"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

INUMBER XXXIV.

THE SOLITARY WOOD-PIGEON. BY MRS. SAWTELL.

Written on seeing a wood pigeon, very late in the autumn, take refuge in the belfry of a decayed church.

Boetrv.

Art thou a lone and plaintive dweller here,

Beneath this sacred gloom,
Where each sound echoes from the dark and still
And lowly vaulted tomb?

Long have the autumn wanderers gone from hence
To where the green leaves wave,
And thou art left deserted and forlorn,

Companion of the grave.
Poor widowed bird, thou art indeed among

The desolate of earth-A lonely mourner in this hallowed wreck

Of past decaying worth.
The low-toned bell's sweet music oft hath stirred

The low-toned bell's sweet music off hath safred.
The trembling poplar trees.
Nought save the fluttering of thine own light wings
Now answers to the breeze.
The deepened voice of hallowed prayer hath waved
The elder's snowy bloom;
But now no breath of sacred worship wakes
The silence of the tomb.
Here hath that parting blessing been bestowed,
Which lasting rest must sway—

Which lasting rest must sway—
That heaven entrusted peace the world gives not,

And cannot take away.
But here none kneel in meek devotion now,

Beneath this mouldering shrine.
Around the altar's place the clinging wreaths

Of wild clematis twine.

The dark-veined leaves a saddened murmur breathe—

A deeply mournful tone— A low and plaintive melancholy sound—

A spirit grieving moan.

Thy rest, lone bird, hath never been among Such relics of decay, Where o'er the dead the crumbling tombstones fall,

Beneath the night-wind's sway.

Thou wilt thy long and dreary vigils keep,
Until the spring's warm breath
Shall stir thy muffled plumes, and bear thee from

Shall stir thy muffled plumes, and bear thee from
This monument of death.
But unto thee there speaks no hallowed voice
Within thy chill abode,
Though the tall sepulchral nurtured trees
Rise from ancestral sod;
For thou couldst rest in peace, thy bosom, where
Their sacred dust is spread.

No haunting memory should thy pinions trail The ashes of the dead.

Fold thy light wings. This sanctuary, in

Its perishing decay, Mournfully tells how fondly cherished things

From earth must pass away.

Dust with its dust to moulder is the wreck

Affection's tears behold, Where drooping flowers and long funereal grass
Sweep o'er the sainted mould;

And mystic murmurings from the unsought grave
Sigh through the shadowy gloom,
But not their spirit's voices, for their rest
Is not within the tomb.

ANGLO-PROTESTANT CHURCH ARCHITEC-TURE.*

Christianity, under the various aspects it has worn in red;—all these formed an assemblage of magnificent obsuccessive ages and distant countries, has everywhere left a characteristic impress upon the buildings employed in divine worship. The small square chambers in the Roman catacombs, and the consecrated ruins of Philæ, are not less striking records of the depressed, than St. Peter's and St. Sophia's of the prevailing, faith. Every ancient Basilica, every Lombard and Gothic abbey, records its own history, and truth often seems like romance as their sculptured legends are deciphered.

A painful thought indeed accompanies the contemplation of those buildings which exhibit Christian architecture in its most sublime and imaginative form. Their grandeur is coeval with the corruption of that religion which they profess to honour. There is a continual allusion to errors and superstitions in the maze of a Gothic cathedral; and the age is not far distant when every eye could detect them where they did not exist, while they overlooked their finest moral lesson. For those stones have sermons in them less often read than the tale of priesteraft, idolatry, and intellectual prostration .-They tell the professors of a purer creed that their fathers did not offer to God that which cost them nothing.

As the habits engendered by the Reformation became familiar to men's minds, they discovered how inappro-Priate the old churches were for those purposes to which they applied them. Instead of processions to be watched ng the aisles, dense congregations were to be seated and to listen. Instead of distributing the service into many chapels one group alone could combine in public The preacher had gathered to himself that interest which used to be centered in the priest, and the Pulpit competed successfully with the altar. The lar-Sest area of the sacred building was thenceforth alone required. Transepts became useless, and gave the superstitious image of the cross; chancels, worse, as they brought back exploded Judaism and a holy of holies .-Bucer, by Calvin's direction, therefore declared that reading service in the chancel was an insufferable abuse and high treason against God†-a denunciation which procured a rubric in the second prayer-book of Edward, bringing the minister into the nave, and lest he should return, Hooper urged the king to "shut up the partition, called the chancel, which separates the congregation of Christ one from the other, as though the veil and partition of the temple in the old law yet should remain in the church, when indeed all types and figures ended in

The relapse thus dreaded actually occurred. after Elizabeth's accession, her prelates began to sus-Pect that their predecessors had not observed the golden (or, as Jewell called it, the leaden) mean, in endeavouring to keep pace with the popular notions of reform. The minister was sent back to his position near the altar, and as he needed no accommodation beyond a low desk or fald-stool not more cumbrous than a chair, such alterations might instantly be made. But as every ordinary had a dispensing power over this regulation, and it was in many cases inconvenient in itself as well as opposed to vulgar prejudice, the practice was far from uniform. A paper of Lord Burleigh's enumerates, among other elerical irregularities, "Some say the service in a seat made in the church; some in the pulpit with their faces towards the people; some keep precisely the order

It remained for James, who, with all his vices, cannot be charged with want of reverence for the altar, to break

From the British Magazine. to Union Tracks Magazine. to Union Track's Call

Hooper's Fourth Sermon on Jonah. Madox Vindication, &c., 155.

they might be raised up and allow the occupants to lean against the back of the pew. At the close of the prayer It is curious to find monkish misereres in American conventicles: but such plagiarisms occur in works of all

sorts. It is pleasant to add, that the Americans are improving in their notions on these subjects. There is a teeple at Boston upwards of two hundred feet high, and the pulpit has generally receded to the end of the church. Still, however, it retains much of its ancient splendour; and having thus accommodated the preacher, the hearer next thinks of himself. Many of the pews are lined with elvet. Interiors and pulpits closely resembling the early American are not uncommon in Scotland. Instances may occur in England too; but the writer apprehends that deserted chapels were at the time so nu-

the last connecting link between it and the daily prayers.

A convocation in the beginning of his reign directed that

'a convenient seat" should be made for the minister,

Thus the desk became a fixture; prayers were

and the sentence naturally concluded "to read service

read to the people, not prayed with them; and the altar,

although treated with an affectation of respect at com-

munion time, ceased to be the place "where prayer was

wont to be made." Hence the attempt to maintain its

sacredness by decoration only experienced the fate of

every attempt at expressing a sentiment no longer felt;

and the bitter epigram of Andrew Melville spoke the

Lumina cœca duo, pollubra sicca duo? Num sensum cultumque Dei tenet Anglia clausum Lumine cœca suo, sorde sepulta sua?

It only remained for an amiable divine in the same

century to make the desk and pulpit of equal height, thus formally acknowledging the competition which had

long been implied, and setting an example which has

Thus it would appear that no mode of worship had

hitherto become sufficiently established to affect the ar-

chitecture. Indeed churches were so much more nu-

incumbents, that to build more would have been an absurd waste of money. It was much if a small portion of

lead and bells having been generally plundered. The

in England; but crossing the Atlantic, formed an origi-

In America the early meeting-houses were scarcely

distinguished from large barns with gable ends, except

by their innumerable windows, and by porches carried up

to the eaves, containing staircases, and giving access to

the galleries. Occasionally a sort of canopy, raised on

six or eight legs, and containing a bell, was placed above

one of the gables. Within, the ecclesiastical division of

nave and aisles was set aside, each passage taking its

own course between the seats. Galleries lined both the

shorter and one of the longer walls, supported by columns

of an unknown order; the communion table stood near

the pulpit; "the ceiling is plastered, but huge rafters,

which project from the walls about six feet below the

eaves, and help to support the roof, are not concealed .-

On the fourth side, and directly opposite the middle of

the long gallery, stands the pulpit, upon which the whole

magnificence of architecture that the age could boast of

was lavished. The fluted pilasters with their wondrous

capitals, the heavy balustrade of the staircase, the grace-

ful elevation of the desk, the superb bow window, in

whose presence the other lesser lights seem to withdraw

and hide their diminished forms, and more than all, the

majestic sounding board, heavy with mouldings, and ri-

sing in the centre into a boss most marvellously sculptu-

jects which seemed to mock at the puritanical simplicity

of the remaining parts of the edifice. If the ambition of

gable porches was made to rise considerably above the

ridge pole; upon this was erected the belfry, a structure

which strongly resembles the top of an urn; from the

belfry a slender spire shoots up, terminated by a gilt

in our early churches, the arrangement of the pew seats.

"Cur stant clausi Anglis libri duo regia in ara

Romano et ritu dum regalem instruit aram Purpuream purget religiosa Lupam."

the sacraments it has contributed to produce.

nal and characteristic school.

thoughts of thousands:-

any complete meeting-house exhibiting in its purity the architecture of the rebellion.

The temper of England at the restoration was more favourable to the production of a school of architecture suited to the necessities of the church and justly expressive of its purpose. To encourage this hope, a conemporary of Charles II. would have observed no deficiency of ecclesiastical learning in the divines, and genius of the highest order in an architect; the usages of the church quite unsettled, and above all a cathedral, and most of the metropolitan churches, reduced by the fire of London to a heap of ruins. Ages may pass away without presenting such another opportunity for producing a model combining all that antiquity sanctions and protestantism requires.

Sir Christopher Wren was elected to restore the fallen altars; he deeply felt the responsibility of his position, and saw that a protestant church could not consistently be the repetition of a popish abbey. To make provision for remembering and restoring what was wrong at the very outset, is no laudable way of commemorating the past. Long transepts, deep recesses in the aisles, unnecessary screens where the whole building was to be filled with one congregation, he regarded as objectionable, and referring to St. James's, Piccadilly, he says:-

"Churches must be large, but still in our reformed religion it should seem vain to make a parish church larger than that all who are present can both hear and see. The Romanists indeed may build larger churches; it is enough if they hear the murmurs of the mass, and see the elevation of the host; but ours are to be fitted or auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above two ousand persons, and all to hear the service and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in St. James's, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with these qualifications that hath yet been built. In this church I mention, though very yet been built. In this church I mention, though ver broad, and the nave arched up, yet, as there are no walls of a secon order, nor lanterns, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon

* North American Review in Bardwell's Temple, p. 166.

the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beauti- their side, speaking of a passage of St. Ignatius, says that it when they find themselves thus treading in the footsteps of the ful and convenient, and as such, the cheapest form of any I could

his works, with many beautiful adaptations, as well as the Basilica.

Had Wren been left to the unbiassed exercise of his taste and judgment, there would have been no pews in his churches to take up the room of parishioners. He remonstrated against these unhappy contrivances, but selfishness and pride prevailed against him, and he succumbed to that interference which has injured the fame of most of his successors. † At no time did he feel submission more painful than when he was engaged upon St. Paul's. The model of that work as he designed it is still in existence, although grievously dilapidated from neglect and wantonness, and a splendid conception it is. A series of rotundas, three smaller, and one large, combine in a vast nave. On entering at either transept door, the extremity of the choir is visible; and that system of successive developments so repugnant to Roman, so congenial with Gothic architecture, is set aside for one been extensively followed; how thoughtlessly let him burst of greatness. But this work of unrivalled learning decide who deplores the state of feeling and neglect of and imagination was elaborated in vain. The portico of single order was supplanted by the present frontispiece, because, being confined to the Portland oolite quarries, he could procure no blocks of sufficient size for colossal columns. The aisles are said to have been added merous both in England and Scotland than revenues for for a still more painful reason at the Duke of York's suggestion; Sir Christopha's design offered no opportunithe old buildings could be kept in tolerable repair, the puritan taste, therefore, was never able to develop itself

Entertaining sentiments so just on the subject of protestant religious edifices, and versed as he evidently was in architectural acoustics, it is perhaps to be wondered at that Wren did not make a rotunda more prominently the type of his numerous churches. It would appear vantage at a certain ascertined distance from the centre of a circle. It seems also very probable that no contrivances for reflecting sound are of any great value, and although in some buildings the echo is so quick as to enter the ear together with the original utterance, yet the voice is more distinctly heard where there is none at all. That these effects are best produced in a rotunda with slightly domical roofis the opinion of Sanders, confirmed by Wyatt, or constucted so as for the floor and roof to form a parabola n the section, according to Dr. Reed. The pulpit, desk and altar might occupy places equi-distant from the centre; ventilation without draughts might be effected through the lantern; and, if the sanction of antiquity be anything, the first building erected at Rome for Chritian purposes was a rotundathe noblest monument of pagan Rome, consecrated as a church, is a rotunda—theholy sepulchre is a rotunda— St. Stefano's on the Cœlan hill is of the same description, and in some respect an excellent model, especially

as to the position of the dtar. Sir Christopher left aschool behind him which, although it never attained the master's excellence, followed honourably in his botsteps. His scholars had not his varied learning, nor hs quick sense of propriety; but the builders was lofty enough for a steeple, one of the they shewed themselves neither destitute of resources nor invention. As one widence of this among many, it may be observed that the steeples of Wren always stand upon a base of their own, and, by their skilful combinavane. There was, however, another form of steepled tions, make the observerforget that their beauty is extormeeting-house, which, we believe, is of earlier date than ted from forms reluctan to pyramidize. Of all his puthe one described. This sort of edifice, of which very few now remain, is square. The four sides of the roof eet in a point over the centre of the building, and from Gibs, on the contrary, whose ad self on its design. this point springs the steeple, consisting of a belfry and mirable spire at St. Martn's-in-the-Fields, almost equalspire. We must not forget one remarkable contrivance led the happiest inventions of his master, stuck it on the top of a Roman portico, as if bent on destroying the ef-These were made with hinges, so that in prayer time fect of both.

