The Church.

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

[NUMBER 7.

VOLUME V.]

Poetry. TO A LITTLE BOY.

(By the Rev. F. W. Faber.)

Dear little one, and can thy mother find In those soft lineaments, that move so free To smiles or tears, as holiest infancy About thy heart its glorious web doth wind, A faithful likeness of my sterner mind? Ah! then there must be times unknown to me, When my lost boyhood, like a wandering air, Comes for a while to pass upon my face, Giving me back the dear familiar grace O'er which my mother poured her last fond prayer; But sin and age will rob me of this power, Though now my heart, like an uneasy lake, Some broken images at times may take From forms which fade more sadly every hour!

CRUELTIES OF THE REPUBLICANS AT NANTES AND LYONS IN 1793. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

While Thurreau was pursuing with varied success the system of extermination in La Vendée, the scaffold was erected at Nantes, and those infernal executions com-menced, which have affixed a stain on the French Revo-lution, unequalled cinactic behavior of the model lution, unequalled since the beginning of the world. A revolutionary tribunal was formed there, under the direc-tion of Carrier, and it soon ontstripped even the rapid march of Danton and Robespierre. "Their principle," says the republican historian, "was, that it was necessary to destroy and another the their construction of the their construction. to destroy, en masse, all the prisoners. At their com-mand was formed a corps called the Legion of Marat, composed of the most determined and blood-thirsty of the Revolutionists, the members of which were entitled, of their sector of the s the hevolutionists, the members of which were enhanced of their own authority, to incarcerate any person whom they chose. The number of their prisoners was soon between three and four thousand, and they divided among themselves all their property. Whenever a fresh supply of captives was wanted, the alarm was spread of a counter-production the adjoint here and the cannon planted; and this revolution, the générale beat, the alarm was spread of a connect revolution, the générale beat, the cannon planted ; and this was immediately followed by innumerable arrests. Nor were they long in disposing of the captives. The mise-rable wretches were either slain with poniards in the prisons, or carried out in a vessel, and drowned by wholesale in the Loire. On one occasion, a hundred 'fanatical priests,' as they were termed, were taken out together, stripped of their clothes, and precipitated into the waves. The same vessel served for many of these Noyades; and the horror expressed by many of the citizens for that mode of execution formed the ground for fresh arrests, and increased murders. Women, big with child; infants, eight, nine, and ten years of age, were thrown together into the stream, on the sides of which, men, armed with sabres, were placed, to cut off their hands, if the waves sabres, were placed, to cut off their hands, if the waves should throw them undrowned on the shore. The citi-zens, with loud shrieks, implored the lives of the little innocents, and numbers offered to adopt them as their own; but, though a few were granted to their urgent entreaty, the greater part were doomed to destruction.— Thus were consigned to the grave, whole generations at once; the ornament of the present, the hope of the future " future

On one occasion, by orders of Carrier, twenty-three of the royalists, on another, twenty-four, were guillotined, without any trial. The executioner remonstrated, but in vain Among them are the security of caven or in vain. Among them were many children of seven or eight years of age, and seven women; the executioner died two or three days after with horror at what he himself had done. At another time, one hundred and forty women, incarcerated as suspected, were drowned toge-ther, though actively engaged in making bandages and shirts for the Republican soldiers. So great was the multi-tude of captives who were brenche in a which that the tude of captives who were brought in on all sides, that the executioners, as well as the company of Marat, declared executioners, as well as the company of Marat, declared themselves exhausted with fatigue; and a new method of disposing of them was adopted, borrowed from Nero, but improved on the plan of that tyrant. A hundred, or a hundred and fifty victims, for the most part women and children, were crowded together in a boat, with a con-cealed trap-door in the bottom, which was conducted into the middle of the Loire; at a signal given, the crew leapt the middle of the Loire; at a signal given, the crew leapt into another boat, the bolts were withdrawn, and the shricking victims precipitated into the waves, amidst the laughter of the company of Marat, who stood on the banks to out down any any structure with the banks. banks, to cut down any who approached the shore. This banks, to cut down any who approached the shore. This was what Carrier called his *Republican Baptisms*. The *Republican Marriages* were, if possible, a still greater refine-ment on cruelty. Two persons, of different sexes, gene-rally ap old man and an old warman or a young man and rally an old id an old woman, or a young man and young woman, bereft of every species of dress, were ound together, and after being left in torture in that situation for half an hour, thrown into the river. ascertained, by authentic documents, that six hundred children had perished by that inhuman species of death; and such was the quantity of corpses accumulated in the Loire, that the water of that river was infected so as to render a public ordinance necessary, forbidding the use of it to the inhabitants; and the mariners, when they heaved their anchors, frequently brought up boats charged with corpses. Birds of prey flocked to the shores, and fed on human flesh; while the very fish became so ous, as to induce an order of the municipality of Nantes, prohibiting them to be taken by the fishermen. The scenes in the prisons which preceded these horrid executions, exceeded all that romance had figured of the Many women died of terror, the moment a man entered their cells, conceiving that they were about to be ed out to the Noyades; the floors were covered with the odies of their infants, numbers of whom were yet quivering in the agonies of death. On one occasion, the inspec-tor entered the prison to seek for a child, where the evening before he had left above three hundred infants; they were all gone in the morning, having been drowned the preceding night. To all the representations of the other preceding night. itizens in favour of these innocent victims, Carrier nswered, "They are all vipers; let them be stiffed."three hundred young women of Nantes were drowned him in one night; so far from having had any share Political discussions, they were of the unfortunate class ho live by the pleasures of others. Several hundred sons were thrown every night, for some months, into their shrieks at being led out of the entrepôt on board the barks, wakened all the inhabitants of the town, and froze every heart with horror. Fifteen thousand persons perished there by the hands of the execu-tioner, or of perished there by the hands of the total lseases in prison, in one month; the total hs of the Reign of Terror, at that place, exceeded thirty thousand.

hymns of the Lyonese, till the signal was given, and the guns were discharged. Few were so fortunate as to hymns of the Lyonese, till the signal was given, and the guns were discharged. Few were so fortunate as to obtain death at the first fire, the greater part were merely mutilated, and fell uttering piercing cries, and beseeching the soldiers to put a period to their sufferings. Broken limbs, torn off by the shot, were scattered in every direc-tion, while the blood flowed in torrents into the ditches on either side of the line. A second and a third discharge on either side of the line. A second and a third discharge were insufficient to complete the work of destruction, till at length the gendarmerie, unable to wirk of destruction, the tracted sufferings, rushed in and despatched the survivors with their sabres. The bodies were collected and thrown into the Blaze. into the Rhone

On the following day, this bloody scene was renewed on a still greater scale. Two hundred and nine captives, drawn from the prisons of Roanne, were brought before the revolutionary judges, at the Hotel de Ville, and, after merely interrogating them as to their names and profes-sions, the lieutenant of the gendarmeric read a sentence, condemning them all to be executed together. In vain several exclaimed that they had been mistaken for others, that they were not the persons condemned. With such On the following day, this bloody scene was renewed that they were not the persons condemned. With such precipitance was the affair conducted, that two commissaries of the prison were led out along with their captives; their cries, their reclamations, were alike disregarded.— In passing the bridge Morand, the error was discovered, upon the prisoners being counted; it was intimated Collot d' Herbois, that there were two too many. "What signifies it," said he, "that there are two too many; if they die to-day, they cannot die to-morrow." The whole were brought to the place of execution, a meadow near were brought to the place of execution, a meadow near the granary of Part Dieu, where they were attached to one cord, made fast to trees at stated intervals, with their hands tied behind their backs, and numerous pickets of soldiers disposed so as by one discharge to destroy them all. At a signal given, the fusillade commenced; but few were killed; the greater part had only a jaw or a limb broken, and uttering the most piercing crices, broke loose in their agony from the rope, and were cut down by the gendarmerie in endeavouring to escape. The great num-bers who survived the discharge, rendered the work of destruction a most laborious operation, and several were estruction a most laborious operation, and several were still breathing on the following day, when their bodies were mingled with quick-lime, and cast into a common Collot d' Herbois and Fouché, were witnesses of this butchery from a distance, by means of telescopes which they directed to the spot.

All the other fusillades, of which there were several, were conducted in the same manner. One of them was executed under the windows of a hotel on the quay, where Fouché, with thirty Jacobins and twenty courtesans, were engaged at dinner; they rose from table to enjoy the spectacle. The bodies of the slain were floated in such numbers down the Rhone, that the waters were poisoned, and the danger of contagion at length obliged Collot d' Herbois to commit them to the earth. During the course of five months, upwards of six thousand persons suffered death by the hands of the executioners, and more than double that number were driven into exile. Among those who perished on the scaffold, were all the noblest and most virtuous characters of Lyons, all who were distin ruished either for generosity, talent, or accomplishment. The engineer, Morand, who had recently constructed the celebrated bridge over the Rhone, which bore his name, was among the first to suffer, and he was succeeded by a was among the first to surer, and he was succeeded by a generous merchant, whose only crime consisted in having declared that he would give 500,000 francs to rebuild the Hotel Dieu, the noblest monument of charity in Lyons.

ON THE EARLY FATHERS. No. II.

(By The Rev. J. J. Blunt, B. D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.)

The Puritans and Socinians succeeded the Romanists in the attack upon her [*i. e.* the Church of England]; and still the Churchmen who were accounted her best and still the Churchmen who were accounted her best and safest guardians now, appealed as their prodecessors had done, to Scripture and the Primitive Church, for their arguments. Witness the writings of Hooker, of Taylor, of Hammond, of Sanderson, of Pearson, of Bull, and many more; a class of divines, to whom the works of the most ancient Fathers of all were even more familiar, perhaps, than they were to the Reformers themselves. Let us take an example or two from the first I have named of this noble company; the first too of our great churchmen who wrote after the controversy had shifted its ground from the Romish to the Puritan question; and we shall see, as I have said, that the principle upon which the de-fence of the Church of England was maintained, was the same as before, though the assault was from quite a dif-Primitive Church restored. "They which hereof make so perilous a matter, do eem to imagine, that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they relieving us, should afterwards laugh and gibe at our poverty; whereas in truth, the ceremonies which we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and customs of the *Church of Christ*; whereof ourselves being a part, we have the selfsame interest in them which our fathers bere us had, from whom the same are descended unto us. Again :- "Was it amiss, that having this way eased the urch, as they thought, of superfluity, they went not on till they had plucked up even those things also which had aken a great deal stronger and deeper root ; those things which to abrogate without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter unnecessarily (in their judgments) the ancient received custom of the whole Church, the universal practice of the people of God, and those very decrees of our fathers, which were not only set down by agreement of general Councils, but had accordingly been put use till that very time present?" And again,-for I have all along multiplied my quotations at the risk of being thought tedious, (though why should I excuse myself for thus incidentally bringing the works of such master-minds largely before you?) in order to show that the view to be taken of our Church for which I am contending, is not one which escapes from our great early divines once or twice, and as if by chance, but is presented to us all their writings through, as their abiding permanent im-pression—"As far as they (*i. e.* the Romanists) follow reason and truth, we fear not to tread the selfsame steps Where others whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer and changing it for worse; we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects re semble them whom we love." semble them whom we love." And again :---" In the rest we observe that custom whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the Fathers of the Church, in their writings, make often mention, to show indefinitely what was done, but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance." Let these instances out of multitudes suffice-for were we to proceed in this Catena Patrum, to the names of a later date than Hooker, to which allusion has been made, we should only find the principle 1 am develop ng still more apparent—the times of trouble to the Church, which had succeeded, having only served to render the appeal to that principle on the part of the champions of the Church, still more cogent and necessary. Indeed the authority of some of the earliest Christian records was by this time becoming better understood than in the days of the Reformation itself. The Epistles of Ignatius, for instance, documents of the highest value both for the testimony they bear to the divinity of the Saviour, and to the episcopal form of Church government, were scarcely to be appealed to with confidence, till Usher and Isaac Vosis generally admitted) the genuineness of the shorter co--not to say that our reformers from early habit as Romanists, and from a disposition to meet their antagonists on their own ground, appear to have been well dis-posed to refer to Fathers of a later date than the three of punishment. Sixty captives of both sexes, were led out together, tightly bound in a file, to the Place du Brown distribution of the seventeenth and Socinian causes, put the divines of the seventeenth century on looking at the Fathers in a fresh light, and century on looking at the Fathers in a fresh light, and Church of England found the faith and practice of the

texts of Scripture which relate to the Eucharist, and to the authority of which texts we, of course, bow no less than himself, his great doctrine of transubstantiation. We of the Church of England understand the expressions to which texts we are a study of the Fathers; we of the Church of England understand the expressions to which he refers, in a more figurative sense. Where can we turn for further light so well, as to the Primitive Church? The true interpretation of so important a tenet, must, we may suppose, have been received by those who were the immediate successors of the Apostles; and on finding their testimony in our favour, as I will make bold to affind the expressions of the rainleys, an increased reverence, certainly, for ecclesiasti-cal institutions and ordinances, as having in them a great mystery; but an increased conviction also that the only sound and apostolical divinity is that, which "ceases not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." I trust that in what I have so expressed mystelf as not to lay mystelf open to the inst animaly to affirm we do, we may be well content. Or again—if we take the case of the Puritan : he discovers in those texts of Scripture which relate to Church government, and by which texts we profess to be bound no less than he does, that the three orders of the ministry are not recognized. How can we test our respective opinions bet-ter than by recourse to the Primitive Church, in which is called upon to take part in the intricate controversies if we find the three orders clearly prevailing, we may be satisfied that our exposition of these Scriptures is the sounder of the two? Take another case, that of the So-hurt his brother." The deeper he dives into the writings sounder of the two? Take another case, that of the so-cinian; involving a question of the most vital import-ance of all, the divinity and atonement of the Son. Cer-tainly it seems to us that nothing can be more clear and explicit upon these points than the Scripture itself; and we may quote with great satisfaction the verdict of one of the most perfect masters of Greek which this Univerof the most perfect masters of Greek which this Univer-sity ever produced, Professor Porson; that "if the New Testament is to determine the question, and words have any meaning, the Socinians are wrong"—still they think otherwise themselves. How then, once more I ask, can the point be determined with so much probability of jusotherwise themselves. How then, once more I ask, can the point be determined with so much probability of justice being done it, as by consulting the Primitive Church —by ascertaining what the creed was in this article, -by ascertaining what the creed was in this article, of those Christians who lived in the generations next of those Christians who lived in the generations next after the Apostles, and who could scarcely have been left in ignorance of a matter so momentous? Indeed, the Socinian himself is aware of the value of such testimony; and accordingly Dr. Priestley bravely challenged the Primitive Fathers for his own; an act of presumption which must seem so extravagent to every man who has which must seem so extravagant to every man who has examined them for himself, that it can only be accounted for on the supposition of his own slender acquirements on such subjects (which indeed Bishop Horsley sufficient-ly exposes), and the confidence he must have had that he was writing at a time when the early ecclesiastical authors were but imperfectly known even to churchmen themelves, and that he was at any rate monoculus inter caccos. Whether therefore we have to defend our Church

against the Romanist, the Puritan, or the Rationalist; and the day is come when we have not to defend her against one or other, but against them all; and therefore when it behoves us to adopt a principle of defence which will avail us against them all, and to say, with the warrior of old, when tempted to look to one point of the ramparts too exclusively.

