

Poetry.

THE CHURCH.

Ark of our hope! though wild the waves
Of sin and error round the roll,

Borne on the fleeting stream of Time,
Through bristling ages thou hast past,

Nations now see thy cheering light,
And own thy kindling power divine,

Secure within thy hallowed walls,
O'er life's tempestuous sea we glide,

There sheltered from the busy strife,
Which fills each anxious moment here,

There sheltered from the busy strife,
Which fills each anxious moment here,

THE SALE OF PAPAL INDULGENCES BY TETZEL.

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

John Tetzel was born in Misnia, on the banks of the Elbe.

He received his education in a Dominican convent;

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 un-

compromising devotion to what were called the interests,

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 con-

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 se-

lected for the management of the present affair; nor was

any reason to believe that it would pass off less

quaintly or less profitably than so many which had gone

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 by Leo X.; and while the actual desolation

of the resting place of the apostles, and the profane expo-

sure of their sacred relics, were impressed upon the com-

miseration of the vulgar, the real sublimity of the design

was a colour of grandeur as well as piety to the present

exaction, which might reconcile even the more enlight-

ened. The popular character of the Pope, the more decorous

department of his court, the peace and security which

surrounded them, with other circumstances above men-

tioned, were all well suited to feed the corruptions of the

spiritual despotism and the insolence of the menials who

proclaimed and protected them.

The preachers of indulgences recommended their mis-

sion by much display of pomp and ceremony. When they

approached any place of resort they sent before them

a messenger to announce to the magistrate, "The grace

of God and of the Holy Father is at your gates!" Imme-

diately 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 gold; then a numerous assemblage of priests, and

monks, and nuns,—of magistrates, schoolmasters, and

scholars,—with a mixed concourse of men, women, and

children, carrying flags and lighted tapers. The bells

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

needed the more cautious paraphrase of the Vatican, the

people knew no such distinction; but whatever proceeded

from the minister was by him received as the oracular

declaration of an infallible church.

Some of the expressions which were on this occasion

employed by Tetzel have been diligently and, as I believe,

faithfully recorded. He intimated that the indulgence

was the highest and most precious gift of God; that the

indulgence-cross, with the affixed banner, was as power-

ful as the cross of Christ; that the Saviour had made over

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
censures, howsoever incurred; next, from all sins, faults,

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
of 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

THE DUTY OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN REFERENCE TO ROMANISM.

(From the Rev. W. Dodsworth's Discourses on Romanism and Dissent.)

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

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 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

"Having, at his being in Rome, been made acquainted with
a pleasant priest, who invited him one evening to hear their

"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

period not far removed from Apostolic times,* and per-
haps even by an Apostle himself. Afterwards, it must
be admitted that this nation was greatly indebted to the

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

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

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MORALITY AND RELIGION.

(From Bishop Horsley's Visitation Charges.)

That mere morality makes the aim and substance of
practical religion, carries in it a trouble falsehood: It
contracts the range of Christian duty; and it totally mis-

With the higher branch of duty,—with the love of God,
and of consequence with the duties of the first table, mor-
ality hath evidently no concern or connexion.

* 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

"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 repre-

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

"The ancient British Church, as the argument here
undisputedly is quite sufficient for the argument here
presented." "The ancient British Church," says Blackstone,

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For reason, from which morality derives her whole au-
thority and information—reason knows not till she hath
been taught by the lively oracles of God, that the Creator

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

Upon this ground stands the doctrine of the first reform-
ers, concerning works done before justification, which is
laid down in the 13th of our Articles.—"Works done

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

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
mis carriage of our people into Popery and other errors,

"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

SIMULTANEOUS REVIVAL OF RELIGION AND LITERATURE.

(From Archbishop Laurence's Bampton Lectures.)

It has been frequently remarked, that the dawn of reforma-
tion was the dawn of letters. Religion and literature had
been overwhelmed in darkness; and although at different periods

uniformly failed in their attempts; not so much from any de-
ficiency in their arguments, as from the contracted sphere of
public information, and the incurable bigotry of the public

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

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 England shores.