To be concluded next week.

they were slammed down with a noise like the broadside AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION:

CHAPTER VI. EPSCOPACY.

This system unassailable even if the evidence of Divine institution should fail—Antecedest objections to it considered—Un-charitableness—Exclusiveness—Popishness—Judaism—Matt. rical evidence-Corruption of the Channel-Non-importance. Since then, not only do all the proofs, whether Scriptural or

ecclesiastical, adduced in behalf of the original Apostolical constitution of the Church for which the Presbyterians contend, fail to support it; but that very constitution, if admitted, proves indisputably the untenableness of the Presbyterians' position, and the invalidity of their orders; I think we may safely, without fear nerous, that in neither portion of our island will be found of being charged with a desire to avoid full discussion, proceed to consider whether more satisfactory and consistent testimony, both from Scripture and from antiquity, can be adduced in behalf of the claim of some other scheme to a Divine origin. Let us examine, then, the grounds on which Episcopacy lays claim to a

But, as I concluded the examination of Presbyterianism by showing, that, even if their scheme of Apostolical constitution for the government of the Church were freely admitted, it would utterly fail of vindicating their course, and would prove the first ordainers of their ministers to have been incompetent to discharge such an office; so I will commence the Episcopalian section b showing, that its utter failure to make good its claim to a Divine origin will not avail to clear the Presbyterians of guilt. For whensoever and whencesoever the order and authority of Bishops, as single superintendents over other orders of ministers, and over the whole Church within their respective districts, took its rise, yet this is admitted by the Presbyterians themselves, that wherever such an order exists, ought to be respected and obeyed, unless it exceeds its power. Mr. Powell, the latest writer on

+ Pews appear to have existed in England anterior to the Reformation. Sir T. More was accustomed to sit in the aisles as a protest against them. The old churches, however, seem to have en very partially tainted with these practical corruptions; but ter the Restoration, persons of quality frequented the churches so entirely as resorts of fashion that they became indispensable In the drama of that odious age it is no uncommon thing to find the most infamous characters moot the merits of a sermon in the midst of an intrigue. It is rather curious that both Romanists and every other class of English dissenters, who can discern so many evils in the establishment, have all adopted this crying ONE.

† See report of Evidence on Warming, Ventilating, &c. the House of Commons. Sanders considered that the distance between speaker and hearer should never exceed 70 feet. Wren allowed 90 and 50 laterally. A very celebrated building for hearing is the theatre in the Ducal Palace at Parma, 130 feet prove a speaker to be heard best when standing 17 feet from the centre of the circle he addresses. & St. George's, Bloomsbury.

"signifies that where a superintendent had been appointed for the | heathen revilers of Christianity, and of the Popish hireling ansake of order, that order ought to be kept;" and then adds, derminers of the bulwark of Protestantism. He did not, however, confine himself to any one form; "Very right; so say all Churches where a superintendency has

Calvin, one of the first leaders of this scheme, had said long before, that those persons were worthy of anathema, who would therefore, must be unchristian. not submit to truly Christian Bishops, if such could be had. Answer. As our Lord instituted the Sacrament of Holy Bapthe Reformation appeal, as the English Canons did before, (Ca- Mincha, or bread and drink offering; in each case exalting a carfor determining heresy, declared those persons to be heretics who, an argument in favor of our doctrine than otherwise, that it finds nation of heresy denounced by the Council of Constantinople, and Levites) which obtained under the Mosaic dispensation. And ties for those lateral chapels which he hoped to introduce and acknowledged and ratified by the English Parliament, nor the with this agree the sayings of the Apostles .- "Ye are a royal doned. This alteration to mortined the great artist that his passions found relief in a flood of tears.

Sentence of anataema awarded by Calvin, nor the testimony of the written Law of Gou, against in the cry language which Moses had used toward the Israelites. those who break that cotablished order than by proving that the British Bishops, either are not truly Christian Bishops, or and the compare I Pet. ii. 9, with Exod xix. 6. "Christ hath made violated the law of their commission; a totally different question (Rev. i. 6.) "The Priesthood is changed," saith St. Paul, "not from that under consideration. But though it thus appears of destroyed." (Heb. vii. 12.) But if there be a Priesthood upon tion of the Presbyterians, whether the claim of Episcopacy to a had foretold there should be, in the Christian Church, (Isaiah that the human voice is only exerted to its greatest addivine origin can be established or not, still I believe the proof of | lx. 17; | lxi. 6; | lxvi. 21. Mal. i. 11,) then what is there to it to be such as to carry conviction to every mind open to embrace | hinder distinction of orders in the Priesthood? the truth, as strong and full, I verily believe, as can be advanced and not by sight."

But before proceeding to the proofs, I will endeavor to remove ertain popular objections, irrespective of Scriptural or ecclesiastical testimony, which not only avail to prejudge the question, and to prevent men from making an impartial examination of the grounds on which it rests, but also have a still more fatal effect, n that they incline men, if perchance they do enter into the exmination, to do violence to the conviction of their own minds, and to set aside the impression conveyed by the testimony, under the idea that there must be something essentially wrong in the Episcopal scheme itself. § 1. Objection 1. The Episcopal scheme is uncharitable, for it condemns all others.

Answer. As charity aims, or should aim, at the welfare of mankind, and as the welfare of men is inseparably involved in their reception of and adherence to the truth, it follows that that which is most true must be most charitable. The only question, then, is, whether the Episcopal scheme is true, if, so, charity requires that we should teach it, and forbids our keeping it back. § 2. Objection H. But it is exclusive, therefore it must be

Answer 1. As truth is one and not manifold, the exclusive-

ness of the scheme is, at first sight, an argument in favor of its being true.

Answer 2. As the Christian religion, of which Episcopacy professes to be a tenet, is itself exclusive, "I am God and there pils, Hawkesmore aloneventured to place a tower in the is none else;" "no man cometh unto the Father but by me;" same position, and he had little reason to applaud him- "neither is their salvation in any other;" "there is none other -the exclusiveness of Episcopaey makes in favor of its being a genuine Christian doctrine; and as there is to Christians not only "one (only) Lord, and one (only) God," but also "one (only) Faith, and one (only) Baptism," the exclusiveness of that which professes to be an article of this one Faith, and to be the authority for that one Baptism, affords a prima facie probability of its being a genuine article of that one faith, and the true authority for that one Baptism.

It is, I believe, chiefly, if not wholly, on account of the exclusiveness of the doctrine, that we who maintain it are exposed to hatred and reviling; and if we may judge from the language of our revilers, shall have to endure persecution, if it shall be in their power to inflict it. If we would be content to teach Episcopacy as one among many schemes equally true or equally doubtful, it should seem, from their latest writings, that we should not be disturbed; but because we teach it, as the Scriptures and the Church have delivered it to us, exclusively, therefore the world hateth us. Just so, if the early Christians could have been content to profess their religion, as one of the six hundred tolerated by heathen Rome, and had been liberal enough, according to the modern abuse of the term, to regard all religion as retty much alike, they would have had no need to endure the cross, the stake, or the teeth of wild beasts: but because they aught their religion as the Scriptures and the Church had delivered it to them, exclusively, therefore the world hated them.

While, therefore, the charge of exclusiveness is an argumen in our favor against whom it is brought, seeing that we bear it in common with the primitive martyrs; it is an argument against those who bring it, seeing that they do so, in common with the

Objection 3. But you hold it in common with the Papists: therefore it must be Popish and unchristian.

Answer 1. This is an old device of the Papist, to weaken the hands of the defenders of the Church of England, the great bulwark of Protestantism, by contriving to raise up imputations of Popery against them, that by thus confounding in men's minds he distinction between Catholic and Roman Catholic, they may beguile them to the latter, under pretence of the former; or may lead them through aversion to the latter, to cast off some portions of the former, and so render themselves open to reproof; or, at any rate, may weaken and divide the Catholic opposers of Popery, by infusing among them doubts, and suspicions, and jealousies. One main instrument made use of by the Papists in former days for this purpose, was the dissenting pulpits. In the sixteenth century, one Cummin, a friar, contrived to be taken into the Puritans' pulpits, where, as he stated at the councils, "I preached against set forms of prayer, and I called English prayers English mass, and have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore; and this hath so taken with the people, that the Church of England is become as odious to that sort of people whom I instructed, as the mass is to the Church of England, and this will be a stumbling block to that Church as long as it is a Church." For this the Pope commended him, and gave him a reward of 2000 ducats for his good service. Are there not many at the present day, of whom, if they were to apply to the Pope Sanders and Wyat conceive that their experiments for a reward on the same score, all the world could witness that

they have well deserved it at his hands? Surely our opponents have some reason to feel misgiving, mained upon her cushions four days and nights at the least. All

Answer 2. The question is not, whether the doctrine be held the Greek cross and Roman atrium are exemplified in been established, though making no pretentions to Divine right by Papists, but whether it be scriptural. If it be scriptural, of for it." (Powell on Apostolical Succession, p. 51.) Again; he which I hope to afford reasonable proof, then either we must be says, "It is a plain Scriptural principle that ministers are to go- content to hold it, as we do many other things, e.g., the Creed, vern the people: that they are to govern according to the letter | the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, in common with the and spirit of their commission; and that whilst they so govern, Papists, or we must be content to acknowledge the Popish religion the people are bound by the authority of the word of God to to be, in this respect, more scriptural than our own. This I, submit to their government, and to honor them as those who for one, am not prepared to do; and therefore, believing the watch for their souls; but when ministers violate the law of their | doctrine of the Apostolical succession to be catholic and scriptummission, their authority so far ceases, and the people are, in ral, will never so far betray the cause of truth, as to consent to that proportion, free from obligation to obey them." Ibid. p. 89. surrender it to the sole use of the erroueous Papists.

Objection 4. But it is not merely Popish, it is Judaical; and,

(Tract. de Reform. Eccles.) And, ages before him, the second tism in a Jewish rite, namely, in the washing wherewith the Jews General Council, that of Constantinople, [which is one of the admitted proselytes; and instituted the Sacrament of the Holy four to which the English statutes, (1 Eliz. c. 1, § 36,) since | Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, in a Jewish rite, namely, in the nons of Ælfric,) as the test, together with the Scriptures, nal ordinance into a means of spiritual gift or grace: it is rather however sound their profession of faith may be, made separations | for the Christian ministry, the dispensers of these Sacraments, & and gathered congregations contrary to our Canonical Bishops. | prototype in the Jewish dispensation, like that which we find for (Canon vi.) Whether, therefore, the origin of Episcopacy be the Sacrament themselves. Accordingly, St. Clement of Rome, Divine or human, yet this is clear from the above; namely, that and St. Jerome, (whom especially I cite, because especially apseeing the British Churches were and are actually governed by pealed to by our opponents,) both concur in speaking of the orders Bishops, the Presbyterians can no otherwise avoid the condem- of Christian ministry under the very terms (High Priest, Priests. sentence of anathema awarded by Calvin, nor the testimony of Priesthood," said St. Peter, addressing the Christian Churches what comparatively little importance it is as regards the justifica- earth, as all these bear witness that there is, and as the Prophets

§ 5. Objection 5. But are not these sayings of our Lord, in behalf of any other religious truth which Christians receive; "Be ye not called Rabbi; for one is your Master, even Christ; and sufficient for all, in short, who are content to "walk by faith all ye are brethren; and call no man your father upon earth, for one is your father which is in Heaven. Neither be ye called Masters, for one is your Master, even Christ. But he' that is greatest among you shall be your servant." (Matt. xxiii. 8-11.) "Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so shall it not be among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister: and whosoever will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." (Mark x. 42-45. See also Matt. xx. 25-28. Luke xxii. 25-27.) Are not these sayings directly subversive of all claims on the part of the Christian ministry, to authority and degree?

Answer 1. The best comment on the texts will be furnished by the lives of those to whom they were addressed, even the Apostles of Christ. If we find them exercising the authority of fathers and rulers over the Christian flock, as the Epistles of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Jude, (who were of those immediately addressed,) and the Epistles of St. Paul, (who was afterwards admitted to the same office,) distinctly show, then, one of two things must follow, namely, either that all these were Judaizers and Anti-Christs; which terms the irreverence of the present age has not, as yet, I think, applied to the Apostles themselves, though it has freely done so to their companions and commended disciples, St. Clement and Ignatius: or else, that the texts do not really furnish the objection supposed by those who urge them: which will, probably, be the more readily admitted, when it is considered, that immediately after uttering these words of reproof to the Apostles, our Lord added, 'I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." (Luke xxii. 29.)

