"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS .- JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

TNUMBER 11.

Poetry.

THE COCK-CROW. From the Monthly Magazine.

Bird who thus breakest on the silence due Of loneliest night, with clamour heard by few Save the all-watchful Hours, if in their flight, Thy ghostly trump, most vigilant chanticleer,
They list—and with new fleetness thro' the night
Ply their untired career.
In this dread stillness, the sepulchral hush
Of life and all the host of living things, Thy lone far-sounding iteration brings An echo of the awful waves that rush Among the sands of that perfidious shore We call the Present, till our time is o'er; While in the silent intermission shed Between the hours unborn and newly dead; Thou chaunt'st the past day's requiem ere the next Efface it from the busy brain of man, Who, by a thousand idle cares perplext, To the brief limit of his vital span Hastes as the yester-hour that vainly flew, To be forgotten too!

Lone voice of darkness! Eastern legends say, That vigil note of thine is never still: Heard in the twilight of the morning grey, Or when high noon glares on the sultry hill, When winking Hesper's eyelid in the west Sheds silence o'er each copse and dewy spray,
When the late owlet's self is gone to rest,
And death-like stillness binds each mortal breast,
Thou still hold'st watch with thy perpetual lay; Counting the hours of ages—though the sound On sleep's unconscious ear doth vainly fall, Or in the din of high orb'd noon is drowned: Still ever in each listening interval Upon the stillness comes thy constant call, From undistinguishable distance bound, Like a far travelling voice of distant years That tells of other times to him the note that hears.

Swift at the wakeful call the free thought flies, With wing unfettered o'er the hoary deep Of immemorial ages: as in sleep
Worlds of the past appear, and men arise
From tombs of other times to live newborn,
The warrior, and the sophist, and the sage, Back to the fathers of the world's first age.
When that high peal of thine first woke the morn There was no solemn gloom-no sadness then

In that high lay!

To the strong races of primeval men,
Fresh in their secular prime, what was a day?
Life's sun arose with unabated force, Rejoicing as a giant in its course.

Yet they went by-and other days came on Times of renown—whose tale hath long been told,
The glory of the Pharaohs—Memphis old, Ecbatana, or "that great Babylon They scaled the heavens in height, and one by one Went down the steep of ages; in their prid Along the glittering stream which mortals call The world, because it seemeth all in all, To them who toss amid its foam and noise Its all-absorbing whirl of cares and joys— An ever present, ever passing tide, Which near the edge of one unfathomed fall, Glides smoothest—'ere 'tis lost to living eye; And so the glory of the world goes by!

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That strain of thine was of a different mood, Once in the dawn of an all-glorious day, Though dark to mortal sense. The morn gleamed grey On Pilate's hall—when the Redeemer stood: To satisfy the strictly righteous law Unchangeable, which angels read in awe,
Far above earthly thought, of perfect good:—
He stood alone—abandoned in that hour
By earth and heaven, to the grave's dreadful power, But not by his all-righteous fortitude— Hell triumphed—earth deserted—and heaven wept, Creation shrunk aghast: 'twas then thy note
Found an eternal record, as it smote On Peter's heart-where faith a moment slept.

Then not in anger but in sorrow turned The mild sad sternness of much-injured le The heavenly searching eye; touching above, All earthly fear; and Peter's bosom burned With sense of its unutterable wrong
To god-like goodness in its hour of sorrow;
O could thy clarion for an instant borrow The sense then wakened by its matin song ! In that sad hour of pain's extremity, The faithful servant from his master dear For one weak moment turned in human fear, Alas, how long—and by what sins are we Kept loitering in pure wantonness aloof— O for a heart of flesh to feel that last reproof!

No trump that ever pealed to human ear, The loftiest note of victory's high strain On Marathon—or Cressy's glorious plain— No sound so big with portent shall be shed On mortal ear again, on this low earth, To speak of human empire's fall or birth,
Till the last trumpet shall awake the dead,
Bursting the same of ages; great and small,
The ransomed, but forgetrul sons of men, To meet the eye that looked on Peter then At the third note of thy accusing call; But not, as then, in love and mercy deep; O for a call to rouse man from his fatal sleep!

THE SIN OF SACRILEGE. BY JOSEPH MEDE, B.D.

Concerning the sin of Ananias, as appears by the of churches; defraying of such as are sent to synods and relation already made, it was sacrilege; namely, the purloining of what was become holy and consecrate unto God; not by actual performance, but by yow and the orphan, the widow, the captive, and the distressed; inward purpose of heart. For as it is well observed by all which belong to Christ's provision. Ainsworth, on Lev. vii, 16, "In vows and voluntaries, it is not necessary that a man pronounce ought with his lips; but if he shall be fully determined in his heart, though he hath uttered nothing with his lips, he is indebted." And this is no private opinion of mine; the fathers so determine it: St. Augustine, that Ananias was condemned of Sacrilege, "because he had deceived God, had been false to him in what he had promised And in another sermon, "Ananias purloined and kept back part of the money he had devoted to God." St. Chrysostom, in his twelfth homily, upon this place, And therefore he that, after he had voluntarily sold his is none of theirs; which, whether it be just or not, let estate with a purpose to have all the money distributed any man judge. for the use of the Church, durst yet, notwithstanding, which he had made sacred, by devoting it unto God .their estate, as if it had been their own still, and not true, that every private person and his goods are under common place: for which, at the first passover after his own temple and worship to be profaned, and his people

was no more theirs', but another's, viz. God's; upon a private person; yet in this case that rule hath place not my Father's house a house of merchandize."—(John these accounts they did most worthily deserve that punishment of death. Nor was this condemning of concerning a maiden's vow in her father's house, or a "He overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and "He overthrew the tab them to such a punishment, an over-severe or cruel woman's vow under covert—that "if the father or the the seats of them that sold doves, and would not suffer sentence; but an useful, exemplary severity, that others husband hear the vow, and the bond wherewith she any to carry a vessel through the temple; telling them, sentence; but an useful, exemplary severity, that others musband her soul, and disallow it not, but shall hold his that "his house was made for an house of prayer, but Cæsarius, brother to Gregory Nazianzen, in his fourth peace, then the vow shall stand." So when the commonthey had made it a den of thieves.—(Matt. xxi, 12; dialogue, expresseth the sin of Ananias thus: "He wealth or public magistrate consents to and allows what is Mark, xi, 15; Luke xix, 45). The third example is alienated the money dedicated unto God, being wounded done, as in this case it is supposed they do, the vow of this which the apostle Peter exercised upon Ananias with sacrilege; and when he was asked thereabout dedication is also irrevocable on their part. current interpretation of the Greek fathers, thus ex- of that which is sacred or God's, not to be alienable.— to make of these sins, yet in God's esteem they are denied it." Lastly, Æcumenius, in whom we have the pounds the words of St. Peter to Ananias: "We were As in Ezek. xlviii, 14, it is said of the portion of land other manner of ones than we take them for. far from compelling or forcing you in the least to sell to be laid out for the Levites, "They shall not sell it, your estate; but when you were pleased of your own neither exchange, nor alienate the first-fruits of the sacrilege is, that there was no sacrifice appointed in the herald drowned amidst the clangour of the pealing bells, the shouts accord to offer it as a sacrifice to God, for you afterwards land," (mark the reason), "for it is holy unto the Lord." law to make atonement for the same, if it were committed to withhold any part of what ye had given to God for This was the reason likewise why a Jew might not sell willingly and wittingly; but only if it were ignorantly the use of the Church, and to keep it for your own use, outright his possession in the land of Canaan, but only done. For so we have it, (Lev. v, 15, 16), "If a soul —this, without question, is plain sacrilege." And then for fifty years' term, or until the year of jubilee; commit a trespass, and sin through ignorance in the holy adds, "And, therefore, they received the punishment because the whole land was holy, and God's land, and things of the Lord, he shall bring for his trespass unto due to sacrilegious persons—what's that?—even death they but usufructuaries, so saith God, (Lev. xxv, 23): the Lord a ram without blemish out of the flock. And itself." Also Asterius, bishop of Amasea, who lived "The land shall not be sold for ever, (or outright), for he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in near the time of Julian, in his homily against covetous- the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners the holy thing, and add the fifth part thereunto. And

sacrilege, even in their own offerings." words, "lie unto the Holy Ghost," Mede proceeds]:— me," the meaning is, that as the Gentiles who became ment appointed for it; though for other sins there be, men, is plain by the text, "Thou hast not lied," said therein as sojourners; so was all Israel in the sight of a man rob his God?" Peter, "unto men, but unto God." For whatsoever is sacred, is his; yea, to be sacred is nothing else but to that land but himself, having acquired it by his own this sin, is that so ancient a custom in dedications to he is robbed whose the propriety is, but of sacred things dum quid, the whole land vas sacred and his as all may appear by that decree of King Darius for the the first table, and not of the second—a breach of the say of that which is how and his in the most special which is at Jerusalem. I, Darius, have made a decree; loyalty we immediately owe to God, and not of the duty manner of all? I speak all this while of that which is let it be done with speed."—(Ezra vi, 12). we owe to our neighour. True it is, he that committeth | dedicate unto God absolutely, and not with limitation or too, -namely, those who live of God's provision: but there may be. sacrilege itself is the robbing of God. This is evident tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in yet I hope I may see hus much, that whosoever he be mine house; and prove me now herewith, saith the that shall plead either of these cases to acquit himself Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of of sacrilege, had need to sure in a point of such moment be room enough to receive it," &c.

The observation of this would be useful in the quesrightly framed when the query is made, whether tithes sinfulness of the person who is the donor, nor every are due to the ministers of the Gospel, meaning as a fault or blemish in the consecration, makes the act itself duty of the people unto them. We should say rather, tithes are due unto God; for so is the style of the Scriptures: "All the tithes are mine;" these I give to Levi, and not you. God maintains not his ministers at service, though it were so displeasing unto the Lord that others' charges, but out of his own revenue, which he he sent fire from heaver to consume them, yet when all had reserved to himself: as was well observed by Philo, was done, he gave this commandment to Moses, the Jew, in his book, "De Sacerdotum Honoribus," where, speaking of that honourable maintenance, and the priest, that he take up the censers out of the burning, without bodily toil, which God had provided for his and scatter thou the fire yonder; for they are hallowed. himself, in token of gratitude for his infinite bounty and yet must they be applied to some other holy use, because benefits, to take some part back again from him upon they were become sacred by having been offered unto whom he had conferred so great benefits; and seeing the Lord. So Rabbi Solomon Jarchi saith, "Unlawful nothing, it pleased him to transfer that honourable ministry." maintenance, which was so returned him by way of because they (the priests) might take that, their provibut from God, the Giver of all good gifts to every one." For they are his ministers, and not the people's; and wno employs them, and not from them. The stating of

the second, that that which is consecrated to God may but a useful exemplary severity, that others might not be alienated to other uses. The reasons whereof

employed upon other occasions of the church; furnish-

a man cannot be said to have given that unto God ment we should take notice how great that sin was, and wherein he still reserves the title to himself as the owner. He that gives transfers the dominion from by the greatest visible judgment that could be. himself unto him to whom the gift is made. If there-The money, or price of the land, being, by Anamas, day in the wind at first profuned the Sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their Sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their Sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; for their sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this those who go about to alienate it, dispose of that which day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the sabbatical sacrilege he added this day in the wilderness by gathering sticks, (Num. xv. 32), enemies; the

2. To alienate that which is given unto God is a breach of vow or promise made unto him: "A lying ordinarily afterward to be inflicted for the like sin, yet clearly guilty of sacrilege." Again, in the same place, unto him," as my text speaks. And if it be a sin not to the gravity of God was still the same that first severity "You see that Ananias is most justly charged with perform what was vowed in the purpose of the heart sacrilege, because he took back again part of that money only, (as we see it was in the story of Ananias), much St. Jerome, in his eighth epistle, "Ananias and will it serve turn to say, this reason may indeed concern Sapphira were distrustfully covetous, false and double- the person himself that vowed, that he should not revoke hearted in disposing of the money they received for the lagain what he hath vowed; but doth not take away from three for the profanation of that which was sacred.— and his knees smote one against another.' And the sale of their estate: and being therefore condemned, the commonwealth or public magistrate their power to the first two by our Saviour himself against those that same night God's vengeance lighted upon him.

That sacrilege is a sin against God, and not against proselytes had no inheritance in the land, but dwelt even to perjury itself. For, as it is in Mal. iii, 8, "Will

heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not that his evidence be good, and such as he can shew good warrant for out of Gd's own book; to go upon bare conjecture will not be safe. And for direction and tion of the due of tithes; for the state thereof is not caution in this case, I vill add further, that not every Abiram, in that oblation of incense made by the two hundred and fifty primes of the congregation, whose "Speak," saith he, "mto Eleazar, the son of Aaron,

My last observation is raised from the judgment thankfulness, upon those that served at his altar and which befell Ananias: that it must needs be a heinous ministered about holy things, (as he gives the reason); sin which God so severely punished, namely, with death; for there is no example to be found again in the sion, without being ashamed, as not coming from men, whole New Testatment of so severe a punishment inflicted by the mouth of the apostles for any sin whatsoever. But this vas the first consecration of therefore to receive their wages from their own Master goods that ever was made unto Christ our Lord, after he was invested to sit at the right hand of God: and the question thus would make the way to the resolution this transgression of Ananias and Sapphira, the first of the controversy more easy and less invidious, whilst sacrilege that ever was committed against him; wherewe should plead for God and not for ourselves. For it fore it was requisite that, by the severity of the punishis not needful that all which is given unto God should ment thereof, he should now manifest unto men what be spent upon his ministers; though it be true that their account he made of, and how heinous he estcemed, that uses for the employment of the sacred revenues, if there beware thereof. So saith St. Hierom, "Ananias and be more than is competent for them and theirs—building Sapphira most worthily deserved to be so severely punished, viz., with death; because that after their been their own, and not God's, to whom they had given ing of treasures for a holy war; the relief of the poor, Thus much of the first observation: now I come to God's. Nor was this an over-severe and cruel sentence, amend, and heware of offending in the like kind."

hereby might know, that howsoever the like were not desolate seventy years.

