the snares of hell be set for us, if God opens our eyes with "having borne arms against the Republic, with thod than general laws, and the indignation which He will be with us, to guide us through the peril. He will carry the enemies of the French people, with having remain for ever a mystery; but in many cases the coning the fire to scorch us, or the water to come over our souls ceived and accredited the agents of the English Go- nexion between national, equally as individual, crime, Rev. A. W. Hare. the exterior and interior security of the state; with of the Duke d'Enghien lighted again the flames of having put himself at the head of an assemblage of continental war, and induced that terrible strife which and weeping, and great mourning." Earthly possessions and emigrants and others in the pay of England, formed ultimately brought the Tartars of the desert to the satisfactions of every sort are, by their nature, transient. They on the frontiers of France in the territory of Baden; walls of Paris. From it may be dated the commencecarried on communications in Strasbourg calculated ment of that train of events which precipitated Napo- in their most settled state, with the eye of wisdom, they appear,

BISHOP JEBB STEALING A SERMON.

Shortly after the occurrence just related, this singular man [the late Rev. Patrick Hare, formerly vicar and endowments, the goods of nature and of fortune, nay, even general of the diocese of Cashel] took an opportunity of grace itself, are only lent. It is our misfortune to fancy of paying to Mr. Jebb, in his own way, the most elegantly turned compliment he ever received: matter loan is called in. We think ourselves masters, when we are and manner, it would have been worthy of Dr. John- but stewards; and forget, that to each of us will it one day be son, in his best and happiest vein. In 1806, Mr. said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be Jebb had preached the Visitation sermon (being his no longer steward." Youth dreams of joys unremitted and first appearance before the assembled clergy); on which occasion he was publicly thanked by the Arch- tive, the cross accidents that lie in wait to prevent their being bishop for his discourse, and unanimously called upon so. But should no such accidents for a while intervene, to to print it. After church service, various clerical disturb the pleasing vision, age will certainly awake, amd find friends congratulated him, on the impression which it at an end. The scythe of time will be as effectual, though he had made: when Mr. Hare came forward, his brow bent, and his person drawn up to its commanding out a Herod, Rachel, if she live long, will be heard lamenting; height, and, in his roughest voice, accosted the preach- she will experience sorrows, in which the world can administer er thus: "Sir, I give you no credit for that sermon: you stole it, Sir, you stole it." Recovered from his first surprise, Mr. Jebb inquired, "May I ask from whence?" When Mr. Hare's countenance relaxing into a smile, with a gentle voice, and a profound bow, he replied, "From your own life and conversation."-Forster's Life of Bishop Jebb.

The Garner.

GOD'S GLORY THE RULE OF ALL ACTIONS.

If we consider what man is by nature; what he ought to be, order to fulfil the law of God; and what he must do to obtain the happiness he aspires after; all these considerations do indisto direct every thing which he attempts, every thing which he blasphemies! what horrible violations of all justice and honesty! to act for some end or other; and no end short of the glory of God, is adequate to the appetite implanted in us by nature. of God, not only as to the matter of them, but also according hearkened to the counsels of those grave and sober persons, to a right manner, and out of a true principle; and we never whom God had appointed to direct them, they never would erve God in a true manner, and out of a true principle, but when have run into the commission of such enormities .- Dr. Isaac we perform our duty, for his sake, and to his honour. In order which God hath commanded us, upon those motives which God hath proposed to us; and good works are no ways good, no otherwise well-pleasing to God, no otherwise available to verlasting salvation, than as they are done out of a view of glorifying his holy name. In whatever respect therefore we consider ourselves, whether as reasonable creatures, or as Christians, or as destined to everlasting happiness, we find ourselves obliged to copy the example of our Saviour, and to say after him with truth and with sincerity, "I seek not my own glory, but the glory of God."-Bishop Smalridge.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Who, then, would aspire to be an instrument in the Divine hand of unlocking streams and unscaling fountains in the desert, of refreshing the moral wilderness, and making the waste to blossom as the garden of the Lord? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who would be a channel through which grace shall flow to revive the fainting, to raise the drooping, to succour those who are ready to perish, to rescue the prey of the mighty from the grasp of the enemy of souls? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who would himself stand before the judgment seat, not abashed by the consciousness of having trafficked in the merchandize of souls, nor branded with the indelible curse of designedly and deliberately neglecting his precious charge, the flock of God, but prepared to render his account with joy and not with grief, encircled by those who were the encouragements of his earthly toils, and shall be partakers of his eternal joy? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who, lastly-for we must return from the triumph to the conflict, from the crown to the cross; we must observe the portentous appearances in the heavens, which give warning of a day of storm; a day in which many lofty fabrics will be levelled, and all foundations must be tried-who would faithfully redeem his pledge, and manfully maintain his post, who would lengthen the chords and strengthen the stakes of the earthly tabernacle of that Church to whose service he is pledged; who would, while he lives, inscribe her walls with salvation then cut off a lock of his hair, which he delivered with and her gates with praise, and leave, when he has gone down against the Republic, for having been in the pay of his watch and ring to the officer who attended him, to the grave, his record imprinted on the hundreds of grateful hearts by whom his memory will be cherished on earth, till parents; and turning to the soldiers, exclaimed, "I they come to share a crown with him in heaven? Let him go die for my king and for France!" calmly gave the and preach Christ crucified. And here is the warrant of his commission, and here is the rule of his guidance, and here is His remains were immediately thrown, dressed as they his encouragement for perseverance, and here is the engagement for his recompense of reward—" I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." "The preaching of No other authority than that of Napoleon himself is the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; to all who shall required to stamp the character of this transaction. be saved, it is the power of God unto salvation."-Rev. T. Dale.