Answer 2. The very words of the texts refute the objections which our opponents would ground upon them; for they unite in showing that the only way authorized by Christ to dignity and exaltation in His Church, is by discharging the offices of the ministry, and thus serving the Christian people: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." Nor is it possible to see how men can be more truly the servants of others, than the Christian ministers are of the people committed to their charge; seeing that they are bound to wait upon them, and minister to their wants, whether they be high or low, rich or poor; not only when they assemble as guests in the courts of their Master's house. but also at their own houses. They are the servants of those with whom the greater part of our revilers would think it scorn to come in contact. The poorest beggars, the foulest sinners, in the most noisome dwellings, and under the most loathsome diseases, may ommand the attendance of the ministers of the Church, who are under a vow to afford it; and count it a privilege and a happiness to do so, if they may have hope to save a soul from death. But they who are thus ordained to minister to the wants of Christ's household, are said by him to be rulers over it. "Who then is that faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season?" (Matt. xxiv. 45. Luke xii. 42.) [The remainder of this chapter in our next.]

LAST DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

When I came to court I found the Queen ill-disposed, and she kept her inner lodging; yet she hearing of my arrival sent for me. I found her in one of her withdrawing chambers, sitting low upon her cushions. She called me to her, I kissed her hand, and old her it was my chiefest happiness to see her in safety and in health, which I wished might long continue. She took me by the hand, and wrung it hard, and said, "No, Robin I am not well," and then discoursed with me of her indisposition, and that her heart had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days, and in her discourse she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs. I was grieved at the first to see her in this plight; for in all my lifetime before I never knew her fetch a sigh, but when the Queen of Scots was beheaded. Then upon my knowledge she shed many tears and sighs, manifesting her innocence that she never gave consent to the death of that Queen.

I used the best words I could to persuade her from this melancholy humour; but I found by her it was too deep rooted in her heart, and hardly to be removed. This was upon a Saturday night, and she gave command that the great closet should be prepared for her to go to chapel the next morning. The next day, all things being in readiness, we long expected her coming. After eleven o'clock, one of the grooms of the chambers came out, and bade make ready for her the private closet, she would not go to the great. There we stayed long for her coming, but at the last she had eushions laid for her in the privy chamber hard by the closet door, and there she heard service.

From that day forwards she grew worse and worse. She re-

persuade her to take any course for her safety, feared her death propriated to humiliation. For, not to reckon up the by ourselves and all other real Conservatives of the Conwould soon after ensue. I could not but think in what a wretched forty days in which God drowned the world; or the stitution and glory of the Empire. When the present Friday were £116,—making, with the first day's receipts, a total state I should be left, most of my livelihood depending upon her forty years in which the children of Israel did penance "tyranny is overpast,"—the result of an encouraged inlife. And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and fa- in the wilderness; or the forty stripes by which male- fidelity and a fostered republicanism,—we have little Your I was ever received by the King of Scots, whensoever I was factors were to be corrected; whoever considers that fear that, raw and wretched as for the most part the masent to him. I did assure myself, it was neither unjust nor unho- Moses did not once only fast this number of days; that terials are which have to be worked upon, the people even nest for me to do for myself, if God at that time should call her to | Elias also fasted in the wilderness the same space of of this Province will come to a sound mind upon a queshis mercy. Hereupon I wrote to the King of Scots, (knowing him | time; that the Ninevites had precisely as many days alto be the right heir to the crown of England) and certified him in lowed for their repentance; and that our blessed Sa- which the legitimate directors of the public mind have, what state her Majesty was. I desired him not to stir from Eden- viour himself, when he was pleased to fast, observed the for selfish or sinister purposes, had no desire to enlighten man that should bring him news of it.

The Queen grew worse and worse, because she would be so, none miral (Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham) was sent for, and what by fair means, and what by force, he got her to bed. There cate any great and heavy judgment. was no hope of her recovery, because she refused all remedies.

On Wednesday, the twenty-third of March, she grew speechless. That afternoon, by signs, she called for her Council, and by putting her hand to her head, when the King of Scots was named to succeed her, they all knew he was the man she desired should

About six at night she made signs for the Archbishop (Whitgift) and her Chaplains to come to her, at which time I went in with them, and sat upon my knees full of tears to see that heavy eight. Her Majesty lay upon her back, with one hand in the bed, and the other without. The Bishop kneeled down by her, and examined her first of her faith, and she so punctually answered all his several questions, by lifting up her eyes and holding up her hand, as it was a comfort to all the beholders. Then the good man fold her plainly, what she was, and what she was to come to; and though she had been long a great Queen here upon earth, yet shortly she was to yield an account of her stewardship to the King of Kings. After this he began to pray, and all that were by did answer him. After he had continued long in prayer, till the old man's knees were weary, he blessed her, and meant to rise and leave her. The Queen made a sign with her hand. My sister Scroope knowing her meaning, told the Bishop the Queen desired he would pray still. He did so for a long half hour after, and then thought The second time she made sign to have him continue in prayer. He did so for half an hour more, with earnest cries to God for her soul's health, which is attered with that fervency of spirit, as the Queen to all our sight much rejoiced thereat, and this time it grew late, and every one departed, all but her women that attended her.

This that I heard with my ears, and did see with my eyes, I thought it my duty to set down. And to affirm it for a truth, upon the faith of a Christian, because I know there have been many Cary, Earl of Monmouth.

THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

The institution of Lent,-to the observance of which according to the usages of the Church, we are now approaching, -demands from us some consideration. In the appropriation of this solemn season, the Church seems to give obedience to this appeal of the prophet, "Sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly;" for in the contemplation of the sacrifice made for us upon the cross, it is surely a duty, in humbling recollection of the sins which caused it, to "turn unto the Lord with weeping, and with fasting, and mourning.

In adverting to the ancient christian practice of employing the forty days preceding the crucifixion in acts of more than usual penitence and mortification, one of the early Fathers of the Church asks,-" If the judaical ordinances enjoined the tenth of every production to God, should not Christians, bound by so great an additional obligation, give up to God's peculiar service onetenth of the year?" And we may add, what season of the year can, with more propriety, be allotted to this peculiar service than that which immediately precedes the commemoration of the great atonement made for us upon the cross, -on what occasion can we better exercise ourselves in acts of peculiar penitence and self-denial than during the forty days which precede the crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour? And as "for our sakes, Christ did fast forty days and forty nights," it cannot be reckoned by the disciples of that heavenly Master too much, to appropriate an equal portion of time to the more exclusive duty of abstinence and prayer, -so "that our flesh being subdued to the spirit, we may ever obey its godly motions in rightcousness and true holiness, to the honour and glory of God."

We do not say that the Fast of Lent was a positive institution of Christ or his Apostles, although it is certain that He fasted in the wilderness, even for forty days, and that they, after his example, were "in fastings often";yet it is an institution which the best examples in the ancient Christian Church have sanctioned, and one which is strongly recommended by its practical good effects.

Our Saviour, besides the example of fasting which he has given us, plainly approves of it as a religious duty, and even gives directions for its unostentatious and proper performance. We learn, too, from the Scriptures that this was a spiritual exercise employed by holy men in every age of the Church of God. Of David it is a reference not unfrequently made, in the sweet and said, that he "chastened his soul with fasting;" of Da- soothing language of song, to the consolations which niel, that he sought the Lord "with prayers and supplications and fasting;" of Anna, that she "served and worshipped God in prayers and fastings night and day;' and of Cornelius, that he was "fasting" when the vision came that brought salvation to his house. When Paul and Barnabas were ordained Apostles, "fasting and prayer" were united; and St. Paul approved himself a minister of God in "fastings", as well as in labours and watchings. Of the other Apostles Epiphanius tells us that St. James the Great, and St. John, were very eminent for a mortified life; Clemens Alexandrinus relates of St. Matthew that he refused to gratify his appetite with lawful and ordinary provisions, eating no flesh; and it is recorded of St. James the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, that he wholly abstained from flesh, and drank neither wine nor strong drink. It is observed, further, by Tertullian that the ancient Christians were universally very exact both in their weekly and annual Fasts. Their weekly fasts, he informs us, were kept on Wednesdays and Fridays; because on the one our Lord was betrayed, and on the other he was crucified: their annual fast was that of Lent, by way of preparation for the feast of our Saviour's Resurrection. And that this was very ancient is manifest from the fact that in the dispute, which took place at an early age, concerning the time of celebrating Easter, there was an allusion to the proper period of terminating the "antepaschal Fast;"-a sufficient proof that there was then such a fast kept by both the disputing parties, and that it was, in all probability. as ancient as the celebration of the feast of the Resurrection itself. It is not, however, certain that it was extended at first to forty days; although Irenæus, who lived but ninety years after the death of St. John and

"had probably a respect to forty days, as what was es- and have made a very great impression; supporting most minated very successfully on Saturday evening last. A large Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ. Thearing that neither the physicians, nor none about her could teemed a proper penitential season, very anciently ap- completely the view taken of this much-abused question number of visitors attended during that day, and upwards of £140 Nothing ought to be considered as trivial and unimportant, by borough; if of that sickness she should die, I would be the first same length of time; whoever considers these facts, them. We shall, God being our helper, do our part, cannot but think that this number of days was used by heedless of the opposition either of a mad democracy or a them all as the common solemn number belonging to ex- sullen bigotry, and deterred least of all by the wily hostiabout her being able to persuade her to go to bed. My Lord Ad- traordinary humiliation; and that those were accus- lity of any Jesuitism, whether in Papal or Protestant guise. tomed to afflict themselves forty days, who would depre-

and in regard to its practical benefits we may take an avail ourselves, at an early period, of the materials they example from "the children of this world," who, in their so abundantly afford of strengthening our persecuted search after wealth, pleasure, power, or fame, manifest cause in Church and State. more zeal, more fortitude, more patience, and more perseverance than even "the children of light," the professed followers of the blessed Jesus. By them winter's cold and summer's heat, the rain and the tempest, the perils of the wilderness and the dangers of the sea, hunger and thirst, toil and nakedness, watchfulness and painulness, are all cheerfully endured for the accomplishment of their favourite schemes. - Contemplation, study, selfdenial are accounted by the votaries of the world necessary for the successful prosecution of their plans. For the sake of "heaping up riches," while he "cannot tell who shall gather them," the miser will forego the comforts, the conveniences, and even the necessaries of existence: the devotee of earthly business will "rise up early and so late take rest and eat the bread of carefulness," in order to advance his interests; and for his envied honours, it would be hard to recapitulate the mortiambition and the aspirant for human fame will undergo. From their example, in a mean and often a fruitless pursuit, let the Christian learn a lesson while he toils and

riotan, he his aspirations for the heavenly inheritance and the fadeless crown, the season of abstinence appointed by the Church, is one of the auxiliaries that he needs. But he looks not upon it as an essential of religion, but as a help to the performance of its proper acts,-to the mortifying and subduing of criminal appetites and passions and to the spiritualizing of ful occasion the writer was favoued with the valuable assistance false lies reported of the end and death of that good lady .- Robert | the soul; not regarding "one day or one meat as holier of his highly esteemed friend and fellow-townsman, the Rev. R. or cleaner than another," but choosing on certain days and at certain seasons to adopt such abstinence as may serve to "keep the body under and bring it into subjec-Viewing it in this light, -considering the practice of the devout and holy in every age of the Church of God, -- observing the divine and the apostolic sanction of such acts of penitence and self-denial, -and respecting the authority of the Church which has "power to decree such rites and ceremonies" for our spiritual edification, he may feel and say of the Fast of Lent as said the Lord by his prophet, "Is not this the fast that I

> In regard to the manner of employing this season, we cannot offer a better recommendation than this of the excellent Mr. Nelson,-"Some part ought to be spent in fasting; more in abstinence, according to the circumstances of his health and outward condition in the world; and this with a design to deny and punish himself, and to express his humiliation before God for his past transgressions. The ornament of attire may be laid aside, as improper to express the sense of mourners, and the frequency of receiving and paying visits may be interrupted, as unseasonable, when our minds are oppressed with sorrow. Public assemblies for pleasure and diversion should be avoided as enemies to that seriousness we now profess. Our retirements should be filled with reading pious discourses, and with frequent prayer, and with examining the state of our minds. The public devotion should be constantly attended, and those instructing exhortations from the pulpit, which are so generally established in many churches in this season. We should be liberal in our alms, and very ready to employ ourselves in all opportunities of relieving either the temporal or spiritual wants of our neighbours. And we should frequently exercise ourselves in the meditation of divine subjects, the best means to make all discourses from the press and the pulpit, effectual to our salvation.'

We have been favoured with a copy of a volume of poems recently published at Montreal by Mrs. Sawtell, a specimen of which will be found on our first page. There are scattered throughout this little volume, many pieces of very considerable poetical merit; and although composed, as the authoress avows, under circumstances of peculiar depression, we are rejoiced to perceive, from the tone of gaiety and playfulness which some of her effusions evince, that moments of gladness and hope break in upon the mourner's sorrow. And we are pleased, too, to observe that under bereavement and affliction there is flow from "Horeb's smitten rock,"-an indication, we will believe, of a spirit which leans on the heavenly Comforter in the hour of heaviness and tribulation .-The peculiar circumstances under which this volume of fugitive pieces was given to the world, would disarm the severity of the critic even if there were room for his harsher animadversions; and when we lay before our readers the following touching extract from the preface, a generous public, we are sure, will not be slow to evince a further patronage of the work. Subscriptions, we understand, will be received by Mr. Rowsell at Toronto .-

"The mourner, who is induced to appeal to the public, and to offer these sad effusions of her pen, as an authoress feels deeply that there will be many who will think harshly of her presenting such; but it is to be remembered that the appeal is made as a widow in reduced circumstances, and as a stranger in a land without one

tie of affinity.' While upon this subject, we feel almost disposed to chide the long silence of some of our own highly gifted poetical correspondents, whose strains would be an honour to any periodical; but we shall hope that "Zadig" will strike his lyre soon again, and "Alvar" unstring his long-neglected harp.