Furthermore, it is worthy to be noted, that we find more is it to revoke a vow already performed. Nor three examples of such a kind of coactive jurisdiction, because that after their vow they presented the price of dispose of things subject to them. For howsoever it be profaned his temple, by buying and selling therein as a dispose of things subject to them.

Hence, in Scripture it is made an inseparable property that how small account soever we are now-a-days wont

Another argument of the heinousness of the sin of ness, calls Ananias and Sapphira "persons guilty of with me;" therefore, ver. 24, "in all the land of your the priest shall make an atonement for him, and it shall possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land."- be forgiven him." Thus if it were done ignorantly [After noticing the various interpretations of the Where he saith, "Ye are strangers and sojourners with but if wittingly and presumptuously, there was no atone-

be set apart from men's interest to be God's in a peculiar powerful conquest from the Canaanite. For although lade it with a curse: which to be no late custom, (as propriety and relation. To steal, then, or alienate in the same land some parts were yet in a more special that which is sacred, is to rob God, and not man; for manner the Lord's land, yet, comparatively, and secun-used both by Jew and Gentile before Christ was born, God is the proprietary, and not man. It is an error, therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, to be observed among the expositors of the therefore, the therefore the expositors of the expositors decalogue, who rank sacrilege as a sin of the eighth Now, if that which was bur in a more general sense holy name to dwell there, destroy all kings and people that commandment: when sacrilege, as sacrilege, is a sin of and the Lord's might put be alienated, what shall we shall put to their hand to destroy this house of God

From this custom it came, that anathema signifies sacrilege, indirectly and by consequent robbeth men for term of time only, for such dedications I suppose both a donary given unto a temple, and an accursed thing, or that which hath a curse with it. So in the Now if any shall ask me whether this assertion—that Hebrew, a thing cursed and destined to destruction, and by that of the prophet Malachi, (iii, 8), "Will a man things dedicate to God are unalienable, admits not of also a kind of offering or consecration which had a curse rob God? yet ye have robbed me," saith the prophet in some limitations—I asswer, it may; and that in two laid upon it, namely, a curse to him that should meddle the person of God. "But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings." (Ver. 9), "Ye made unto God were nullity; or shewed, that God that even the very individual might never be altered, are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me, even hath relinquished the right which once he had. But changed, or redeemed upon any terms, (Lev. xxvii, 28); this whole nation." (Ver. 10), "Bring ye all the here the water begins o grow too deep for my wading; whereas other offerings might,—so that a valuable thing or better were given for them. Such a consecration (I mean a cherem, or consecration under pain of a curse in the very individual) was that of the City Jericho, as the

first-fruits of the conquests of Canaan. To these arguments I will add two or three examples to this of Ananias, of the punishment of this sin, and so conclude. To begin then with the beginning of all: was not the first sin of mankind, for which himself, his posterity, and the whole earth was accursed, a great and void. It appears in the story of Korah, Dathan, and capital sin? But this, if we look well into it, was no other, for the species and kind of the fact, than sacrilege: such the ancient Jews conceived Adam's sin to have been,-namely, a species of theft; as may be gathered from the book "De Morte Mosis," where Moses is brought in deprecating death, and answering God that his case was not such as Adam's, for he transgressed by stealing, and eating what God forbad him to meddle bring their offerings first to the Temple, that thence the though they were offered by sinful men, and in a sinful me tangere, which he had reserved unto himself as holy, great Landlord of the whole earth, and committed sacrilege; for which he was cast out of Paradise, and himself, the Giver of all good gifts, stood in need of for common use, because they had made them vessels of the whole earth accursed for his sake. Might I not say, that to this day many a son of Adam is cast out of his Paradise, and the labour of his hands accursed, for meddling with the forbidden fruit? But to go on.

Achan, for nimming [stealing] a wedge of gold and a Babylonish garment, of the devoted thing of Jericho aforementioned, brought a curse both on himself and the whole congregation of Israel.

For the sacrilege of Eli's sons, who, not content with those offerings which God allowed them for their maintenance, robbed him of his sacrificant to family the tables, God gave, not only his people, but even the ark of his covenant into the hands of the Philistines.

For the sacrilege of the seventh, or Sabbatical year, God caused his people to be carried captive, and the land to lie waste seventy years. By the law of Moses, maintenance should be out of his revenue, and that sin; that it might be for an example to the world's end every seventh year the whole land was sacred unto the honourable and competent. But there are many other unto all that should afterward believe in his name, to Lord; so that no man that year might challenge any right of propriety, either to sow his field or prune his vineyard, or reap that which grew of itself, or gather the fruits of his vineyard undressed; only he might eat vow they presented the price of their estate as if it had thereof in the field, as at other times any might of that which was none of his, as he travelled by; otherwise it, and withal kept back and reserved to themselves part every man's field and vineyard was that year free, as well of that which was no more theirs, but another's viz., to the servant as the master, to the stranger as the owner, to beasts as well as to men. The same year also were all servants and all debts sacred unto the Lord, and preserving peace and tranquillity in our borders, because she so to be released; whence that year was called the maketh them periodically and constantly. Far different would the first in every kind is the measure of that which Lord's release.—See Ex. xxi; Lev. xxv; Deut. xv.— 1. Because none can alienate but he that hath the follows: and though sacrilege be not since punished by This consecration being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged, to want the protection being as much as the foregoing of the us what it was to see government unhinged. God, none hath the propriety but God. For certainly death; yet was it his purpose that by this first punish- for many years neglected the observation thereof; for whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom that power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom the power is delegated, "for the punishment of evil-doers, the coverage whom the coverage who coverage whom the coverage

causing the vessels of the Lord's house to be made his heavenly arch, erected over our heads, should loosen and dissolve the wall sent; which did so affright him, that the text happen; if the prince of the lights of heaven, which, now, as a (if I may so term it), exercised either by our Saviour says, "His countenance was changed, and his thoughts giant, doth run his unwearied course, should, as it were, through when he was here on earth, or by his apostles; and all troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, a languishing faintness, begin to stand, and to rest himself; if the

God's, to whom they had given it by vow, and withal the tuition of the public; and the interest the public beginning to preach the Gospel, he made him a whip, to be trodden under foot by Antiochus Epiphanes, a kept back and reserved to themselves part of that which hath in either cannot be given away by the sole act of and whipped such profaners out of it, saying, "Make Gentile king, because they themselves had a little before profaned the same with sacrilegious hands, having betraved the treasures and offerings of the same unto a Gentile's coffers, and sold the sacred vessels to the cities round about them .- (2 Mac. iii, iv and v.)

PERISHABILITY OF EARTHLY DIGNITY.

Never was there, and never can there be, a restoration by which authority, once absolutely extinguished, can possibly regain and Sapphira for sacrilege. Whereby it should appear its pristine power. When the statue is dragged from the pedestal, the very clamps which fixed the effigy so firmly to the support, have acted as levers in rending and wrenching the marble asunder. Place the image upon the dislocated basis, and it stands but to fall. Titles may be resumed and proclaimed, the voice of the of the multitude, the swelling notes of the clarion, and the blair of the trumpet. Again, upon the tower's battlements, the broad emblazoned banner may be unfurled, and the bright regalia brought forth from their concealment to deck the Monarch returned from exile, and inaugurated upon his paternal throne. Bonfires blaze in the market-place, conduits run with claret wine. Healths are drunk by the kneeling carousers in the banquet chamber. Charles Stuart is in his palace,—but the Stuart King is not restored.

The King never "gets his own again." The broken bone will knit, and become even stronger than before the fracture; but, if the sceptre be once snapped asunder, the soldered stem never possesses the toughness of the original metal,-its solidity is

But is there any reason to wonder, if the devices of mortal man, the shadows of a shade, are seen to waste and wane away? Should we sorrow, because the stability of the everlasting hills is denied to the fabric raised upon dust and ashes? Must we not confess the truth, and submit, without repining, to the wisdom of the dispensation which decrees that when human institutions have once arrived at their fatal term, they never can be revived. During the convulsions which alter the level of society, new opinions have been adopted, new habits have been assumed,-Young spirits have arisen, confident in their own untaught conceit; whilst ranks of contending champions have sunk in the grave. Diversified as the human countenance is, by feature and expression, the human mind is still more varied by temper, education, rank, position, and intellect. Providence works by eliciting modes of thought, not cyclical, but successive; and in which man freely acts, though without the power of controlling their evolution. No era which has once gone by, can ever be brought back. Individuals are never reproduced: and the creatures, not merely of the last age, but of the last year, or even of the yesterday, will never more be found together .- Sir Francis Palgrave.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF DISSENTERS HOSTILE TO THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE. From Essays on the Church.

The Directors of the London Missionary Society, among whom are found nearly all those writers and preachers who are now so actively denouncing all "connexion between Church and State," and all "interference of rulers in matters of religion,"-these very Directors found no difficulty in writing to the Sovereign of a Polynesian state, "advising him to banish the national idol, and to attend to the instruction of the Missionaries."* And when two of their body were deputed to make an official visit to these islands, they report:-"We had a long interview with the King (of Hawaii), in which we urged upon him the propriety of publicly adopting Christianity as the religion of his dominions."+ And we find that one of the Sovereigns ordered the head men of all the districts under his command, to have it proclaimed, by a herald, "All people must regard the Sabbath; where schools are estawith, and so was justly condemned. But who could blished, all the people must learn." Nay, these same gentlemen priesthood, "to take away from them, out of whose The censers of those simers against their souls, let them Adam steal from Save from God only? And, therefore, cannot conclude their view of the state of New Holland, without priestinoou, to take away from them, out of whose labours this maintenance did accrue, all occasion of make of them broad pates for a covering of the altar: I say, the first sin of mankind, for the fact was the sin of observing that, "the want of regular means of grace among our make of them broad pates for a covering of the altar: upbraiding those who, by God's assignment, were to receive it," he saith, "The people were commanded to receive it," he saith, "The people pring their onerings mist to the Temple, that thence the though they were offered by similar men, and the population is rapidly increasing, priests might fetch them; it being not unworthy God manner, and were not tobe used any more for censers, in token he was Lord of the garden; man, by eating of must be accompanied by evils, daily growing more inveterate and this as common, violated the sign of his fealty unto the difficult to remedy; even when greater exertions shall be made to maintain and propagate Christianity among the progeny of those who are in courtesy called Christians, who constitute no small part of the aggregate community here. Scattered, however, among the remote villages and farms, there are numbers of young people who would be glad to hear the gospel, had they the opportunity. We merely state the fact, laying the shame at no man's door. It is, however, deeply to be lamented that Protestant governments take so little care to convey the knowledge of the true religion, wherever they carry their arms, their commerce, or their arts in colonization."

It would seem, then, that even non-conformists themselves, when placed in circumstances which allow them to take a rational view of the question, quickly abandon all their refinements and unsunctions, and take no more of mountains partonness, and without establishing it." They can see then, when no petty jealousies dim their sight, that the chief means possessed by a Sovereign,—the main part of the "ten talents" intrusted to his care, consists in his regal power, and influence, and authority; and that to place all these means in abeyance when any subject connected with religion came before him, would be as irrational and as blameable as any sin of omission possibly could be.

OUR FORM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A long and uninterrupted enjoyment of blessings, is apt to extinguish in us that gratitude towards the author of them which it ought to cherish and invigorate; and justice is the less regarded, when she maketh these her awful processions through the land, be our sensations at such times, had sad experience ever taught seventh part of every man's profits, the covetous Jews tion of regal power, and the due execution of laws by those to which sin the Lord, as himself professeth, caused them and the praise of them that do well." The course of nature often how displeasing in his sight, which was a punishment to be carried captive, and the land to lie waste seventy glides on unobserved; and the sun himself shineth unnoticed, years without inhabitants, till it had fulfilled the years because he shineth every day. "Since the time that God did of Sabbath which they observed not. For their idolatry first proclaim the edicts of his law," says the excellent Hooker, was that upon him who at first profaned the Sabbath- he gave them into the hands of the Gentiles, their "heaven and earth have hearkened unto his voice, and their labour who by the sentence of God himself was put to death, unto it, that they should, beside their bondage, be course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the and stoned by the whole congregation; that the Jews carried captive into a strange country, and their land lie observation of her own laws; if those principal and mother elements, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should For the sacrilegious profanation of Belshazzar, in lose the qualities which now they have; if the frame of that quaffing-bowls, for himself and his lords, his wives and itself; if celestial spheres should forget their wented motions, his concubines, to carouse in, was the hand-writing upon and, by irregular volubility, turn themselves any way, as it might moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons

> * Ellis's Polynesian Researches, v. ii. p. 526. † Tyerman's and Bennet's Travels, v. i. p. 439.

of the year blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture, we shall best express it in the words of a contemporary the winds breathe out their last gasp, the clouds yield no rain, the | writer:earth be defeated of heavenly influence, and her fruits pine away, as children at the withered breasts of their mother, no longer able to yield them relief; what would become of man himself, whom these things do all now serve?" and how would he look back upon those benefits, for which, when they were daily poured upon him in boundless profusion, he forgot to be thankful?

While, therefore, we partake, in so eminent a degree, the benefits of civil polity, let us not be unmindful of our great Benefactor. Let these solemn occasions serve to remind us, that there is an intimate connexion between religion and government; that the latter flowed originally from the same divine source with the former, and was, at the beginning, the ordinance of the Most High; that the state of nature was a state of subordination, not one of equality and independence, in which mankind never did, nor ever can exist; that the civil magistrate is "the minister of God to us for good;" and that to the gracious author of every other valuable gift we are indebted for all the comforts and conveniences of society, during our passage through this turbulent scene, to those mansions, where, as violence is no more committed, punishment is no more deserved; where eternal Justice hath fixed her throne, and is for ever employed in distributing rewards to her subjects who have been tried and found faithful. - Bp. Horne.

THE OHUROH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

We have taken occasion from time to time, both by appropriate selections from influential writers and by arguments of our own, to induce, if it were possible, a cannot, without impiety, -not to speak of the criminal be feared, too extensively prevails.