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,

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sat hitherto in the English throne, That the cause of the
mis carriage of our people into Popery and other errors,

ROMISH WORSHIP OF ST. LUCIA.

(From Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Central America.)

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and taught Donna Bartola how to make tea. By this time
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been overwhelmed in darkness; and although at different periods

The Church.

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 must 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. C.N.]

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. Mayerhoffer, 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, respecting the Bethune Testimonial, was also read 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 3 miles distant, served by Mr. Osler, and erected through his exertions. The appearance of the parsonage, and the little domain in 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 effect it.

On Thursday morning the meeting broke up, and the few who had been present departed with the most pleasing recollections of the week 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 had participated in their gratification.

FUNERAL SERMON AT KINGSTON.—The morning service 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 Archdeacon, and the Rev. Mr. Harter. The sermon, a most eloquent, 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 sentence 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 Montreal Gazette.

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 laid down are fully sanctioned. The Dissolution of the Union is expressly confirmed, while "a tedious and useless controversy" is 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 Church, need feel no uneasiness whatever: the idle rumours, which had been 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 two senior resident rectors of parishes, waited upon 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 your approaching, and we fear, final departure from this scene of your long, and devoted, and invaluable labours. We cannot but feel that the high and holy work which you have been so ably, so zealously, and, by God's blessing, so successfully engaged, is scarcely one for any human commendation, much less for any commendation of ours, whom it becomes to look up to your diocesan for direction and encouragement in our duties, not to pass judgment on his conduct, or to presume upon to commend actions which are referable to a higher tribunal. With your Lordship, we know, it must 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 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 favourable instrument to the clergy in particular, and generally to the Church 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 union in one diocese under the ever-watchful superintendence of episcopal authority,—when we think of the difference which has taken place in the number, and we humbly trust, in the efficiency of the clergy, in the provision for their better maintenance, in the number or in the size 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 further (as we believe we may with all truth) the improved tone of moral and religious principle which pervades all classes, and the numbers of all complexions and degrees, who now resort on each returning Sabbath to the public worship of God, and even crowd to the holy communion;—when we look to our diocesan college, and behold it, after more than a century, placed on the strictly academic 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 Lordship, both as our Bishop and as the representative of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in expediting its final accomplishment, and, above all, in preparing the slave for the sober use of his freedom;—when 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 an example;—when we refer to these and other similar benefits, almost too many to enumerate, which the Churches in this colony and in the colony itself, in conjunction with other parts of this extensive diocese, have derived from your Lordship's episcopate, our hearts are filled with gratitude to the Giver of all good for providing in our first Bishop so great a benefactor, both temporally and spiritually, to this Church and country; and it is not without the deepest regret that we contemplate the probability that a connexion, productive of so many incalculable advantages to ourselves and our flocks, is now about to be dissolved.

To wish, indeed, that after so many years of indefatigable vigilance and exertion, your labours should be prolonged in this trying climate and in so arduous a station, would in us be selfish and unbecoming. Rather than see you so long and thus you leave us (blessed be God!) in the possession of your accustomed health and energy; and if we are no longer to enjoy the advantages of your personal direction and example, may we not hope that they will be continued to the Church, in England if not

here, and that we too shall still benefit by your counsels, your prayers, and your exertions, even at a distance, on behalf of this portion of the same "Church of the living God," in which, by His favour, you have presided with so much wisdom, laboured with so much zeal, and met with such almost unparalleled success?

To those who are uniformly 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 blessed 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 than 20,000 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 to the stranger, have ever found under your Lordship's and the generous sympathy which distress was sure of roof, 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 be felt when it is withdrawn.

But we are trespassing upon your Lordship's time, and will only add an assurance of the unforgotten respect and affection with which our feelings will ever follow your steps, together with our fervent prayer to "the Great God our Saviour," that He will be pleased to continue to you 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 substance 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 to entreat, that you will convey, in the strongest manner, my thanks to that portion of my clergy whom you represent.

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 men, but with the angels, 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 your co-operation, and God's blessing on our united exertions, that we have been enabled to succeed. To Him in all things be the glory.