TEMPTATION.

We must not flatter ourselves that God will enable us to go through life without being exposed to any sort of temptation; for this world is a place of trial and discipline. Now, without some kind of temptation we should have no trials, and no opportunity of exercising several of the Christian graces. It is only in war and in battle that the soldier-and the Christian, remember, is God's soldier-can learn his duty thoroughly. He may learn to handle his arms in peace; but the coolness, the quickness, the watchfulness, the caution, the steady unbending courage, which distinguish the veteran from the recruit, are only to be gained on actual service. So it is only by actual service against God's enemies, it is only by passing through gave vent, by an exclamation of grief, to his regret at temptations and trials, that the Christian can be trained to his No; we shall assuredly be led into temptation, whether we A memorable retribution awaited all the actors in pray against it or not: because there is no earthly road to heaven but has its own pitfalls and its own snares. If this, however, be so-if all must needs be tempted-what is the good, you may ask, of praying not to be led into temptation?

EARTHLY POSSESSIONS FLEETING.

In the world, as in Ramah, "a voice is heard, lamentation to disturb the peace of the adjoining departments, and leon from the throne of Charlemagne to the rock of as the air in the calmest day does to the philosopher through his

happiness in them, we build upon the grave. It rolls from under us, and we sink into the depths of grief and despondency. Children, relations, friends, honours, houses, lands, revenues they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry, when the pleasures uninterrupted; and sees not, in the charming perspecnot so expeditious, as the sword of the persecutor; and withno adequate comfort. She must therefore look beyond it.-Bishop Horne. CONTEMPT OF GOD'S MINISTERS.

Consult we but obvious experience, and we shall see what spoils and mines of faith, of good conscience, of common honesty and sobriety, this practice hath in a few years caused; how have atheism and infidelty, how have profaneness and dissoluteness of manners, how have all kinds of dishonesty and baseness grown up since men began to disregard the authority of their spiritual guides! What dismal tragedies have we in our age beheld acted upon this stage of our own country! what bloody wars and murders, (murders of princes, of nobles, of bishops and priests,) what miserable oppressions, extortions and rapines, what execrable seditions and rebellions! what barbarous animosi pensably oblige him to refer all his actions to the glory of God; ties, and feuds! what abominable treasons, sacrileges, perjuries, designs, every thing which he saith, and every thing which he And what I pray, was the source of these things? Where did doth, to God, as to his ultimate end. Our nature carries us they begin? Where but at murmuring against, at rejecting, at persecuting the spiritual governors, at casting down and trampling on their authority, at slighting and spurning at their The gospel of Christ requires that we should observe the laws advice? Surely would men have observed the laws, or have

Advertisements.