It is sometimes thought,-need we to Christian man alone is to be the agent in framing, and which passing events are to be allowed to shape and diversify. It is important to be able to appeal to Scripture for direction, even in the minutest parts of human conduct; for where mere human guidance is so fallible, it is in the are bound to yield it. highest degree satisfactory that a reference can be made to an authority which, by common consent, cannot err. On so important a subject as the principle of national government, it is not to be supposed that the Scriptures should be silent; or that the careful and candid inquirer should not be able to draw from them all that is neces-

sary for his satisfaction upon that point. From the very beginning we find the monarchical form of government to have prevailed in the world: frequent reference is made in the Word of God to the authority of kings: when his chosen people expressed themselves desircus of a temporal and visible head,the vicegerent of Him who was hitherto their Sovereign, -God himself took the matter, as it were, into his own hands, and by the solemn anointing of Saul and subsequently of his successors by his prophets, seemed very plainly to establish the principle that Kings and Queens reigned by Him,-that they were politically to be considered as His representatives upon earth,-that their authority was derived specially and directly from Him, and consequently was not to be dependent upon the will of the governed. In all the changes, too, which took place in the holders of the sovereign power, we find the hand of God to be apparent: one was deposed and another exalted by his direction and command; and any, the slightest sanction for that comparatively modern innovation, the elective principle in government, is not, we believe, to be found in the records of his revealed will. "Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever," says the prophet Daniel, "for wisdom and might are His, and He changeth the times and the seasons; He removeth kings and setteth up kings; He giveth wisdom to the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding." "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice: by me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth," is the sentiment in regard to the King of kings of the royal author of the book of Proverbs. And in the New Testament, it is expressly declared that "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

It was in accordance with this principle that Archbishop Cranmer addressed the excellent king Edward the Sixth at his coronation: "I am here as the messenger of my Saviour Jesus Christ; and thus I shall humbly remind your Majesty of the duties which have fallen upon your highness, as God's vicegerent, within your own domin-And it is with the same adherence to the Word of God, that the Archbishop of Canterbury is instructed at this day to address the Sovereigns of England at their coronation :- "Receive this imperial Robe and Orb; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge, and wisdom, with majesty and power from on high. And when you see this Orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer. For He is the Prince of the kings of the earth-King of kings and Lord of lords .-So that no one can reign happily who derives not their authority from Him, and directs not their actions accord-

ing to His laws."

In the interval between the action of the histori-cal portions of the Old Testament and the time of our Saviour, the Grecian and Roman popular forms of government arose; and from the eminence of conquest and glory which, under such a dynasty, those countries reached, it was naturally to be expected that these would be forms of government in high estimation with the more advanced and refined nations of the world .-Yet in any lesson which our Saviour conveys upon the duty of civil obedience, there is never the slightest allusion to, far less commendation of, those more popular models of national government; but both by himself and his apostles, the obligation is uniformly inculcated of obedience to the "king as superior, and to governors, as grief is alleviated by this consoling consideration. unto them that are sent by him." The Roman dominions, at the time, were governed, it is true, by an individual with royal authority; but the popular offices of consuls, tribunes, &c. were still maintained and dearly cherished by that people; and it might have been expected that, if any countenance was to be given to the validity of government when lodged in the people, our Lord would have alluded to them, and not drawn his illustrations on that head, as we find he always did, exclusively from the regal dignity.

The universal prevalence of this principle of government the the early ages of the world, can only be ascribed to a Divine revelation in the first instance,—an opinion strongly supported by the very manner of its exercise, by the deference which was paid to it, and by the positive precepts which the Scriptures both of the Old and New Testament contain in reference to the respect and obedience which is due to it. Yet, if any other form of national polity were better adapted to the interests of mankind, and more positively conducive to their present and everlasting welfare, we can believe that it would have been recommended by the divine authority. We can understand, then, that the monarchical form of government was by the Divine wisdom deemed most consonant with that important end,-that, in this manner of government. practical advantages were involved; and

"Loyalty is indeed a Christian virtue. And when one the principle is thus recognised, it continues to exercise a salutary influence over the whole tenour of social and civil duties. The Queen as supreme, not created by man, or deriving a dependent and elective dignitary from any extraneous source, but born to the inheritance of Royalty, occupies that commanding position, which every subject regards as elevated immeasurably beyond his reach. The regal dignity exhibits permanently before the sight of the community one station at least, to which neither intellect, nor wealth, nor any other power can possibly attain. There is thus imposed a forcible restraint upon the natural pride of the human heart; and the indefinite aspirings of unsatisfied ambition are brought to a necessary termination. The formation of the national character; and the frequent contemplation of this one elevated object, exercises a most salutary influence over the habits of thought and conduct of the whole community. All the other gradations of society experience the effects of the monarchical principle;—thus sentiments of respect, submission, and courtesy are encouraged; and thus, contentment and lumility are fostered, to the real and general happiness of the social state."—[The Divine Origin of Regal Power, a Sermon by the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Incumbent of Beverley Minster.] salutary influence over the habits of thought and conduct of

Our main design in offering the present remarks and extracts, is to combat the opinion that the sovereign power is legitimately lodged in the people, and that, with this persuasion, they are at liberty to adopt what seems best to comport with their present interests, or to accord with their present tastes. Enough, we trust, has been adduced to shew the fallacy of this sentiment wheresoever entertained. So that, if we find ourselves living under a monarchical form of government, we more correct view of the duty of LOYALTY than, it is to violation of human law, -undertake to destroy the authority of the sovereign, or do aught that would wrest it from his hands. For loyalty is not a duty which Britons say how erroneously,-that the constitution of depends upon the circumstances of the case,-which human government is an accident, a contingency; which may be yielded or withheld, as our interests serve or our inclinations may direct. Strictly speaking, we have no choice in the matter: the sovereign, by a divine as well as human law, claims our obedience; and on the immutable principle of a moral and Christian duty, we

Nor does the fact of encouragement or discouragement,-of good or ill requital for the faithful performances of this obligation, diminish in the slightest degree its force. Unhappily a contrary sentiment has often been brought to bear very injuriously upon the strength and purity of this duty. It is sometimes thought that a man should be loyal only so long as he is well treated; in other words, that when the duty of loyalty is no longer recompensed, it is no longer to be yielded! We should, by all means, rejoice to see the faithful performance of every duty, however positive and solemn that duty may be, viewed with becoming respect and even accompanied with the reward which, humanly speaking, is due to useful and zealous services; we should always rejoice, for instance, to see the loyal and and a recompense bestowed upon his services when it can consistently be yielded; and we should ever regret, deeply and unfeignedly, to see the advocates of a pure and hearty loyalty treated with coldness or discouragement. But what we unequivocally condemn is, that, if a man happens to receive no such return for his valuable and faithful services, he is at liberty to express his justified in the threat, sometimes freely indulged in, that he will transfer his allegiance to a quarter where it will be more highly appreciated and better rewarded!

Where such a baneful feeling prevails, we cannot wonder at the existence and the growth of insubordination. Individual discontent finds vent, not simply in the expression, often too warm and selfish, of complaint; but complaint rises into the language of threatening and intimidation. Hence we have party spirit and political feuds as the natural offspring of this vicious and irreligious principle. Crush the one, and we shall not have to lament and extirpate the other. Destroy this root of bitterness, and we shall have no such unseemly branches to deplore. Make the tree good, and the fruit will partake of its soundness: establish a sound and Christian impression of the duty of loyalty, and we shall not have society disquieted with these unchristian ebullitions of a levelling and insubordinate temper .-Our attainment of every wish is, in this world, impossible, and the disappointment even of reasonable expectations is no excuse for seeking to overturn what the Divine wisdom itself has established, and human experience, during a long series of ages, has pronounced best adapted to social and individual interests, and to the welfare of the world. Selfish ambition must be repressed, when it cannot be gratified; and never should any eminence either of wealth, or influence, or power be sought, if it is to be pursued in any other way than in the revealed path of Christian duty.

But a brief period has elapsed since the performance of a painful duty, the announcement of the death of the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of St. Catharine's, devolved upon us. We are again called upon to record another circumstance of the same distressing nature, the departure from this vale of tears of the Rev. William Johnson, The Church, by his loss, has been deprived of an industrious and valuable servant, and his parishioners of a kind and attentive Pastor. His unexpected death has excited the deepest sorrow in those who are acquainted with his excellence, and particularly in his fellowlabourers in the holy cause to the advancement of which his unceasing exertions were devoted. But he has left a situation of trial and anxiety, to receive from the hands of his Heavenly Father the reward of his labours, and to enjoy in eternal mansions an uninterrupted rest .-Though we cannot but lament our deprivation, yet our

We extract from the Western Herald the following interesting particulars of the mournful event:-

"This deplorable event took place on Saturday morning fifteen days, during which period his bodily sufferings were most acute and severe; but, notwithstanding, he bore them all with remarkable fortitude and patience. On Friday, the deceased partook of the comfortable Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered to him by the worthy and Right Rev. Bishop M'Coskry, of Detroit. Towards evening expressed himself as much easier, but seemed to be award that the change experienced was but the prelude to his dissolution, for which solemn termination of his mortal career he said his mind and heart, through the mercy and goodness of his Goo and Saviour, were happily prepared.— The night was spent by the deceased in audible prayer and praise, expressed in beautiful and affecting language, and evidently flowing from a regenerate and sanctified heart.— He retained possession of his mental faculties to the last moment, and gave up the ghost without a struggle, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his untimely departure, as ell as the congregation over whom he had officiated as Pastor for nearly fourteen years.

"The deceased was a man of robust constitution, and apparently had enjoyed uninterrupted good health for a long period before his last fatal illness, and had attained the age of forty-six years. He was of a warm and generous temperament, possessed a kind and benevolent heart, and ever

vinced a tolerant and forgiving disposition. The deceased was followed to the grave by at least three or four hundred persons, a large number of whom came from Amherstburgh, where he was extensively known and much esteemed, and from the city of Detroit. The funeral

rod and thy staff comfort me."

We learn from the Colonial Churchman that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday, the 9th September. Mr. W. Scovill, A.M. of King's College, Fredericton; Mr. T. N. Dewolf, late of the Theological Seminary, New York; and Mr. Jamieson, of the Theological Institution, Belfast, were admitted to the holy order of Deacons. We are likewise gratified with the cheering announcement that several Theological students are preparing for ordination, and will soon contribute their assistance to the relief of the prevailing spiritual destitution. The appointment of a Bishop for New Brunswick is, we understand, confidently and anxiously expected.

A late number of the Montreal Gazette contains an extract from a despatch of His Excellency the Governor General to Lord John Russell, dated the 18th January, relative to the seat of government. His Excellency suggests the propriety of avoiding a hasty determination, but at the same time expresses his unwillingness to make Montreal, or any place in Lower Canada the theatre of Legislative action. He shows that he is fully awake to the necessity of enfeebling the influence of the French, by separating them from their coadjutors, and thus depriving them, in a great degree, of the power and desire of embarrassing the government. There are strong reasons for supposing that the Parliamentary sessions will continue to be held at Toronto, as His Excellency intimates his wish to select the situation with reference to the future advancement of the Western Districts, desirous, as he evidently is, that subsequent alterations may be obviated. This is another instance of his determination to render the re-union of the Provinces as beneficial as possible, by securing, as far as is practicable, the advantages of British Parliamentary ascendancy.

On Wednesday last Dr. Rolph, who has lately returned from England, attended a public dinner at the City Hall, to which he had been invited by the influential gentlemen of this city, as an evidence of their apbation of his exertions in the cause of emigration. We have been informed that about one hundred persons assembled on the gratifying occasion, and that the end, with a view to the attainment of which the dinner was given, was satisfactorily oltained. We are perfectly sensible of the expediency of inviting to our shores a British and loyal emigration and we cannot be blind to the necessity of securing the benefits that must result from it, especially at the present critical period, when we are on the eve of entering on a new state of political existence. If the labours of Dr. Rolph, therefore, shall prove to have been instrumentalin effecting this desirable object, he will deserve the gratitude of his fellow-subjects devoted subject cherished and protected by his sovereign, for promoting the best interests of Canada. Of his that will attend it, it is to be loped it will realize the expectations of the most sangune.

We have been requested by authority, to state for the information of Clergymen and Catechists who draw their stipends from the Incorporated Society for complaints in condemnation of his sovereign, or is the Propagation of the Gospel, that it is a rule of that Society, a strict conformity to which they find it necessary to exact, that no bill upon their Treasurer should be drawn at a shorter sight than thirty days.

The Bishop of Montred is about proceeding by the Unicorn Steamer to visit the District of Gaspé in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, expecting to return by the same conveyance, and to reach Quebec before the 20th

will be admitted to the Priesthood.

* * Gentlemen intending o present themselves to be examined for the Ordination to be held at Quebec, in October, by the Bishop of Montreal, will be pleased to make the necessary communication without delay, to the Rev. George Mackie, Chaplain to the Bishop, at Quebec. It will be necessary that when they come for Ordination, they should exhibit their Testimonials and Si Quis, in

We hear that an "Office of REFERENCE AND RE-CORD, for the sale of Lands belonging to private individuals throughout the Province," has been established in this city. By affording information of the lands to be disposed of in the Province, it will furnish the emigrant with knowledge which it would be otherwise, more diffihighly beneficial to the landed proprietor. Agents, in connection with this office, have been appointed in various parts of the United Kingdom, and every step has been taken to render it as serviceable as possible,

We copy from the Colonist of Wednesday last the following melancholy particulars of a murder committed n the Jail by a man supposed to be labouring under an aberration of mind, on a fellow-prisoner confined in the same cell. From this fearful and horrifying event, the removal of all lunatics to some place of confinement more fitting than the Jail, is rendered imperatively necessary. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped, that, until a permanent asylum can be erected, some temporary structure will be immediately provided.

"A man of the name of Clarke, or Lafferty, supposed to be insane, and who was on Monday committed to our Jail on a charge of fire-raising, yesterday afternoon treacherously murdered a fellow-prisoner named John Morrison, who has been confined for eight years as a maniac, under the following circumstances:

Shortly after his committal on Monday, Clarke and his victim had some words, which passed over; and no suspicion being enter-tained that the quarrel would be renewed, they were both allowed the use of the hall, as is usual. After dinner, Morrison retired to his cell to indulge in his customary sleep, and while sleeping Clarke seized a short billet of fire-wood, and unseen by any one, inflicted a dreadful blow over Morrison's right eye, which instantly deprived him of life.

deprived him of life. Clarke gives his real name as Lafferty, and states that this is Clarke gives his real hands as Latterty, and state on this first victim. He has only returned from a five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A coroner's inquest sits this

The inquest has been adjourned.