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 high 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 other 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 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 congregation, no less than one hundred and forty-three individuals took upon their baptismal vows, publicly confessing their faith, and dedicating themselves anew unto God. The Bishop preached a second time at Twillingate, in aid of the Church Diocesan Society, and 151 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 privileges of Christians, with that eloquence and perspicuity 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 held by their Bishop at the Church of St. Thomas, early in October. The annual meeting 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, to 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 impossible 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 acknowledge her as their venerable alma mater. Several of the Judges of this and the neighbouring Provinces have received their education at this seat of learning. The present dignified Bishop, with nearly the whole of his all-potent Clergy, look gratefully on its walls, beneath which the light 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 prepared 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 continue to maintain its high character under its present Principal (Dr. McCawley, a native of Newfoundland, and one of its most distinguished scholars) whose piety and learning have already secured an entire confidence. Instead of adopting the special 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 Times.

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 following morning his Lordship held a Confirmation at All Saints Church, when that holy ordinance was administered to upwards of sixty persons, after which he preached an impressive sermon. In the afternoon the Venerable Archdeacon occupied the pulpit, and in the evening his Lordship again delivered an excellent discourse, urging upon his hearers the necessity of increased exertions in the cause of religion, and of the Society which had been

formed for the support of the Church; and for disseminating her doctrines. On Monday an address was presented to his Lordship by the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the 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 commend 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 Sewell, Curate of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Alexander 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 Archdeacon, in the afternoon, the words of the Apostle, Acts xx. 2, "I have heard of you, and have been greatly rejoiced, because you have heard a powerful and faithful discourse upon the words of the Psalmist, Psalm xlv. 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 Lord, Luke xvii. 17.—Obs.

Canada.

SIR RICHARD JACKSON.—The present Administrator of the Government, it is stated, has announced his determination not to assume any more of the attributes or powers of his present Office, than is absolutely necessary for the mere maintenance and daily working of our political machinery. The course he has adopted is, perhaps, the most judicious. Sir Richard has had an 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, and 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 piratical incursions on an enlarged scale will be made into this country in the course of the approaching winter, by a body of marauders extensively combined, 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 ruffians, and when any of the vagabonds are caught, that the laws will be enforced against them in as summary and prompt a manner as possible.—Kingston Chronicle.

CAPTURE OF GROGAN.—A circumstance has occurred within the last few days which has occasioned a great deal of excitement, and called forth a host of 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 goal, charged with a crime of the deepest atrocity. This man was notoriously engaged in the burning of the frontier in 1837-'38, and is known to have been one of the most conspicuous actors in the affair of Vosburgh'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 his 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 Montreal Gaol to take his trial for the offences with which he stands charged.

What there is in this circumstance to call forth excitement would be hard to say; but it appears that a terrible discovery has been made, and that the time of his apprehension Grogan was on the American side of the frontier. This, at least, is the Yankee version of the affair, and accordingly we read that a meeting has been held at Burlington to consider the circumstance, and that affidavits detailing alleged facts have been forwarded 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 Albany, a short distance on the American side of the line, in company with several individuals, and amongst the rest, a Dragon, whose behaviour excited a suspicion that something was intended. These suspicions were communicated to Grogan, and he was seized that a plan was on foot to kidnap him, and to transport him to Canada. Grogan, however, following friendly advice given him, went to Albany City, so called, and afterwards went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his brother-in-law, who resides about three miles from the Boundary 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 citizens of St. Alban's and Burlington to lead them to construe into a national wrong the proceedings measures taken to construct a barrier to prevent a repetition 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. It 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 hubbub which is now raised because a daring villain is likely to meet with his deserts, offers us but a commentary as we need with to have on our minds generally and justice. For, as the British frontier has been marked with the ruins of smoking buildings, caused by the hands of the midnight robber transported from 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 of 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!—Montreal Courier.

SCHEDULE OF NEW DUTIES.

Wine, for every gallon wine measure—Madera 1s., all other wines 6d.