We have been favoured with a copy of an excellent Pamphlet, entitled "The Presbyter of Woodstock to his Flock," from which we shall make some extracts shortly. It abounds in sentiments, forcibly and eloquently expressed, which, in these disjointed times, ought to be widely diffused and carefully inculcated.

We are sensible of the inaccuracy, alluded to by a corhad conversed with those who were contemporaries of respondent, of saying that the Letters read by the Hon. that Apostle, incidentally mentions that number of days Mr. De Blaquiere in the Legislative Council, during the as the term of its duration. In the fourth century, it is discussion on the Clergy Reserve Question, were "comcertain that the fast of Lent comprised the six weeks piled" by that gentleman. We should probably have preceding Easter; and in the ninth century it was made been more correct in saying that they were "collected"

We thank our correspondent very cordially for the pamphlet he has transmitted to us, as well as for the able Such is the Ecclesiastical authority for this ordinance; letter with which it was accompanied; and we shall

CHURCH STATISTICS.

RECTORY OF HAMILTON. Rev. J. G. Geddes, Incumbent. Notitia Parochialis for 1839. Baptisms, -23 Marriages, 35 Burials, -

Total number of Communicants,

Children on Sunday School list,

Subscribers to "The Church," Service is performed twice each Sunday in Christ's Church,the last year 20 communicants were detached from the charge by the erection of Barton into a separate mission (under the pastoral

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been " added to the Church." Among the memorable events which have occurred in the annals struggles for an eternal inheritance and a "crown of glory on the 21st July last, deserves first to be recorded. They only who have witnessed and watched the rise and progress of a Church in the new towns or back settlements of Canada, can duly estimate the feelings with which a congregation attend the removal of the ark of God from some tabermele or temporary abode where it has dwelt as it were "in curtains" to its resting place on Mount Zion,-a sacred edifice prepared fr its reception. Upon that joy-D. Cartwright of Kingston,-a mark of regard for which he avails himself of this first opportunity publicly to express his grateful acknowledgements, as well asfor his sound and able advocacy of the doctrines, worship, and mnistry of our Apostolic church

Shortly after the opening of the Church, through the unwearied xertions of a young gentleman, o whom the congregation are greatly indebted for the zealous increst he has always manifested in the cause of sacred music, an ogan was purchased—the necessary amount having been raised by private subscription. A marked improvement in the singing followed the introduction of this instrument, and the membes of the choir deserve much praise for the persevering attention which they continue to bestow upon that important, but too often neglected branch of public

A handsome altar table of blacl walnut, with suitable kneelng-stools, has lately been presentd to the Church by Thos. N. Taylor, Esq., -a donation which the Rector begs to acknowledge with many thanks.

The ladies of the congregation, with their usual liberality, have made a collection among themselvs, to furnish the Pulpit and Reading-desk with cushions and langings, and also with Bible and Prayer-Book, but not having een able to procure suitable material, their design has not yet ben carried into execution.

There are still wanting in the Church vessels for the due adinistration of the Sacraments, iz., a service of communion plate and a Font; but it is to be hosed that either by individual berality, or by a joint contribution of the congregation, these njunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order," will soon be supplied.

destitute settlers," &c.

RECTORY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Rev. C. T. Wade, Incumbent. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1839, there were-

requent services				ent. in	addition	te
Greatest number at one time,					73	
Whole number of Comminicants,					202	
Burials,		2		100	17	
Marriages,	-				25	
Baptisms,			Action Design			

regular service at Peterborougo on Sundays, both morning and

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- Sunday morning a sermon was preached at the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill, on behalf of the above society, by the Rev. C. F. Childe, M. A., Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and John Pirie, Esq., lderman of the ward. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 5th chapter of Judges, and the 22d verse, and delivered a most impressive discourse, pointing out the great difficulty which the missionaries state they have in protecting the Protestant cause, there being a great number of Popish missionaries sent out to all the colonies. He also states that the society had 95 stations in the East Indies, South and West Africa, the West Indies, North America, and Australia, employing 607 clergymen, catechists, and native teachers, with 463 schools, containing 26,280 scholars. The income of the society being £71,306 19s 8d, and the expenditure £91,453 9s 1d, while there are numerous applications to send out more labourers, a deficiency remains of above £20,000 to be provided for. The collections amounted to £20

It appears from a letter addressed by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes to the secretary, that £370 have this year been collected in Somersetshire in the different district meetings in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Out of this sum West Somerset has furnished £150; and in future years will, in all probability, contribute much more largely, as in several of the deaneries new associations have been formed, and many new names will consequently be added to the Society's list of subscribers. Bath, which has always at her annual meeting sent a liberal contribution, is not included in the above statement The archdeacon adds, "We shall estimate the advantage of these meetings very imperfectly, if we look only to the present amount of contributions-much greater good is done by thus exhibiting the Church in one of her most important and interesting offices; and by uniting her members in maintaining and extending Christianity throughout the vast field of the foreign colonies and settle--Dorset Chronicle.

of about £520!! When we consider that this is the third bazaar which has been held in the town and neighbourhood during this Jesus Christ our Lord. year-the lateness of the season, and the unfavourable state of the weather-and moreover, that it is little more than a month since so munificent a contribution was made at the opening of St. | your sincere friend and pastor, Katherine's Church, we cannot but congratulate the friends of the Church, and of sound scriptural education, on the result of this additional effort in the good cause. - Northampton Herald.

The Rev. H. G. Eland. Minister of St. Paul's, Bedminster, has forwarded to the principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the sum of £18 2s 6d (chiefly collected in sums of one shilling), towards building the Martyrs' Church in Oxford .- Bristol Mirror.

THE REV. JOHN SINCLAIR .- By the removal of the Rev. John Sinclair to another field of labour, he being appointed chaplain to the Bishop of London, the Episcopal Church here has sustained a loss which will not easily be made up. Mr. Sinclair, by his distinguished abilities as a writer, his impressive seriousness as a preacher, his steadiness of principle, and, above all, his purity of character, was justly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and all who know him will agree, that none is more deserving of preferment.-Edinburgh

The Marquis of Lansdowne has subscribed the liberal sum of £100, during the past week, to the Salisbury Diocesan Churchbuilding Society, being his lordship's second donation.

DR. HUTTON .- When Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham, as he was travelling over Cam, betwixt Wensleydale and Incledon, a friend who was with him was surprised to see him suddenly dismount, and, having delivered his horse to a servant, walk to a particular place at some distance from the highway, where he at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.: also on the principal fast-days and fes- knelt down, and remained some time in prayer. On his return tivals throughout the year. It is necessary to remark that during his friend took the liberty of asking "his motive for so singular an act?" The bishop, in answer, informed him, that when a boy, without shoes or stockings, travelling this cold bleak mountain on fications and the acts of self-denial which the votary of care of the Rev. J. Flanagan); five more by death, and four by a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow, change of residence, so that nearly forty communicants have then lying on that identical place, in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot .- Newcastle Journal.

A very spirited subscription, we find, has been commenced for the new Episcopal Chapel, in Highwood Quarter, Writtle. The ist is headed with the following munificent donations :- John Attwood, Esq., of Hylands, £200; Rev. Dr. Penrose, £200; J. F. Fortescue, Esq., £200; V. Knox, Esq., £100; and the Rev. J. R. Henderson, £25. The good work thus nobly begun must soon be completed .- Chelmsford Chronicle.

A subscription, with a fair prospect of speedy success, has been pened at Shaftesbury for building a new church in the parish of the Holy Trinity, which will supply the inhabitants of the town with the same pew-room they have at present, and double service. and furnish 400 additional free sittings for the poor of both parishes. The materials of the old Trinity Church, which is in a lilapidated state, will go in aid for erecting the new edifice.

The subscription for the building of a new church at Welchool, to commemorate the coming of age of Viscount Clive, has eached the handsome sum of £4,800.

Lewes, Nov. 21.—On Saturday last a vestry meeting was onvened by the Churchwardens of the parish of Southover, for the purpose of making a church-rate for the ordinary repairs of the church. A rate of sixpence in the pound was proposed by Mr. Eagles, churchwarden, and seconded by Mr. Isaiah Weller, but, when put to the vote, it was lost by a show of hands. The polling proceeded favourably throughout the day for the Church party, and at its close the Rev. Mr. Scobell declared the numbers as follows; No. of votes for the rate 106; against the rate, 42majority, 64. No. of votes for the rate, 81; against the rate, 41 -majority, 40. It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the meeting be adjourned sine die.

ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH .- Perhaps nothing could exhibit in a stronger point of view the liberal disposition of the farmers of Furness, and, at the same time, their firm and ardent attachment to the Established Church, and the religion of their forefathers, than the circumstance of their sending gratuitously, on Tuesday last, 105 horses and carts, in order to lay down stones for the rebuilding and enlargement of Rampside Chapel, on which occasion upwards of one hundred loads of most excellent stone were laid down. What makes this circumstance more creditable appendages of public worship, so necessary to fulfil the Apostolic | to the farmers in question is, that all the above teams were furnished by individuals who neither reside in the chapelry, nor have any property in it, nor in immediate connection therewith. The heavy debt which has been insurred by the congregation in This was a pure emanation of good-will, and is only one of the the erection of their Church, and tie necessity they are under of many characteristics of liberality and good feeling in which the contributing largely to the support & their own clergyman, will, it farmers of Furness are seldom equalled, and perhaps never suris trusted, furnish a sufficient apology for the absence of any contribution towards the Society for "Propagating the Gospel among rather days, for the performance of similar praiseworthy deeds, but were kept back on this occasion, on account of the great numbers so liberally coming forward from the adjoining neighbourhood .- Cumberland Packet.

THE WESLEYANS .- We believe that, as regards the Wesleyans, but one feeling and one opinion prevails with 99 out of every 100 Churchmen. We regret their separation, but their conduct proves that our regret must be associated with respect. When the Apostle says, "When you make divisions are you not carnal?"he by no means intimates that all divisions are necessarily the result of a worldly temper. He knew too well, that in the sacred college of the Apostles themselves there had been conscientious divisions. He merely appeals to the consciences of those whom he interrogates-calling upon them to try their motives, and if they find these motives carnal, as envy, anger, strife, cupidity, or the contrary, so to judge of the guilt or innocence of the separation. Now, the Wesleyans have given the best proof that they are not carnal in their separation, by an acknowledgment of the merits of the Church from which they have slightly separated, and by co-operating heartily and affectionately with it in defence of our common Protestantism; they have adopted Quintilian's sound advice-" Ne studia qui amare nondum possint oderint."-The carnal, that is the corrupt Separatists, prove their corrupt motives by hatred to the Church, and by friendship with Popery. Churchmen know how to distinguish between them and conscientious Separatists, such as the Wesleyans .- Standard.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following suggestions are offered respecting the services of our holy Church :-

To "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness" is the bounden duty of every Christian; and in no way can this duty be more effectually promoted than by a devout use of the Liturgy of the Church of Christ established in England. For the furtherance of each of you,

1. To be in church before the commencement of Divine Service. 2. To kneel, when you address Almighty God, in the confession of your sins, in prayer, and thanksgiving

3. To stand, when you repeat the Creed and the Psalms, and whenever else the Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer directs. at the end of each prayer.

5. To stand up during the singing, and to unite in it with your best endeavour to produce Congregational Psalmody.

If this were your practice, the service of our Church would assume a more social character; it would be no longer cold and formal; its beauty and spirituality would be manifest, and that attention would be secured to the prayers which is too often now confined to the sermon; for there exists a too prevalent inclination to letter in Somersetshire for the above society was £1170 10s 10d. should be ever remembered, that however important the public and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and several actually been the principal and several actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and several actually been the principal actually been th BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR ERECTING ALL our attendance at the House of God, are the confession of our sins, ways presided in its Courts of Quarter Session. He was, and united prayer for the BAZAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR ERECTING ALL our attendance at the House of God, are the confession of our sins, and united prayer for the continuance of mercies temporal and spistill is, the deputy and representative of the services of some other individual in this par-

about her could not persuade her to take any sustenance or to go Sundays. "The Church," says the pious Mr. Nelson, ticular. Be this as it may, they are of immense value bazaar, the commencement of which we noticed last week, ter-

was received for admissions and goods sold. The proceeds of which we may, in any degree, promote the great purpose of our meeting together in the House of God; namely, that we may with one mind and one mouth glorify God the Father,' through

That the foregoing suggestions may, under God's blessing, be rendered profitable to all who attend this church, is the prayer of

D. A. BEAUFORT, B.A., Curate.

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From the Royal Leamington Spa Chronicle.

The following very earnest and affectionate exhortation has been addressed to his congregation at the parish church by the new Vicar of Leamington, impressing on them the duty of promoting the devotional character of the Church Service, by attending, among other matters, in particular to the repetition of all the responses:

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-It appears to be a fault in the character of the religion of our day, that an almost exclusive importance is attached to preaching, to the neglect of the other part of Divine Service. Yet, needful as it is, that we should hear of our blessed and only Saviour Jesus Christ from the pulpit, it certainly should not be forgotten how great need there is that we should have "communion with the Father, and with his Son JESUS CHRIST" in prayer, and in the holy Eucharist. The con-GREGATIONAL use of our truly Scriptural Liturgy would certainly tend to promote such communion. Every one must feel the GREAT difference of the Church Service, when it is merely READ OVER by the minister and the clerk IN THE HEARING of the congregation, and when it is used in behalf of and WITH the congregation; all feeling their interest in the prayers and praises, and all evincing that interest by cordially and audibly uniting in the responses.