ή και έμοι ΤΑΔΕ ΠΑΝΤΑ μέλει:

we shall find a magazine of arms fitted for our purpose in the writings of the Primitive Fathers; so that a man well versed in these, it being presumed of course that he is familiar with the Scriptures—can seldom be taken at a disadvantage by either of these various assailants; whilst it seems scarcely possible for one ignorant of them, to conduct his argument with such discretion, as not to lay himself open to thrusts which come from quarters so different.

But whilst our own Church, as well as the reason of the thing itself, encourages us to give great heed to these Fathers, it is not to be denied that they are to be read with caution. Sometimes it is to be borne in mind, that they are contending against heretical opinions which have long passed away, but which at the time forced them by their extravagance into positions unfriendly to the calm investigation of truth. Sometimes that the civil relations of the Christian community were in those days so far from the same as in these, that much qualification may be fitting under this head. Sometimes that the Fathers themselves may have been led into a snare, by an over-anxious desire to make their doctrines palatable to the philosophy of that age. Sometimes that the difficulty of finding any common ground of argument with their m-inding any common ground of argument with their mtagonists led them to adopt questionable principles ; or to push such as were safe, to an extreme that was dan rous. Sometimes that they are themselves tainted with heresy. Sometimes that they are inconsistent with them-heresy. Sometimes that they are inconsistent with them-selves, or with one another. Sometimes that they speak the voice of the individual, rather than of the universal rash and unguarded. These, and the like allowances, must undoubtedly be made by us, when reading the writthough the assault was from quite a dif-namely, that she was, on the whole, the rch restored. whole. So is it with regard to witnesses in our courtsthere may be found something perhaps to reserve in the evidence of each of them-some abatement to be made, for inconsistency; inadvertency; precipitation; passion prejudice; character; opportunity; and the like; al which, nevertheless, does not prevent twelve honest men who are only bent on looking for the truth, by sifting the vidence of each, and combining that of all, from drawevidence of each, and combining that of all, from that ing a conclusion, for all practical purposes sufficiently correct and trustworthy. Our Church herself, much as she defers to the authority of the Fathers, encourages such exceptions to be sometimes taken; for though following them in most things, especially as helpers to the interpretation of Scripture; and conservators of Creeds and Rituals; she does not blindly bind herself to them in all things; particularly on some points where the Scrip-tures are, not doubtful, but altogether silent; much less, where they are, or seem to be, opposed-Still we must be careful not to let our estimate of the worth or worthless-ness of the Fathers be formed at second hand, from a mere perusal of such authors as Daillé or Barbeyrac, whose only object is to single out whatever imperfections they present, and place them before their readers in continuous succession, and without one lucid interval of merit, -nor yet from observing the value set on them by Puritan writers of our own, who, with Milton at their head, had their reasons for describing them as "an undigested heap and fry of authors, which they call antiquity, whatever time, or the heedless hand of blind that chance, hath drawn down from of old to this present time. in her huge drag-net, whether fish or sea-weed, shells or shrubs, unpicked, unchosen, those are the Fathers. There is much distortion of the truth in such representations as these-yet churchmen have for a long time been content to know too little about the Fathers, except through some such medium; and the Church has suffered accordingly. For had not the period arrived when the broad principle upon which our reformers went in their restoration of her, and to which I have been endeavouring to give prominence in this Lecture, was so far lost sight , even by churchmen, that it began to require some boldness to re-assert it ?---to make an avowal, which, from Edward the Sixth's time for generations afterwards, few churchmen at least, I believe, would have cared to con-ceal, or thought to dispute? Was not the time come it began to be almost as much a scandal to search the Fathers, those witnesses of this Primitive Church, of which our Reformers, we have seen, talk so much; as it once was to be ignorant of it, and of them? And though this jealousy arose, no doubt, out of an honest zeal for the glory of God's word, yet does the Church of England, which surely shares in such zeal to the uttermost, nay, of which it is the very characteristic mark, share in any such which it is the very characteristic and who presents himself alarm, when she asks of every man who presents himself for priority orders, whether "he will be diligent in prayers, and in reading of the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same?" expressions which, I think, few will say have no reference to the Fafor priest's orders, whether sius, first by the discovery of manuscripts; and Pearson afterwards, by most ingenious criticism, established (as matter to that test), that whilst the Fathers were read, a read, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, our theology was unsound and unscriptural; and that when they con paratively ceased to be read, as in the eighteenth century it became pure and evangelical? On the contrary, was not our declension in orthodoxy (properly so termed), coincident with our declension in Churchman-ship; and did not mere ethics encroach upon our pulpits, as ecclesiastical antiquity was lost sight of? from a new quarter—so that on the whole, opposite as the point was from which the assault came, still the Church of England found the faith and practice of the Primitive Church to be a shield and buckler it serves circumlocution ;) which they partly may be whole. The wretched victims beheld with firmness the Thus to take the case of the Romanist. He finds in those them as abettors of Gospel principles too, which is un-

awful preparations, and continued singing the patriotic texts of Scripture which relate to the Eucharist, and to doubtedly true of them-and I feel confident, both from

myself as not to lay myself open to the just animadver-sion of persons who have a competent knowledge of the subject before us. Nobody can enter with any thought-fulness into the multitude of the most delicate and difficult questions which the Reformation stirred, without learning ling of antiquity; and the more will he perceive a call for the exercise of that virtue in himself, whilst he now have followed, and which the experience of past times had proved real, yet, considering how unspeakable a blessing it is for a people to have a form of faith and worship on which they repose, established for ages and hallowed by numberless associations; bearing in mind the caution of the preacher, but too little remembered in these days, "whoso breaketh an hedge a serpent shall bite him, and whoso remove h stones shall be hurt therewith ;" he will a second reformation, even with a view to improve upon the first; content if he can raise the Church again something nearer to the platform on which Cranmer and Ridley left it; and from which, it must be confessed, it has insensibly settled down; who, treading in the steps of the old Fathers, were at one and the same time, zeal-ous *Churchmen*, —witness the Ritual they have left us, — and *Evangelical Teachers*, —witness the Articles and Hoand *Evangencal reachers*,—witness the Articles and Ho-milies, the portions of Scripture appointed by them for holy-days, and which days mark the sense in which they understood those passages; and in short, witness the whole of our Liturgical Services from the first line to the last. Rejoiced shall I be if any efforts of mine shall con-tribute to this consummation even so little—nor do I delast. Rejoiced shall I be if any efforts of mine shall con-tribute to this consummation ever so little—nor do I de-spair of it—not from any presumptuous confidence in my own powers, but because I feel the vantage ground I here occupy; and that fountains, as our Universities are, from which the ministers of God are dispersed over the whole surface of the island, here, if any where, can the tree be cast in which shall flavour the waters. If, then, I had to express in a word the general effect which I am anxious these Lectures on ecclesiastical anti-quity should produce, it would be this; that they may induce my hearers to say Amen to that part of the decla-

coctrine of the Cross."

THE COMING OF GOD'S KINGDOM. (By The Rev. T. J. Rowsell.)

Inasmuch as with us frail and infirm creatures it is next to inpossible to serve God without external assistance, and without the aid of visible ordinances, therefore our blessed Lord has himself instituted visible signs and remembrances of his grace, and hath given to his church his sacraments of Baptism and Supper we are continued in the unity of the faith and in comthe voice of the individual, rather than of the universal Church. Sometimes that practices to which they allude, though innocent, have been found liable to abuse, and have been discontinued in consequence. Sometimes that they wrote before controversy had reduced the language of theolem to construct and mere that account second lines. She has reared her sanctuaries; she has provided her munion of love with one another and with God. In conformity with this merciful consideration of our humanity, the church rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." set forms of prayer; she has faithfully preserved in their purity in our time it is our privilege to witness the daily spreading of God's Christian kingdom; that is, we see the means supplied, and we feel that God will bless them ; we see the channels marked out, and we are sure that God will fill them. We are allowed to witness, and not only in this very parish but in many a crowded neighbourhood throughout this kingdom, where, although in a Christian land and in the centre of a Christain population, there never yet was heard the preaching of Christ, nor the happy sound of the glad sabbath bells, nor the sweet blending of prayer, nor all the many blessings which a church confers upon its vicinity,-it is our privilege to see, through the aid of Christian philanthropy, that churches are planted there. A sanctuary grows up as it were amidst a profligate population, and with the church God's kingdom comes. Neighbourhoods before notorious for their profligacy and vice-where on the sabbath's hallowed day there was nothing but lounging and drunkenness and blasphemy-all are soon changed. The gates of the Christian temple are flung open to a crowd of worshippers; large congregations drink in the tidings of salvation never before listened to; a blessed change spreads gradually over the whole district; it becomes christianised in its very aspect, and a scarcely less change is effected in its outward appearance than in the hearts of the people. And the traveller who had once marked this as a place which was to be shunned and avoided as a fearful spot, would not recognize in the quiet and orderly appearance, in the changed faces that are now tranquil and alm, in the host of decent and silent worshippers-he would not recognize the once noisy, the once drunken, the once blasphemous crowd. The spreading of God's kingdom has indeed a blessed effect ; the minister of God lives among his flock : he comes in between the rich and the poor; he brings them into contact with one another; to the one he forwards the contributions of charity, and to the other he conveys the expressions of thankfulness; the interval between the two is removed; there ensues a happy interchange of Christian love ; both share in the same offices of religion ; the same services of the church are equally the right of the rich and of the poor; the same Saviour died for both and will redeem both ; and by this community of spiritual hope and promise they are all brought within one sphere of Christian movement and actuated by the same hopes and faith. And thus, in the multiplying of places of Christian worship and in the appointment of Christian ministers, we see the lustre of Christianity spreading abroad over crowded regions of darkness and ignorance, and in every case we see a fast and happy fulfilment of our prayers, that God's kingdom may come-and in the bettered condition of the population, in the conversion of many an one from the ways of sin into the paths of Christian duty, we see to some extent God's will being done on earth as in heaven. And when we regard with wonder and admiration the works of our excellent missionaries, piercing their onward way amidst regions that have long been benighted with the deep and gloomy darkness of heathenism-when we know of their travels into distant spots, encountering severest toil and risking all dangers in their apostolic and Christian enterprise-and when the thrilling accounts reach us of whole tribes of savages snatched away from with humbled and freed spirit to the foot of a Redeemer's cross, no new thing in the history of Methodism to act in alliance

-when we know, as thank God we do know, of rude, but consecrated temples now reared to the God of Peace, and thronged with Christian worshippers, no longer bowing to dumb images, but with upraised hands and uplifted voices attuned in prayer and praise to Jesus Christ,-when we know of the love and affection these converted ones bear to their fathers in Christ, and how the faithful missionary lives for ever cherished in their memories, and as often as they think of him their thoughts are led onwards to that Saviour of whom he used to speak,-oht these things tell us that God's kingdom is daily becoming enlarged. All nations are being gathered within its hallowed precincts ; America contributes its millions, and Asia and Africa their thousands; and Europe as a mass is Christendom itself. Accurately has the evangelical prophet spoken, " I will lift up mine hand to the gentiles and set up my standard to the people, and all flesh shall know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer;" and the prayer of the righteous has been heard, the prayer of God's saints is being granted to them ; and we may well indeed hope his kingdom is coming.

THE CHRISTIAN WARRIOR. (From The Church of England Quarterly Review.)

We often hear of those who have fallen in the arms of vic. ory, and who, lulled in glory's lap to rest, have slept peacefully eneath the sod; whilst a grateful country, which they gave their lives to defend, has gathered their ashes into marble urns, and enrolled their names with the illustrious dead. And those names have been borne on the tongue of posterity, familiar as household words; and painting has blazoned their triumphs; and sculpture has fixed them in the living rock ; and poetry has be slow to disturb that which is good by any attempt at decked them with the lastre, and crowned them with the halo of song. And we love the memory of the departed brave, and we move with more slow and measured tread as we approach their tombs, and we bless the sod that forms the warrior's pillow, and enshrine in our hearts the names of the sepultured mighty. But while we thus pay a due tribute to those who sleep the warrior's sleep, and honour the brave who shed their blood for their country, whether by land or sea, still must we never cease to remember that the rest of the departed soldier of the cross is a yet more illustrious thing-that he is the true hero who sleeps in the arms of victory.

Earth knew not his conflict ; she marked not his tread in her blood-bedewed soil, and her down-trodden harvests, and smoking villages, and plundered cities, and waters red with gore .---The field of warfare was in the deep recesses of the lonely spirit. There was none of the "confused noise," and the "garments rolled in blood," which marked the battle of the warrior; but yet the struggle was desperate, and the conflict unceasing .--'Twas a conflict with those with whom peace would be ruin, quity should produce, it would be this; that they hay induce my hearers to say Amen to that part of the decla-ration of the good Bishop Ken, contained in his last will — 'As for my religion, I die in the communion of the Church of England, as it stands distinguished from all Papal and Puritan innovations, and as it adheres to the contrine of the Cores." such a conflict has ceased, and ceased for ever! How sweet the sleep of the warrior, after such a day of battle and alarms t And though he may have been unknown to the world, and have passed away in obscurity, perhaps in heart-rending poverty, and amidst the grim loneliness of desertion "unwept and unsung;" yet not "unbonoured" was he. He was a king, a enqueror, passing through earth's scenes in disguise. And whilst no solemn dirge was chaunted at his obsequies, and no long train of mourners thronged around his coffin, and no heraldic pomp and blazonry was there; yet was the scene hothe Lord's Supper. These indeed are the outward and visible noured by the presence of an innumerable company of angels, signs of inward and spiritual grace; for by Baptism we are ad- and the admiring gaze of the Church of the first-born. And mitted first of all into Christ's kingdom, and by the Lord's there was a requiem for the departing spirit, though no mortal voices chaunted the strain; and the words were, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord ; yea, saith the Spirit, for they

> THE CHURCH AND WESLEYANISM. (From The New York Episcopal Recorder.)