CATTLE SHOW. HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

THE Autumn Fair and Fat Cattle Show will b held upon Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at the City ronto, on the open space in front of the New Gaol and Court, when the Society will award the undermentioned Premiums

| Sheep. | |
|--|--|
| Rams, one shear, best, £1 10 aged Rams, 1 10 tam Lambs, 0 15 Ewes, (pen of 3) best, 1 10 Ewes Lambs, (pen of 3) 0 15 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Swine. | |
| Boars, best,£1 10 |) 1 010 |
| Young Horses. | |
| Horse, (under 3 years) best £1 10 Ware (under 3 years) 1 10 Horse or Mare (under 2 years) 1 10 Spring Colt or Filly, best 1 | os. 2nd£1 os. 3d10s. o " 1 o "10 o " 1 o "10 o " 1 o "10 o " 1 o "10 |
| Young Cattle. | |
| | s. 2nd£0 15s. 3d10s. |

 Spring Calves, Bulls
 " 1 0 " 0 15 " 10

 Spring Calves, Heifers
 " 1 0 " 0 15 " 10
 Fat Cattle and Sheep. Best pair of Fat Cattle, fed } £2 0s. 2nd....£1 10s. 3d....10s Best pen of three Fat Sheep 1 1 10 " 1 0 " 15 fed in the Province, ...

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY.

I. As an encouragement to those enterprising Farmers who have already imported stock into this Province, and as an inducement to others to follow their example—if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the Judges worthy of the first prize, and if the owner of the same prove, to the satisfaction of the Judges, that such specimen of stock has been imported from Great Britain since the last October Fair, he shall, upon producing certificates of the age and breed of the animal, be entitled to the thanks of the Society, and receive double the amount of the Premium which would otherwise be awarded.

II. The Secretary, George D. Wells, Esq., will be in attendance at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the Exhibition, for the purpose of entering the applications for Premiums, and issuing tickets to competitors. At 11 o'clock the Secretary's list will be closed, after which hour no entry can be made. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY

made.

III. No person shall be allowed to compete for any of the above Premiums, unless he shall have been a Member of this Society for at least four months previous to the day of the Fair, or pay the sum of 15s, on entering his stock, &c.

IV. The Society have entered into such arrangements in the selection and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of nartiality.

tion and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of partiality.

V. No person or persons, other than the Officers of the Society, must interfere with the Judges when in the discharge of their duties, by conversation or otherwise.

VI. In order to prevent any idea of partiality in awarding the prizes, each Competitor for a Premium, shall be furnished by the Secretary with a numerical Ticket, to be fastened to the Animal entered for a Prize.

VII. The stock in the Show Yard will not, until the Premiums are awarded, be known to the Judges by the names of the owners or graziers, but solely by the tickets and numbers corresponding to the Secretary's List.

VIII. The stock to be on the ground by 10 o'clock in the morning, and remain till 3 o'clock, P.M. At 12 o'clock the Judges will commence their duties of inspection and decision—the names of the successful Candidates—the Premiums they shall have received and for what adjudged, will be publicly announced by the President, at Mr. Wesley's Tavern, New Street, immediately after the Dinner, and afterwards published in several newspapers in the District.

IX. The Fat Cattle and Sheep must be offered for sale to the Butchers before any Premium for the same shall be awarded to their owners.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, A THOROUGH BRED BULL, (THREE YEARS OLD,) (By an Imported Bull, out of an Imported Cow)—a credit of fifteen months will be given, upon the purchaser furnishing approved endorsed notes—for pedigree, &c. apply to George D. Wells, Esq., 150, Kingstreet, Toronto. Immediately after the Fair, (at 3 o'clock, P.M.) a large number of very superior stock will also be offered for sale at

By order, GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary. N. B.—Tickets for the Dinner (to be prepared by Mr. Wesley, lew-street,) can be procured for half a dollar, from Mr. Atkinson, ir. Wesley, and several of the principal Hotels in the City of Toronto.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.—Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Roarders. M. C. CROMBIE,

ROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S. 7-tf Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. GOUINLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A READING BOOK FOR BEGINNERS, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

nd simple manner.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to neceed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departients of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an approved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for tree important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as nickly as possible.

hickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

THIRD SHOP EAST OF VONCE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

and well-selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, & c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock
has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will
thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers'
CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

HUGH SCOBIE. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON

Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Caunda College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance onths, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL, OWSELL, King Street, Toronto; and Brock Street, Kingston.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.

A. V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PORCELAIN TEETH inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kelloga, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-8in

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, direct from england, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSOR

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

erms.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-Lary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

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

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

SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages built to N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar 40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do. 40 do. double and single refined London Sugars 300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c. 45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities 400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c. 25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street. Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities:

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30. do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 1 lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do, Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.,
197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishmen

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

Through Country 20, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent, 48.4

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, priday o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

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