If such were our practice, the Service of our Church would no nger be regarded as cold and formal; and the best answer would be furnished to those who may bring this accusation against it. It is, therefore, much to be desired, and earnestly REQUESTED,

that each worshipper would charge it upon himself, or herself, as an imperative duty to promote, as far as possible, the devotional First,-By diligently attending to the directions of the RUBRIC.

Secondly,-By repeating all the RESPONSES, both in the Psalms nd throughout the service, not omitting the AMEN, at the end of each Prayer, in an audible voice.

Thirdly,-By joining in the SINGING, with the best endeavour to produce devotional harmony-"singing and making melody WITH OUR HEARTS UNTO THE LORD."

Let, therefore, every one of us feel that this is not a trivial matter, but one which is worthy of the effort; and which I doubt not but time and perseverance will accomplish. There is nothing like making a commencement, and I pray that HE who can alone put it into our hearts to begin this work, may perfect it unto the end for which it is performed—viz. that we ALL may with "ONE HEART, and ONE MOUTH glorify God, our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Finally, brethren, praying that "THE FULNESS OF THE BLESS" NG OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST" may be with you,

I remain, with much respect, faithfully yours, JOHN CRAIG, Vicar.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. S. S. STRONG.

From the Bytown Gazette.

Bytown, Feb. 12, 1840.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, From a feeling on the part of the congregation over whom you have presided during the two past years, of the propriety and neessity of your being possessed of a means of conveyance whereby you would be enabled to visit such members of your flock as eside at a distance from Bytown, Wc, the undersigned, on their behalf, beg leave to present you with a Horse, a Sett of Harness, and a Saddle and Bridle, as a slight testimony of their gratitude and esteem. Trusting that (as any gift honestly made may always be honestly received,) you will not for a moment hesitate in eccepting a donation so well merited, and so cheerfully bestowed,

We are, Reverend and dear Sir, Your grateful hearers and sincere friends, EDW V COURTLANDT. JAMES JOYNT, JAMES McIntosh, G. W. BAKER, THOS. N. BLASDELL, ALEX. CHRISTIE, JOHN CHITTY. WILLIAM COLTER To the Reverend S. S. Strong, Bytown.

ANSWER.

Bytown, 12th Feb. 1840.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, Most sincerely do I thank the Congregation committed to my charge, for the affectionate and munificent testimony of their gratitude and esteem, which I have received from them through you; a testimony rendered doubly valuable by the consideration that nothing but my humble efforts in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ and him crucified, and the inculcation of the practice of true religion would have called it forth.

Allow me to assure my flock, that I feel the bond of union between us much strengthened by this day's display of their affection, and most carnestly do I pray, "that inasmuch as they have done it unto one of the least of Christ's brethren," they may receive that reward which his promise attached to those who thus honour him and his cause.

To the blessed object of extending the kingdom of Christ, by carrying his Gospel to those who are precluded the privileges which you enjoy, shall your gift and my best energies be dedicated, and may all the donors of so unmerited a favour, (on my part,) know that in this effort to promote the cause of Christ, their deed has been blessed by him to themselves and others. Believe me, my dear friends, your affectionate and much at-

tached Pastor in Christ, S. S. STRONG.

Civil Entelligence.

THE TWO NEWPORTS. From the Standard. NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The town council, by a ministerial majority, recommended John Frost, a small tradesman in the town, to be placed in the commission of the peace for the borough. Notice was formally given to the Secretary of State of circumstances which rendered a compliance with this recommendation in the highest degree objectionable, not merely inferiority of station and turbulence of political character (although these alone might have been adequate grounds of rejection;) but the fact of Frost having twice suffered imprisonment by judicial sentence, first at the suit of his credit which object, it is earnestly and affectionately recommended to tors on a commission of bankruptcy, and next on conviction of a commission of bankruptcy, and next on conviction of the contraction of the most malignant libel. The apologists of the government have lately asserted, as some excuse for the Secretary of State, that these points of objection were referred to the Lord Lieutenant of the county. If so, this is surely the first instance in our history of a responsible minister of the Crown having consulted any su bordinate authority, or having suffered a doubt, even for a moment, to exist on his own mind on the question whether a man, Psalms, the Creeds, and all the Responses, not omitting the AMEN twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished twice convicted ty to administer justice to his fellow men. Yet, with these facts before him, Lord John Russell accepted the recommendation of the town council, and placed John Frost in her Majesty's commission of the peace!

The town council, by a Conservative majority, recommended Thomas Sewell, Esq., a gentleman holding the highest public and private station in the town, to be placed in the commission of the peace for the borough. Up to the passing of the Reform Bill, magistrate of the borough, and, as its Deputy Recorder, had always wars would be a second of the borough.

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island, and performs all the functions attached to that trust.* Against a recommendation, so peculiarly fitting that it might almost be considered as a matter of course, no objections were ever preferred to the Secretary of State; or at least none which, if made, their authors have ventured to avow. No references were made on the subject either to the governor of the island, or to the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire. Yet Lord John Russell rejected the recommendation of the council, and refused to place Mr. Sewell in her Majesty's commission of the peace!!!

*Thus Mr. Sewell enjoyed the private confidence, and held the official deputation, both of the Conservative Earl of Malmes-bury, as Governor of the island, and the Whig Earl of Yarbo-rough, as Recorder of the borough.

From the same.

The Conservatives of Ashton have taken the wise and loyal course of vindicating their loyalty in an address to the Queen. As long as the slanders upon these gentlemen were confined to Mr. O'Connell and the ministerial press, they could not descend to notice it. But when the calumny obtained the slight countenance of even a doubt from such a man as Lord Hill, it became their duty to confront their libellers; this they have done with ability and spirit, and with full effect. We are anxious to see how the libellers will meet the refutation.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Ashton-under-Lyne Conservative Association, in special meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expressions of our most sincere and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person, and our firm determination to support and defend your Majesty by every means in our power. We can-not but deeply regret that our respect and loyalty, and the feel-ings and sentiments entertained by every member of the associ-ation to all displayed by the pean called in question ation towards your Majesty, should have been called in question upoo the proceedings of our last anniversary dinner; and we feel that the imputations endeavoured to be cast upon us have rendered it necessary, in justice to ourselves, and in the duty we owe to Your Majesty, to take the present opportunity of thus approaching your Majesty, for the purpose of tendering our warmest assurances of the deep respect and unalterable affection we entertain for your Majesty. for your Majesty; and we feel ourselves bound, in duty to your Majesty, to declare that the allegations which have been made against us, of having countenanced language disrespectful and insulting towards your Majesty, are wholly unfounded and callon

"We also beg leave to express to your Majesty the pleasing and grateful feelings with which we have read the communication which your Majesty has made to your Privy Council, announcing Jour Majesty's intention to ally yourself in marriage with his Setene Higher Privalent Council Council And Tene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. And we sincerely hope, and most earnestly pray, that the consummatation of your Majesty's wishes in this respect may not only be productive of the artists of the state of t Productive of the utmost domestic felicity to your Majesty pe sonally, but also of the greatest prosperity and happiness to every subject of your Majesty's dominions, and be the means of affording greater stability to our glorious constitution in Church and State

"In conclusion, we most fervently pray that your Majesty may enjoy a long, prosperous, and a happy reign, enriched with every blessing which this world can possibly afford."

Air, John Chadwick seconded the address, which was adopted and a seconded the address.

amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

A committee was then appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting by obtaining signatures to the address, and after a few words from Mr. N. Earl, the company separated.

Lieutenant General Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauriting, a Waterloo officer, is promoted to the colonelcy of the first West India regiment, vacant by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Ring's death. The gallant general is returning home —Limerick Chronicle,

The colonelcy of the 50th Regiment is void by the death of General Sir James Duff, who commanded this garrison in 1798 and 1799, and opened the communication to Dublin, which was then cut off by the rebel forces. He was the oldest general officer army, his commission as general bearing date Oct. 25, 1809.

ECONOMY OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.—It is stated that not less than £2,500,000 in Exchequer bills has been advanced towards the erection of the various union workhouses, formed under the new poor-law in different parts of the country.

The Chaplain of the Alderbury union having been prevented ness from performing his duties for some weeks past, the Earl dnor, who is chairman of the union, has on several occasions Ipplied his place by reading prayers to the inmates of the poor-ouse, and also a sermon from an approved author.—Bristol Jour-al.

WORKING OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL -ST. SID Well's Ward, Exeter.—The Bill of one landlord only, for Messrs. Hooper and Land, at the late municipal election, exceeded from ed £80.—Western Times.

Mr. Alderman Stevenson (a Conservative) has been elected Mayor of Stafford, by a majority of 14 to 8; and Mr. J. Kenderdine and Mr. C. Dudley, aldermen for the east and west wards respectively. tively .- Wolverhamton Chronicle

MUTINY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP

Oct.—21, 1839, LAT. 25.23 N., LONG. 33.30 W.—Exnurder the ship's crew, but fortunately it was discovered in time.

They were secured, and the ship's company and soldiers have been day and night under arms." Additional accounts from Calcutta were received yesterday.

The cholera had shown itself at Tatta, but, when the accounts left, this disease had subsided. Mr. W. K. Ewart, of the firm of Carrier from his

firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., was flung from his horse on the course, and died on the spot.

CUPAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The election of a ninth councillor took place on Friday by the return of Mr. John Honeyman, who on Tuesday stood equal on the red the poll with Mr. Robert Wilson. Friday's numbers were—
For Mr. Honeyman (Conservative) 88

Paired off 12 For Mr. Wilson (Whig) 75 Paired off 12

Majority 13

Five Conservatives voted or paired off for the Whig candidate, otherwise the majority would have been still more commanding. As it is, the friends of constitutional principles have reason to rejoice that, in the county town, so long the stronghold of Radicalium, the continuous has now awakened to sober reason, dadicalism, the constituency has now awakened to sober reason, and declared so decidedly in favor of the party which has adopted for its banner "Peace, law, and order." The nine councillors o retired were of the Whig party, and our corporate body, as constituted, stands-Conservatives, 15; Radicals, 2; higs, or Ministerialists, 9. Such has resulted from three pitched battles between the two great parties in the burgh. Last year 9 out of 11 councillors were returned by the Conservatives; on Tuesday se'nnight, 7 out of 8 were returned by the same party; and, not contented with these severe lessons, the rashly tested the strength of the constituency on Friday, when, as above tested the strength of the constituency on Friday, when, as above tested the strength of the constituency on Friday, when, as above the strength of the constituency of the cons even after taking the benefit of 5 Conservative votes, but for which the majority would have numbered 23. What will Mr. lice say to the prostrate state of his party in Cupar? His ma-

jority in Cupar was 39. The Money Market appears to be in a very tranquil state. The Money Market appears to be in a very tranquil state. The Real request, still commands interest at the rate of six per cent.

London, Friday, half past 2 o'clock.

Now that the states are requested with the United States

Now that those commercially connected with the United States the action to compare notes, the feeling is pretty general that accounts received per the British Queen are much more

The Stock Markets remain in the same dull state, particularly in the Foreign House.

Consols are firm at 92½, buyers, for the opening. Exchange Bills are 4 to 2 dis.; Three per Cent. Reduced are 90¾ to ½; Three and a Half per Cent. do., 98¾ to ½; and Long Annuities, 15-16ths to 14. Bank Stock is 177 to 178.

Two o'clock—Consols are 92½, sellers. Two o'clock—Consols are 92½, sellers.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR PROHIBITED.

The committees of the Belfast public bakery lately addressed a hemorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that they might be permitted to import foreign flour into Ireland, as the people of may do in England.

Gentlemen—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration your memorial, praying into Ireland, and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant.

The p. R. GORDON.

The Belfast Flour and Bread Company, Belfast.

ninister of Marine has ordered a general levy of seamen through-ut the fifth maritime district, including all the seamen employed land and in the arsenals.

The Prince de Joinville was in the Belle Poule frigate on 23d

The Paris papers are making considerable noise in consequence f a difficulty which has taken place between the French inhabitants of an establishment in Guinea, and the Captain of the British frigate Race Horse.

LIEUT. GENERAL LORD SEATON, G. C. B .- This gallant nobleman (late Sir John Coborne) returned to Dover Street on Wednesday, from a visit to Her Majesty. His Lordship was severely wounded in the arm in the Peninsular campaign, where commanded the 52nd Light Infantry. He was subsequently appointed Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, whence he proceeded to command the Forces in Canada. His Lordship has two sons the Hon. Lieut. James Colborne, of the 25th Foot, and the Hon. Lieut. Francis Colborne, of the 15th Foot. His Lordship having declined the invitation of the merchants of London to a pubdinner, a subscription has been set on foot by the lea ercantile firms in the city, to present this gallant nobleman with a handsome service of plate, as a mark of the high consider ation in which he is held, and a testimony of esteem for the important services he rendered in suppressing the Canadian rebellion. General Lord Seaton passed through Exeter last Friday, on his

return to his residence at Lyncham. timation was made to his Lordship, to the effect that if it would be agreeable to his feelings, an address of congratulation would be presented to him in public by the citizens; but the gallant General, with the modesty belonging to true merit, respectfully declined the honour. What a contrast does his Lordship's conduct afford to that of Lord Durham! The one having deserted his post, courted the noisy clamours of a mob to drown the reproaches of is own conscience; the other declines the public acknowledgment of men of all parties, because his conscience tells him he has done his duty - Western Luminary.