Spirits or Strong Waters of all sorts. 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 gallon, viz:— 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 within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, 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 gallon 3d., as at present—Imperial duty 3d. Spirits, cordials or strong waters respectively, not being the produce of the United Kingdom 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. Spirits, cordials or strong waters respectively, being the produce of the United Kingdom, sweetened or mixed as aforesaid—per gallon 1s. 13d. 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—per gallon 9d.

And further for the excess over hydrometer proof upon all Spirits so sweetened as aforesaid, for every gallon wine measure of such excess, where the Spirits reduced to such hydrometer proof—per gallon 4d. For every gallon of such Spirits reduced to such hydrometer proof, an equal additional duty per gallon to the duty imposed upon the said Spirits by an Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and payable in this Province.

For every pound of refined Sugar, 2d. For every pound of raw Sugar, 1/2 (present duty) For every pound of green Coffee, 2d. do do For every pound of ground Coffee, 2d. do do For every pound of Bohea Tea, 2d. do do 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 1/4d. per gallon. For every barrel of Salt containing two hundred and eighty pounds, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, imported otherwise than from sea, viz: from the United States, 6d. per bushel, or 2s. 6d. per barrel—left as it is. 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, 1/4d. per pound.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held on the 4th inst. at the New Rooms. 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 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 public, 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 committee.

OURAGES 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 carcass, from a field adjoining the advertiser's house; about 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 into the church, were stolen, with the view of preventing on the Sunday the gates being opened, to admit the congregation; and in fact, it appears that a placard, posted about the same evening, signed, "Strachan's Burns," offering a reward for the apprehension of the delinquents, that the Gate,—not the knobs, but the Gate itself,—leading to the residence of the Bishop of Toronto, had 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 on behalf of the Hon. John Elmsley.

[For W. B. Jarvis Esq. 71 votes. For Hon. John Elmsley, 60. 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 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 Lieutenant 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 delivered by the Rev. Mr. Deacy.—Guardian.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.—We understand that Mr. Stewart Desbrière, M.P.P. for Bytown, has been appointed Queen's Printer for Canada; and he has been permitted to take into partnership Mr. Desbrières.—Kingston Herald.

Princess Royal.—This splendid and fast sailing Steam Packet arrived in port on Saturday evening, realizing in point of speed the most sanguine anticipations of her spirited proprietor, Donald Bethune, Esq.—The Princess Royal has taken the place of the St. George in the regular line;—and we think we may say without fear of contradiction, that the Niagara, City of 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.—Kingston Chronicle.

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 murder of Mr. Tache—a Lower Canadian gentleman—by Dr. 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.

DEADLY 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 McDonald, who with his wife accompanied them to Rouville Mountain, to view the splendid scenery of the neighbourhood. The two women, who were carrying bundles on their heads, and horses, went into one of the mills belonging to the hon. H. de Rouville. The miller having agreed to show 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 a 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. McDonald 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 not eleven years; and Mrs. McDonald 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 Herald.

MORE HORSE THIEVES.—A valuable Mare was recently stolen, from Mr. Joseph Fretz, of Clinton, in this district, which the villain 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 ds. Reward is offered, in handbills, issued with this week's paper.—St. Catharine's Journal.

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 credulous, 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 property of the British Government there being:

Now, therefore, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to

overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United 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 received as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhorted 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 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 Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth 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 in the matter.

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, one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with an eighteen pound cannon. "On the Upper Lakes, one vessel not exceeding a like burden, and armed with like force. "On the waters of Lake Champlain, one vessel not exceeding 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 to increase the argument on the lakes.

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 these 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 sent at Colt's door, directed to a Mr. Adams, who was shortly taken away by a man in 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 50,000 £.—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 McLeod 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. 2d.; Wheat, per bushel, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 4d.; Barley, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 7d.; Oats, 1s. 10d. @ 1s. 11d.; Pease, 2s. @ 2s. 1d.; Potatoes, 1s. @ 1s. 1d.