Later intelligence has been received, for which our readers are referred to the proper head.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH BUILDING.—It is cheering to observe the increased number of new churches that have of late years sprung up in this diocese; within the last three weeks, three new churches have been consecrated in this immediate by it, if we may here use the words, the natural fitness of things maintained. There is, in short, sound philosophy to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but to be discerned in this principle of government; but the settlement and the settlement of the weeks, three discrete than have been consecrated in this immediate service was read in the Church—which was filled to overflow that the good of May last, but were repulsed with loss. Another was expected on the 6th of June.

Right Rev. Bishop M'Coskry, in the usual eloquent and impressive style of that eminent divine, from the 23d Psalm, 4th verse:— Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy dation have been so far from supplying the deficiency, that they have not even kept pace with the annual increase of our population. It has been well remarked by the Rev. H. Wilberforce, in his "Essay on the Parochial System," "after all our exertions, our church room and our parochial ministry are less adequate than they were twenty years ago. Should we now abandon the work, every church already built would witness against us, for we need them now more than ever. May it go on and prosper!"-Dorset County

A CHURCH FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS .- It is in contemplation to erect a church within the liberty of the Rolls, which embraces part of Chancery-lane and several streets on either side, and ample funds for that purpose have been already subscribed. The necessity for having a place for Divine worship has long been felt. Within this liberty there is a population of 3500 persons. Some time since a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a sacred edifice, and their exertions were ultimately crowned with success, £4000 was given by the trustees of Miss Hindmarsh, who left that sum applicable to such an object, and the parishioners readily subscribed such an object, and the parishioners readily subscribed upwards of £1000. The site selected for the building is in

Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

The Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P., and Lady Harriet Clive, at the expense of several hundred pounds, are erecting a neat parsonage house at Redditch.

Church Extension.—The Merthyr Guardian of last week records an act of munificence in this duty, which, if men can feel, must make the majority against Sir R. Inglis's motion blush with shame. On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Cardiff by the Marquis of Bute, who had given the site for the edifice, and the sum of £1000 towards the erection of it. Besides this, Dr. Nicholl, M.P., had given £200, the Bishop of Llandaff £100, Messrs. Blakemore and Booker £100, the Rev. Wm. Price Lewis £100, and the relict and sisters of Thomas Charles, Esq. (ten bailiff of the borough) £100. The Incorporate Society for Building Churches had also given £500 towards the pious object. On Tuesday a meeting was held at Merthyr, the Marquis of Bute in the chair, to erect a new Mr. Moore, Queen's Messenger, arrived in Mata of the Church at that place. Mr. David James, a Unitarian, attempted to bring dissent into the meeting by moving an amendment; but he was very properly "cut short" by the Rev. T. Williams, Curate, reading the requisition, which was only to persons, who are "both friends of the Church, and WARLIKE APPEARANCES. interested in the extension of religion;" so Mr. David was put down. At this meeting the noble chairman contributed £300, and an endowment of £50 a-year; the Bishop of Llandaff £200, Anthony Hill, Esq. £200, and Vm. Meyrick, Esq. £50; the total subscription amounted to £934. But that which is an example to all great manufacturers, who attract thousands to their works, and for whom there are not extend the state of th

of the county, where a large mining population has congregated within a few years.—Bristol Journal..

Church-rates.—The law of church-rates is more than 1100 years old. A declaratory—mark, only a declaratory law, and one which, therefore, refers to an existing law still older—a declaratory law of King Ina commands that the church scot, or rate, be paid as a house tax at Martinmas, under a penalty of 40s. and twelve times the rate. Now Ina began his reign in the year 68s, when the law in question, for promoting the best interests of Canada. Of his with others, was promulgated—so that the law of church-assiduity none can entertain adoubt; of the success rates is at least 1162 years old.

rates is at least 1162 years old.

At the Reformation one-third of the land in England, and one-half of the land in Scotland, belonged to the Church.—
If the whole property now in the possession of the Church of England was equally divided, it appears from the parliamentary returns, that each parochial minister would receive under £300 per annum.

under £300 per annum.

THE LATE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S-Dr. Jenkinson was formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, and was presented several years ago to the Living of Laverington, in the Isle of Ely. He became Bishop of St. David's and a Prebendary of Durham in the year 1825, and was appointed to the Deanery of Durham on the death of Dr. Hall, in 1727. The late Dean was much beloved by those who were admitted to his present several several years and intimacy; his habits, however, were generally retired and recluse. He was learned, amiable, and courteous. His conversation was varied and instructive. As a father, friend, and husband, he was exemplary. He was kind to all, and was never known to offend. His knowledge of books was extensive. He lived mostly in his well-chosen library, to same conveyance, and to reach Quebec before the 20th of September, after which it is the purpose of his Lordship, with the Divine permissin, to make his circuit in the Counties of Megantic and Beauce in the District of Quebec; and, in the early part of the winter, to visit the few remaining Protestant settlements in that District, north of the St. Lawrence. The Visitation of the Diocese will then have been completed, the Districts of Montreal, St. Francis and Three Rivers having been visited last winter.

His Lordship intends to hold an Ordination at Quebec in some part of the month of October, when it is expected that several gentlemen now in Deacon's orders will be admitted to the Prieshood.

Was never known to them. His Montage to books was extensive. He lived mostly in his well-chosen library, to which he was principally devoted. His death will be lamented not only for his personal character and virtues, but he will be regretted as the last Dean of Durham under the system which has now continued from the Reformation.—The Carmarthen Journal says of this excellent prelate, that his lordship maintained a large school for the instruction of the poor children of the parish, which generally numbered about 150 pupils of both sexes, to whom he also gave a suit of clothes each every year. The greatest part of his income was applied to improvements in his palace at Aberg-willy and the grounds, for the purpose of employing the poor. The diocese of St. David's will now be curtailed of some outlying portions. That part of it now in the county of Glamorgan will be annexed to, and in future form part of, the diocess of Llandaff, whilst other portions will be attached to St. Asaph and Hereford.

> We learn from the Conventional Address of the Bishop of Ohio, that during the past year eight persons have been admitted to the ministry,—four to the Order of Priest, and four to that of Deacon; two new churches consecrated; and the rite of confirmation administered to one hundred and ninety-five individuals. There are at present fourteen candidates for Holy Orders in that Diocese.—Banner of the

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, PORTLAND.—This parish has recently risen up out of, and in the place of a former one in that beautiful city of the East. The new parish with encouraging prospects have purchased the old building erected some forty years ago, and are now making an effort so far to repair it as to make it comfortable for a worshipping assem-

Civil Intelligence

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Albion. FROM INDIA, EGYPT, &c.

The Alecto, with the mails from India, arrived at Malta, on Tuesday week, at a quarter-past one, a.m., bringing letters and papers from Bombay to the 23d of June. These reached Marseilles, by the Prometheus steamer, on Saturday, at half-past 3, p.m., arrived in London by express, via Paris, yesterday morning at one, and their contents, reprinted in the London Times, were received in Liverpool by the first railway train, which came in at four a men and their contents.

Admiral Elliot sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore with the Melville, Blonde, and Modeste, towards the latter end of April. The Blenheim had not yet reached there from England, (April 30), but was to proceed directly to the general rendezvous of the expedition against China.

The Wellesley and Druid were already at Singapore, where the transports of part of the first division of the Bengal troops had

The Chinese were actively engaged in making preparations of defence. Volunteers were invited and encouraged to join the celestial army, and the women of several of the maritime cities had English. No hostilities had of late occurred along the coast.

Of the plan of operations nothing had transpired, but it was generally believed that the campaign would open by the bombardent of Canton. The same uncertainty continued to prevail respecting the evements of the Russians in Turkistan. It appeared, however, certain that they had not yet gained possession of Khiva.

Captain Abtot, our envoy in the country, had left for St. Peters-

burgh, on a mission from the Khan of Khiva for the Russian The state of affairs in Affghanistan was rather unsatisfactory. Schah Sooja would not, it was feared, be able to maintain himself on the throne of Cabul, without the assistance of the British.—
The country between Candahar and Guznee was in insurrection; troops had been marched against the revolters, and an engagement had been for the country between Candahar and Guznee was in insurrection; troops had been marched against the revolters, and an engagement had been for the country between 200 and 300 had been fought, in which they had lost between 200 and 300

The Lord William Bentick, from London, and the Lord Castlereagh, from Karrack, both with troops on board, were wrecked off Bombay harbor, on the 17th June, 28 of the crew and officers of the former, 7 passengers out of 11, and 65 soldiers were lost, and only 70 of the 200 persons on board the Lord Castlereagh had been saved.

The Arabs words as the trace Aden in the night of the 20th

Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announced that Khosrew Pacha, having been detected in a conspiracy against the new order of things, had been exiled to Rodosto, and conveyed to that place in a Turkish war-steamer, on the 8th.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians near Ghurghara.

The accounts from Tabrin, of the 22d June, state that the Schah was then on his return to Tcheran. The French embassy had left Ispahan on its way back to France, having failed in the principal object of its mission,—namely, the establishment of consuls in different parts of Persia, and the conclusion of a com-

nercial treaty.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 17th ult., received in Malta by Letters from Alexandria, of the 17th ult., received in Mata by the Leonidas steamer, brought accounts of the pacification of Syria. A despatch from the Governor of Beyrout, dated the 12th ult., informed the viceroy of this fortunate event. The Druses and other insurgents had sent hostages to Damascus in return to propositions made by Mehemet Ali, granting them important concessions. On receipt of this intelligence, the Pacha immediately addressed a circular letter to the consuls, apprising them of the pacific conclusion of the Syrian insurrection. The Egyptian division of thirteen frigates and one sail of the line, which had left division of thirteen frigates and one sail of the line, which h Beyrout on the appearance of the Powerful and Edinburgh before that city, had returned to Alexandria.

When the Alecto left Beyrout, on the 21st ult., with the Indian mail, the country round was perfectly tranquil, and the Egyptian troops were expected soon to return to Alexandria.— The Powerful and Edinburgh, the Castor frigate, and Cyclops steamer, were still at Beyrout. The two last were about to proceed to Alexandria

NAPLES.

The King of Naples published a decree dated Palermo, the 21st ult. announcing that the difference which had arisen between Great Britain and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, respecting the sulphur trade, being completely at an end, he had thought proper to abolish the sulphur contract passed between his government and the company of Faix, Aycard & Co. This decree had not yet been officially notified to Mr. Temple on the 25th, having only reached Naples on that day, and the Benbow, Implacable, and Daphne were waiting the accomplishment of that formality to put

Mr. Moore, Queen's Messenger, arrived in Malta on the 27th

From the London Times, August 5.

The Paris papers of Sunday are, as might have been expected, taken up chiefly with the state of affairs to which the policy of Lord Palmerston had given rise.

With the single exception of La Presse, the most complete

unanimity appears to prevail among the journalists, of all shades and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned attract thousands to their works, and for whom there are not sufficient churches, is, that A. Hill, Esq. announced "his determination to build and endow a church within what he might call his own range; and if a life begun, continued, and which would in all probability be ended in laborious exertion would provide him the means to accomplish that object, it certainly should be done." (Loud cheers).—Besides this, a sum of nearly £1500, has been collected towards building a church at Maesteg, in the western part of the contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the measures taken and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned until the final arrangement all its enmitties and hostilities of a domestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt of resentment could suggest is levelled in these papers, at the head of the ci-devant "eminent statesman who wields the destinies of England." Every possible laudatory phrase is put in requisition to convey approval and admiration of the wise, firm, and temperate the measures taken and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned until the final arrangement all its enmitties and hostilities of admentic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt of resentment could suggest is levelled in these papers, at the head of the ci-devant "eminent statesman who wields the destinies of England." Every possible laudatory phrase is put in requisition to convey approval and admiration of the wise, firm, and temperate the matter of the ci-devant "eminent automatical and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned until the final arrangement all its enmittee and homestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt of extent the contempt of the wise, firm and colors, on this subject. and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned until the final arrangement all its enmities and hostilities of a domestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt or resentment could suggest is levelled in these papers, at the head of the ci-devant "eminent statesman who wields the destinies of

national honor.

Of the principal measures, so taken, our readers are already Of the principal measures, so taken, our readers are already aware. The papers before us and our private letters acquaint us that, in addition, and as necessary accompaniments, camp farniture and hospital magazines on a most extensive seale, had been ordered. The Minister of War announced on Saturday, to the Committee of Artillery, that a sum of 6,000,000f. (£240,000) was employed in the purchase of horses and matériel for that department. "Already in the course of the day," says La Presse, "saddlery to the amount of 1,700,000f. (£68,000) was ordered."

General (not the Marshal) Gudinot is mentioned as destined to have an important command, arising out of existing circumstant In the navy, very extensive promotions and nominations, and, it is also added, superannuations, are immediately to take place.

All the offensive statements of the most rancorous portion of the French press (we mean the legitimatist journals) are copied into the ministerial and interest.

into the ministerial and juste-milieu papers. They recapitulate the naval force of France already at sea in the Mediterranean (13 sail of the line, of which 3 are first rates, and may be forthwith increased to 25 sail of the line), and contend that by dividing the superbly disciplined crews of that fleet, "which the English themselves confess are the finest in the world," with the new evies, they will form a perfectly efficient and adequate body of

The rancour and animosity of the Paris press are, however benevolence and amity when compared with the feelings expressed by the Provincial papers. Those of Bordeaux are in an especial manner distinguished by this course.

The utmost possible anxiety prevailed in Paris for the arrivals from London, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh with intelligence of the manner in which the new attitude of France should have been received in those capitals respectively. This feeling added to the carrying out of the hostile preparatory system of M. Thiers above referred to, produced at Tortini's, on Sunday, a new fall in the funds. The Three per Cents opened at 81f. 60c. fell to 80f. 80c., and were at 81f. when our correspondent closed his letter.