Most of our readers are aware that for the last few years there has been a succession of efforts in England to crush the Established Church of that country, and th

* -* * In pursuance of these principles, orders were given to We are dying of fatigue," said the judges and the executioner to Collot d' Herbois. "Republicans," replied he, "the amount of your labours is nothing to mine; burn with the with the same ardour as I for your country, and you will soon recover your strength." But the ferocity of their person which most persecutors was disappointed by the heroism which most of these of these victims displayed in their last moments. Seated on the fatal chariots, they embraced each other with trans-Ports of enthusiasm, exclaiming-

W.

"Mourir pour la patrie Est le sort le plus doux, Le plus digne d' envie."

Many women watched for the hour when their husbands were to pass to execution, precipitated themselves upon the average of the second seco chariot, locked them in their arms, and voluntarily suffered death by their side. Daughters surrendered their honour to save their parents' lives, but the monsters who violated them, adding treachery to crime, led them out to behold the execution of the objects for whom they had submitted to sacrifices worse than death itself.

Deeming the daily execution of fifteen or twenty such ersons too tardy a display of Republican vengeance, ollot d' Herbois prepared a new and simultaneous mode ditch on each side, which was to be their place of sepulwhile gendarmes, with uplifted sabres, threatened with instant death who ever moved from the position in which they stood. At the extremity of the file, two can-non loaded with grane were so placed as to enfilade the And indeed it stands to reason that it should be so.--

and unexpected alliances have been formed to render them successful. The Dissenter in many instances has become a rabid politician, and has made common cause with the Infidel, the Chartist, and the Romanist, in order to pull down a venerable fabric which has been the strong bulwark of Protestantism and the great preserver of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Whatever present satisfaction it may afford Dissenters to be associated with Socialists, Papists, and Nothingarians in a political crusade against the church, they may rest assured that neither popery nor infidelity will have any tender mercies to bestow upon Congregational or Presbyterian communities when the Church of England shall be crushed or prostrated by the fury of her foes. But we have no such fears-she has within her bosom the imperishable principle of life, and is probably possessed of more spiritual warmth, and is putting forth more benevolent effort at the present time to promote the highest interests of the world than she has done within several past generations. Having had twenty years personal acquaintance with the Church of England; having seen her influence in many districts of the country from Northumberland in the north to Cornwall in the south; having listened to the persuasive eloquence of Legh Richmond, and resided where Grimshaw so nccessfully laboured, and where a succession of men. likeminded, have broken the bread of life within the walls of the venerable establishment, the writer of these lines feels free to say that, notwithstanding all the defects of the Church of England, she stands in his view incomparably higher and stronger than any thing around her, for the spread of scriptural holiness through the land.

We have been surprised at the tone and temper which dissent has assumed of late towards Wesleyan Methodism in England, in consequence of the open and general support which that body of Christians has given in defence of the Church. The unmeasured abuse of Daniel O'Connell was to be expected. Methodism is too bold in its attacks upon Romanism, and ometimes too successful, not to awaken the most virulent feelings of such a political aspirant for ecclesiastical canonization and annual rent, if not of Irish Royalty, as is Daniel O'Connell. His letters published a few months ago to the intractable, tory Methodists, are fine specimens of the abusive qualifications of their author, and have done no little in awakening the feelings of Protestant Britain to a sense of the danger to be apprehended from the inroads and triumph of popery. We did not expect, however, that the leading journals in the interest of Protestant Dissenters would abuse the Wesleyans for their attachment to the Church of England, or to that political party which was pledged to the country to guard its interests. We thought they at least might be permitted to exercise their judgment and act according to their convictions without any censure; and as they bore the same pecuniary relation to the Church with the Dissenters, might be allowed in the spirit of charity to follow a course for which they have been long proverbial, and for which Daniel O'Connell so grossly abuses them. We marked a number of passages which we intended to insert, but on reflection, as we wish only to promote brotherly affection, while we give ecclesiastical intelligence, we under the murderous feet of their crushing idols and brought will omit them, contenting ourselves with the proof that it is

The Church.

counsels of her founder, and we doubt not is best employing the most durably imprinted on the memory, and have the circumstances of her position, and hastening the time when a much more powerful effect than the portions excluded she shall, as we hope and believe, be regularly ingrafted into the church of her fathers.

26

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

Several petitions have recently been presented to the Provincial Legislature from the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, but not having been favoured with a copy of any of them, we are unable to state the precise terms in which they were couched. From a document, however, which has been kindly furnished to us by a Member of the Legislature, we apprehend that all these petitions contained a remonstrance against any system of Education in which the Bible should not be adopted as a class-book.

The following is the petition, signed by the Bishop of Toronto on behalf of himself and the Clergy of his Diocese :---

"To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assem-bled :

"The Petition of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto,

"HUMBLY SHEWETH:

"That your Petitioners having seen the draft of a Bill for the establishment of Common Schools, (introduced to the con-sideration of your Honourable House by Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Eastern Canada,) from which all reference to Religious Instruction or to the Bible, appears to be studiously excluded, beg most respectfully to submit that, while they are anxious to promote the diffusion of general knowledge throughout the Province, they are convinced that such knowledge, to be productive of any real benefit or substantial good to the people, must be guided by the unerring wisdom of God as revealed in His Word;

"That they deprecate the adoption of any enactment which shall either directly or indirectly sanction a principle opposed to that free access to the Holy Scriptures which is the indefeasible right of every British subject, and which ought only to be directed, restrained, or abridged by the dictates of his own conscience, or by his willing deference to the suggestions of his spiritual advisers; "That schools in every Christian community ought to rest

on Gospel principles, and their immediate as well as ultimate object ought to be the inculcation of pure and undefiled religion; for if the condition of the poor is to be ameliorated, the tone of public morals raised, and the vital interests of the Province advanced, it can only be done by bringing up the rising genera-tion in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and by continually remembering, during the business of instruction, that in every child a spirit dwells more precious than the whole world, to be trained to immortality, and destined, if duly prepared, to pass the regions of corruption and death to the bosom of its God;

"In thus bringing forward our holy Religion as constituting the only sound basis of Education in a Christian land, your Petitioners are not unaware of the difficulty which has been experienced in international to the source of experienced in introducing it in countries like this, where the population is divided into many denominations; but the dif-ficulty, as they apprehend, has been chiefly occasioned by an injudicous interference with the rights of conscience in vainly attempting to neutralize all religious principles and to separate the refined morality of the Gospel from its peculiar and sublime doctrines,-attempts infidel in their tendency and evincing a deplorable ignorance of human nature, and of the uncompro mising purity of the Catholic faith;

" In order to prevent, as far as your Petitioners are concerned those religious intermeddlings and collisions which are so injurious to the peace and happiness of society, and which must be anticipated as the result of a system in which the ministers of various religious denominations are made jointly to participate in its direction and management, your Petitioners most humbly pray that the education of the children of their own Church nay be entrusted to their lawful pastors, subject to such regulations as may ensure an uniformity in the secular branches of study to be pursued in the Province at large, and that an annual grant, from the assessments raised, proportionate to the number of children ascertained to belong to the communion of our Petitioners, be awarded for their instruction.

with the Church of England, that in so doing she follows the yet the passages read and studied in youth, would be from the selection. In truth, this mode of treating the Bible, just like any uninspired work of human production, would diminish that reverence with which at present it is generally regarded, and have a strong

tendency to encourage scepticism and infidelity. We are indebted, as we predicted we should be, to our esteemed cotemporary, the Montreal Gazette, for an outline of the Common School Bill, which will be

found on our fourth page, and to which, in the absence of a copy of the bill itself, we feel quite safe in refer-It will be perceived, on turning to this, that ring. the Government, if Mr. Day's measure pass into a law, will be able to introduce whatever system of education it may please, for it has secured to itself, and properly as we think, the appointment of Superintendent,-which Superintendent will, in fact, be the Minister of Education, and possess most extensive

powers; for he is, amongst other things, invested with authority to appoint in each district five persons, of whom, at least, two shall be resident' Clergymen, (a term, by the way, to which Dissenting Ministers have no right,) as a Board of Examiners, whose duties shall be to make written rules, regulating the course of study and the books to be used, &c. Now it is very palpable that the Superintendent will be a person holding similar opinions with the Governor-General, and that the Board of Examiners appointed by him, will of course be selected from their kindred views .-

Thus, though the whole Bible be not nominally excluded from Common Schools, it will be virtually; for, from what has already transpired, there can be little doubt that an attempt will be made by the present administration, to thrust the Irish system of education

altogether excluded from Common Schools. This ment, to take at first. Into the details of the bill, we have no inclination

to enter. It seems complicated, and deficient in providing for one uniform system of education throughout as many different systems as districts.

The (London) Ecclesiastical Gazette for July, in its report of Societies' Meetings held in June and July, contains the following intelligence relating to the two Dioceses in Canada :----

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, stating that he had been in communication with the Rev. W. Anderon, of William Henry, Lower Canada, who is desirous of taking immediate steps for the erection of a church, for the use of the Protestant families at that place, and who has not only induced several individuals in his neighbourhood to subscribe towards this good work, but has promised to contribute £50. from his own very small means. The Bishop added in refe-

rence to this application :-" In affording aid from the Church-building funds, which, it different times, have been under the Episcopal direction in this diocese,-by means of grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and otherwise,-it wa a rule of the late Bishop of Quebec, that no money should ever be paid till the building should be actually raised and covered Possibly the Board might judge it sufficient to enforce such a condition as this with respect to the two buildings required in the present case. It is the purpose of Mr. Anderson to erect the frame of the parsonage-house first, and to adapt it temporarily to the purposes of public worship,—it being ne-cessary that the new church should occupy the site of the old, -which circumstance, without such an arrangement, would -which circumstance, whitout such an araugement, sourd cause an interruption of divine service in the place. William Henry, otherwise called Sorel, is an important station in the diocese. Mr. Anderson has certainly been instrumental, in the hands of God, in recovering a great deal of lost ground there for the Church, and, I trust, in truly promoting the work of the barry of the case.

able auguries, be productive of happy, holy, and longunreason continued fruits.

"I have now to bring under the notice of the Committee a of Mr. Anderson in comprehending the statement of a specific amount of money actually subscribed. The same condition, however, which I have suggested in the other instances might laying the foundations of additional Churches, such With respect will here beg leave to transcribe a few observations which I have to a completion in the picturesque village of Grafton. made in relation to them, in a letter addressed by this mail to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, particularly the latter, are in portant places,-places where things may be done upon a diferent scale from that which is adapted to mere ordinary coun try missions; and the assistance given must bear proportion to this circumstance. Sherbrooke is a growing village,-the place where the jail and court-house are established for the district, as a public man, has ever shown to the Church in where the jail and court-house are established to the unitial, fifther the sistence. In one thing above all others, and the functionaries connected with the administration of do we wish that our other parishes would imitate them, Eastern Townships, and the focus of business and enterprise in that part of the country.' "The congregation at Sherbrooke being dependent upon the issionary resident at Lennoxville, and having only one service upon a Sunday, the degree of spirit with which they have to carry into execution. come forward is at least equal to my expectations; and so long as this defective arrangement shall continue, I am most anxiou as the detective area generation to he people upon every occasion in which they look to the care of the Church. The Great Shepherd will, I trust, in his own good time, raise up means for the more efficient supply of the flock ; but, in the mean time, the utmost consideration should be shown to them in the manner seconding their own endeavours. To Him, who is 'over ali, God blessed for ever,' I must commit the issue; but, under Him, it is to the great Church Societies that the Colonial Charch must turn her imploring looks in all the struggles and wants of her present condition." Applications from the Rev. W. Anderson and the Rev. J.

the postscript to your letter of the 9th July, 1840, for it is

advancing rapidly." The Bishop, in a letter dated Toronto, May 24, 1841, applied for aid towards defraying the cost of building a church in the town of Hamilton, district of Gore, Upper Canada. A memorial from the Rev. J. G. Geddes, minister of the church, stated, that the increase of the population of Hamilton had rendered it necessary to take steps for erecting a suitable place of worship, the service having been for some time performed in the District Court House; that a handsome and commodious structure, capable of containing 800 or 1000 persons, had been opened for Divine Service on the 21st of July, 1839; but that the heavy debt incurred presses very heavily on the Memorialist and his congregation. His Lordship said, "Mr. Geddes is an active and meritorious clergyman, and has done much for the church in his mission. The Board agreed to grant £100. towards the church at

Hamilton.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. From the Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, 8th June, 1841.

"I beg to tender my warmest thanks to the Society, for complying with my recommendation in favour of the Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Cooper, and Scadding, and likewise for adopting the catechist, Mr. Hog, and the interpreter, Mr. Hill. "The congregations of March and Dundas request me to present to the Society their grateful acknowledgments, for the munificent grants made towards building their respective churches. Such prompt and generous attention to my reuests is rapidly strengthening my hands, and increasing the attachment of the people to our ecclesiastical establishment. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? There is scarcely a congre-gation in the diocese that has not cause to bless the Society for able and liberal assistance."

On the afternoon of Wednesday last, the Parishioners of St. Peter's, Cobourg, presented to their Rector, the Reverend A. N. Bethune, a very handsome service of Plate, consisting of an elegant massive Salver,-a Teapot, Coffee-Pot, Cream Ewer, Sugar Bason and Tongs, and Butter-Knife. All these ar- Mr. Howard possessed no control, and perhaps cirticles are of solid silver, and the chaste beauty of their upon the people of this Province. We have all along pattern and execution, attracted unqualified admiragone upon the presumption that the Bible will not be tion. The inscription, --which, together with the Parishioners' Address and Mr. Bethune's Reply, will might be too bold a step, even for a Liberal Govern- be found under the head of our Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence,-was engraved upon the salver, surmounted by the arms of our reverend friend, and the other articles bore his crest. The cost of the whole was £120. currency. The merit of their selection is the Province. If we interpret it aright, there may be due to Samuel Rowsell, Esquire, of London, whose valuable services have been recognized in a Resolution unanimously adopted by the subscribers to the Plate. Although we were unavoidably prevented from

being present on this gratifying occasion, we are enabled to state, from information kindly forwarded to us by a friend, that the ceremony of presentation passed off in the happiest manner. At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, nearly 200 persons had assembled on the English-looking Lawn, in front of the neat and pretty Rectory-house, to witness the delightful scene. Having formed themselves in a circle round the table, which stood on the lawn supporting the Plate, Mr. Ruttan came forward, and having read the Address, formally presented the noble and costly testimonial of Christian gratitude. Mr. Bethane responded in an audible and impressive manner, and the countenances of all present evinced how much of solemn feeling was mingled with their rejoicing. The company then retired to the Rectory and partook of a collation provided by their gratified host. The sun shone with a propitious brightness; and the groups of ladies and children and moving forms, now seen, now hid amid the shrubberies on the lawn, presented a scene to the eye, in perfect accordance with the moral emotions to which such an occasion must have given rise.