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 McMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

Taylor's Holy Living and Dying - £ s. d. 0 8 9 Essays on Romanism, by the Author of Essays on the Church 0 7 6 Letters and his Times, by Rev. J. E. Bidwell 0 7 0 Fox's Popular History of the Protestant Reformation 0 5 0 Sketch of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. Blunt 0 7 0 Stephen's Life and Times of Archbishop Sharpe - 1 0 0 Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull - 1 0 0 Life of Adam Clarke, 3 vols. - 2 0 0 Bishop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c. edited by Bishop Jebb 0 17 6 Wells's Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament 0 15 0

Poetry.

From the Watchtower.

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 from 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 flitted 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 birds, as they inquisitively peeped down from their covert of leaves, or perched near the little wicker table upon the lower twigs. Hour after hour passed away, and the most anxious search was made for her everywhere, in vain,—until at last, just when her mother'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 breeze o'er the mighty tops Disturb the silence there. And by her side a guardian see, O'er one so mild and young, His watchful eye 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 beautiful 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, he always lives 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'Enghein 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 against the Republic, for having been in the pay of 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 gendarmes 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 going to do with me? but these questions made no alterations upon his tranquillity, and indicated no disquietude. My wife, who was unwell, was in bed in an alcove of the same room, concealed by a tapestry; her emotion was extreme, for she was foster-sister to the prince, had enjoyed a pension from his family before the Revolution, and she at once recognized him by his voice."

The duke went to bed shortly after; but before he had time to fall asleep, the officers arrived, and conducted him into the council-chamber. General Hullin and six other officers were there assembled; Savary argued soon after the interrogatories began, and took his station in front of the fire, immediately behind the president's chair. The accused was charged with "having borne arms against the Republic, with having offered his services to the English Government, the enemies of the French people, with having received and accredited the agents of the English Government, and furnished them with the means of obtaining intelligence, and conspired with them against the exterior and interior security of the state; with having put himself at the head of an assemblage of emigrants and others in the pay of England, formed on the frontiers of France in the territory of Baden; carried on communications in Strasbourg calculated to disturb the peace of the adjoining departments, and favour the views of England, and being engaged in the

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, consistent, 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 aspersions 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 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 request 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 first 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 fate," says Harel, "that when they conducted him 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 then cut off a lock of his hair, which he delivered with his watch and ring to the officer who attended him, to be forwarded to the Princess de Rohan and his parents; and turning to the soldiers, exclaimed, 'I die for my king and for France!' calmly gave the word of command, and fell pierced by seven balls. His remains were immediately thrown, dressed as they were, into the grave which had been prepared the evening before at the foot of the rampart.

No other authority than that of Napoleon himself is required to stamp the character of this transaction. 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 unconfined 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'Enghein, 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 gave vent, by an exclamation of grief, to his regret at having consented to the seizure of that unhappy man. Notwithstanding his obvious interest to have the affair cleared up, he enjoined absolute silence regarding it, either because he considered such conduct most conducive to his interest, or because he was unwilling to confess the error into which he had fallen.

A memorable retribution awaited all the actors in this bloody tragedy. Murat, seized eleven years afterwards on the Neapolitan territory, when attempting to excite the people to a revolt, was delivered over to a military commission, tried under a law which he himself had made, and shot. General Hullin, after having spent, as he himself said, "twenty years in un-availing regrets; bowed down by misfortune; blind, and unhappy," wished for the grave to relieve him from his sufferings; Savary lived to witness calamities to himself and his country sufficient, in his own words, to draw from his eyes tears of blood; and Napoleon, vanquished in war, precipitated from his throne, stripped of his possessions, was left an exile amidst the melancholy main, to reflect on the eternal laws of justice which he had violated, and the boundless gifts of fortune which he had misapplied. Whether Providence interposes in the affairs of mankind by any other method than general laws, and the indignation which deeds of violence excite in the human heart, must remain for ever a mystery; but in many cases the connexion between national, equally as individual, crime, and its appropriate punishment, is so evident as to be obvious even on the surface of history. The murder of the Duke d'Enghein lighted again the flames of continental war, and induced that terrible strife which ultimately brought the Tartars of the desert to the walls of Paris. From it may be dated the commencement of that train of events which precipitated Napoleon from the throne of Charlemagne to the rock of St. Helena.