A private letter, dated Vienna, July 22d, in the "Universal Gazette de Leipsie," states that it was believed in the best informed circles that a secret treaty existed between Mehemet Ali and France. "The fact likewise of an understanding between Marshal Marmont and M. Thiers is confirmed," says that paper, "and it is understood that the Marshal is to be appointed Governol

f Algeria. The recent military movements of men and ammunition, although on a small scale, are not devoid of interest at the present critical position of the affairs in the east. Two officers and a detachment of gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery have left Gibraltar on very short notice for particular service in the Mediterranean.

On Saturday last Limb Table 41 On Saturday last, Lieut. Taite, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty gunners and drivers, embarked at head-quarters at Woolwich on board her majesty's steam vessel the Alban, and sailed within an hour afterwards for Portsmouth, to be transferred to the line of bettle shirth. the line of battle ship the Vanguard, of 80 guns, Capt. Sir David. Dunn, Knight, K. C. B., who had instructions to sail immediately on their arrival for Gibraltar. The men were taken by surprise, having only had one day's notice of the intended movement. It is only about three weeks since the Numa freight-ship sailed from the royal arsenal with a large quantity of military stores and 3500 barrels of gunpowder on board, from Purfleet, and the Index (hired schooner) is at present loading at the royal arsenals with stores of a similar description, to supply the military stations at Malta and Corfu. Although these movements may appear as straws in comparison with the movements of the British army, they show how the wind blows.

they show how the wind blows.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGHT.—The expedition to the Niger, which has been contemplated for some time, has now been finally decided upon, and will leave England for Africa when a sufficient compliment of men is obtained, and the stores required for this service are completed. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Dundas Trotter, of the royal navy, and three of her majesty's steam-vessels will shortly be compared by the galmajesty's steam-vessels will shortly be commissioned by the gallant officer in command, and Commanders William Allen and

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Commons, Aug. 5 .- In answer to Mr. Packington, Lord J. Russell said that he did not know whether the gov general would enforce the ordinance regarding St. Sulpicer Lord Ashley moved that an address be presented to her Majesty,

"to direct an inquiry to be made into the employment of the children of the poorer classes in the various branches of trade and manufacture in which numbers of children work together, not the employment of the children work together, not the employment of the children work together. being included in the provisions of the acts for regulating the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories, and to collect information as to the ages at which they are employed, and the number of leaves the same of the same o and the number of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals, and as to the actual state, condition, lowed each day for meals, and as to the actual state, controlled the interior from fear of an attack of the original shad of late occurred along the coast.

Of the plan of operations nothing had transpired, but it was enerally believed that the campaign would open by the bombard-senerally believed that the campaign would be a seneral would be

The foundation-stone of the new houses of parliament will, it is said, be laid by Her Majesty early in the ensuing year; the houses are expected to be completed by the commencement of the session of 1844.

NECESSITY OF A RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Lewes, July 30.

The number of prisoners for trial is 29, 3 females and 26 males.

Of this number only 1 can read and write.

When the grand jury were sworn, Lord Abinger made a few observations to them in reference to the general state of crime throughout the country, and likewise with regard to the calendar then before them for disposal. His levelship absorbed that it was throughout the country, and likewise with regard to the calendar then before them for disposal. His lordship observed that it was painful to see that although by the activity of the magistracy the gaol had been cleared of prisoners within a very short time there were now 29 prisoners for trial at the present assizes. Such a state of things necessarily tended to cause an apprehension and a dread that there was something wrong in the administration of justice. The judges at the different assizes were bound to admit the fact that crime appeared on the increase throughout the whole country. It was said that education would have the effect of checking this evil state of things, and it certainly did appear by checking this evil state of things, and it certainly did appear by the present calendar that only one of the prisoners could read and

write, that twenty could neither read nor write, and that the re- The seats next to the Bench of Bishops, farther down the ning eight could only read and write imperfectly, and that this would to a certain extent appear to bear out the impression that crime arose from the want of education. He must, however, express his opinion that mere secular education alone would be a most uncertain method of reforming the vicious habits of the people. Man was a creature made up of habits, and, unless means were taken to give him a sound, moral, and religious education in early life, educating him in after life would not have the beneficial effect that was anticipated. He considered that much good was done by country gentlemen in their station exerting themselves among their poor neighbours in eudeavouring to repress those habits of crime and plunder that appeared to be so prevalent of late years. It behoved them to take all the means in their power to repress the causes that had operated upon the lower classes to induce them to resort to these violent and dangerous proceedings; and he feared that, unless some general system of moral improve ment were resorted to, the mere giving of education to the lower orders of people would not at all tend to check that increase of nich had caused so much uneasiness and alarm. His lordship, having alluded to one or two cases in the calendar, then dismissed the grand jury to their duties.

From the Britannia. THE ANATOMY OF PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Thank God we have a House of Lords!" was the consolatory exclamation of one of the most acute and determined democrats this country has ever produced. "Thank God we have a House of Lords!" Every year's experience serves to show the prophetic foresight which prompted that ejaculation, and to mark still more decidedly the wisdom of that

so strongly, indeed, as to afford one guarantee for the integrity of the constitution. Each chamber is the representative of a principle; the one of the aristocratic, the other of the democratic; and in all the external symbols of either, the peculiarities attaching to each are preserved. The House of Lords is quiet, elegant, gentlemanly; the House of Commons—noisy, plain and rude. In the one House you see the sedateness and calm which attend undisputed possession. ne belongs, the best interests of the whole people; each commoner represents only the interests of a section or class, to the exclusion or detriment of all the rest. There are no adventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the House of Commons. The one House is placed far above the necessity for excitement; but excitement is the very atmosphere of the other. The Commons generate the raw material of legislation; the Lords refine, purify, fashion, and mould it for use, unless, when deleterious or base, they reventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the House of Commons. The one House is placed far above the necessity for excitement; but excitement is the very atmosphere of the other. The Commons generate the raw material of legislation; the Lords refine, purify, fashion, and mould it for use, unless, when deleterious or base, they reject it. All the greater minds of the age ascend to the House of Lords, which therefore comprises the prime wisdom, talent, and experience, to which that age gives birth; the House of Commons is but a stepping-stone, a ladder to be kicked aside by him who has so matured his powers, in the exercises of party and the study of mankind, as to have become fitted for a seat among the master-spirits—he quits the elected to sit among the elect. After having witnessed the proceedings of the House of Commons, with what different feelings one enters the House of Lords! It is like escaping into a drawing-room from the heat and turmoil and village habble of a delawing-to make the proceedings and characteristic contrast between the venture of the position is its charm. Any other man would feel embarrassed at having to address the House of space, as his self-possession overcomes all obstacles of space, as his self-possession overcomes all those of situation; and he makes himself heard, aye, and felt too, in any part of the House. ping into a drawing-room from the heat and turmoil and vulgar babble of a debating club. The House itself looks like an enormous saloon, and the carpeted floor, and the rich erimson cloth with which all the seats are covered, add to

ing such devout attention to the proceedings are the sons of peers. Immediately in front of the throne is what is called the woolsack—a large crimson mound or bank, like nothing but itself, in the centre of which sits the Lord Chancellor, in all the glories of a silk gown and full judicial wig. A less commodious seat for one who has to be there for many hours, after a fatiguing day in the Chancery Court, cannot well be conceived. Other peers occasionally lounge about on the woolsack, though, as there is no back to lean against, one is at a loss to account for their taste. Immediately in front of the woolsack are two other hours of the came kind. front of the woolsack are two other banks of the same kind stretching forward into the House, which are also used as seats or lounging-places. The Princes of the Blood generally occupy them when present in the House. In front of these is the table, at which sit, with their faces to the Chancellor cellor, two or more clerks (barristers) in wigs and gowns; and, occasionally, a Master-in-Chancery or so. The former individual and a star matters to the individuals have to read petitions and other matters to the House, when desired to do so, and are chiefly distinguished by he. being the worst readers in the United Kingdom. In at of the table, between it and what is called the "bar," Duke of Richmond and other neutral noblemen—those who

nye

ever, these positions, of course, appear reversed—the Opposition being on your right, and Government on your left.

Now for the peers themselves. Immediately on the right of the Lord Chancellor, and on the extreme left of the House, as viewed from the gallery, is the Bench of Bishops. In the front is a meek, sickly-looking prelate, in a close-fitting dark wig. He is the Archbishop of Canterbury, against whom not even his enemies have a word to say. He can walked, statelily, straightforward to his seet and

House on the right of the Chancellor, are occupied by Ministers. In the midst of them sits, or rather lolls, the allpotent, because all-impotent, Melbourne. Observe the care-less air with which his white hat is tilted off his forehead, and the *dolce fur niente* which his whole bearing expresses. and the dolce far niente which his whole bearing expresses. He is turning hastily over the leaves of a Government bill—it is the first time he has looked at it, though the order of the day for its second reading is now being moved! The tall dandy, with a face like the Saracen's Head in acute grief, is the Marquis of Normanby. An elderly gentleman next him, fresh-coloured, and with a staid, respectable air, is his brother-Marquis of Lansdowne. A very stout, infirm old man, with crutches, a bald head, and bearing in face a marked resemblance to the great Charles James Fox, is his newhere. man, with criticities, and the standard to the first and the standard to the great Charles James Fox, is his nephew, Lord Holland. He is chiefly remarkable for vociferous cheering at inconvenient times, and for making good speeches

cheering at inconvenient times, and for making good speeches greatly to the embarrassment of his colleagues. To the right of the Marquis of Lansdowne you will observe a peer with a peculiarly sheepish expression and enormous shirt-collar—that is Lord Duncannon. In spite of his very silly appearance, his lordship is one of the few men of business in appearance, his lordship is one of the few men of business in the Ministry; but the desk, not the House, is his sphere.—
Immediately adjoining Ministers, on their right, and at the head of a bench that is scarcely separated from theirs, sits Lord Brougham. He displayed his usual sagacity in the choice of that seat. He is as it were among the Ministers, but not of them; yet the neutrality of his position is not so marked as to signify the impossibility of re-union. Behind the noble and learned lord, on the back bench, sits the Earl of Radnor. To his right sits the Marquis of Clanricarde, concerning whom even his friends are expressively silent; near him, also, sits Lord Denman, with that fine severe face of his—the index of so much more than his mind contains. we have a House of Lords!" Every year's experience serves to show the prophetic foresight which prompted that ejaculation, and to mark still more decidedly the wisdom of that plan of Government which constituted an upper or Senatorial House, as a counterpoise to the democratic tendencies of a popular assembly.

The contrast between the Houses is most strongly marked, so strongly, indeed, as to afford one guarantee for the integrity of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution. singular. With his arms folded, his head sunk on his breast, his hat slouched over his eyes, and his legs stretched out to their full length on the floor, he would appear to be asleep and regardless of all that is going on. But if you watch his mouth, you will perceive that he is engaged in deep thought, and frequently he rises and proves that he has been so, either by delivering a plain, manly John-bull-like exposition of his views, or by answering in detail the arguments of those who session; in the other, all the fever, all the strife, all the ignoble earnestness of the endeavour to attain to it. The one holds, the other grasps at. The Lords bring reason and calmness to bear on legislation; the Commons, clamour and passion. Experience and well-regulated patriotism are on the one hand; conceit, wild theory, a passion for change, and a love of display, misnamed public spirit, on the other. Each peer represents personally, and by the order to which he belongs, the best interests of the whole people; each commoner represents only the interests of a section or class, to the exclusion or detriment of all the rest. There are no adventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the

a distance; but Lord Lyndhurst's fine, clear, manly, trumpet-like voice, overcomes all obstacles of space, as his self-possession overcomes all those of situation; and he makes himself heard, aye, and felt too, in any part of the House. If the strong and characteristic contrast between the House of Commons and the Upper House be marked in the building, its decorations, and the personal appearances of the members, how much the more evident is it in their respective modes of conducting a debate! The reader is aware that seenes of rich and confusion occurs thinks in the Lover. crimson cloth with which all the seats are covered, add to the impression of courtly ease and splendour which strike the mind on first beholding it.

The tout ensemble is very imposing; nor is your interest lessened when you come to analyse its component parts. What a crowd of historical and personal recollections rush upon the mind! How many noble reputations, acquired in arms, in jurisprudence, and in the more general exercise of intellect, are there represented! A Marlborough, a Rodney, a Mansfield, a Redesdale, a Portland, a Chatham, are here, not merely in the mouldy records of their triumphs, but in their own flesh and blood. You see before you the living representatives of those master spirits who, whether by their prowess or their wisdom, raised the greatness of England intelect, are there represented! A Marlborough, a Rodney, a Mansfield, a Redesdale, a Portland, a Chatham, are here, and merely in the mouldy records of their triumphs, but in their own flesh and blood. You see before you the living representatives of those master spirits who, whether by their prowess or their wisdom, raised the greatness of England in their own time, and have left, as an heritage to their country, the fruits of their deeds, and to posterity the remembrance of their fame. Emphatically may it be said of such men, in more senses than one, that "they, being dead, yet speak." Scarcely have you gratified your eager desire to behold the descendants of the mighty dead, when you feast your intellectual gaze on the not less illustrious living. Not in one, or in two, or in ten visits, can the House of Lords evident; the tone of the debating is far superior. Almost every man who rises in that House is, more of less, a statesman. He feels himself,—not the representative of a mere class, the advocate of an isolated few, but one of the guardians of the welfare of the community—a member of the high court of appeal of the nation—the constitutional moderator of the passions and prejudices of the people. The least celebrated peer, therefore, however little he may be versed in the arts of the orator, delivers his sentiments with a dignity, a calmness, and a consciousness of disinterestedness unknown to the commoner. He has not the fear of a what it really is, than be called upon to indulge at second-hand in associations which are after all perhaps somewhat

hand in associations which are after all perhaps somewhat therefore, to throw overboard most of those considerations which are after all perhaps somewhat trite. For this purpose then, we will post ourselves in the gallery appropriated to strangers.