Mr. Bethune, considered solely as a country clergynan, in which light alone we are now regarding him. most thoroughly merits this mark of his Parishioners' his Divine Master. Under all the circumstances of the case, the well timed bounty of the Society might, according to no evangelical in his preaching,—apostolical in his reveesteem. Indefatigable in his parochial duties, rence for Church-order,-he has not only been a faithful shepherd to his own flock, but has carried his ministrations to the townships around Cobourg,ery similar application from the Rev. L. Doolittle, missionary f the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in charge of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. It differs from the application maining altogether unknown, and Churchmen from being altogether cut off from its ordinances,-and as that which we are happy to hear, is being brought

Mathews, a sum of money has been collected for the purpose of building a small Church, near the populous purpose of building a small Church, near the populous neighbourhoud of the first Toll Gate on Yonge Street. A reference to the communication of Mr. Howard in another column will explain the cheap and novel way in which the spice of this modest little edifice has been in which the spire of this modest little edifice has been erected.

We are always glad to see our Provincial Churches, bearing as close a resemblance as circumstances will permit, to the picturesque and sacred structures of our mother country; and we hope that Mr. Howard's uccessful and ingenious plan will be followed, wherever the preference may be given to a Spire over a Tower. That gentleman will readily afford any information to persons desirous of inquiring into the plan he has adopted.

The land on which this Church is built, was the gift of Mr. S. P. Jarvis, who is never wanting in public spirit, and in proofs of attachment to the Church of which he is a member.

We paid a visit to the spot, on the evening when the spire was raised; and though we were extremely gratified at seeing one of our own places of worship hallowing the surrounding and very pleasing landscape, we regretted to observe that it was built North and South, instead of East and West. Unless some very strong reason should exist to the contrary, we cannot but deprecate any deviation from that primitive custom, which places the altar at the East end, and so causes the worshippers to turn to that quarter of the heavens, in which the Sun, fittest emblem of our Saviour, (the Day-Spring of our moral darkness) commences his daily course. This is a matter, however, over which cumstances rendered it necessary to place the Church as it now stands.

We have reason for believing that the bill for the Naturalization of Aliens will meet with a sturdy resistance in the Legislative Council: and we most ferventinfatuation and of hatred to British institutions, may never pollute the pages of our Provincial Statute-Book. It is currently reported in this city, that the Hon. W. Morris has turned a deaf ear to all Lord Sydenham's solicitations and threats to induce him to withdraw his opposition to the bill, and is not to be deterred from doing his duty to the country by the menace rumoured to have been uttered by his Lordship, that if the present Council should prove refractory, he (Lord Sydenham) would swamp it with new members. The warmest supporters of his Lordship condemn his policy in urging on this bill, so abhorrent to the entire mass of the loyal population, and should it pass in this Province, meetings will immediately be held to petition the Imperial Parliament to interfere, and the Queen to withhold her assent. With the one hand, Lord Sydenham would exclude the Bible from our Common Schools-with the other, he would admit thousands of Sympathisers, Patriots, and Hunters, to the full benefit of our British and monarchical institutions.

We have mentioned, in a previous number, that we do not receive the Ecclesiastical Gazette, and we take advantage of the appearance of the List of Clergy in this number, to state that many of them also do not receive that very valuable publication. . We believe that it is only sent to those who are on the Societies' Lists, but all would be glad to have it.

Mr. Barron, of U C College, has advertised for pupils; and to his care,-whether moral, scholastic, or domestic,-any parent may safely and advantageously entrust his son.

The New York Churchman, whose arrival we always look for with pleasure, has not reached us this week

Communication.

CHEAP MODE OF RAISING CHURCH SPIRES.

By the praise-worthy exertions of the Rev. Charles vine Lord, and the aspirants to the same glorious inheri-

tance in an eternal world? And yet when I contemplate this assemblage of indibe unjust to my own feelings in withholding the confes-sion that so high an appreciation of my humble services in this parish is utterly undeserved, and that, with a quickened sense of my responsibilities as an ambassador of the Lord, a deeper sentiment of what I trust is a true and Christian humility, is, at this moment, begotten. I can easily understand how a long term of service,

such as by the kind Providence of God I have been permitted to prosecute in this neighbourhood, would create an indulgence towards obvious failings and a forbearance with acknowledged infirmities, which might not so easily be yielded to one comparatively a stranger amongst you; yet with a conviction of my insufficiency in this respon sible office, increased rather than diminished as years ad vance and experience ripens, I cannot but rejoice at the present manifestation of an influence which I believe nopice at the thing but the power of the Gospel can effect,-a desire to honour God's ministers for the sake of HIM whom they serve, and in consideration of the holy cause which they are divinely commissioned to advocate. To the stedfast and uncompromising declaration of the counsel of God, so appropriately comprised in the maintenance of "Evan-gelical Truth and Apostolic, Order," others, I am perstaded, as well as myself will be encouraged, from the practical evidence afforded to-day that it is viewed as the best safeguard of social union and of individual content-

That our relationship in future may be distinguished by as much of harmony and satisfaction as the past has been, shall be my effort and my prayer; and your approbation of my ministerial course thus strongly expre ot for will. I trust, be an additional incentive to labour, human rewards but for the praise and blessing of Him whose servants we all are, and to whom at last an account of our stewardship must be rendered. The beautiful testimonial which I have so much plea-

sure in accepting will, I trust, be preserved with a high and Christian veneration for its donors, long after its present owners shall have done with all earthly possession and it increases the pleasure of this hour to indulge the hope that some member of a future generation may be animated to a better zeal in the service of his heavenly Master, from the evidence thus carefully cherished that ly trust that a measure, which savours so strongly of the pious and the good on earth award their best meed of approbation to a course which, we are assured, awakens the welcoming congratulations of the angels of God.

And while, my beloved friends, I accept and shall ever prize this valuable gift, let me entreat the benefit of vour continual prayers. To you it must prove a blessing above price, that he who ministers amongst you shall be found faithful; let it, therefore, be the subject of your heartiest supplications to the Throne of grace, that fidelity to his God and fidelity to your souls may be the brightest cha-God and fidelity to your souls may be the brightest char racteristic of your pastor. It shall be my continual peti-tion to the Author of blessings, and my unwearied labour, while health and strength are vouchsafed, that you may prove my "hope, and joy, and crown of rejoicing, in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming." A. N. BETHUNE.

Rectory, Cobourg, August 18, 1841. The following is the Inscription on the silver Salver "This silver Salver and Tea Service

are presented to THE REVEREND A. N. BETHUNE, Rector of St. Peter's, Cobourg, Canada, By His affectionate Parishioners:

In grateful acknowledgment of the exemplary zeal, fidelity, and efficiency, with which he has discharged his sacred duties during a period of fourteen years; and in admiration of his stedfast maintenance of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order. Cobourg, Canada, 1841."

THE ISLE OF TANTI. - We have great pleasure in pub-lishing the following letter from the noble proprietor of this beautiful and fertile Island :--LONDON, July 8th, 1841.

LONDON, July 8th, 1841. SIR,—I have had the satisfaction of receiving the letter you forwarded, communicating a vote of thanks to me-passed at a vestry held in Amherst Island Church, on the 12th of April last, for the interest I have shown in the welfare of the people of your beautiful and well-situated Island, and the desire I have evinced to promote the ge-neral prosperity of Canada L have now to request you Island, and the desire I have evinced to promote the general prosperity of Canada. I have now to request you will convey to them my grateful thanks for this compliment, which I highly prize as a token of their regard. It is truly gratifying to know that, since my connection with the Island, its prosperity has made rapid progress, its improvements are every where visible, its inhabitants more comfortable, and its value greatly augmented. The social moral and religious welfure, of the people were social, moral, and religious welfare, of the people were not to be forgotten. When I heard of their desire to have a Christian Pastor residing amongst them, I used my best exertions to procure one deserving of them, and in sending you, I hope I have strictly fulfilled their wishes. The future prosperity of Amherst Island can no longer be doubtful, and the little I have done for it, combined with other casual and fortunate circumstances, will not only add to the happiness of its people, but to its wealth, popula-tion, and importance. I have now only to add that it affords me pleasure to think I have in some small degree been of service to Canada,—that my exertions in Parlia-ment and in the North American Committee, have not been altogether useless, and that assisted by my able and eloquent friend Dr. Thomas Rolph, I have done some-thing towards promoting Emigration in the right direc-In conclusion, the people of Canada may always ook upon me as a warm and steady friend, ready on a occasions, to watch over their welfare, and anxious to promote their interests to the best of my ability.

It may that this worship, hundred made for

subscript 1840—1 Toron

after the A. N. B OF

> The Hon Archdea Examinin

City of Toronto.

Etobicok Toronto Logansv Yonge S Thornhi Markha Newman Brock Tecumse Gwilli Georgin Orillia Penetan Scarbord

Hamilton Barton Ancaster Guelph Brantfor Welling Trafalg Paris -Galt

Niagara Grimsby Chippeu and (Thorold Fort Eri St. Cath Louth North River Settlema River

Amher Colches Chatha Warw Sarnia Walpoi

Cobour Port H Peterbo Cavan

Picton Carryi

London St. Tho
 Adelaid
 Oxford
 Carado
 Woodst
 Goderie
 Devons
 Travell

Clarke Emily Fenelor

Bellevil

Socie' Treasure G. Morti

" And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray. "Toronto, August 11th, 1841." "(Signed,) On his own behalf and that of his Clergy.

What effect this petition may have upon the bodies to which it is addressed, it is not very difficult to conjecture; for the hostility which Lord Sydenham, as a public man, has ever shown to the Church in as, at present, he commands a majority in both branches of the Legislature, it is to be expected that just so much weight will be attached to the petition, as His Lordship chooses to assign to it.

As regards the subject-matter of the petition, we cannot but repeat our decided opinion, in which the Church at home bears us out, that to exclude the Bible, as a class-book, from Common Schools, or to substitute extracts from it, is a procedure which nothing can justify. "I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." This is the fearful warning given by St. John, at the end of his Revelation; and if applicable to that sublimely mysterious book of Scripture, how much more so to those parts of it which contain narratives or precepts, of the plainest import, evidently written for the guidance and instruction of the most unlettered?

Here we shall be met by the observation, that there are certain parts of Scripture, in the selection of which all denominations would concur, and which parts are the most suited to the religious education of the youthful mind. But supposing this selection made, what must be the effect of it, but to impress the idea, so unfounded and so dangerous, that one part of Scripture is of more authority than another? We grant that every judicious and pious person would direct the attention of a child to some parts more than to others, but at the same time he would never venture to mutilate the Holy Volume-to print particular portions of it, and omit others: because the end of this, we repeat, would be to instil the idea, that all Scripture is not of equal authority! and then what would be the further consequence? Each man,-as is too much the case, even at present,-would become the architect of a religious system for himself. One text he would reject as too hard to be understood :--another, as contrary to reason: a third, as of mere secondary consequence. Many a verse of Scripture, which to a common or careless eye, seems void of point or utility, is frequently valuable from containing some incidental testimony to the truth of what has gone before, or corroborating some other part of Holy Writ. Those passages, too, which it is painful, however salutary it may be, to hear read aloud, would of course be omitted, and the severe condemnation of the vices of the heathen world would be almost unknown. For, although the Bible would always be accessible at home in its full and uncurtailed state, Shanty Bay, on the banks of Lake Simcoe, as authorized in District Council Bills.

Doolittle accompanied this communication from the Bishop. The Board agreed to make the following grants :---

Towards building a church at William Henry £200 Sherbrooke 150 - Lennoxville..... 100

W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., informed the Society that Mr. Justice Hagerman, who is now in England, is about to return with his family to their residence at Toronto, Upper Canada; and that Mrs. Hagerman would gladly take out and distribute in that neighbourhood any books which the Society might see fit to grant.

It was agreed that books be placed in Mrs. Hagerman's hands to the value of $\pounds 10$.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, (22nd April, 1841), forwarding a statement of the manner in which he had disposed of portions of the Society's grant of £2000 for the spiritual wants of Upper Canada. He said

" The Society will perceive from the enclosed statement that a vast amount of good has been effected by their magnificent grant of £2000 devoted to the spiritual wants of Upper Canada: and yet when it is considered that there are already three hun-dred townships in this diocese, each containing about one hundred square miles, in almost every one of which an active clergyman may find ample employment, they will not be surprised that applications for clergymen, and for aid in building churches, should daily multiply. There is now before me a list of forty places places where churches and missionaries are required. To some I have made small advances, as appears from my statement; and to some I have made promises of help : but I neither give nor promise till I find that they are exerting themselves to the utmost of their ability.

"Besides the three hundred townships, others are yearly forming as the settlements extend.

"I have now the honour to acquaint you, that I have drawn for the balance of the grant of £2000, namely, £545. There was, as admitted in your letter, a balance of ± 1045 , but of this sum we have devoted ± 500 for the purchase of Books and Tracts, which I hope are now on the way out. The remainder, £545, I now draw for, to enable me to satisfy some advances made through the bank, and to redeem the several promises made on conditions, which will be complied with during the summer. It is also a propitious time for drawing, as I am to bank has ever given.

Long may his valuable life be spared to his family, his friends, the Province, and the Church !

good work is to be done, receives their prompt and and that is, in the erection of a School for daily instruction, in connexion with the Church, which on a liberal plan, and at a great expense, they are preparing

In justice to Mr. PRINCE, we give insertion to the following from the Mirror of Parliament : THURSDAY, August 5.