BISHOP JEBB STEALING A SERMON.

Shortly after the occurrence just related, this singular man [the late Rev. Patrick Hare, formerly vicar general of the diocese of Cashel] took an opportunity of paying to Mr. Jebb, in his own way, the most elegantly turned compliment he ever received: matter and manner, it would have been worthy of Dr. Johnson, in his best and happiest vein. In 1806, Mr. Jebb had preached the Visitation sermon (being his first appearance before the assembled clergy); on which occasion he was publicly thanked by the Archbishop for his discourse, and unanimously called upon to print it. After church service, various clerical friends congratulated him, on the impression which he had made: when Mr. Hare came forward, his brow bent, and his person drawn up to its commanding height, and, in his roughest voice, accosted the preacher 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, in order to fulfil the law of God; and what he must do to obtain the happiness he aspires after; all these considerations do indispensably oblige him to refer all his actions to the glory of God; to direct every thing which he attempts, every thing which he designs, every thing which he saith, and every thing which he doth, to God, as to his ultimate end. Our nature carries us to set for some end or other; and no end short of the glory of God, is adequate to the appetite implanted in us by nature. The gospel of Christ requires that we should observe the laws of God, not only as to the matter of them, but also according to a right manner, and out of a true principle; and we never serve God in a true manner, and out of a true principle, but when we perform our duty, for his sake, and to his honour. In order to acquire everlasting happiness, we must do those good works, 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 everlasting 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 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 unsealing 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 merchandise 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 and her gates with praise, and leave, when he has gone down to the grave, his record imprinted on the hundreds of grateful hearts by whom his memory will be cherished on earth, till they come to share a crown with him in heaven? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. And here is the warrant of his commission, and here is the rule of his guidance, and here is 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 the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; to all who shall 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 temptations and trials, that the Christian can be trained to his work. He needs to be taught the lesson of his own weakness. He needs to be taught to watch and guard against the surprises and stratagems of the foe. He needs to be perfected in faith and patience. How is all this to be done, if he is kept, like a plant under a glass, from every breath and touch of temptation? No; we shall miserably be led into temptation, whether we 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? The good is great and plain. For though God will not keep us away from all temptations, he will so order the matter, if we pray to him and trust to him, that the temptations shall lose half their dangers. He will preserve us from being surprised by them; he will proportion them to our strength; he will enable us to withstand them. "In vain," says the wise man, "is the net spread in the sight of any bird." Then, in vain will the snares of hell be set for us, if God opens our eyes to see them, and gives us wisdom to shun them. It is in this manner, if I mistake not, that God will answer our prayer to him, not to lead us into temptation. He will not take temptations altogether out of our way; but he will shew us how to escape them. He may, perhaps, now and then, even lead us into temptations, but he will not leave us in the midst of them. He will be with us, to guide us through the peril. He will carry us safe through the fire and through the water, without suffering the fire to scorch us, or the water to come over our souls.—Rev. A. W. Hare.

EARTHLY POSSESSIONS FLEETING.

In the world, as in Ramoth, "a voice is heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning." Earthly possessions and satisfactions of every sort are, by their nature, transient. They may leave us, we must leave them. To him who views them, in their most settled state, with the eye of wisdom, they appear, in their air in the calmest day does to the philosopher through his telescope, ever undulating and fluctuating. If we place our

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 and endowments, the goods of nature and of fortune, nay, even of grace itself, are only lent. It is our misfortune to fancy they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry, when the loan is called in. We think ourselves masters, when we are but stewards; and forget, that to each of us will one day be said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be no longer steward." Youth dreams of joys unremitted and pleasures uninterrupted; and sees not, in the charming perspective, the cross accidents that lie in wait to prevent their being so. But should no such accidents for a while intervene, to disturb the pleasing vision, age will certainly awake, and find it at an end. The scythe of time will be as effectual, though not so expeditious, as the sword of the persecutor; and without a Herod, Rachel, if she live long, will be heard lamenting; she will experience sorrows, in which the world can administer no 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 mites of faith, of good conscience, of common honesty and sobriety, this practice hath in a few years caused; how have atheism and infidelity, 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 animosities, and feuds! what abominable treasons, sacrileges, perjuries, blasphemies! what horrible violations of all justice and honesty! And what I pray, was the source of these things? Where did 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 advice? Surely would men have observed the laws, or have hearkened to the counsels of those grave and sober persons, whom God had appointed to direct them, they never would have run into the commission of such enormities.—Dr. Isaac Barrow.