At the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are his title and stake in the per whose only claims are his title and stake in the per whose only the per whose onl the further end of the House, between the two high glazed doors which form the peers' entrance, is the throne. It is placed under a splendid canopy, and raised two or three steps from the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with erimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a gircular could be a great possible can the Royal initials; but the formular could be a great possible can there under the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with erimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a spoken in Parliament, it is in the House of Lords. Great, it is in the House of Lords. Great, this district. The sheriff occapied the chair; and a congratu-It is placed under a splendid canopy, and steps from the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with crimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a sircular emblazonment of gold, are the Royal initials; but, by a strange negligence, the "W. R." has not yet been replaced by the initials of the Queen. The space in front of the throne, and on the steps, is occasionally occupied by gentlemen who are introduced by the Lord Chancellor's order, and the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic below the content of the four their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the four three candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three contents of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three contents of the future, or their candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the future, or their candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the payand can be a supplied to the future of the future, or the far-seeing minds can there utter their well-calculated prophecies of the future, or their candid censures of the errors latory address was unanimously passed. The meeting was numeton, a Lyndhurst, a Brougham, an Aberdeen, here sow the seeds whence germinate the principles on which national policy is based. Nor is their debating a mere contest of words, a mere strife who shall make the happiest points; who shall drive the iron farthest into the side of an adversary; who shall call names, and heap insults, in the most polite parliamentary phraseology. All is pure argument principles are understood on either side; and the opponent candidly applies his mind to extract as much of political wisdom as possible from what falls from his adversary.—
There is no casuistry, no splitting of straws, no wilful misunderstanding of the meaning, in order to found an unfair argument upon it. If eloquence be indulged in, it is as an accessory to the argument, and it is listened to not as an excitement to the passions, but as a fine exercise of the intellect. If a Branch provider with the property of the control of the provider with the prov lect. If a Brougham uttered a passage which emulated, at however remote a distance, the fire of Demosthenes, a Lyndhurst would be the first to applaud it, as an addition to the literature of his country. If a Lyndhurst delivered himself of a powerful invective, or in a fine irony satirized the pro ceedings of the Government, most probably at the close of the debate a Brougham would step across the House and compliment him upon it. Nothing also is more common in that House than for political opponents to be seen familiarly behind which strangers and members of the other House chatting together; arranging, perhaps, the course of the public business. I remember a scene which forcibly conwe not yet made up their minds, or who have no minds to when Lord Brougham's celebrated motion on the Administration of Justice in Ireland was about to come on, the House was unusually crowded. At length, his lordship appeared at the farther end, in full dress, and he walked down the the Government and their supporters sit on the right of the Chancellor, and the Opposition on the left. As you view them from the strangers' gallery, or stand at the bar, however, these very the very these very these very the very opposite the Duke of Wellington, who cordially shook hands, and chatted with him for some moments. Next he was ac-

Lords Kenyon, Radnor, Clanricarde, and Wicklow, those by

Lords Kenyon, Radnor, Clanricarde, and Wicklow, those by whom it is principally transacted.

The present House of Lords has peculiar claims upon Conservative feeling, from its having been the first to prove the value of the institution. By it has the rashness of the Lower House been tempered, and more cautious and statesmanlike policy forced upon its majority. Placed in the breach after the first rude and overwhelming assault of Reform, it has convinced even the most violent that the Obstructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions. structive has claims on their attention as well as the De structive has claims on their attention as well as the Destructive. The peers have so exercised the power of the veto placed in them by the constitution, as to have commanded the moral respect of the people. Be the errors of the Commons what they may—whether in the larger sphere of national policy, or in the smaller one of reform in details—the House of Lords is looked to as the body that will guard the State from their effects. Whether a Chartist has to complain of paltry tyranny in his prison, from those who would have shrunk from his open punishment had they dared, or whether a bill has been sent up defective in the very enactment for which it had been professedly introduced, the House of Lords is the first to interfere for the correction of the mischief—to watch over the interests of liberty and the law. In this country those are really the Government who possess the confidence of the governed; and, in that point of view, although the Whigs may command a small, uncertain, numerical majority in the Lower House, it is in the House of Lords that one must look for the real rulers. The Ministers may be the Administrators, but the Upper House is the Legislator. Placed by the operation of the Reform Act in its natural position, its latent strength has been called forth; and its recent career has more than ever proved that his was a prophetic mind who reaching an instructive. The peers have so exercised the power of the Reform Act in its natural position, its natu

LOWER CANADA.

We learn from good authority, that G. J. Forbes, Esq., of Carillon, intends to offer himself as a candidate to represent, in the United Parliament, the County of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The distinguished talent of this gentleman, the large Mountains. The distinguished talent of this gentleman, the large property he holds in that County, and the certainty that his aim will be to promote the great object of the Union Bill, will afford to the electors an ample guarantee of Mr. Forbes's peculiar fitness to represent them in Parliament.—Montreal Herald.

The Union Bridge at Bytown we understand is about to be

The Union Bridge at Dytown we understand is about to be reconstructed under Government auspices, a competent Engineer having left town for the purpose of making the requisite surveys and estimates. The last bridge fell down about a year ago. So great has become the traffic at that point; that the tolls of the great has become the traine at the trait point, that the tons of the bridge would realise upon a fair computation £700 per annum. The work will be constructed upon the best principles, and of the most durable materials.—Montreal Courier.

Previous to the publication of our last, we learned with regret that a very serious and unfortunate affair had taken place at Phi-lipsburg, between Captain M'Adam and Lieutenant Farquhar, of Colonel Dyer's Volunteer Corps; but we declined giving any of the particulars which had been communicated to us by different persons, until we should be assured of their accuracy. Having since made inquiries with respect to the unfortunate affair, we believe that the following statement of the whole circumstances attending it, which appeared in this morning's *Herald*, is a correct one; and we therefore publish it with the deepest regret, that an event of so unhappy a nature should have occurred, to mar the

happiness of the friends and families of the parties:—

It appears that Mr. Farquhar had resigned his commission in the battalion, as he was about to inter into copartnership with his father in this city, and that a remark had been made by Captain M'Adam of an offensive nature which had reached Mr. Farquhar's ears. Mr. Farquhar sent a friend to Captain M'Adam on Monday evening, verbally demanding meeting or an apology, which was declined unless the demand was made in writing. This was not complied with, and Mr. Faquhar declared his intention of horsewhipping Captain M'Adan before he would take his departure, which had been previouslyfixed for next morning. Unwilling to provoke a hostile meeting, or to be subjected to a whipping from a person who was stronger than himself, Capt. M'Adam kept his apartment next morning, util he thought Mr. Farquhar had taken his departure, but on energing the mess-room he found him there, and shortly afterwards Mr. F. left the room with some of the other officers. the other officers. Some time gain clapsed, and Captain M'Adam being under the impression that Mr. Farquhar had left for Montreal, went out of the house, and on advancing a few paces to the railing in front of the Officers' barracks, he perceived him walking up and down, and several of his brother officers apparently expecting a scene. He opened the wicket gate and proceeded in a direction opposite to Mr. Firquhar, who quickly came up to him, took hold of him by the throat, and told him he was about to horsewhip him, upon which Capt. M'Adam said that he would shoot him, at the same time taking a loaded pistol from his pocket. Mr. Farquhar struck his antagonist once, and in endeavouring to wrest the pistol from his grasp, i was discharged, and the contents were lodged in Mr. Farquhar's adomen, a little under the navel. Capt. M'Adam then went into he house, followed by Mr. Farquhar, who walked up to the second story. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but we believe there is but little hope entertained of Mr. Farquhar's recovery.—Mon. Gazette, 3rd Inst.

We regret to learn, that Mr. Arthur Farquhar died last night, at Philipsburg, at nine o'clock.—Ib 5th Instant

latory address was unanimously passed. The meeting was numerously attended, and notwithstanding that it was composed of

rously attended, and notwinistanding that it was composed of men of all parties, the utmost harmony prevailed.

The following gentlemen were appointed a deputation to wait upon His Excellency with the Address:—The Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, R. R. Hunter, R. Riedell, J. Hatch, Esquires, and Deacon Burtch .- Woodstock Herald

Postscript.—By the packet ships England and Quebec we are in possession of later intelligence; the former of the 11th from London. An unsuccessful attempt to excite an insurrection in France, has been made by Louis Napoleon, which has not only failed of attaining its obwhole nation on the head of its author. The Prince and many of his companions were captured at Boulogne, the scene of their first movements, and were to be conveved to Paris, to be tried by the Chamber of Peers .-It is reported that the King of the French has been shot at, and that his coachman was killed. Many commercial houses in Paris have suffered severely from a panic raised by the circulation of a report, that the ratification of the treaty of alliance by Prussia had been received. The probabilities of a rupture between France and England—if we may judge from the more pacific tone adopted by the French Journals—are daily diminishing. The relations between the two nations are every day assuming a more favourable appearance. A partial excitement has been created in the British funds, but we are happy to perceive, that it had subsided, without be-So much for the ground plan; now for the filling up.—
But before you begin to inquire who the individual peers are, the first impression that strikes you is the gentlemanly of boots and scraping of feet, such as you hear in the House of Commons—but all quiet, easy, and well-bred. You instinctively feel that you are in an assembly of gentlemen, and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the bar, where the bar, where the bar, where the was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the bar, ful. The Russian army reached Khiva in excellent vine prevented from breaking out in open rebellion, only by the bayonets of the British. A collision between Great Britain and Russia, in the heart of Asia, is not improbable. Five of the transports, with troops for China,

ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO. VICTORIÆ REGINÆ. Chap. 35.

AN ACT

TO RE-UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thursday, July 23, 1840. XLV. And be it enacted, That all powers, authorities and functions which by the said Act, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council of such provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the province of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any Members thereof, as may be appointed by Her Majesty, for the affairs of the province of Canada, or by the said governor of the province of Canada, individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent,

or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That all laws, statutes, and ordinances, which at the time of the Union of the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be in force within the said provinces, or either of them, or any part of the said provinces. respectively, shall remain and continue to be of the same force, authority, and effect in those parts of the province of Canada which now constitute the said provinces respectively, as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said two provinces had not been united as aforesaid, except in so far as the same are repealed or varied by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter, by virtue and under the authority of this Act, be repealed or varied by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of

XLVII. And be it enacted, That all the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the Union of the said provinces, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the said provinces respectively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or tively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or shall be abolished, altered, or varied by any Act or Acts of the legislature of the province of Canada, shall continue to subsist within those parts of the province of Canada which now constitute the said two provinces respectively, in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said

two provinces had not been re-united as aforesaid.

XLVIII. And whereas the Legislatures of the said provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have from time to time passed enactments, which enactments were to continue in force for a certain number of years after the passing thereof, and "from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session" of the legis-lature of the province, in which the same were passed; be it therefore enacted, That whenever the words "and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of the legislature," or

the end of the then next ensuing session of the legislature," or words to the same effect, have been used in any temporary Act of either of the said two provinces which shall not have expired before the re-union of the said two provinces, the said words shall be construed to extend and apply to the then next session of the legislature of the province of Canada.

XLIX. And whereas, by a certain Act passed in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, initialed, an Act to regulate the trade of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said provinces, certain provisions were made for appointing arbitrators, with power to hear and determine certain claims of the province of Upper Canada upon the province of Lower Canada and to hear of Upper Canada upon the province of Lower Canada, and to hea any claim which might be advanced on the part of the province o Upper Canada to a portion of certain duties therein mentioned and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be pursued by such arbitrators; be it enacted, That the said recited provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and all matters in the same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said provisions, or any of them, shall be repealed.

L. And be it enacted, that upon the Union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said provinces. before and at the

of Upper and Lower Canada, all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said provinces, before and at the time of the passing of this act, had and have power of appropria-tion, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be appropriated for the public service of the province of Canada, in manner and subject to the charges herein-after mentioned.

LL And be it enacted, that the said consolidated revenue fun

of the Province of Canada shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof, such costs, charges, and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any act of the Legislature of the Province of

understood and enjoyed. You must be a constant attact, and ponder well and often upon what there occurs, you become thoroughly imbued with the moral imveness which accompanies and exalts the positive interested in the indulgence of these recollections I am someorgetting that, in all probability, the majority of my have never been within the walls of the House; and ey would rather have a circumstantial description of the realizable payable in the solution, whether as exposing him to writs of execution, associations which are after all perhaps somewhat For this purpose then, we will post ourselves in the thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds to be issued by the Receiver General in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand and seal of the Governor; and the Receiver General shall account to Her Majesty for the same, through the Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commis for the same, through the Lora High Treasurer of Loras Combin-sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct. LIII. And be it enacted, That until altered by any Act of

the Legislature of the province of Canada, the salaries of the Governor and of the Judges shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said Schedule (A.); but that it shall their several onces in the said Schedule (A.); but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to abolish any of the offices named in the said Schedule (B.) or to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said Schedule (B.); and that the amount of saving which may accrue from any such alterative of the said Schedule. tion in either of the said Schedules shall be appropriated to such purposes connected with the administration of the Government of the said province as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of fortyfurnishing us with Liverpool and London dates to the sth and 6th ult. respectively; the latter bringing papers granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legis lative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said province within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made: Provided always, that not more than two thousand pounds shall be payable at the same ject, but, it is said, has brought down the ridicule of the time for pensions to the Judges, out of the said sum of forty-five thousand pounds, and that not more than five thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions out of the said sum of thirty thousand pounds; and that a list of all such pensions, and of the persons to whom the same shall have been granted,

shall be laid in every year before the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

LIV. And be it enacted, That during the time for which the said several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds are severally payable, the same shall be accepted and taken by Her Majesty by way of civil list, instead of all territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown, arising in either of the said provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or in the provinces of Canada, and that three-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the province of Canada, shall be paid over to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund; and also during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty, the remaining two-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the province of Canada shall be also paid over in like manner to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund.

LV. And be it enacted, That the consolidation of the duties and revenues of the said province shall not be taken to affect the payment out of the said consolidated revenue fund of any sum or ums heretofore charged upon the rates and duties already raised vied and collected, or to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of either of the provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or of the province of Canada, for such time as shall have been appointed by the several Acts of the Legislature of the prowhich such charges were severally authorized.