Shortly after the meeting of the house this day, Mr. CAMERON moved that the petition of the Rev. Mr. Hall nd others, of the county of Stanstead, on the subject of Education and the propriety of using the Bible in Common Schools, be referred to a select committee of seven members, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a debate ensued. When the Reporter entered the House, he found Col. PRINCE addressing the Speaker. He had the greatest pleasure in supporting the mo-tion, and he could scarcely trust himself to speak with calmness and moderation upon the conduct of those hon. members who had opposed it. But the subject was too solemn to be debated with excited feelings. By the vote about to be given upon this question, the character of that house would be stamped with honour or branded with disgrace [hear, hear.] The motion merely asks for reference of the subject to a select committee; if we refuse that motion, we virtually repudiate the admission into our schools of that sacred volume upon which all our hopes in a future state depend. Looking at the Bible admission into our schools of that sacred volum as the most ancient book of history—as a specimen of language the most concise and elegant, and perfect, I contend that it ought to be admitted as a class book for the instruction of our outh, and I feel assured that not one Roman Catholic, of education, in one hundred, will dissent from this proposition [hear, Then, sir, why hesitate to support this motion? But hear. I put the sacred volume upon higher grounds; I look upon it as the rock upon which our future hopes are built; I consider that part of it called the New Testament as the best and greatest consolation that man can look to for happiness in this life or in the life to come. And though I am no bigot in religion and will cheerfully concede the point that there are many road to beaven-(and God grant we may all meet there after the disputes, turmoils, and troubles of this life have passed away) yet I cannot concede that we should even indirectly cast lur upon the Holy Bible by voting against the motion of my honourable friend. What, sir, will the country say to us? what will the country think of this the first United Parliament, which deliberately refuses for the first time [and this the only instance on record] to refer to a select committee the petition of any man, and above all the petition of the reverend divine who has so piously, so honourably, so creditably for his own reputation, petitioned us. Sir, I will say no more; by the desion of this question the character of this house will be for ever stamped-will be finally determined. Enquiry and information before a select committee can do no harm, and if you refuse that, you will be justly branded with a cold indifference to the truth of that religion which every christian, be he Ro-man Catholic or be he Protestant, at least affects to venerate.

[hear, hear.] The motion was negatived. Concurring for the most part in these sentiments of Mr. Prince, and rejoicing to know that he opposed the receive $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, which is the highest that the introduction of the base and un-English Vote by Ballot, we lament that he should support such insane "I have also drawn upon the Society for £25. on account of and republican measures as the Naturalization and

To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,-I had for some time contemplated a cheap His congregation must not be left without our humble tribute to their never-failing charity, and cor-dial co-operation in their Rector's plans. Whatever good work is to be done, receives their prompt and efficient assistance. In one thing above all others,

The spire was 85 feet high, composed of four sticks of hewn timber of the same length, bound together pyramidi-cally, tapering from 10 feet base to one foot at top, and made to receive a turned ball and weathercock. The base was sunk in the ground until the apex was raised 10 feet from the ground ; and about 30 feet of the upper part of the spire were completed, coloured, and painted, before the raising.

The operation of raising commenced about 2 o'clock P. M., and about 8 in the evening the spire and vane were seen erect, and appeared, to those unacquainted with what was going on, to have risen amongst the trees as if by

The work was performed by Mr. John Ritchey; the framing by Mr. Wetherell; and the raising was superin-tended by Mr. Jos. Hill.

As this is the first spire ever erected in this manner, in this country, I trust you will not think me prolix in giving you a full detail of the plan I adopted. Three gin-poles, as they are called, were erected in the form of a triangle; each of them was well braced, and tackles were rove at their tops; the tackles were hooked to strong straps about 50 feet up the spire, with 9 men to each tackle and 4 men to steady the end with following poles. It was raised in about 4 hours from the commencement of straining the tackles, and had a very beautiful appearance while rising.

Yours truly, JOHN G. HOWARD, Architect.

Toronto, 18th August, 1841.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Presentation of Plate to the Rev. A. N. Bethune.

To the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg :-Reverend Sir,

Your Congregation in conformity with their Resolution entered into in October last, now present for your acceptance this small token of their affection in grateful acceptance this small token of their affection in gracting acknowledgment of the exemplary zeal, fidelity, and effi-ciency with which you have discharged your sacred duties during a period of fourteen years, and in admira-tion of your stedfast maintenance of "Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order": and we pray the great Author of blessings to vouchsafe to you many years of health and strength for the performance of your arduous duties, and may He be pleased to permit the long continuance of that relationship which has heretofore so happily subsisted be-

Signed on behalf of the Congregation, D'ARCY E. BOULTON, J. V. BOSWELL, Cobourg, August 18th, 1841.

To the members of the parochial charge of the Rectory

It would be affectation in me not to avow that, during the many years of a long and happy intercourse with you I have never been permitted to enjoy a more gratifying oment than the present. The best satisfactions of life are those which we derive from the exercise and interchange of our social and religious feelings; and need I say, that the present hour realizes all that is highest and purest in our connexion as the followers of the same DiI remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours, MOUNTCASHEL.

Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, ? [Kingston Chron. Amherst Island.

ST. JOHN'S, L. C.—The Ladies' Society, in connexion with St. James' Church at this place;—which has con-tinued active in works of charity since its first establishment,—has obtained by the Bazaar, held on the 30th ult., more than £90., which sum has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Colonel Taylor, the Treasurer, for the weekly relief of the destitute and afflicted.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION .- On the 7th HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.—On the 7th July, the Rev. Messrs. Grasett, Mayerhoffer, Osler, Gib-son, McIntyre, and Taylor, assembled at the house of the latter in Newmarket. The Rev. Drs. M'Caul and Phil-lips, and the Rev. A. Townley, sent letters apologizing for their unavoidable absence—the Rev. G. Mortimer was unexpectedly detained by a funeral when just pre-paring to set out to join his brethran. The aminginal paring to set out to join his brethren. The principal subject of discussion was the establishment of Parochial Missionary Societies, the further consideration of which however, was postponed in the hope that some general plan might be recommended and adopted. An Address to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, on resigning his editorial management of this paper, was adopted, to which, the testimonial that accompanied it, we shall not further allude as it has already appeared in our columns.

NEW CHURCH AT RIVIERE DU LOUP .- The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Christ's Church, at Rivière du Loup, in the district of Quebec, took place on Saturday the 7th Instant, before a large assembly of peo ple, consisting of the inhabitants and some visitors from Quebec, and a portion of the detachment of the 56th Re giment, stationed there. A few selections from the prayers for the Evening Service, with the proper Psalms and Collects for the occasion, and a suitable portion of Serip ture with an appropriate address, were delivered by the Rev. W. B. Robinson. Henry Davidson, Esq., then read the contents of the parchment, which were as follows : In the name of the Father, and of the Son,

and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. This Corner Stone

of Christ Church, Rivière du Loup, County of Rimouski, District of Quebec, was laid on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1841, and in the fifth year of the reign of Her Most Excellent Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sophia Lousia, wife of H. J. Caldwell, Esq. The Right Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D. D. Being the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, The Rev. William B. Robinson, the Pastor of the Congregation, and Malcolm Fraser, Thos. Jones, and Henry Davidson, Esquires, and Messrs.

W. Hodgson, and John Seton, the Committee, for the erection of the Church. Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it. Charles Touchette, Architect.

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It may be interesting to subscribers, and others, to know that this will be the first Protestant Episcopal place of worship, between Quebec and Gaspé, a distance of several hundred miles; it was high time that some provision was made for the spiritual wants of the people .- Quebec Mer.

SOCIETY FOR CIVILIZING THE INDIANS AND PROPAGA-TING THE GOSPEL AMONG DESTITUTE SETTLERS.—The Treasurer has received, through the hands of the Rev. 6. Mortimer, the sum of £13, 10s., being the amount of subscriptions from Thornhill and its vicinity, (for 1840-1), towards this excellent Society.

TORONTO SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- The sum of £29. was collected for these Schools, on Sunday the 8th Instant, after the Sermon, on their behalf, preached by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, in St. James's Cathedral.

LIST OF THE CLERGY

OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Lord Bishop of Toronto :

The Honourable and Right Reverend JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D. Archdeacon of York-The same chdeacon of Kingston-Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D. Examining and Domestic Chaplain and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

HOME DISTRICT.

	WE LOUIS				DISTRICT.
City of	Rev.	H. J. (Tras	ett.	John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Rector. B.A., Assistant Minister, and Offi-
Toronto.	Rev.	ciating Henry S	Cha	ipla Iding	in to the Forces. 3, M.A., Assistant in the Parish, and 2 Lord Bishop.
Etobicoke Toronto 1			- F	ev.	Thomas Phillips, D.D., Rector.
Logansvil Yonge Sta	lle	up	-	44 44 44	Thomas Phillips, D.D., Rector. James Magrath, M.A., Rector. George Maynard, M.A. T. H. M. Bartlett, B.A. George Mortimer, M.A. Rector. Adam Towards A discount Minister
Thornhill	-	-	}	44 44	George Mortimer, M.A. Rector.
Markham Newmark	and l ket -	Vaughan	-	**	V. P. Mayerhoffer, M.A., Rector.
Brock Tecumset		t West	-	"	Robert J. C. Taylor, M.A. C. Oliver Wiggins, M.A.
Georgina	nharra	-	3	**	F. L. Osler, B.A.
Penetana			2	**	John Gibson. John McIntyre.
Scarboro	-		-	**	G. Hallen, B.A. W. H. Norris.
Hamilton		-			J. G. Geddes.
Ancaster		undas	-	**	J. G. Geddes. John Flanagan. William McMurray, <i>Rector</i> .
Brantform		(the second sec		68 65	William McMurray, <i>Rector</i> . Arthur Palmer, A.B., <i>Rector</i> . J. C. Usher.
Trafalaa		uare -	1	**	Thomas Greene, A.B. George Graham.
Galt			-	**	William Morse. Michael Boomer, A.B.
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	Rev				RA DISTRICT.
Niagara	11.11.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.1	T anty an	}1	tev.	Thomas Creen, Rector, Officiating Chaptain to the Forces.
Grimsby		-		**	George R. F. Grout, Rector.
Chippewo and Q	a, Stan ueenst	mford. on –	1	"	W. Leeming, Rector. F. W. Miller, Officiating Chaplain to the Forces.
Thorold Fort Eric	12/10	-	-	**	Thomas Brock Fuller, Rector. John Anderson, Rector.
St. Cathe. Louth	rines	and the second		**	A. Fuller Atkinson, Rector.
North Q River			3	**	G. M. Armstrong. C. B. Gribble.
Settlemer River	its on t	he Gran	dì		B. C. Hill, M.A.
wer			TA	LBC	DT DISTRICT.
Simcoe	-	-			Francis Evans, Rector
			LO	NDO	George Salmon.
London				Rev	Benjamin Cronvn. A. M., Rector,
St. Thon Adelaide	nas	-		**	Officiating Chaplain to the Forces. Mark Burnham, B.A., Rector.
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Woodsto Goderici	ck	an an	-	••	William Bettridge B D. Rector.
Devonsh Travelli	ire Sel	ttlement ssionary	-	**	H. C. Cooper, B.A.
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Sandwic Amhers					. T. Earle Welby
Colchest	er		3		F. Mack. Rector, Officiating Chaplain to the Forces. F. Gore Elliot.
Warwie Sarnia	k =		-		W. H. Hobson. Arthur Mortimer.
Walpole	Islan	d	-	•••	Alexander Pyne, A.B.
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Cobourg					
			}	Rev	. A. N. Bethune, Rector, Chaplain to
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so as to allow every Christian community to obtain ten acres of land for Church, Chapel, residence for Minister, school-house, or burying-ground, by applying to the Court of Chancery, set-ting forth their tenets, &c. and the uses and trust to which they are to be applied will be expressed at once in such licence. These two Bills are to apply to Upper Canada only for the present. They are extremely liberal in their provisions, and could scarcely have been expected from either of the late Legis-lative Councils of Upper or Lower Canada. They are en-grossed, and will be read a third time today. 5th, The Canada Assurance Company will receive many amendments, to render its Charter more conformable to that of Montreal and others already granted.—Montreal Gazette. or burying-ground, by applying to the Court of Chancery, setalready granted .- Montreal Gazette.

Mr. De Blaquiere has moved and carried an address to the Governor General, conveying the petition for a western line of communication, praying his Excellency's favourable consideration as to the propriety of establishing a central line of western communication through the Province, with a view to the pre-sent employment of emigrants upon that portion of the line in question which will commence at the western terminus of the pleting the same to Brantford, and for the continuation of the same line westward from Brantford, and for the continuation of the same line westward from Brantford to London by the shortest and most eligible route.-Kingston Chronicle.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY-Tuesday, August 10.

ordinance of the Special Council, that no grocer or me shall sell less than 3 half pints of spirits at one time—be en-grossed. Mr. *Cameron* moved as an amendment, that the bill be read that day three months. Mr. *Bouthillier* rose to defend his be read that day three months. Mr. *Doubline* rose to dered us protege, the bill, upon several pleas—of which as a matter of course, justice to Lower Canada was one, a love of sobriety another, and a desire to give every petty grocer the privilege of aiding the tavern keeper, in cultivating this habit, by con-verting his counter into a bar, the third. Mr. *Roblin* expressed another, and a desire to be a solution of aiding the tavern keeper, in cultivating the convergence of aiding the tavern keeper, in cultivating the convergence of a solution to support the amendment denouncing these is to converge to the memory for the reason, desirous of correcting others to follow his example—but would leave the benefits of abstinence from sprituous liquors to time, and its own merits. However, to these fortid groggeries where the the convergence of the solution of the solution of abstinence from sprituous liquors to time, and its own merits. far from their being temples of enjoyment, they were dens of horror, and the rendezvous of the dissolute and depraved, the idler and the ruffian. Mr. Neilson confessed the demoralization of them. The previous question was carried .- Colonist.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Mr. Small moved that an address be presented to his Excel-lency, with the view of eliciting whether his Excellency bad received any instructions from the home government, relative to the Seat of government in the Province; and whether his Excellency had recommended any particular locality himself or not-whether Kingston was to be the seat of government or not; if on the contrary, where the seat of government was to Mr. Thorburn considered this an infringement on the prerogative of the crown, with whom it rested alone to deter- Canada, and is nov J. P. mine upon the subject,-without being exposed in the most distant manner to be summoned by another power to account for the exercise of such prerogative Mr. Price said the subject was a most important one, many of his constituents being most anxious to know the decision of the government, that they might have some idea whether their enterprizes in prosecuting various improvements, in certain localities were to be success-ful or a failure. Mr. Harrison said the question was one purely of prerogative. That this is the seat of government remarked the hon. Secretary, must be evident to every one. Here the Parliament *is* sitting, and no one can allege that public business has sustained any inconvenience. As to which was to be the seat of government, which the most eligible *place* for it, some might say *Toronto*, others might point out other places, but in his opinion, merely a matter of opinion, he thought Kingston was the best place. The house might certainly adopt the pro-position of the hon. member for the 3d Riding of York, and address his Excellency, but he (Mr. Harrison) expressed his opinion candidly that his Excellency having exercised that discretion which was granted to him by the Union Act in this particular, he did not think any satisfactory result could arise from his hon. friend's motion. Sir A. *Macnab* thought the Province was entitled to know what was the fixed intention of government on this point. Some said Toronto, some Quebec, others Bytown, Dundas, Hamilton and Waterloo, these were all named as head quarters in prospective. Mr. Buchanan was of opinion that the answer of the hon. Secretary was conclusive, as to which was and which is the seat of government. If any address were presented to his Excellency, he would suggest, that it should be, recommending the selection of some particu-lar locality on account of its advantages and other circumstances. Mr. Small withdrew his motion, substituting, that the house in committee of the whole, take the subject into consideration, with the view of forming an address. -Ib.