Lord Seaton left Strathfieldsaye on Wednesday, December 18, and went to Lyncham, in Devonshire, where his Lordship has a

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From the Southern Constitution of May 29. On Friday last, being her Majesty's birth-day, his Excellency held a levee, and Mrs. Gawler a drawing-room, both of which were very numerously attended. Immediately after the conclusion of the levee, his Excellency and Mrs. Gawler, accompanied by a large body of Colonists, proceeded to a spot midway between the enclosure of Government House and the river, where the natives had been previously assembled for the purpose of being regaled in honor of the day. Previously to the commencement of the meal, his Excellency addressed the blacks simply and impressively. Col. Gawler represented to them the guilt of murder; that the white men did not kill black men, neither must black men kill white men, but all must live together as brothers. His Excellency nrged on them the advantages resulting from industry and civilization, and concluded by again exhorting them to reciprocate the friendly feeling of the colonists, and to abstain from all violence towards them, Meat, biscuit and tea were then distributed, and after they had been presented with new garments, his Excellency and the company re-entered the enclosure, where a scene of the most interestng nature took place. The German settlers, who have so richly entitled themselves, to our esteem as brother Colonists, were, i compliance with their own request, permitted to take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and were appropriately addressed by his Excellency. The public offices and banks were of course closed, and all business was suspended throughout the day.

LIBERALITY OF HER MAJESTY. A few days since as one of the Royal carriages, in which were some ladies attached to her Majesty's Household, was proceeding through Eton at a quick pace, a young lad named Allard, who was in the middle of the road with a parcel, which he was giving to the conductor of an omnibus, was knocked down by the leaders of the carriage, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the postillions in pulling up instantaneously, the lad might have been far more seriously injured than he was, if not killed. As it was, however. his head, which came in contact with one of the fore wheels, was very severely grazed, and it was a miracle, as the boy lay on the road, that the hind wheel did not pass over his head. An account of the accident having reached the ears of the Queen, her Majesty immediately despatched the Hon. C. A. Murray, the Master of the Household, to the residence of the lad, with instructions to inquire into his case, and to cause him to have such medical attendance, and every other assistance, as he might require Mr. Murray found the lad suffering under several severe and painful contusions; but it was discovered that no bones were broken. The Master of the Household, by the command of her Majesty, called on Mr. Hammond, surgeon of Eaton, and instructed him to attend the boy during his illness, and informed him that every tract from a letter bearing the above date:—" On Friday, Octo-ber 19th ... expense which might be incurred for medicine and professional atthe reliefs, 141 in number, formed a conspiracy to tendance would be defrayed by the Queen. Mr. Murray likewise, lent sovereign, who has hospitably taken our persecuted in accordance with the benevolent commands of her Majesty, con- brethren under his protection, thanking him for this mato support him during his illness.

QUEEN ADELAIDE. -Earl Howe, her Majesty's Lord Chamof Tamworth, with a request that he will apply it in aid of any subscription which may be raised during the winter for the benefit of the poor of Tamworth. His Lordship in his letter states that the visit to Tamworth has given her Majesty unusual gratification, and will ever be a subject of pleasing recollection to Queen Ade-

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—The last diet made a proposal to the government for the general establishment of popular schools. All the bishops and consistories received orders to give their opinions on the subject, and Bishop Tegner, the eminent poet, with his consistory, sent in an opinion, from which the following passages are quoted :--"The consistory is of opinion that the education of the working

classes should be essentially religious. Other knowledge may not only be dispensed with, but often be considered as injurious. Half knowledge converts the peasant into a reader of newspapers, and a country politician, which is the worst that a peasant can become; half knowledge tends to make the peasant a grumbler and a malcontent. It is melancholy to see in the diet how the Swedish peasant is altered, who in the days of his glory looked upon it as his destination to love and to honour God and the King. The Abendabitt is his Bible, and talking politics is his favorite occupation; he has hardly any regard for his own business; and if he returns to it, it is only to complain of his burdens. He can talk all kinds of rigmarole about the rights of man, constitutional liberty, and the due balance of the powers of the state, which he has picked up from the newspapers and the journalists, who are his paid patrons. No epidemic is so contagious as the democratic, and those who remain at home listen with pleasure to the liberal declamations of the enlightened. Thus the class which ought to form the soundest part of the nation is gradually demoralized. To educate and form the whole of the working classes for such constitutional discussions in the diet, by new and enlarged popular schools, seems to be designed by the strange claims on popular schools which the founder of the young Sweden everywhere makes. The consistory pities any society, the members of which are educated from their youth in such a junta, and have means to maintain it."

EARTHQUAKES.

The latest arrivals from the Meditterranean state that Vesuvius is inwardly convulsed, and thick clouds of smoke cover the thods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is mountain top, the vapour of which is so very prejudicial to the the preservation of the Protestant religion, and the libervines in the immediate neighbourhood, that the government has ties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to and enremitted the taxes of the growers. It is a remarkable fact that courage my allies. the irruptions of Vesuvius have, almost in every case, been preceded by alarming indications of the volcanic action in Perthshire. About a month ago, it will be recollected that some smart shocks rence and vigorous assistance. The late signal success were felt at Crieff and Comrie. It now turns out that, almost in Germany has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is riff of the Midland District. immediately afterwards, Vesuvius became convulsed. It thus incumbent on us to improve; and in this critical conjuncappears that there must be a chain of strata of uniform sympathy, appears that there must be a chain of strata of uniform sympathy, ture the eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particustretching from the Grampian and Ochil Hills to Italy. There is lar, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery. nothing in the history of Scotland to show that the earthquakes and ally the King of Prussia, may be supported in such

FRANCE.—The Journal du Havre of the 23d states that the were peculiar to Perthshire previous to the great earthquake at a manner as his magnanimity and active zeal for the com-Lisbon, but, since that time, they have been more or less common; and on this assumption that a chain of electrical strata does exist in the direction, the conclusion might be drawn that "the foundations of the earth," so to speak, were then rent; and thus, according to Daubeny's hypothesis, "water and atmospheric air" would thereafter find comparatively easy access "through the channels in the rocks," and, reaching the heat which is believed to "exist below a given point of the earth's service," produce the volcanic action. From the borings which have been made in Perthshire, in search of coal, the strata have been proved to be dicated the Protestant cause in the middle of the 18th highly charged with electricity, more especially in the valley of Strathearn; and it has also been demonstrated that the heat there is not far from the earth's surface. Loch Earne, too, never freezes -a phenomenon exclusively applicable to that lake, as compared with others of equal dimensions in Scotland. Taking all these circumstances into account, we think they open up a very interesting and inviting field for the further investigation of physical science in connection with volcanic phenomena, and we hope the attention of scientific gentlemen will be early directed to the subject .- Aberdeen Journal.

> THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE FOR 1839. The Dublin Post contains the following notification of the colection of the O'Connell tribute for the present year :-

"ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE IRISH NATION .- Fellow Countrymen,-We beg leave to announce that Sunday, the 8th day of next month (December), has been fixed upon as the O'Connell tribute-day for the present year, 1839.

"On this occasion we are gratified to state that the measure is brought forward with the express and anxious concurrence of those personages who possess in a pre-eminent degree the love and reverence of the people. Their recommendation and example should alone suffice to render the success of the effort commensurate with the character of the claim.

"Arrangements have at the same time been adopted to secure to the simultaneous collection the assistance not only of every parish, but of every individual professing to belong to the Liberal party in Ireland, or who feels that O'Connell is, in a practical as vell as honourable sense, the public creditor of his country.

"It is right to state, that this universal co-operation has been made indispensable by the fact, that the aggregate result of the collections from and including the year 1836 to the present period, nave been so disproportioned to the unavoidable expenditure, as to leave the 'Great Reformer' personally responsible for a ruinously large deficit.

Gross amount received for 1836 and 1837, "Ditto, from the latter year to Nov. 1839,

"The deficiency is attributable not to any reduction in the colections derived from those parishes which sustain the fund with patriotic continuity, but to the total absence of some localities, whose permanent support had been confidently calculated upon The default is, however, known to have arisen solely from temporary circumstances. It will, in the present instance, be fully repaired, and a total, equal, at least, to the joint amount of the two sums set forth above, cannot fail to be realised. Indeed one shilling each from 1,000,000 persons would achieve £50,000, and be it remembered that the Liberals of Ireland exceed 7,000,000.

"The general feeling is, that each parish should now furnish, n every practicable case, a contingent corresponding with its argest produce heretofore -a methodical list of the contributing arishes,' indicating that produce will be forwarded early next week to the Rev. the local clergy and the lay treasurers in every district of the kingdom. The list will show the proved capability of each district to contribute, and the friends of Ireland will then have an opportunity of manifesting, in a substantial manner, the extent to which the distinguished object of this noble national measure continues to represent their principles, and to command

"John Power
"Cornelius Macloghlen, Trustees. their support. "P. Vincent Fitzpatrick, Secretary.

"Office of the National Compensation Fund, 44, Dame-street, Dublin, 'Nov. 20."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE PROTES-TANT CAUSE.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

None of our readers are ignorant of the history of the expulsion of the Protestant inhabitants of the Zillerthal, and of the reception of the emigrants by the good King of Prussia. A correspondent, whose letter appears in our paper of this day, offers a suggestion, which we humbly recommend to our readers for their adoption; namely, an address to the pious and benevotributed a sum of money to meet the boy's present exigencies, and nifestation of his zeal for the Protestant religion. Such an address, if the opportunity shall be afforded, will receive the signature of millions in the United Kingdom; berlain, has forwarded the sum of £25 to the Rev. Francis Blicke, and its example will questionless be followed through the whole of Protestant Europe.

The King of Prussia is now in the very front of the battle for the Protestant faith. And, alas! that we must say it, he stands almost alone among the princes of Christendom. He is fighting the good fight nobly, and he is entitled to every tribute of gratitude-every voice of encouragement in the power of Protestants to give. Next to the satisfaction of his own generous heart, and the approbation of his own conscience, he must receive the testimony of the Protestants of the United Kingdom as the most precious meed of his services-more eminently precious, because its effect must be to give encouragement to the Protestants of Europe generally, and in the same proportion to deter the Romanist states from a repetition of their persecutions. The King will remember, what some of our countrymen seem to forget, that there is "a universal Protestant cause," the antagonist of the universal Romanist conspiracy, and that Great Britain and Prussia have before now vindicated that cause in glorious alliance. The first ministerial act of the greatest and most honest minister who ever ruled this country, (need we name Lord Chatham?) was to ratify this alliance, and to promulgate it in a Royal speech, penned by himself, (none can mistake the simple masculine style) delivered to parliament just 82 years ago, almost to the day :-

It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that our success in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

"I have the firmest confidence that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honor and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixed resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of my crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other me-

"For this cause, I shall decline no inconveniences; and in this cause I earnestly desire your hearty concurture the eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particu-

mon cause deserve.'

The government of Great Britain can no longer use language like this; but the people can, for the people are still Protestant; and if they would preserve that brotherhood of Protestantism, that has for centuries united us with Protestant Europe, the people must. Prussia, too, is the country that may justly claim our first care; for the alliance of Great Britain and Prussia has ever been auspicious. Great Britain and Prussia alone vincentury; they were Englishmen and Prussians who restored the liberties of Europe at Waterloo. Such coincidences are not accidental.

The expression of the feeling of the British nation apon the conduct and position of the Prussian monarch must have a mighty effect in his own dominions; but its effect will be felt in a greater or less degree on the whole continent, while its reaction upon ourselves will not be the least beneficial consequence of such an expression.

UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE OF TITLES OF BILLS Passed during the 5th Session, 13th Provincial Parliament, 3rd Victoria, 1839-40.

An Act to extend the time for completing the Erie and Ontario Rail-road.

An Act to extend the limits of Port Darlington Harbour.

An Act to regulate the inspection of Fish, and to prevent non-residents in this Province from fishing within the waters of the

An Act to appoint the time for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and to repeal the law now in force for that purpose.

An Act to attach certain Townships to the County of Huron.

An Act for the better regulation of the office of Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench, in this Province.

An Act for further regulating the manner of granting Licenses to Inn-keepers, and to the keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, within

An Act to extend the time for completing the expenditure upon the Post-road between Cornwall and L'Original.

An Act to make good certain monies advanced in compliance An Act to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legislature, for the contingent expenses thereof.

And the following Bill, together with an Address, was, in compliance with the provisions of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, sent to her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it might be laid of this province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

pefore both Houses of the Imperial Legislature :-An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for

the distribution of the proceeds thereof. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the An Act to repeat an Act passes in the Ohird, entitled, "An Act for the exemplary punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, any Soldier to desert His Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist, any Deserter from such service," and to make further provision for the punishment of such offenders.

An Act for dividing the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward.

An Act to define the limits of the Town of London, in the District of London, and to establish a Board of Police therein.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the style and title of the Oakville Hydraulic Company.