LVI. And be it enacted, That the expenses of the collection, management, and receipt of the said consolidated revenue fund shall form the first charge thereon; and that the annual interest of the public debt of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or of either of them at the time of the re-union of the said provinces, shall form the second charge thereon, and that the payments to be made to the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, and to Ministers of other Christian denominations, pursuant to any law dark wig. He is the Archbishop of Canterbury, against whom not even his enemies have a word to say. He can champion the Church without provoking the ire of her foes. Near him is the less abstracted, but scarcely less respected, lishop of London. His full, ruddy face offers a fine contrast to the pale visage of the Archbishop. Conspicuous among these divines is the celebrated Bishop of Exeter.—

Ministers of other Christian denominations, pursuant to any law of usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and sat in moody silence till the awful moment arrived. The found had appeared in three of the ships. They were expected to reach Singapore about the 25th of May. The East Indian journals, in general, predict whom I have singled out above are, with the exception of the Church would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and sat in moody silence till the awful moment arrived. The tothe cholera which had appeared in three of the ships. In the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and the House of Commons of usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and the House of Commons or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of our second Editorial last week; to the cholera which had appeared in three of the ships. The House of Commons or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of our second Editorial last week; to the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker where or at the ti

thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same shall continue to be payable, shall form the fifth charge thereon; and that the other charges upon the rates and duties levied within the said province of Canada herein-before reserved, shall form the sixth charge thereon, so long as such charges shall continue to be payable.

thereon, so long as such charges shall continue to be payable.

LVII. And be it enacted, That subject to the several payments hereby charged on the said consolidated revenue fund, the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature of the province of Canada for the public service, in such manner as they shall think proper: provided always, that all Bills for appropriating any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said province of Canada: provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or of any other tax or impost, to any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative Assemble of th mended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative As-sembly during the Session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill

LVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Go-LVIII. And he it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an instrument or instruments to be issued by him for that purpose, under the Great Seal of the province, to constitute Townships in those parts of the province of Canada in which Townships are not already constituted, and to fix the metes and bounds thereof, and to provide for the election and appointment of Township Officers therein, who shall have and exercise the like powers as are exercised by the like officers in the Townships already constituted in that part of the avenue of Canada representations. ready constituted in that part of the province of Canada now called Upper Canada, and every such instrument shall be published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from a day to be named in each case in such proclamation.

LIX. And be it enacted, That all powers and authorities ex-pressed in this Act to be given to the Governor of the Province of Canada shall be exercised by such Governor in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions, and directions as Her Majesty shall from time to time see fit to make or issue.

LX. And whereas His late Majesty King George the Third, by his Royal Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of October in the third year of His reign was pleased to declare that he had put the coast of Labrador, from the river Saint John to Hudson's Straits, with the Islands of Anticosti and Madeline, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said coast under the saint seventh and the saint seventh and saint seventh sevent other smaller Islands lying on the said coast, under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland; And whereas by an inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland; And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, all such Territories, Islands and Counties which had, since the tenth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the Government of Newfoundland, were, during His Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal proclamation, be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this or any other Act contained shall be construed to restrain Her Majesty, if she shall be so pleased, from annexing the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Mathe Mandalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Ma

the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward.

LXI. And be it enacted, That in this Act, unless otherwise expressed therein, the words "Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada," are to be understood to mean "Act of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, enacted by Her Majesty or by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada;" and the words "Governor of the province of Canada" are to be understood as comprehending the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person authorized to execute the office of the functions of Governor of the said province. of Governor of the said province.

LXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Par-

•	nament.	
	SCHEDULE A.	
r	Governor	£7,000
,	Lieutenant Governor,	1,000
r	UPPER CANADA.	
1	1 Chief Justice	1,500
,	4 Puisne Judges, at £900 each	3,600
	1 Vice Chancellor	1,125
9	LOWER CANADA.	
	1 Chief Justice, Quebec	1,500
ğ	3 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at £900 each	2,700
	1 Chief Justice, Montreal	1,100
	3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at £900 each	2,700
1	1 Resident Judge at Three Rivers	900
	1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis -	500
1	1 Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspe	500
	Pensions to the Judges, salaries of the Attornies and	
	Solicitors General, and contingent and miscellane-	
3	ous expences of Administration of Justice through.	
	out the Province of Canada	20,875
	THE CONTROL OF CONTROL AND AN ADDRESS OF	
6		45,000
	SCHEDULE B.	10,000
1	Civil Secretaries and their Offices	8,000
1	Provincial Secretaries and their Offices	3,000
	Receiver General and his Office	3,000
	Inspector General and his Office	2,000
	Executive Council	
F	Board of Works	3,000
•		2,000
3	Emigrant Agent	700
		5,000
	Contingent expenses of Public Offices	3,000
3	and a series of the series of	£30,000
		200,000

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having opened an office in John Street, West of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to his care, with the strictest integrity, and attention to their interest, and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD.

Toronto, 28th August, 1840.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part f the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, larris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of GROCERIES, agrons, &c., besides an assortment of DRY GOODS, equally extensive as

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1849.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL

WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August S9, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORKIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriae), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

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At Prescott, on the 3d inst., of consumption, Margaret Ann, second daughter of Wm. Meneilly, Esq., Steam Boat Agent, aged 12 years and 10 months.
At Brockville, on Saturday morning the 29th ult., Mary Stu-

art, only daughter of Ormond Jones, Esq. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 18:-

W. Scott Burn, Esq.; Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. F. G. Elliott, rem. in full vol. 4; G. Heathcote, Esq., rem. in full vols. 3 and 4; J. Battersby, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4; J. Hughes, Esq.; Joseph The following have been received by the Editor during the last

Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Rev. J. Flood; T. Webster, Esq., rem.; R. G. Ward, Esq., add. sabs. and rem.; Lieut. Aylmer; A. Davidson, Esq., rem.; Mr. D. Beach, [whose request shall be complied with]; Thos. Champion, Esq.; J. H. is received.

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER VI .- THE DISCOVERY.

Alban awoke to long and deep reflection; every moment now brought him further and further within the arrived. Who more proper to complete the work than sweep of the net of the Gospel; yet he was not aware he who had begun it? But where shall he seek for this of his situation. He imagined all the while that he was taking a cool and abstract view of Christianity, just as pass before his window? He himself had given no signs he would of any sect of Philosophy. He had not yet put the question to himself, "Will you accept Christianity?-Will you forsake the religion of your forefathers for this?-Will you endure to own yourself a Christian, even to yourself?" The events of this day were destined to answer this question to him for ever.

He had not been in the streets of Verulam since his father's death. Necessary business now obliged him to trasted with the sounds of unceasing tumult which came visit it. When he had entered the gates, he was surprised at the unusual appearance of bustle in the town. dently actively on foot there. As he listened, the Not only did he meet with the usual loungers and gossips, that hold their stations at all hours of the day in passed before his window with swords, spears, and the streets and public places, but knots of people were standing in apparently serious discussion throughout the town. Shortly after he saw a great multitude of the lower sort congregated in the narrow bye-street which was exclusively occupied by the Christians. It was busied in demolishing and plundering their houses. Now and then a detachment of them pursued one of the occupants with hooting and curses through the city.

Alban was wondering at all this, when he met a party of his youthful acquaintance. They expressed their joy at once more seeing him amongst them. As soon as he could answer their several questions, he asked the meaning of this unusual agitation in the place. O, do you not know? Most excellent news, Alban, for you. Now you will have the opportunity, which I have heard you so often desire, of avenging the insulted dignity of Rome. You must be aware that Cæsar has been exceedingly slack in executing, throughout his provinces, the decree which our august Emperors have published against the pestilent sect of the Christians. Aye! you may well be indignant, pursued the speaker, (thus interpreting the evident agitation of Alban). But he can now no longer shuffle. He has found himself obliged to send over orders to Bassian to put the decree in force immediately. Of course Bassian is losing no time, but, on the contrary, is determined to make up by immediate and decisive execution for past slackness and insufficiency. The decree was read about two hours ago, and perhaps in the course of the day, at all events of the morrow, we shall witness the extirpation of the sect out of this neighbourhood.

It will not be so readily accomplished I fear, rejoined here another of the party. The Christians are far more numerous than we ever dreamed of: from special enquiry within these few days, I have learned that the Britons all around us are Christians to a man; a Druid has not been heard of for a twelve month. Surely there is witchcraft in this hateful superstition, which can have constraint or persuasion, could never reconcile to the literally fulfilled. rites and Gods of Rome. Here then, Alban, is ample room for the exercise of your patriotic zeal. It is indeed a blessed day, and blessed be the immortal Gods who have given it. Is it not so, Alban?

To the surprise of all, Alban, instead of joyously echoing this speech, appeared cold, grave, and confused. On recollecting, however, his recent loss, they imputed it to that, and took no further notice. At this moment the aged Caius came up, and seemed to have thrown off the weight of half of his years through the joy with which the prospect of this persecution inspired him. must supply both his place and your own, my dear boy, beheld the figure of his conductor to the forest. and I doubt not that you will supply them well, noble

son of a noble father as you are. The embarrassment which this tumultuous address caused to Alban, was relieved by the appearance of an innmense multitude entering the street. It was gathered round a solemn procession of Priests, dressed out in all their ensigns. Conspicuous among them, being at their head, was the Priest of Diana, who upon this occasion, on the western bank of the river, you may see lifting its as one of extraordinary solemnity, bore the image of his Goddess. Ever and anon with one hand he lifted up the image, and turned it round on every side to the eyes of the crowd, while with the other he waved to them, who, understanding the signal, immediately shouted, "Great is Diana .- Down with the Christians." On seeing Alban and his companions the hideous fanatic, willing to compliment such zealous supporters, raised of his arm and the standing on tiptoe would allow; and the crowd, turning every man towards them, redoubled their shouts, which were returned by Alban's companions with all their might. The indifference of Alban, who was inclosed in the centre of the party, was unnoticed by the multitude, and his companions were not at leisure to observe it: he took the earliest opportunity of escaping from their company, and hurried homeward.

And now it was that Alban discovered himself to be, in part at least, a Christian. The most sacred emblem of the religion of his fathers had been presented to him, and he had regarded it with a disgust and abhorrence far beyond anything which he had before experienced: he had utterly then abandoned the national Gods. To what had he gone in their place? What had produced the abandonment? Strange though it may seem, he felt surprise when he found that he must call himself half Christian. The name had been so long and familiarly associated with all that he loathed and despised, that for a moment he stood still in alarm and amazement. Had this term, so long abominable, become at last applicable to himself? At every other step of his road he stood still to ask this question; then looking at himself for a moment went on. Every time he did this he accepted the title with less unwillingness; he knew its real meaning, and in that only was he Christian, and according to that he was resolved proudly to maintain his principles. He loathed his former idolatry; he admired, as far as he had seen and could understand them, the notions of the Christian. He was determined more than ever, now that he saw the vanity of his former religion, to examine well the doctrines of this, which, even on so slight and short an encounter, had quite thrown to the ground the former occupant of his heart and There was in it an energy which seemed not less than divine; the only refuge from it was flight. If once fairly met face to face, its victory was certain and almost immediate. I will go on, he cried; I cannot stay where I am. It has taken away from my heart all that I had up from my infancy; let me at least see what it has to give me in return. With this resolution he reached home, and passed

the day in devising a plan of procuring the help of some Christian who could give him accurate information on the principles of his religion. Difficulty here beset him on every side. The changed state of affairs made all communication with the Christians exceedingly perilous to both parties. Suspicion was easily roused, and every Roman of consequence was surrounded with a crowd of slaves, to one at least of whom it could not but be gratifying, whether from revenge or lust of gain, to inform

* From "Tales of the Ancient British Church," by the Rev.

the person who had passed before his window, and en- that is spread before you?" ticed him into the forest; to his guidance, whether witting or not, he owed that state of mind at which he had person? Would he now venture, as he had done, to having renounced his former intolerance and zeal .-Would he renew his visits in such a time of peril? Unlikely as this seemed, Alban still had lurking hopes that it may be so, and, before the dusk of the evening had come on, took his station at the window of his father's hedroom.

The night was delightfully still, and strangely confrom the direction of Verulam. Persecution was evisounds grew louder, and in a short time a vast crowd torches in their hands, and took the way of the forest. Their object was but too plain, and Alban was overpowered with sorrow when he thought of the dreadful havoc which they would make among the harmless and tender flock which was gathered at the Christian's hut. To the holy and peaceful scene of that hut his mind recurred with yearning. It had been to him the birthplace of new and delightful thoughts and feelings. It affected somewhat as a brother towards its inmates. heard the last faint swell of the shout of the multitude knew not what to happen.

Meanwhile the sky had quite changed; its colour and serenity were gone, and a dark mass of clouds, driven along by a tempestuous wind, completely obscured it. Rain began to fall in torrents. Ah, poor women and children of the Christians! you will have all need of the help of your God to-night, exclaimed Alban; and then his mind reverted to the child with whom he had conversed yesternight. What a trial was she perhaps at this moment undergoing! Could her tender age support it? He longed to give her shelter, and hoped that she might fall in his way. But where should he look for her.

He was startled amid such reflections by a bright blood-red glare in the sky, and saw flame ascending in volumes from exactly that part of the forest in which he conceived the hut of the Christians to be situated .-The glare increased to a horrible brightness. A deep roar of wind and fire accompanied it. The rain fell furiously, and the inefficiency of its fury shewed the tremendous might of the conflagration. Earth and sky, in that quarter, seemed blended in one common flame. He had heard the Christian preacher often use the term fiery trial, bidding his hearers be prepared for it, for that gained over those whom all our endeavours, whether of it was close at hand. Alas! his prophecy was but too

How to act-what to do-on this occasion, Alban was at a loss to decide. It was impossible to stand neuter long. Indifference would be considered as treason by the Magistrate; still less could he afford any help to the Christians. His generous nature was grieved at so helpless a situation, and he was longing for some thing to occur which might furnish him with the opportunity of taking a decided part, and was praying to the supreme God to give him some clue through his present perplexity, and to dispose of him for his glory and truth as he should think fit; when suddenly he found a perwhich the prospect of this persecution inspired and so at his feet, in the attitude of supplication. In the had the immortal Gods but spared your pious father, hurry of his surprise he shook him off, and ran into the that he might see this happy, most happy day. You next chamber for a lamp. On re-entering the room he

(To be continued.)

GOD SEEN IN HIS WORKS. [From the German.]