COMMON SCHOOLS. On the order of the day being called for the House to go into committee of the whole on Mr. Day's Common School

witnesses, and on receiving his certificate, are to be deemed to quiere and others to the Naturalization Bill, and it would not assembled. After the launch, the workmen employed, were Lord Sydenham's own creation, reject or amend the measure, so as to make its rejection a matter of course. The piebald materials of which his Legislative and Executive Council are composed, make this result not at all improbable. No doubt his Excellency has already shown himself a magician greater than Grimaldi, but the stubborn conservatism of the former may yet prove too much for him. Just for a moment suppose such an unforeseen contingency to arise, why the Parliament will have been called in vain; his Lordship's mission will prove worse than vanity, for long ere he could organize a more liberal Council and administration, and re-assemble the Parliament, Sir Robert Peel wil be in power, and in all probability his own successor appointed.—Kingston Herald.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION .- It is currently rumoured that a coalition has been formed between the Upper Canada con-servatives and several of those elected as Reformers in Lower

bered, that about the time of the last contest for the County of SALE OF SPIRITS. Upon the motion of Mr. Bouthillier, that the bill to repeal an dinance of the Special Council, that no grocer or merchant be as incompetent to discharge magisterial duties, as Mr. Parke himself was to fill the office to which he had been elevated— will be tried at the next Fall Assizes,—Sandwich Herald, the former being thoroughly illiterate men, the latter, as regards requisite qualifications, having a superior in each Deputy-Surveyor of the Province. In reference to these new magistrates, as he picased. At this is true, we have no hesitation in cha-racterizing the act as one of the grossest abuses of executive power ever perpetrated in Cinada. It is scarcely conceivable that Lord Sydenham could be guilty of acting in a manner so contrary to his duty, so utterly hostile to the interests of public institue.

Treason; and Elias was imprisoned on suspicion. Were Mr. Moore a loyal man, hisqualifications searcely entitle him to the honour of being oue of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 2. _____, hatte, (he can't make good hats neither,) illiterate, probably as loyal a man as Elias Moore; his brother-

in-law, brought up I may say in his own house-joined the rehels-was sentenced to the penitentiary, but was let out before his time had expired. 3. _____, of the same hickory quaker breed as the above-

keeps a tavern on the road to Simcoe. 4. _____, a iotorious Radical, who felt so dissatisfied after Mackenzie's difeat that he sold out and left the country; but the States not inswering his expectations, he returned to

_____, & worthy old man-Dancing Master. 6. _____, tworthy old man—Dancing Master. 6. _____, the Piper,—a man totally unfit to fill the meanest office in the state; was strongly suspected during the troubles; but he speaks the Gaelic, and leads some of his ignorant countrymen to vote for Mr. Parke.—Niagara Chron. WORKINGS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- In another part of our paper, will be found a discussion that took place in Parliament of the Naturalization Bill,—a measure, we believe, introduced by Mr. Harrison, -and, it is only after the Bill has passed the Assembly, that we hear any thing of the matter. It certainly does appear to us, that all parties in the house are equally desirous that the public should be kept in the dark on the me method would be subject of their legislation, or certainly so taken to acquaint the world with their doings .- Belleville Intel-

DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL .--- It has been whispered that the bill is likely to pass the Assembly—if such he the case, we trust that public meetings will be called without delay in each district to petition the Legislative Council to reject the thing in toto, and should this fail there is yet another course that is, to petition Her Majesty to disallow the act, which she has the right of doing even though assented to in her name by the Governor of the Province, and if this be done without loss of time, the disallowance may be known here before the 1st

At the late election for this city riots occurred. On the petition of some persons Lord Sydenham unconstitutionally appointed Messrs. Coffin and Fullam, Commissioners, to investigate the matter. Their report has been laid before the House gers and crew endeavouring to save themselves by swimming of Assembly, and the Corporation, having procured a copy of it, adopted on the 12th inst. the following Petition to Parliament,

Miller. The timbers of which the Timbers hop all both were all subjected to the Kyanizing process, which is of a highly preservative nature. She measures 175 feet on deck, (being 6 feet longer than the "City of Toronto"), 11 feet in the hold, 23 feet beam, and 42 feet over all; and will be propelled by 23 feet beam, and 42 feet over all, and will be properly on one low pressure engine of about 90 horse power. Captain Colclough, a gentleman extensively and favoarably known takes the command of the "Princess Royal," and it is expected that she will be ready to commence her trips in about six weeks .--- Niagara Chronicle.

Horid Murder .- A most diabolical murder was committed in Amherstburg on Tuesday night the 27th July. A woman named MARTHA NEWSOM was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning, with her throat cut and mangled in a shocking -Her husband was the first to mention the occurrence to Jas. Kevill, Esq., the Coroner, who immediately summoned a Jury to inquire into the circumstances of the case, which re-sulted in the committal of the husband of the deceased, who is servatives and several of those elected as Reformers in Lower Canada, and that the said coalition will be prepared to form a new administration on the arrival of Sir George Murray. I am unable to say how many of the Lower Canada members have joined this new league.—*Examiner*. [We don't think this very probable. All parties, except place-hunters, express themselves deceived in Lord Sydenham.] LORD SYDENIAM'S NEW MAGISTRATES.—It will be remem-haved the tablout the time of the last context for the County of now in custody. On his way to jail, he disclosed the names of ment was taken out of his hand and the bloody deed completed Middlesex, when the new Surveyor-General Parke appeared before that constituency for re-election, a new Commission of the Peace was issued, in which were included the names of several persons whom the papers of that region pronounced to rate habits. We understand that since his incarceration, he has

McLEOD CASE .- Mr. McLeod was to have been tried at Utica on the 19th, and large bodies of men are said to be in motion on the other side, and the result is looked forward to with much uneasiness. The military here seem preparing for war, and the frontier posts of New Brunswick, near the disputed Territory, are being quickly put into a state of defence.

THE CHURCH .- We have no hesitation in saying, that "The Church" is still every thing that could be desired by the loyal Canadian Colonist-in its religious views maintain ing with unswerving fidelity the true principles of the Anglo Catholic Church, as opposed alike to Popery on the one hand, and the sacrilege of schism on the other; whilst in its polities we observe with satisfaction, the continuance of the same manly advocacy of those monarchical principles for which it has hitherto, uniformly, been distinguished. Most heartily do we wish that the time is not distant when "The Church" will we wish that the time is not distant when "Interchard with be, as it deserves to be, in the hands of every family in the Province. In thus noticing "The Church," under its new editorial management, we should be doing violence to our feel-ings did we not join our cordial concurrence in the general regret, which the Canadian Press of all parties has expressed on the retirement of its former Editor, the Rev. Mr. Bethune. The labours of this invaluable Clergyman are so universally felt and appreciated by every loyal Colonist, that it would be a work of supererogation on our part to enlarge upon their value. We shall only say, that next to our excellent Bishop, the Colony owes to Mr. Bethune a debt of gratinde which it will be difficult for it ever adequately to repay .- Hamilton Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

THE STEAMER ERIE .- The Erie left Buffalo at 10 minutes past 4 P. M. yesterday, loaded with merchandize for Chicago, and about 200 persons, including passengers and crew. No-thing occurred till about 8, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about 8 miles from shore, and 33 miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and ob miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Capt. Titus, who was on the upper deck at the time, rushed to the ladies' cabin to obtain the life preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impos-sible to enter the cabin. He returned to the upper deck, on his way giving orders to the engineer to stop the engine, the wind and the headway of the boat increasing the fierceness of the flames and driving them aft. The engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine. The steersman was then directed to put the helm hard a starboard. The vessel swung slowly round, heading to the shore, and the boats-there were three on board-were then ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered, but they both swamped as soon as they touched the water. We will not attempt to describe the awful and appalling condition of the pas-sengers. Some were frantic with fear and horror, others the Governor of the Province, and if this be done without loss of time, the disallowance may be known here before the 1st of January next when the act is to go into operation. Having performed our duty in tearing off the veil from this piece of whig hypocrisy and deception, we shall leave it in the hands of the people to do theirs.—*Conwall Observer*. CORPORATION OF TORONTO. only oar in the boat. She caught the oar and was saved. It was Mrs. Lynde of Milwaukie, and she was the only lady saved In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passen-

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufactured goods, adapted for the present and coming season, and, by the middle of this month, they will have opened out a more extensive and better assortment of all descriptions of DRY GOODS,

than any they have previously held. Having additional shipments coming iorward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Moutreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. Their

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be found very full and attractive, and will also receive very large additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was unusually depressed, and, consequently, purchases could be made to great advantage, the Subscribers are prepared to sell to their regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for CASH, or for short and definite refuls. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 11th August, 1841. 7-6in

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and botter assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain. during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and for the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

I'c B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANAN HARMS & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of *Grocerics* and

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

M.R. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family, resident pupils, fimited to eight) who, in addition to the advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in the subjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and ott er distincicions, offered for general competition. For particulars, add letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church. Toronto, 11th August, 1841. 7-6in

Toronto, 11th Adgust, 1841. \mathbf{k}_{p}^{-} The Kingston Chronicle and Montreal Gazette will please give the above six insertious, and send their accounts to this office.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to announce, that their Seminary will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September. Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841. 7

NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of FOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London. Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from England to order.

H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, August, 1841. DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

12mo. 3s. 9d.

August, 1841.

THE LORD'S PRAVER. E IGHT SERMONS, preached at St. Marks, Kennington, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Domestic Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.--

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

7-8in

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

53, NEWGATE STREET. 53, NEWGATE STREET. THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate, that School will re-com-mence on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1841. Toronto, August 14, 1841.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.-1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea. All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings. Toronto, August 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-1y.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council are rapidly getting through the Bills which have been sent up to them—a great many being adopted without amendment. Among these are the Bill for exempting the Holy. Scriptures for scriptures from duty--the Sherbrook Railroad Bill-Tailhade's Among those which have created much discussion, and to which am ^{unich} amendments have been proposed, is 1st, the Court of Re-quests Bill to which Mr. *Morris*, has introduced, as an amendment, a new Bill making the District Judge the sole Comner of that divison in which the District town is situated, that the Commissioners of the other places may advise with bim in all difficult cases,—that an appeal shall lie in all cases over 40s, to the Central Court, and all over £5, to the Jury in the District Court. All the Commissioners to be appointed by a Board—three appointed in each District, of which the Dis-trict Judge to be one. This I do not think will pass, if I am to judge to be one. This I do not think Coucil. 2d, The Naturalization Bill has been amended by Mr. De Blaquiere, by by conferring the rights of British subjects upon some eighty or hinety individuals by name, who have petitioned for that privi-An animated discussion is expected on this measure, but its fate is as yet perfectly unknown. 3d, The Marriage Bill has been amended by Mr. Sullivan, so as to allow all permanents of the second Persons having religious scruples against being married by any of the the Clergy now authorised to celebrate marriage, to give hetice to any Magistrate in their county, in a prescribed form, their intentions. The notice is to be posted up for three weeks, and then transmitted, with the Magistrate's certifi-

soll, it was moved by that gentleman. That the bill and sundry petitions praying that the Bible be used as a classbook in schools be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Neilson, Simpson, Cartwright, Moffatt, Cameron, Ques nel, Dunscombe, Merritt, Aylwin, Christie, Morin, Parke, Child, Thorburn, Hincks, Prince, Parent, Robertson, Holmes, Foster and Berthelot .- Examiner

DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

The clauses between the 26th and 39th were adopted. Mr. Baldwin moved amendments that the Council should have the omination of its Clerk and both Auditors, but the Executive clung lustily to all the patronage, and they were lost by the votes of two or three reformers.-Kingston Herald.

August 11, 12, 13, 14, 16. On Wednesday the Currency Bill passed in committee of the whole house. Several unimportant amendments were introduced and adopted.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday were taken up in investigating the contested election of Mr. Turcotte, the sitting member for St. Maurice. The house unanimously confirmed the right of Mr. Turcotte to his seat ;--but they declared (19 to 17) that the petition was not frivolous and vexatious .-

Tuesday, 17th August. DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

The consideration of this measure was resumed, and passed through committee. Mr. Harrison, with a view to meet objections to the power of the Council to assess wild lands at 3d. per acre, proposed that the tax should not exceed three half-pence. This proposition was met by an amendment, proposed by Mr. Baldwin, that the committee should be empowered to levy an ad valorem tax in lieu thereof. Upon this amendment much ssion ensued, and it was ultimately lost by a majority of six, the votes being 20 for the amendment and 26 against it.-Presuming the wild lands to be taxed at the rate of three halfpence per acre, it will yield a revenue of £150,000 a-year, which, if judiciously expended, will in a very short time improve the face of the whole country. The subject will be resumed this day.—Kingston Chronicle, 18th Aug.

We learn from the Kingston Chronicle of the 18th inst., that on the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th, His Excellency the Governor-General came down to the Legislative Council Chamber, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and a large number of the members having taken their places within the Bar, His Lordship gave the Royal Assent to the following bills: 1. Bill to allow R. J. Turner to practice as a Solicitor of the Court of Chancery. 2. Bill to amend the Sherbrooke Rail Road Ordinance.

Bill to establish a Board of Works.
 Bill to amend the West Gwillimbury Road Act.