An Act authorising the levying of an additional tax on the District of Dalhousie, for the purpose of building a Gaol and Court-house therein.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to remunerate the services of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knight, Speaker of the Commons House

An Act to extent the period for which the Magistrates of the District of Victoria are authorised to levy an additional rate in the said District, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the eign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, An Act to authorise the erection of the County of Hastings ato a separte District " An Act to continue an Act passed in the sixth year of his late

Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain gold and silver Coins shall pass current An Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench to admit

John Ford Maddock, to practice as an Attorney in that Court.

An Act to establish a College, by the name and style of the University at Kingston.

An Act to provide for the continuation of suits and process, in ases of formation of new Districts.

An Act to prevent the circulation of printed Promissory Notes, under the value of five shillings.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the title of the York Bridge Company.

of this Province against lawess aggressions from Subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty."

An Act to authorise the levying an additional rate on the inhabitants of the Midland District, for the payment of the debt of the District, and for other purposes therein-mentioned.

An Act to alter and amend the Act passed during the third session of the present Parliament, entitled, "An Act to authorise the establishment of Boards of Boundary line Commissioners

within the several Districts of this Province. An Act authorising the payment of pensions to militia-men, and widows of deceased militia-men, under certain restrictions,

and for other purposes therein-mentioned. An act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bronté Harbor.

An act to compel certain persons not assessed, to perform An act to remunerate John Kidd for certain services. An act to alter and amend an act passed in the forty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third,

ntitled, "an Act to regulate the packing, curing and inspection of Beef and Pork. An act to increase the capital stock of the Port Hope Har-

or Company, and to extend the period for completing the said An act to authorize her Majesty to take possession of lands for the erection of fortifications in this Province, under cer-

An act granting a further sum of three hundred and fiftynine pounds for completing the Bridge over the River Thames at Chatham, in the Western District.

An act to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into the common gaols of this province. An act to provide for the management of the Estate of Wm.

Handley Esq.

An act to confirm and regulate certain sales of land for taxes in the District of Ottawa.

An act granting to her Majesty a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of the civil government for the year 1840.

An act to regulate the weight of Salt.

An act to revive and make perpetual an act granting to her Majesty a duty on licenses to Auctioneers, and on goods, wares and merchandise sold by auction. An act to authorise the Receiver General of this Province

to borrow a certain sum of money on debentures, for the purposes therein mentioned. An act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An act to remunerate the Hon. John H. Dunn for services rendered to this Province."

An act to repeal, alter and amend the laws now in force for the regulation of the several Macadamised Roads within this An act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of his

late Majesty's reign, entitled "an act granting a salary to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An Act to amend and make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to pre-

vent the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians."

An act to authorise certain duties to be imposed and collected on Wooden Stills within this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to authorise the temporary occupation, by the proposed University at Kingston, of the General Hospital at Kingston, upon certain terms therein mentioned. An act for the relief of Allan McDonnell Esq., the She-

An act to provide for the relief of William Kingsmill and William Chisholm, Esqrs.

An act to authorise the raising of a sum of money in the upon which he comments.

An Act to afford assistance to the House of Industry in the city of Toronto.

An act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools for the year of our Lord 1840.

An act to remunerate Lewis Bright for his long and faith-

ful services, by granting a pension to him and his aged wife, or the surviver of them, during their natural lives.

An act to provide for the support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary.

An act to continue and make perpetual, parts of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, entitled, "An act to alter the laws now in force for granting licenses to Inn-keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in the General Quarter Sessions assembled, for the respective Districts, authority to regulate the du-ties hereafter to be paid on such licenses, and for other pur-An act to alter and amend an act passed in the thirty second

year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, enti-tled, "An act to establish the Winchester measure throughout this province."

An act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of the

reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An act to extend the limits of the town of York, to erect the said town into a city, and to incorporate it under the name of the city of Toronto." An act to authorise the construction of a mill-dam across

An act to continue and make perpetual an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An act to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt."

An act granting a pension to Joseph Randall, who lost an

arm in the service of her Majesty.

An act to make perpetual certain parts of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits, and increase of costs, in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments,

and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An act granting a pension to the widow and children of the late William Kerry, who was killed in the service of her Ma-

An act granting a sum of money to Samuel B. Smith, to make good a deficiency in his salary, as one of the Junior Clerks in the Executive Council office, for the year of our

An Act to authorize the Receiver General to dispose of the Provincial Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act for stopping apparts of Streets in the Town Plot of Sandwish, in the Western District, and for other purposes therein entitled. An act to amend an act for regulating the manner of licensing Public Houses, and for the more easy conviction of

An act to make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "an act to amend and continue the act granting Militia

An act to extend the time for repaying the loan to the Oak-

An act for the relief of Philip de Grassi. An act to revive, continue and make perpetual, a certain act possed in the 5th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "an act to continue and amend the law for attaching the property of absconding debt-

ors, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The following bills were reserved by his Excellency the Governor General for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thercom-An act to naturalize Elijan Nellis. An act to enable her Majesty to make a grant of land to

James Fitz Gibton Esq.
An act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late rebeilion and invasions of this pro-

An act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the sumber of shares to

e held in the capital stock of the company.

An act to increase the capital stock of the Gore Bank, and the number of shares to be held therein. An act for the relief of John Stuart.

An act for the relief of John Stuart.

An act for altering and amending the charter of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada and for increasing the number of shares to be held in the capital stock of the said Company.

An act to make provision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in

An act to impose duties on certain articles imported into this province from the United States of America.

An act to incorporate the Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company, under the style and title of the President, Direc-

ors and Company of the Farmer's Bank. An act to make provision to indemnify persons for losses ooasioned by the acts of incendiaries, between the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord 1838, and the first day of

An act to amend an act passed in the ninth year of the reign An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants the relief of the religious societies therein mentioned." An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and ti-

tle of the President, Directors and Company of the Prince SPRING CIRCUIT, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, on the several circuits, will be held as follows Home Circuit.

Hamilton, Gote, Monday, 11th May. Toronto, Home, Tuesday, 19th May. Eastern Circuit. Perth Bathurst, Thursday, 23d April. L'Original,.....Ottawa,Monday, 4th May. Belleville,Victoria,Tuesday, 5th May. Cornwall, Eastern, Friday, 8th May.
Picton, Prince Edward, Monday, 11th May.
Kingston, Midland Monday, 18th May. Brockville,Johnstown, Monday, 18th May.

Western Circuit. Simcoe......Falbot, Monday, 23d March.
Woodstock, Brock, Friday, 27th March.
London, London......Tuesday, 31st March. London,London.... Sandwich Western Of Which all Sheriffs. Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, and

other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL. Clk. of Crown & Please

From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary. GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

12th February, 1840.

Pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be known:—

CHRISTOPHER HRISTOPHER A HAGERMAN, ESQUIRE, to be JUDGE

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH HONOURABLE WILLIAM H. DRAPER, to be ATTORNEY ROBERT BALDWIN, ESQUIRE, to be Solicitor GENERAL.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. N Bethune, Angus Crawford, Esq., of Spring-Vale Farm, to Isabella, second daughter of Patrick Lawrie, Esq., of Lawrieston, near Cobourg. DIED.

At Toronto, on the 2d instant, Mrs. Rachel Macaulay, widow of the late James Macaulay, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, aged 65.

In Clarke, on the 15th instant, Mr. George Drury, long a espected inhabitant of that township, and a native of Lincolnshire, England, aged 73 years.

At Port Hope, on Sunday the 9th February, deeply regretted, Margaret, rehet of the late Geo Kidd Esq. of Greenmount, county Armagh, Ireland, aged 60 years. She bore her long and

painful illness with christian patience and resignation; her latter

end was peace. - [Communicated. Rev. J. G. Geddes; H. Rowsell, Esq; D. A. C. Gen. Fielde, rem. in full; Rev. W. F. S. Harper; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem. in full vol. 3; T. S. Shortt, Esq. rem; J. Breakenridge, Esq.; Rev. G. C. Street, add. subs.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem; Rev. A. Balfour, rem; Capt. Beale; Rev. C. T. Wade. LETTERS received to Friday, February 21st :--

"A Reader" has evidently mistaken the drift of the article

In a neat and beautiful city in one of the northern states of America, lived a lawyer of eminence and talents. I do not know many particulars of his moral character; but he was notoriously profane. He had a negro boy, at whom his neighbours used to hear him How can you bear the very idea of being so stupified by swear with awful violence. One day this gentleman met a decided christian, who was also a lawyer, and said to him, "I wish, sir, to examine into the truth of the christian religion. What books would you advise me to read on the evidences of christianity?"

The pious lawyer, surprised at the enquiry, replied, not a ray of hope left for you? "That is a question, sir, which you ought to have settled

important to this late period of life.

"It is late," said the enquirer, "and I never knew much about it, but I always supposed that christianity was rejected by the great majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly if they went to his house on a certain day; we might myself. I have upon me, as my physician says, a mortal disease, under which I may live a year and a half, or two years, but not probably longer. What books, sir, would you advise me to read?"

"The Bible," said the other.

"I believe you do not understand me," resumed the unbeliever, surprised, in his turn: "I wish to investigate

the truth of the Bible." rant of the Scriptures. Now, to reason on any subject O, consider how it will be if you stay away! Beware with correctness, we must understand what it is about what excuse you allow. Remember, if any, it must be which we reason. In the next place, I consider the in- one which will satisfy God, and not yourself. ternal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the external."

"And where shall I begin?" inquired the unbeliever.

"at the beginning, at Genesis."

sat down to the serious study of the Scriptures. He ap- (Ps. xc. 8.) sat down to the schools see well disciplined powers of mind to the Bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth. As ven, if you have such feelings as these. If you have such feelings as these. he went on in the perusal, he received occasional calls like to serve God one day in seven, how could you be from his professional friend. The infidel freely re- happy to serve him day and night, with all his saints in marked upon what he had read, and stated his objec- glory? Let me beg you to pray for that "right spirit," tions. He liked this passage, he thought that touching (Ps. li. 10,) which will make you view the Sabbath in a and beautiful, but he could not credit a third.

One evening the christian lawyer called, and found the unbeliever at home, walking the room with a dejected longer let the jeering of your companions, or any false look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He excuse, keep you away from the house of God; but you continued, not noticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. His friend, at length, spoke: "You seem, sir," said he, "to be in a brown study. Of what are you thinking?"

"I have been reading," replied the other, "the mo-

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked his friend. "I will tell you what I used to think," answered he: "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people; and, by some artificial means, made an impression on his ignorant followers, causing them to think that what they saw pro-

ceeded from supernatural power." "But what do you think now?" interposed his friend.

of that law. I have been trying to see whether I can school-hours for their own amusement; and think you add anything to it, or take anything from it, so as to that you can trifle with God, and venture to waste his make it better. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect. The day in seeking your own pleasure?—that God who could first commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the creator the object of our supreme love and reverence : moth ! that is right: if he be our creator, preserver, and supreme benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other, as such. The second forbids idolatry: that certainly is surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage, significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped, it is proper that some time should be set apart for that purpose, when all may worship him harmoniously and without interruption .-One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know that it is too little. The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from the family relations. Injuries to our neighbours are there classified by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property and character. And," said he, applying a legal idea with legal acuteness, "I notice that the greatest offence in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus the greatest injury to life is murder; to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greater offence must include the less of the same kind. every injury to purity; and so of the rest. And the boldly rebuking the Prince Regent, and when he commoral code is closed and perfected by a command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbour. 'I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where did

Moses get that law? I have read history: the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters, so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and best Greeks and Romans never gave a code of morals like this .-Where did Moses get this law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it .-

a firm believer in the truth of christianity. He lived a spirit, and refused to administer the sacrament under the practice of that noble art, which they do not at all underseveral years after this conversation; about three, I be- such circumstances. His Majesty immediately recalled stand; considering how for a little paltry gain they shrewdly halieve. He continued to pursue the study of the Bible, the attendant to his presence, and it was not until he had zard, or rather certainly destroy, the health and lives of men; his views of the christian religion expanding and growing expressed his sorrow for his too hasty expressions, that and have judged them worthy of as capital and ignominious a correct. Profaneness was abandoned. An oath was be was admitted to communion. now as offensive to him as it was familiar before. When his former gay companions used one, he habitually re- effect, exercised the like discretion with our present gra- ment to myself; and my indignation hath quickly returned into proved them. He remonstrated with them upon its folcious sovereign. Her Majesty was desirous of receiving my own bosom, when I consider how much bolder and more ly and want of meaning, and said he could never imagine tian .- The Visitor.

THE EMPTY PEWS.

My dear friend, before another Sunday comes, I hope you will find time to read these few lines, and I trust that what I have to say may arrest your attention, Royal. and lead you to judge how far you are like that good old couple named in Luke i. 6, who "walked in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless."

How often do we see many seats left empty on the Lord's day, when we know that some, at least, of their make for their neglect of public worship! Now I hope

matter stands with you. How many people, when asked "Why they do not this I verily believe we find.—Banner of the Cross. come to church?" calmly say, "O! I read my Bible at home, and say my prayers, and that does as well!"