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which as you travel ancient towers on the opposite side, above the groves of the difference, and meet arguments enough to invite him farther trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago there lived in that castle a noble gentleman, whom we call Baron - . The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land.

It happened, on a certain occasion, that this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman his image in fanatic triumph as high as the utmost stretch to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle, he began to talk of his heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a them a cup of sensible comfort, and makes them to rejoice in their

The gentleman said that he knew nothing about God, and religious changes. Jeremy Taylor. for he had never seen him.

The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about his castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall.

The gentleman admired the picture very much, and said "Whoever drew this picture knows very well how to use his pencil."

"My son drew that picture," said the Baron. "Then your son is a very clever man," replied the

rentleman. The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden,

and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees. "Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the

gentleman. "My son," replied the Baron; "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on

the wall. "Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village, and showed him a small neat cottage, where his son had established his own expense

The children in the house locked so innocent and so happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "What a happy man you are to have so good a son." "How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know that he must be both good and clever if he has done all you

have shown me." "But you have never seen him."

him by his works." "You do! and now please to draw near this window,

and tell me what you observe." "Why I see the sun travelling through the sky, and shedding its glories over one of the finest countries in the

"And do you see any thing to be admired in all this? prescribeth his disciples another method to come to the right and there.'

"Do you think I want common sense? or that I have lost the use of my eyes, my friend?" said the gentleman, somewhat angry, "that I should not be able to relish the charms of such a scene as this?"

"Well, then," said the baron, "if you are able to judge of my son's good character by seeing his good works, which are poor and imperfect, how does it happen that you form no judgment of the goodness of God, by witnessing such wonders of his handy work as are now before you? Let me never hear you, my good friend, again say that you know not God, unless you would have me suppose that you have lost your senses."

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

Most awful is the catalogue of those who in the course of each year resort to self destruction from the effects of gambling, and as the sole remedy for that misery in which this propensity has involved them, thereby literally exemplifying the text, that "The wages of sin is death!" That such should be the case, can excite little surprise; far more astonishing would it be to find men, who have made shipwreck of every thing, property, character, principle, conscience, consent to drag on an existence, marked by complete degradation and desertion. Devoid of religious feeling, unchecked by the slightest moral had become his spiritual home, and he could not but be restraint, detesting the world that renounces them, and abhorring themselves, already feeling all the pangs of Anxiously he turned his ear towards that quarter, and hell within their bosom,—what wonder is it if in their desperation they give themselves up to perdition, utterly ere it died away in the depth of the forest. Even then defy their great Creator, and, rushing headlong on their he still eagerly fixed his eyes upon it, expecting he total destruction, take the "fatal leap in the dark."-Truly may they be said to "curse God, and die."—Rae Wilson.

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

An old father, when he saw his monks indulging in high and rapturous contemplations, used to give them advice: "When thou seemest to thyself to be mounting up into heaven, and already planting thy foot upon the threshold of heaven, immediately pluck it back, nor follow with thy other foot." Let him who wishes to contemplate aright, look to his baptism; let him read his Bible; let him hear sermons; let him honour his father and his mother; let him help his brother in distress;-but never let him shut himself up in a corner, there to please himself with his devotions, and fancy that so he is sitting in the bosom of God, and having communion with God, without Christ, without the word, without the sacraments.-Luther.

The Garner.

I consider that no man can be said to be in the state of grace, who retains an affection to any one sin. The state of pardon and the Divine favour, begins at the first instance of anger against our crimes, when we leave our fondnesses and kind opinions, when we excuse them not, and will not endure their shame, when we feel the smarts of any of their evil consequents; for he that is a perfect lover of sin, and is sealed up to a reprobate sense, endures all that sin brings along with it; and is reconciled to all its mischiefs; he can suffer the sickness of his drunkenness, and yet call it pleasure; he can wait like a slave to serve his lust, and yet ount it no disparagement; he can suffer the dishonour of being ccounted a base and dishonest person, and yet look confidently, and think himself not worse. Bit when the grace of God begins to work upon a man's spirit, it makes the conscience nice and tender; and although the sin, as yet, does not displease the man, but he can endure the flattering and alluring past, yet he will not endure to be used so ill by his sin; he will not be abused and dishonoured by it. But because God hath so allayed the pleasure of his sin, that he who drinks tie sweet, should also strain the dregs through his throat; by degrees God's grace doth irreconcile the convert, and discovers, first, its base attendants, then its worse consequents, then the displeasure of God; that here commence the first resolutions of leaving the sin, and trying if, in the service of God, his spirit and the whole appetite of man may be better entertained. He that is thus fir entered, shall quickly perceive for then God treats the man as he treated the spies that went to discover the land of promise; he ordered the year in plenty, and directed them to a pleasant and a fruitful place, and prepared bunches of grapes, of a miraculous and prodigious greatness, that they might report good things of Canaan, and invite the whole nation to attempt its conquest: so God's grace represents to the new converts, and weak ones in faith, the pleasures and first deliciousnesses of religion; and when they come to spy the good things of that way that leads to heaven, they presently perceive themselves eased of the load of an evil conscience, of their fears of death, of the confusion of their shame; and God's Spirit gives prayers, and weep with pleasures mingled with innocent passion

GOOD WORKS.

One reason against all merit of our good works is this: there s no just proportion between our works of righteousness and the reward of them. Our good works are but a few seeds; but the reward is a harvest. He that sows in righteousness shall reap and receive his reward, not according to the small proportion of the seeds of righteousness that he hath sown, but according to the measure of the divine mercy and goodness, which used superabundantly to remunerate man's slender performances. As in a good and plentiful year, the harvest or crop that is reaped, vastly exceeds the seed sown, every grain yielding many more; so, and gion, the first step towards the attainment of good is the estrangmuch more, it is here. What poor slender seeds of rightcourness do we sow! But O the vast crop and harvest of glory that shall, through the mercy of God, spring and rise out of those seeds! It shall be so great, that when we come to reap it, we ourselves shall shall be so great, that when we come to stand amazed at it. He, therefore, who hath sown the seeds of LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON. righteousness most plentifully, must look for his harvest of glory only from the mercy of God. He that is richest in good works, must sue for heaven in the quality of a poor worthless creature. that needs infinite mercy to bring him hither: mercy to pardon his sins done before his good works; mercy to forgive the sins and defects in his works; mercy to advance his works, (which, though supposed never so perfect, are yet finite and temporary,) had lost their parents to be received and nourished at to the possibility of an infinite and endless reward. He must confess with St. Paul, that eternal life is the gift of God through Jesus Christ; that it is the rich purchase of Christ's most precious blood, by which alone a covenant of eternal life was established upon the gracious condition of faith working by love; that it was the grace of the Divine Spirit, promised in the same covenant, that prevented him, and co-operated with him, and continually assisted and followed him in all his good works; and consequently, that though his crown of glory be a crown of righteousness, that is, of God's righteousness, whereby he is obliged to make good his own covenant; yet that it is a crown of mercy too, because that "No, but I know him very well, because I judge of covenant itself was a covenant of infinite grace and mercy. Bishop Bull.

THE RIGHT KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST.

The greatest part of the world, whether learned or unlearned, think that there is no need of purging and purifying their hearts world; and I behold a mighty river at my feet, and a for the right knowledge of Christ and his gospel; but though vast range of woods. I see pasture-grounds, and their lives be never so wicked, their hearts never so foul within orchards, and vineyards; and cattle and sheep feeding in yet they may know Christ sufficiently out of their treatises and green fields; and many thatched cottages scattered here discourses, out of their mere systems and bodies of divinity, which I deny not to be useful in a subordinate way; although our Saviour

against his master. At length Alban bethought him of Is there any thing pleasant, or lovely, or cheerful in all knowledge of divine truths, by doing of God's will: "He that will it be of God." He is a true Christian indeed, not he that is only book-taught, but he that is God-taught; he that hath an unction from the Holy One, as our apostle calleth it, that teacheth him all things; he that hath the Spirit of Christ within him, that searcheth out the deep things of God; for as no man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man that is in him, even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God. Ink and paper can never make us Christians, can never beget a new nature, a living principle in us; can never form Christ, or any true notions of spiritual things in our hearts. The gospel, that new law which Christ delivered to the world, is not merely a letter without us, but a quickening spirit within us. Cold theorems and maxims, dry and jejune disputes, lean syllogistic reasonings, could never yet of themselves beget the least glimpse of true heavenly light, the least sap of saving knowledge in any heart. All this is but the groping of the poor dark spirit of man after truth, to find it out with his own endeavours, and feel it with his own cold and enumbed hands. Words and syllables; which are but dead things, cannot possibly convey the living notions of heavenly truths to us. The secret mysterics of a divine life, of a new nature, of Christ formed in our hearts, they cannot be written or spoken, anguage and expressions cannot reach them; neither can they be ever truly understood, except the soul itself be kindled from within, and awakened into the life of them. A painter that can draw a rose, though he may flourish some likeness of it in figure and in colour, yet he can never paint the scent and fragrancy; or if he would paint a flame, he cannot put a constant heat into his colours; he cannot make his pencil drop a sound, as the echo in the epigram mocks at him:

Si vis similem pingere, pinge sonum.

All the skill of cunning artisans and mechanics, cannot put a principle of life into a statue of their own making; neither are we able to disclose, in words and letters, the life, soul, and essence of any spiritual truths, and, as it were, to incorporate it in them Cudworth: [Sermon before the House of Commons.]

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The enemies of Christianity, and of the Bible, which contains Christianity, have exchanged the subtle devices of the serpent for the open rage of the devouring lion. No longer contented with tainting, by the venom of their example or their writings, the springs of private happiness, or poisoning the streams of domestic and social enjoyments; they crawl from their lurking places, and swelling with accumulated venom, become transformed into monsters of ferocity, whom no bounds can confine, no chains can bind, no threats can appal. Yet the possible results do not dismay the Christian. Already have they tended rather to his encouragement. He sees the Christianity of the Bible stamped by the highest judicial authority, as an essential ingredient in that constitution which secures his liberty, his property, his life-recognized as the very soul and spirit of its laws, as that which regulates and tempers their severity of penalty, and gives sanction and vigour to their obligations. He sees that Christianity neither dreads nor shrinks from investigation, (as her enemies have falsely asserted,) but, enthroned in the hearts of a grateful people, she will not suffer the rude and unhallowed approach of ignorance and impiety. She will be addressed with reverence—she will be treated as the ambassadress from heaven-she will not withhold her credentials from the meanest or the most illiterate, who seek them in a becoming spirit; and in this country, where she has given stability to the altar and the throne, where she has infused her benignant spirit into the code which regulates society, she claims and has found protection in the courts of human judicature. - Rev. W. A.

CONSOLATIONS OF RELIGION.

You never heard of a person who was found to repent religionyou never heard of a person who persevered in the practice of religion, who had grown grey in the practice of righteousness, when this world seemed to sink into nothing before the celestial prospects which opened before him, and when the arbiter was ready with the balances in his hand, and he saw himself about to be placed before the judgment seat of the Eternal and Great Sovereign—then, did any man ever repent of having made a sacrifice for God? But thousands who have disregarded the obligations of religion, and turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the gospel, will repent with lamentations, eternal and unavailing, recollecting the time when they might have been acquainted with the things which belonged to their peace, but which shall then be hid from their eyes. Can that be a delusion to the conviction of which all men arrive? Can that be erroneous which was never doubtful? Can that be a false choice which never in the most serious moments was repented of-when passion has subsided, when conscience and eason have awakened from their slumbers in the most serious and the most solemn moments-when it is of the last importance for every man to have his own opinion, and for every one to be right? Can it be doubted, that it is infinitely well to be devoted to God, and so, my brethren, to confess your Lord? "For what will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?"-Rev.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL. How much we ought to admire the profound wisdom of our Divine Legislator, who, willing to guide us in the paths of virtue, shews us that the first step towards learning to do well, is to "cease to do evil." Had he begun by exhorting us to perfection, we should scarcely have had the courage even to make the attempt; but in proposing to us what is comparatively of easy execution, he tries our strength by degrees. It is with piety as with the mysterious ladder that was exhibited to the patriach Jacob, the foot of which rested on the earth, but the summit reached the skies; it is only by degrees that we can ascend, but it is by degrees that we can finally arrive at the highest elevation of which our nature is capable. The first step we take in mounting a ladder is that which disengages our foot from the earth; so, in the scale of reliing ourselves from the practice of evil .- St. Basil.

Advertisements.

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade thas distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co. of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. 6-6w

Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade, 110, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

8

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE.

A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each.

HENRY ROWSELL.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK by the Part Laws Town IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson. These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimolies may be seen prefixed to the book.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN, who has for some time conducted a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the usual departments of a useful and accomplished education, in the healthy and flourishing town of Cobourg, begs to announce that she has now a vacancy for two or three additional Roarders. additional Boarders. For Terms, which are moderate, application (Post paid) may be made to her at Cobourg, or to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom she is percobourg, August 19, 1840.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day.

ame day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

Mrs. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—ASSISTANT. THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th.
There are three vacancies as Boarders.
For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal.
Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:— Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.

Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.

Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.

August 1, 1740.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. HANK OF BRITISH NORTH ARE STORE.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be me payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the hird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several tranch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the tee of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by he Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth ay of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transpars of Shares can take place.

the Books of July, between which time and the court, sof Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

By Order of the Court,

Secretar,

Secretar,

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To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter, post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rubidge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Vance Boswell, at Cobourg. Cobourg, 10th August, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has disposed of his stock in trade to Messleurs LYMAN, FARR & Co. It is his intention to re-commence in one of the new buildings in the Market Block, and with a new stock. He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of his friends. J. W. BRENT. August 17, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carille.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARRESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS,

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Sandy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved, saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

Toronto, August 29, 1839. CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords in Frog and Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Infantry Shells, and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Infantry Shells, and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Infantry Shells, and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Infantry Shells, and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Infantry Shells, and Suffant Cace, various qualities and Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Sliver Lace, various qualities and Cord; Gold and Sliver Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Stechnick, Gold and Sliver Spantage of Gold

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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

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

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Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or
delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten SHILLINGS per annum.
Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.
No subscription received for less than six months; nor the option
of the Publisher. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. AGENTS.

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