 Bill to amend the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal.
 Bill to amend the Act and to provide for the further payment of losses sustained in U. Canada by rebellions and inva-

7. Bill to amend the Militia Act of U. Canada so as to

exempt Menonists and Tunkers from fines, &c. 8. Bill to facilitate the despatch of business of the Court of Queen's Bench.

9. Bill to exempt from duty all copies of Holy Scriptures imported by sea.

10. Bill to permit members from U. Canada to vacate their seats on certain occasions.

seats on certain occosing a striking improvement It is said that, upon this occasion, a striking improvement was manifested in His Excellency's appearance. We trust that his health will be still further promoted by his voyage to England.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-The Legislative Council now begin to show signs of life; and evince a degree of restiveness to the measures of his Excellency quite unlooked for. From

with reference to the Report :---

"To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

"The Memorial of the Corporation of the City of Toronto humbly sheweth:

"That upon the representation of certain Inhabitants of this City, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to direct that Messrs. Fullam, Coffin, and Sullivan, should proceed to Toronto to enquire into the circumstances attendant upon the disturbances of the late Election Riots in Toronto, which occurred on the 22d day of March last.

"That the said gentlemen did, in pursuance of such direction, repair to this City-and in accordance with their instructions, did receive the statements and depositions of various persons on the subject of this enquiry ;- That their proceedings were conducted in secret, and have resulted in a Report containing allegations of a serious nature against the me the Corporation of Toronto, to which Report are appended statements embracing charges against individual members of their body, for which there exists not the slightest foundation in truth:---that in the said Report amongst other things it is stated "That the conduct of the Mayor (on the occasion re-the application of the means at their disposal) by the magisrates, as a body entrusted exclusively with the safety of the City, at this critical moment, amounts practically in our opin o little less than connivance, if not an actual collusion with the rioters":---that also in the appendix to the said report it appears that one of the Aldermen of this City did, while the eaid Messrs. Coffin and Fullam were so taking evidence, by a letter bearing date the 21st day of June 1841, addressed to Messrs. Coffin and Fullam, request copies of any statements a man by the name of Harken had made against him prejudicial o his private and public character, that he might have an opportunity of instantly and satisfactorily refuting it, but which easonable request was, in terms, refused.

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of Toronto, being satisfied that the conduct of their presiding Officer is open to no such imputation, and that the Corporation as a body acted on the occasion referred to without regard to persons or party, and that so far as the means within their power permitted they used every exertion to put down the riotous roceedings which took place on that day, therefore humbly request that your Honourable House will appoint a Committee with power to send for persons and papers to enquire into and report upon the truth of the statements contained in the said Report and the documents thereanto appended—inasmuch as, unless such a course be adopted by your Honourable House, a great injustice will be done to the Inhabitants of Toronto by a Report got up in secret and sustained entirely on the ex-parts statements of individuals actuated either by hostile political celings, or by sinister and selfish views.

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray." Adopted unanimously, viz :---

YEAS-Messrs. Andrews, Armstrong, J. G. Beard, W. Boulton, Burnside, Craig, Denison, Dixon, Gurnett, Hamilton, King, Ritchey, Stotesbury, Tinning, Trotter, Walton,-16. (ABSENT-R. Beard, Blevins, Powell.)

On the afternoon of the 10th inst., Mr. Bethune's new mail steamer was launched in good style at the dock-yard, receiving her name of "*The Princess Royal,*" as she gracefully glided from the ways into the capacious lap of the Ningara, from the lips of Mrs. T. D. Harris of Toronto—the ladies of the ex-metropolis having fairly purchased the right to name the beau-tiful child of royalty, by presenting it with a new set of tiful child of royalty, by presenting it with a new set of coours, wherewith its first appearance in public was graced. vast concourse of persons, as well from a distance as residents of the town, including a number of ladies and gentlemen from Toronto, who came over in the St. George, assembled to wit-¹³, and then transmitted, with the Magistrate's certifi-to the Registrar of the county, who enters them in a to be kept for that purpose. They then declare them-The second secon

or supporting themselves by whatever they could reach, they were found by the Clinton at about 10, P. M. It was a fear-ful sight—all the upper works of the Erie had been burned the engine was standing, but the hull was a mass of dull red flame; the passengers and crew were floating around, screaming in their agony and shouting for help. The boats of the Clinton were instantly lowered and manned, and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up, and ever possible relief afforded. By 1 A. M. all was still except the dead crackling of the fire. Not a solitary individual could be seen or heard on the wild waste of waters. A line was then made fast to the remains of the Eric's rudder, and an effort made to tow the hapless hull ashore. About this time the Chautauque came up and lent her assistance. The hull of the Eric was towed within about 4 miles of the shore, when it sunk in eleven fathoms water. By this time it was daylight, the lines were cast off, and the Clinton headed for this port, which she reached about 6 o'clock. Of those who are saved several are badly burned, but none are dangerously injured so far as we have heard.

Origin of the Fire.-Among the passengers were 6 painters. They had with them demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to Captain Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen who was saved, says he had occasion to go on the deck, and see ing the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, but whom is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with the heat, and their inflammable contents, taking fire instantly, communicated to every part of the boat, which having been freshly varnished, caught as if it had been gunpowder. Not a a paper nor an article of any kind was saved. Of course it is possible to give a complete list of those on board. ssengers Capt. Titus thinks there were between thirty and forty, of whom 10 or 12 were ladies. In the steerage were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German emigrants. They were mostly in families, with the usual proportion of men, women and children. It is a singular coin lence that the Erie was burned at almost identically the same spot as the Washington, which was burned in June, 1838 Capt. Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors of the Erie .- Buffalo Commercial, of the 10th instant.

Twenty-seven persons were picked up by the Clinton, and two more were saved by the people of Dunkirk. The Erie was owned by a Mr. Reed, of Dunkirk: she was one of the finest ooking steamers on the Upper Lake, but serious accidents had ed to her before this last fatal one. It was off her that Mr. Baby, of Sandwich, lost his life; and she caught fire last summer, when the flames were with difficulty subdued .-- Niagara Chronicle.

TORONTO MARKETS-August 19.-Fine Flour £1, 3s. 9d. @ £1 6s. 3d. per barrel; Hay 8 and 10 dollars per ton; Oats from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ; Beef per cwt. 22s. 6d. to 25s. ; Mutton (qr.) per lb. 3gd. to 4gd. Butter 7d. to 9d. ; Potatoes per bushel, 3s. 9d. to 5s. ; Oatmeal 22s. 6d. per barrel.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

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

H. & W. ROWSELL,

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Canada College,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DIS-

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

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

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co No. 197 King Street

Toronto, July 20, 1841 THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Mustroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustroom Catchup, 10 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. 4. 100 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street

Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

BIRTHS.

In Niagara, on the 10th instant, Mrs. A. Gilkison, of a son. At the Rectory, Three Rivers, on the 9th instant, the wife of the Rev. S. S. Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 14th inst., at the Cathedral Church, Toronto, by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Henry Scadding, M. A., of St. John's Col-lege, Cambridge, one of the Classical Masters of Upper Canada College, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to Harriet Eugenia, eldest daughter of J. S. Baldwin, Esquire,

At Toronto, on the 12th August inst. by the Rev. William Ritchie, of Newmarket, Alfred Stow, Esq. to Marian Scotland, youngest daughter of the late David Black, Esq., of Bandrum,

On 6th July, at Hagley, England, by the Rev. John Turner, M. A., the Rev. John Downall, M. A., Curate of Blidworth and Oxton, Notts, to Katharina Pyndar, only daughter of the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Hagley. In New Brunswick, on the 27th July, by the Rev. Sedgefield

Thompson, A.B. Visiting Missionary of the Church of England, Dr. Robert Wiley, of the Parish of Audover, to Miss Clarecy Margarett, third daughter of Mr. Edwin Dibblee, of the parish of Northampton.

DIED.

On Monday, Aug. 16, Harriet, daughter of J. G. Vansit-tart, Esq. of Westridge, near Woodstock, aged 4 months and 26 days.

On the 18th inst., Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of H.

Sherwood, Esq., aged 16 months and 11 days. At Norfolk Island, New South Wales, on the 8th September last, Charlotte Lyndsay, wife of A. W. Murray, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 96th Regiment, and only daughter of James Shoreland, Esq. Surgeon 96th Regiment, aged 26.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 20: Rev. W. F. S. Harper, too late; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. subs. and rem.; F. Griffin, Esq. rem. in full, 5 copies vol. v.; Rev. J. Hudson, add. subs.; Rev. W. McMurray, rem.; Rev. G. Hallen, add. sub. and rem.; P. M. Laprairie; P. M. Kingston; Rev. J. Shortt.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

VISITATION HINTS TO CLERGY AND LAITY .- The visit tation of the Ven. Archdeacon Lear was held in Salisbury tation of the Ven. Archdeacon Lear was held in Salisbury on Tuesday last, and was attended by nearly the whole body of the elergy within the Archdeaconry of Sarum.— At the conclusion of morning prayer, an appropriate dis-course was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harris, Rector of Wilton; after which the Archdeacon addressed the assembled elergy at considerable length. The charge was concluded in most impressive and eleguent language was couched in most impressive and eloquent language, and embraced a consideration—1st, of the advantages, external and internal, enjoyed by the Church of England; 2ndly, the inadequacy of the results, as compared with those advantages; and lastly, the causes of that inadequacy. Under the first head, the Archdeacon enumerated the external advantages of the Establishment, by its connec tion with the state, and as an endowed Church, securing the independence of ministers; and its internal advantages, from the antiquity and purity of its doctrines, its consti-tution, &c. The second head was illustrated by reference to the imperfect system of religious education which still largely prevailed—to the absence of sufficient church largely prevaled—to the absence of sumature accommodation for the people at large—to the general coldness of the rich in supplying this want, (although happily some exceptions had lately occurred); and to the apathy which the middle and lower classes too often displayed in their participation in the services and ordinances of the Church. Under the last head, the Archdeacon spoke of the necessity of teaching religion as something spoke of the necessity of teaching religion as something more than a science—of endeavouring to imbue the hearts of the young with a love for the spiritual features of the Church; our defective Psalmody was also worthy of consideration—that delightful portion of our services had been wrested from the congregations at large, by the introduction of customs which were neither holy nor decent; and the Archdeacon strongly advised that if no other reform were attempted, the minister should select and give out the psalms himself: the superior manner in which this branch of devotion was managed in other places of worship, (however defective in other respects their services might be,) had, he feared, been one amongst other causes of leading some persons away from the Church. The Archdeacon then offered some advice as to the manner of reading our admirable Liturgy, so as to awaken the attention of the people to its devotional spirit, and, by occasional lectures upon it, to render its beauties thoroughly intelligible to them; he also counselled his thoroughly intendition to the main and the main and the main and the pulpit, as well as in it—adducing the words of Charnock, that the way to get at a man's heart was through his house—by conferring with him in private. In offering this and other advice the Archdeacon reminded them that they did not meet on such occasions to hear smooth words, but rather "to suffer exhortation." The Ven. Archdeacon also made an earnest appeal to the churchwardens assembled, to perform their important churchwardens assembled, to perform their important duties faithfully, and requested each of them to accept two small works which had lately issued from the press, and which forcibly pointed out the ill consequences of negligence on their part.—Wilts Standard. PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE BISHOP OF SODOR

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—On Saturday morning, at a numerous and most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sir Robert Inglis, M. P., in the chair, the Rev. Dr. Short, Bishop of Sodor and Man, and late Rec-tor of that parish, was presented with a piece of plate, value 200 guineas. It consisted of an elegant silver epergne, having a richly-chased tripod, with three female figures supporting a basket of flowers. On the tripod were engraved the arms of the Right Rev. Prelate, and the following inscription:—"To the Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, D. D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, late Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, from Parishioners, Vowler Short, D. D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, late Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, from Parishioners, grateful for his ministrations among them, and regretting his departure, but rejoicing in his advancement, and sin-cerely respecting the zeal and tenderness, the single-heartedness and charity of his character. 1841." A GOOD CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Benjamin Wilson, B A GOOD CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Benjamin Wilson,

A GOOD CLERGYMAN.—I he Rev. Denjamin of Mason, B. A., of Magdalen College, has been presented by the parishioners of Vornham All Saints, Suffolk, with a hand-some piece of plate, on the occasion of his leaving them, to assist the Rev. H. I. Gunning, Rector of Wigan. The reverend gentleman had previously received two similar tostimonials from parishes with which he had been connected.