This is the way they satisfy themselves, and think all this right. Now, here is one point I much wish to bring

Satan's draught of false peace, that you do not feel the sting of conscience, or hear the whisper of a friend; but sleep on, till death comes, and you discover your mistake when it is too late; then, and not till then, finding how you have been deceived, and then feeling there is

To prevent your sheltering under this false excuse, long ago. You ought not to have put off a subject so "that if you read and pray at home you need not go to church," let me bring this picture before you, which will, I hope, make the matter clear.

Supposing that some rich man was to give notice that he would supply the wants of all the people in the village, expect that he would send his bounty out to the sick and infirm, who were unable to go for it; but think you that he would do so to the idle-to the man who would sit in listless indifference at home, in the vain expectation of having his share sent also? No, my friends, you would at once say that such a man had no right to expect any thing, if he would not go to the house for it.

Now cannot you see how this simple picture applies to "Therefore, I would advise you, sir," repeated his friend, "to read the Bible. And," he continued, "I will give you my reasons. Most infidels are very igno-

But perhaps some may read these lines who think that oing to God's house once on the sabbath is enough, and that should he go twice, his neighbours would jeer at "At the New Testament?" "No," said the other, him. Does this ever keep you away? O, just see how the matter stands here. Will such a "secret sin as this The infidel bought the holy book, went home, and bear to be set in the light of God's countenance?"—

> You may, indeed, give up every bone of going to heanew light. Then you will not dare to turn the Lord's day into man's day, and thus "rob God." You will no will catch every opportunity of going there. You will go hungry desiring to be fed with the Bread of Life-you will go with all the sins of the past week, praying to be washed clean from their stains in that "fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness"-and you will go with all your sorrows, all your diseases, just like the multitude at the Pool of Bethesda, and will feel that Jesus has promised to be present to relieve you. Thus you will no longer have nothing to go for.

Lastly, let me remind you, that an account is kept of every Sabbath you break or mis-spend. Yes; each is written down in God's book of remembrance; and what is more, you will have to answer for each, in the last day, to your inquiring Judge. Think not that God is too strict in what he requires. Do you suppose a master "I have been looking," he replied, "into the nature of a school expects his children to take any of their more easily turn you into hell than you could crush a

O! dear friend, let not this warning be like a passing shower, or the early dew; but may your heart be touched with the truth, and softened likewise. Seek in future right. The third forbids profancuess. The fourth fixes to value your Sabbaths while you have them. Let them a time for religious worship: if there be a God, he ought | be days on which you prepare for heaven. Remember, you must be "made meet" for that holy place; and then, when your earthly Sabbaths are ended here on earth, you will be ready to spend an eternal one above. You will then feel that

"One day within the place Where Thou, my God, art seen, Is better than ten thousand days Spent in the joys of sin."

[Cottage Magazine.]

FAITHFUL MINISTERS.

The following instances afford a strong proof of the faithfulness with which the Bishops of England discharge their duties, unawed by the pomp and power of the highest authorities of the land. They bring to mind the noble firmness and piety of the excellent Bishop Porteus, Murder must include every injury to life; adultery, when he arrested the "Sunday drills," and parades by pelled certain distinguished ladies to call in their invitations for Sunday Parties. While making the following quotations from the Rev. Mr. Poole, of Leeds, we cannot help asking whether there are many clergymen in this country, who under similar circumstances, would proceed in the same way ?-Gospel Messenger.

King George IV. desiring, in his sickness, to receive the holy eucharist, had appointed an hour at which the Bishop of Winchester should administer to him that blessed sacrament. Through carelessness, or mistake of one of the attendants on his Majesty, the Bishop received a summons for half an hour after the time appointed by the king. His Majesty was not unjustly angry with the attendant, but when he seemed to carry It must have come from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

augry with the attendant, but when he seemed to carry his anger beyond the bounds of a christian temper, the pious prelate warned his sovereign of the danger of cepious prelate warned his sovereign of the danger of ce-The infidel—infidel no longer—remained to his death lebrating the holiest mysteries of our faith in so improper the strange confidence of empiries in physic, that dare venture on

to Her Majesty the impropriety of his complying with carry under my hands, or die and perish eternally! such a request, and her Majesty, conforming to the eccle- We minister to souls. Souls! Methinks in that one word

These cases surely challenge comparison, both for the Son of God. - Bishop Bull. their propriety and wisdom, and in their results, with the harsh treatment of princes, under the name of discipline, by such men as John Knox and Andrew Melville. I

LONGWOOD.

sick person may be so stupified by a dose of laudanum, names of visiters to the spot, and in one portion of the tion to be most learned and devout, he made him Archbishop of that he may never feel an operation; even a limb may building some lines remain, which, whether original or Colen, which place he did excellently discharge.—Fuller. be cut off without his being sensible of great pain? - | not, are at least apposite, and the idea conveyed by them novel and ingenious:-

"When Napoleon sought Death, arm'd with his spear and shield, Death was afraid to meet him in the field: But when his spear and shield he laid aside, Death like a coward struck him, and he died."

The site of the new house at Longwood was selected by the emperor from the extreme and extensive beauty of the surrounding scenery; he, however, did not live to see its completion, and it is singular that, in assisting in the arrangement of the shrubbery, he should himself have planted an oak sapling there, which now shadows the window of the library. The rooms are unfurnished, but the fixture decorations are elegant and costly, more particularly the painted draperies of the chapel, drawingroom, and library.

A few days before Napoleon's death, he caused his bath to be removed to the new house, where it still remains, but the furniture was sold, and much of it is still preserved in Jamestown. The dining tables, lamps, &c. are in possession of the officers of the 91st Regiment stationed on the island, as also the emperor's chessboard, the most interesting relic perhaps of the whole,a minor field of Waterloo, on which the foiled tactician fought and re-fought the ground of his hoped for conquests. A Mr. Gideon, a shop-keeper in the town, ing with Napoleon, who cared little for the rank of his antagonist, if his tactics as a chess-player were but sound and ingenious. This same Gideon possesses a very admirable portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Middle Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Middle Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Middle Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Middle Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Middle Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Senior.—The above, with Elocution, Composition, Angles Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Senior.—The above, with Elocution, Composition, Angles Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Senior.—The above, with Elocution, Composition, Angles Portrait of the emperor, presented to him by Senior.—The above, with Elocution, Composition, Angles Portrait of the emperor of states himself to have been in the constant habit of play-Madame Bertrand, a copy from an original of David .-Oriental Herald.

The Garner.

JUSTIFICATION.

Gospel justification is a change of state and condition in the eye f the law, and of the law-giver; whereas Gospel sanctification is a blessed conformity of heart and life to the law, or will of the law-giver. The first is a relative change, from being guilty to be righteous; the other is a real change, from being filthy to be holy: by the one we are made near to God; by the other we are made like to him. By being justified, of aliens we are made children; by being sanctified, the enmity of the heart is slain, and the sinner made not only a faithful loyal subject, but a loving dutiful child. This may be set in the clearest light by the following simile: Our children, the day they are born, are as much our children as they are ever after; but they are many years growing up into a state of manhood; their likeness to us, as it respects the ind, as well as the body, is daily increasing: thus a king's firstorn son is heir apparent to the crown, whilst lying in the cradle; after-growth adds nothing to his title; but it does to his fitness to govern, and to succeed his father. Our right to heaven comes not in at the door of our sanctification, but at that of our justification; but our meetness for heaven does. By Christ's righteousness, it being upon us, we have a right to the inheritance; and by Christ's image, it being drawn upon us, we have our meetness. -Rev. R. Bragge.

SANCTIFCATION.

Christ is made unto us sanctification, by communicating to our ouls the sanctifying graces and influences of his Holy Spirit. The spirit which Christ bestows on those who love, is the Spirit will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A of holiness. The graces which the Spirit implants in the soul of limited number only will be taken. man are all holy in character and tendency. That gracious influence by which the Spirit operates on the soul, sanctifies the energies and affections of the soul, and urges it onward in holiness; and thus, by bestowing on us his Holy Spirit to sanctify us, Christ is made unto us sanctification. To this we may add, all the manifestations made by Christ of his redeeming love to the soul are sanctifying. All the means of grace-prayer, the reading and hearing of his word, the calling of assemblies, the keeping of sabbaths, the communion of saints,—all are intended as means of 6th, 1840. our sanctification. The discipline of his chastising rod is used to the same end. All the fruit of those various afflictions with which Christians are exercised, is to take away their sins. "He chastens us for our profit, that we might be partakers of his hoforsakes; he who has begun it will carry it on by a variety of rification of that soul in heaven .- Rev. R. Meek.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

possession. The Church is likewise one, though she be spread abroad, and multiplies with the increase of her progeny; even as annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra the sun has many rays, yet one light; and the tree, boughs many, charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per but its strength is one, scated in the deep-lodged root; and as when annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed matemany streams flow down from one source, though a multiplicity rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The of waters seems to be diffused from the bountifulness of the overflowing abundance, unity is preserved in the source itself. Part a ray of the sun from its orb, and its unity forbids this division of Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. light; break a branch from the tree-once broken, it can bud no more; cut the stream from its fountain, the remnant will be dried Brockville. up. Thus the Church, flooded with the light of the Lord, puts forth her rays through the whole world, with one light, which is spread upon all places, while its unity of body is not infringed.-She stretches forth her branches over the universal earth in the branches of a polite female education. riches of plenty, and pours abroad her bountiful and onward streams; yet is there one source, one head, one mother, abundant in the results of her fruitfulness .- St. Cyprian.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY. I have oftimes, not without wonder and indignation, observed punishment as those that kill men on the highways. But I have The Right Rev. the Bishop of London, with similar soon exchanged this meditation into another of more concernthe Lord's Supper; and being doubtless ignorant that it hazardous an attempt it is for a man to venture on the priestly ofbefore, how painful profane language must be to a chris- was only to the sick that the sacrament ought to be administered in private, according to the rites of the church, much skill is requisite to qualify a man for such an undertaking! she desired the Bishop of London to administer the sa- how great care in the discharge of it! What a sad thing it would crament to her in the palace. His lordship represented be, if through my unskilfulness or negligence one soul should mis-

> siastical rule, received the communion in the Chapel there is a sermon. Immortal souls! precious souls! one whereof is worth more than all the world besides, the price of the blood of

Mock not at those who are mis-shapen by nature. There is believe, too, that they really indicate a character which the same reason of the poor and of the deformed—he that desowners might be in them! O, what excuses do people pervades the exercise of the Church's discipline by her piseth them, despiseth God that made them. A poor man is a servants in general, from the bishop, down to the stipen- picture of God's own making, but set in a plain frame, not gilded: you will think well over what you are going to read on diary curate in the most retired parish, each in his se- a deformed man is also his workmanship, but not drawn with this subject, and pray, too, that you may see how the veral and appropriate sphere. This we might expect even lines and lively colours. The former, not for want of wealth, from the independence of the minister on his flock; and as the latter not for want of skill, but both for the pleasure of the

Their souls have been the chapels of sanctity, whose bodies have been the spitalls of deformity. An emperor of Germany, coming by chance on a Sunday into church, found there a most The old residence of Napoleon at Longwood is now a mis-shapen priest, insomuch that the emperor scorned and conbefore you. Such an idea is a draught which Satan gives farm; the room in which the body of the ex-emperor temned him. But when he heard him read these words in the ser-

to lull the conscience, and make men feel easy under was laid in state is occupied by a machine for grinding vice, "For it is he that made us, and not we ourselves," the em_ their neglects. But O, my dear friend, let me warn you corn; while the apartment in which he died is converted peror checked his own proud thoughts, and made enquiry into the against such a danger as this. Do you not know that a into a stable. The walls are covered with the inscribed quality and condition of the man; and finding him on examina-

Advertisements.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL. HE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 Latin and Greek -1 10 0 do. Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra.

repairs &c. Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.

A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

OUT-DOOR PUPILS. Terms per Qr. cient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2

Extra, or Ornamental Branches. Music. Drawing, ... *** *** Latin and Greek Classics.

BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE. Board and Washing, £7 10 Half Board, Stationery, if furnished,

Books, &c., an Extra charge. N. B.—Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, bedding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of entrance—Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance.

MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto.

November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. FERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-

The quarter having been entered upon the whole It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be

given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal. N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, Decem-

ber 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the inliness." So important and precious is this work of the sanctificreasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Acacation of the Christian's soul, that it is one which Christ never demy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Brockville, lately known as the Commerc agency and means, till it be consummated in the everlasting glo- Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortplayground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. The Episcopate is one; it is a whole in which each enjoys full has been engaged as second Master. The terms for ment of quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A., YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-

> FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the reat, a large wood-shed, store nouse and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath. A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder

to be secured on the Property. For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive least half-yearly in advance.

SHUTER & PATERSON.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER, Cashier.

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Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th 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. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

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

Toronto, December, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got the hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which has been purchased on your advantageous towns. ing been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—

Broad Clarks, all columns of their Stock and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;

Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
A great variety of Tartans, Planid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and
Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;

Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISHSADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toront ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very contact that he has just received [direct

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' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies Whigh

Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harned Furniture, latest Patterns. in great variety. 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 nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE. No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement him received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selection to the subscript of the subscript ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of

ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting CavInfantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Dasi
Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabrentry
Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry
Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lacky
rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion
Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets;
Tass Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tas Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Sp. Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best qui Razors: Penknives. Soignors, I. 3 Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Decases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article is above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as realled terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment soft the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture lery. Military Goods and Saureona' Ladrace and manufacture in a manufacture

perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmaste TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by meil 13 their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annul postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

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