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 be held upon Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at the City of Toronto, on the open space in front of the New Gaol and Court House, when the Society will award the undermentioned Premiums for the following stock, &c.

Table with columns for Stock, Age, and Premium amounts. Includes sections for Sheep, Swine, Young Horses, and Young Cattle.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY.

- 1. 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... 2. The Secretary, George D. Wells, Esq., on the morning of the Exhibition, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the Exhibition, will be publicly announced... 3. 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... 4. The Society have entered into such arrangements in the selection and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of partiality... 5. No person or persons, other than the Officers of the Society, shall interfere with the Judges when in the discharge of their duty... 6. 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... 7. The stock in the Show Yard will not, until the Premiums are awarded, be known to the Judges under the names of the owners or graziers, but solely by the tickets and numbers corresponding to the Secretary's List... 8. The stock to be on the ground by 10 o'clock in the morning, and remain till 4 o'clock, P.M. At 12 o'clock the Judges will commence their duties of inspection and decision... 9. The successful Candidates—the Premiums they shall have received and for what adjudged, will be publicly announced immediately after the Dinner, and afterwards published in several newspapers in the District... 10. The Fat Cattle and Sheep must be offered for sale to the Purchasers 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, King Street, 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 Public Auction. By order, GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary.

N.B.—Tickets for the Dinner (to be prepared by Mr. Wesley, New-Street) can be procured for half a dollar, from Mr. Atkinson, Mr. 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. The business of Messrs. Gribble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Boarders. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton,) A System of Practical Arithmetic, in 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. GOULDING, 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. 2. AN EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH READING, to succeed this introductory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking. 3. A PHONOGRAPHIC AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education. The first two will be a GEOGRAPHY, and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

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 STATIONERY &c. &c. and that early in the month 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, British Consul Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROOK STREET, KINGSTON. Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Canada 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. SUNBURY SCHOOL CLASS BOOKS, quarto size, with postcard cover, containing register of attendance, &c. for 18 months, just published and for sale, at 5s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto; and Brook 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 to Messrs. J. & J. MEAD'S Music Saloon, and at Messrs. ROWSELL'S, Bookellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY. A. V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an office in King Street, one door east of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PAINFUL 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 aching. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for use. Artificial PALATES upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen.—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; V. Lewis, New York. Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

J. E. PELL, 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 ASSORTMENT of Velvet, French Cloth, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. G. & T. BILTON'S and BARBER'S 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, Doakins, &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 terms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

ALEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

WEN. MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted two months, by first rate workmen. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—100 Hbds. bright Muscovado Sugar, 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 quality, 400 Quarter Cases Marselle Red and White Wines, Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c. 25 Pipes and 30 Picnic Cogniac Brandy, (O.Tard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands) 15 Pipes Spanish do. 20 Hbds. Holland and English Gin, 2 Pancheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old] 20 Hbds. East India do. A.L.S.O. Scotch Whisky, London Pot Still, Edinburgh Ale, &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 HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest quality. 60 do. Mixed Pickles, assorted, 20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Mushroom Caper, 100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 1/2 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 Anchovy. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street, Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishments, 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 WAJAG in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets, of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co., 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, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent, No. 8, Chevet's Buildings, Toronto.

THE PIGEON FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums 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, at 6 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

THE Church IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROWSELL, Stationers, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, for an annum, in advance. Agents.—The LIBRARY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq., 31, Cheapside, London. Toronto, May 26th, 1841.