NOBLE BEQUEST.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Sydney, Jan. 9, from the Bishop of Australia to a friend :—"We have lost good old Mr. Moore, whose purposed donation I formerly had occasion to mention, and which he has more than fulfilled. He was taken ill and which he has more than tunned. The was followed with vertigo, about three weeks ago, which was followed by other bad symptoms, and brought him to his end, in peace, at the age of 79, about a quarter of an hour before the termination of Christmas Eve. I saw him a few days before, and took my last leave of him; at which time he was tolerably collected, though occasionally wandering, but tranquil and happy, and evidently viewing with satis-faction the disposal he had made of his property. It amounts to about $\pounds 20,000$ in money, and a considerable er to endow a College, to be built on the site of his house and garden at Liverpool, to be called 'Moore's College.' His money (also to be invested in land) is divided into four equal extent of land. He bequeaths parts: one given to augment clergymen's stipends; another to maintain their widows and orphans; a third to the Diocesan Committee; and the fourth to make provision for a certain number of alms-men and women, poor and old, and members of the Church of England. It really is a noble document, worthy of better times; and shows how much good sense and sound principle may be mani fested under circumstances apparently the least likely to encourage or draw them forth; for he was bred, and came originally to this colony, as the carpenter of a ship. I hope and trust that this bequest may gradually afford means of improving the wretched narrow incomes of our clergy; and may enable others yet to join us without incurring the risk of absolute ruin by that proceeding. ROTHERHITHE .- The Court of Common Council of the City of London have voted the sum of £200 towards the endowment of the three new churches which have been erected in this parish. ST. ANNE'S, LIMEHOUSE-NATIONAL SCHOOLS.-Some New Schools have recently been opened in the parish of St. Anne's, Limehouse, which have been erected at a very considerable expense, and are calculated to accommodate from 800 to 1000 children. They consist of two large rooms with galleries, each 80 feet by 40 feet, with suitable apartments for the master and the mistress. An interest-ing meeting took place on the occasion of the opening, at which W. Cotton, Esq. presided. The business of the meeting was commenced with a hymn by the children of meeting was commenced with a hymn by the children of the school, and appropriate prayers were read by the Rev. R. Rawlins, the minister of the parish. The meeting was attended by Lord Ashley, M.P.; H. Pownall, Esq.; H. W. Tancred, Esq. M.P.; E. F. Young, Esq.; — Mat-thison, Esq.; and several of the elergy of the neighbour-hood, who appeared in their robes; and other well known friends of education. After some sneeches, made by Lord friends of education. After some speeches, made by Lord Ashley, Mr. Pownall, and others, another short hymn was sung by the children, and the meeting concluded with The large room was thronged with spectators, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. LIVERPOOL CHURCH SCHOOLS .- On Friday, 18th June the anniversary of these schools was held in Liverpool. The whole of the children who walked at the present anniversary amounted to upwards of 10,700 in number, and they presented one of the most interesting sights that the they presented one of the most interesting sights that the eye of the Christian or the philanthropist could dwell upon. The whole body occupied upwards of two hours in passing the area of the Exchange. At the Town-hall the procession was joined by Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell, the representatives of Liverpool, and it then pro-ceeded to St. Peter's Church, where a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, from John XXI. 15. CRELMSFORD.—Through the exertions of the Rectors of Chelmsford and Springfield, the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, and the Rev. A. Pearson, a provision has been made for the religious instruction of the numerous body of men engaged in the works of the Eastern Counties Raffrage. The Rev. C. T. James Late super a High The Rev. C. T. James, late curate of High Raflway. Roding, has been appointed chaplain for that purpose. A more zealous and efficient person could not have been seeted for carrying out so benevolent an object. Новянам.—On Thursday, 10th June, the new church at Horsham was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Manning, after which a subscription amounting to £70 was The church is a very handsome building in collected. the pointed Gotkic style. The whole of the stone used for it was procured from a quarry, opened specially for the purpose, close to where the church now stands. There is ample accommodation for the poor, there being about 500 free sittings, and about as many private. DEATH OF THE REV. B. MATHIAS.—On Sunday evening [May 30, 1841], this venerable Minister of the Gospel the cause of free trade and liberal principles was confidently resigned his soul into the hands of that Saviour whose reckoned upon, from the number of promises that were made cause he had so long and so ably advocated. We had by the manufacturers to vote for Lords Morpeth and Milton

connexion with this world, told heaving on their hearts. His natural amiability, enhanced by the power of divine grace, gave that happy consummation of excellence to his character which won the esteem and love of all who were honoured, even in the slightest degree, by his acquaintance. Of course it will be interesting alike to his personal friends and to all who participated in the blessings of true religion, to know that the purest peace was shed over his last moments by the God of all mercy, in whose sight the death of his saints is precious, and that those moments were farther cheered by the consolations of an attentive and affectionate family. During his final stage of earthly being, the truth which seemed to hold the most constant occupation of his thoughts was, the love of Christ. And thus was sealed, in his own experience, that testimony to redeeming mercy which he had so powerfully maintained in the vigour of his days. For the clearness and sobriety of his religious views-for splendid and impassioned eloquence, he was unmatched and, in our judgment, his many and mighty talents, are unrivalled by the powers which his surviving brethren in the ministry of the Church of Ireland possess. Magniin the ministry of the church of Heland possess. In again ficent, however, as was his pulpit eloquence, we should deem it of little worth, were it not consecrated to the service of the Gospel, and acknowledged as such by the conversion of many souls to God. But this proof of its value is not deficient. Around us we can enumerate many in every rank and office in life, who confess that their first serious impressions of religion were received under his instructions; while several of our most zealous and faithful preachers acknowledge with grateful recollections that to his ministry they were indebted, under God, for the first distinct apprehension of that doctrine which the the first distinct apprehension of that doctrine which they now study to adorn in all things. Thus honoured with many enduring proofs of fidelity and zeal, has he been removed to a glorious inheritance. May the mantle of his high abilities descend amongst us, and fall graciously on our faithful ministers, that the Church of Ireland may still possess in her preachers the same happy combination of piety and exalted genius which distinguished the life and services of our departed friend !—*Irish paper*.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files. RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

(From the Times.)

The termination of the important contests for North Che-shire, Rutlandshire, North Northumberland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been more than answerable to our most sanguine expectations. Greater victories than these have never been achieved in any political struggle, and their effect in securing and consolidating the triumph of Conservative principles must be incalculable.

Mr. E. J. Stanley has represented North Cheshire in every riliament since the Reform Bill. His father, Lord Stanley of Alderley, is possessed of great property and influence in that county. He has long been one of the most active and useful underlings of the Whig party, and had just received his promotion to the post of Paymaster of the Forces—a kind of half-way house between the dirty work department and the Cabinet. The electors of North Cheshire, a district largely interested in manufactures as well as in agriculture, have therefore marked in the most emphatic manner their contempt for the govern-ment of which he is a member by rejecting Mr. E. J. Stanley when at the culminating point of his official importance. The little but spirited county of Rutland will no more be trodden under four a treated like a meket hormuch by the fortion to the post of Paymaster of the Forces-a kind of half-way

trodden under foot or treated like a pocket borough by the fa-milies of Heathcote and Noel. Only last year it was insulted by being the subject of a family arrangement, for the purpose of facilitating Lord Barham's designs upon the earldom of Gainsborough. The Conservative brother of the noble lord received a peremptory notice to retire from the representation, and was compelled to give place to a less independent scion of the same house, prepared in all things to do the bidding of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet. Although we knew that this proceeding had excited deep feelings of disgust among the general body of electors, we did not anticipate such generous and successful exertions as those by which they have now vindicated their freedom of choice, and proved their unalterable attachment to the British constitution. For this well-fought battle and unexpected triumph the best thanks of the constitutional party throughout the country are due to the yeomanry of Rutland-shire, and to Mr. Dawnay, their excellent Conservative member. But North Northumberland, and the West Riding, these are he victories which transcend all others in our estimation, and the intelligence of which will have been received with the loud-est acclamation from one end of England to the other. The impracticable and discontented double of Mr. Charles Wood, the encomiast of the Somerset House triumvirate, the moutherout of common-places of tyranny against the poor, the man whom all persons and parties in parliament have for the last six years distrusted, disliked, and wished to get rid of—Lord How-ick has been kicked out of North Northumberland. Almost

is, it has become more glorious still since it has been followed up by the defeat of Lord Morpeth's master. The verdicts of London, and Liverpool, and Leeds, of Lancashire, and Cheshire, and Yorkshire, against the office-holding members of the tail, and Yorkshire, against the ence-holding memoers of the faith have been finally ratified in the metropolis of Ireland, by the deliberate rejection of the head. The mighty Daniel O'Con-nell will henceforth be known, in parliamentary phrase, only as "the hon. and learned member for Meath." Dublin has achieved its independence, and gallantly bearded the lion in his den.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE .- A sentence or two from the GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—A sentence or two from the Hon. Mr. Dawson's speech on the hustings at Devonport, on Wednesday, which none of his opponents dared to deny, will throw some light on the manner in which the "no patronage" worthies have distributed their favours:—"Mr. Tripe (said the hon. gent.) is a desirable champion of his principles. Why, gentlemen, his sons have two cadetships and a commission provided for them by the honourable candidate. (Great cheers and ungers). Centlemen. Lucent them to the quick nd uproar.) Gentlemen, I know I touch them to the quick. Mr Let me go on with this independent coterie. Cheers.) Norman, a respectable man, has two sons provided for in the navy. (Cheers.) Lieutenant Somerville has three sons pro-vided for. (Cheers.) The brother of Dr. Thomas, another vided for. (Cheers.) The brother of Dr. Thomas, another Liberal, got the Ordinary at this port, and next the chief com-mand in the Pacific. (Great cheers.) Captain Foot, another independent Liberal, who is ever teaching you to believe that you are a most oppressed people, and that there is no safety with the Tories, has two sons in the navy, and he was bimself appointed to a ship—the Crocodile. (Great cheers, and a cry of "A feather-bed captain.") If the Whig ministers go out of office, as they most surely will, what tears Captain Foote will shed on the calamity, (cheers)—but they will be crocodile tears. (Chearing and lawdter.) There are Mr. Elliott and others, (Cheering and laughter.) There are Mr. Elliott and others, but really it would occupy too much time to go through the long list which I hold in my hand. This was the audacity of men calling themselves your friends. Gentlemen, my oppo nent complains of my plain language, but if it was not plain you would not know the motives which have influenced these gentlemen. (Cheers.)"—Bristol Journal. The agents of Mr. Clay and Colorel Fox, the members for

the "Whig rotten borough of the Tower Hamlets," as it is generally termed in the district, canvased the electors for votes on Sunday, the 27th ult., both before and after Divine Service. Many persons were followed from Wapping Church, after morning service, and their votes solicited for the Whig placemorning service, and the votes which a several instances the canvass was pursued for the Liberal members on the very thresholds of Shadwell and Wapping churches. A gentleman, on remon-strating with one of the canvassers on the impropriety of this proceeding upon a day devoted to sacred purposes, received this reply-"Oh, it is nothing, Sir; the better the day, the better

PURITY OF ELECTION AT BEVERLEY .-- It is said that Mr. Townley, the new Roman Catholic member for Beverley, spent $\pounds 10,000$ during the 10 days that intervend between his first offering himself and the close of the election. Report adds, that notwithstanding the "prestige" which isually attaches to "the third man" at Beverley, and this lavich expenditure of money, he would have been unsuccessful if he had not hit upon the expedient of promising to build a Roman Catholic meeting-house at Beverley.—Leeds Intelligencer.

WHIG FREEDOM OF ELECTION AND HUMANE INTERFE-RENCE.-A turner in Huddersfield, is now (if not prevented) executing an order for the liberal Whigs of not less than 400 bludgeons! to be employed most conscientiously about the heads of their opponents at Wakefield on Monday next; we have had an opportunity of seeing a specimen; it is about 16 or 18 inches long, rounded at the head, which is rather better than two inches and a quarter in diameter, tapering off to the handle, which has one or two swells to give it the immer grip in the hand, and it may be concealed in the coat pocket, the arm skeve, or the waistcoat breast, and, being made of beech or ash, will prove a formidable weapon in a close contest. We venture to hope that the authorities, who are not ignorant of this procedure, will take the necessary steps to prevent them from finding their way into the hands of the Whigs, or their more merciless way into the hands of the wings, of their more metaless auxiliaries, for whose use they are more especially intended, and of whom a large posse made their entree into Huddersfield, on Saturday last, for the hay-making season, and to whom 5z. a-day for a "Battle of the Factions" would prove quite a little fortune. The magistrates of Wakefield will, we trust, take covery necessary necessary. Correspondent of the Leeds Intelevery necessary precaution .- Correspondent of the Leeds Intel-

THE NO-COERCION PRINCIPLE .- Last week, during the time Lord Waterpark and his party (Whigs) were canvassing Newhall, they met a man driving a donkey cart, the man wearing a (Tory) blue ribbon, and the donkey decorated with the colours of the Whig canvassers (yellow), and upon being questioned why he did not adopt the same colours both for his animal and himself, quietly replied, "Why, I uses no coercion, we both does as we likes; he goes with his party, and I goes with mine." Derby Mercury.

vessel, which was postponed from the 25th of May, the day originally intended, took place at half-past one o'clock to day; Woolwich, July 3.- The launch of thi and although the announcement was only known to the general body of the inhabitants of the town early this more g, the umber of officers and their families and respectably-dressed persons who attended was considerable, and the scene appeared ery animated, and the whole went off admirably. Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B., Superintendent of the dockyard, had the honour of naming the vessel previous to her entry into her future element. Mr. Lang, master shipwright, superintended the launch, and the vessel glided in the water in fine style, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude on the land and on board the vessel, which was very crowded. Immediately after the launch the vessel was hauled into the dock opposite the blacksmiths' workshop, where she will be coppered, and she will afterwards be taken into the basin to have her engines fitted and made ready for sea. The Devastation is about 180 feet long, and about 1050 tons burden old measurement, or about 1000 tons burden according to the new mode of calculation. WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMERS .- We formerly alluded to WEST INDEDICATION OF SPECIAL AND A STATEMENT OF there are now five of these magnificent ships, registering no less than 9500 tons, under the hands of a great variety of artificers, all getting ready for service at one time. The hurry to have them out to sea is so great, that almost every kind of work connected with them is going on at once. We need scarcely add, that the expenditure of labour alone must be very since the entire cost of these five vessels cannot fall arge, greatly short of, if it do not exceed, £400,000.-Greenock JUDAS ISCARIOT .- The Rev. William Hayes Neligan, curate of the parish of St. Mary's Shandon, in the city of Cork, voted or the Roman Catholic candidates, Messrs. Callaghan and Murphy; and on Sunday, when the reverend gentleman rose to preach, the whole, or nearly the whole congregation left the Church, uttering cries of "No Popery."—Cork paper. On the day of the chairing at Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Hoper, of Portslade, was entering the town, when a man accosted him and asked if he was not a Tory. "Yes," replied the reverend gentleman, "and what of that?" Without saying another rd, the brutal fellow, as soon as he heard the reply, struck Mr. Hoper on the head, and, like a coward, ran off. These are your "Liberals."-Brighton Gazette. SIR ROBERT PEEL.-The eldest daughter of this distinguished Statesman was married on the 14th July to Viscount Villiers, M. P. eldest son of the Tory Earl of Jersey. The bride's dowry, it is stated, was £150,000. The nuptial ceremony was solemnized by the Bishop of Oxford at St. George's, Hanover Square. A very numerous assemblage of the highest nobility, including all the family connexions, was present at the morning entertainment given by the bride's father on the occasion-among the guests were the Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The mansion of Sir Robert displayed a scene of great splendour and elegance. All his valuable pic tures, one of the very finest collections in the kingdom, were dislayed to view. Viscount Villiers is descended from the great Duke of Buckingham, the favourite and minister of Charles I.; and the extraordinary beauty and grace which distinguish that romantic, but unhappy nobleman, are said to be hereditary in the Villiers family.

for some time past apprehended his dissolution, owing to the debility which attended his advanced age, increased by the severity of a paralytic affection. Although his infirmities gave every indication of approaching death to his anxious friends, yet the last stroke which severed his connexion with this word, told heavily on their hearts. His natural anniability empanded by the power of divine With this view, therefore, all the acts relating to FASH relating to Elementary Schools in Lower Canada, are repealed. For the establishment, support, and maintenance of Common Schools in every township and parish in the province, there will be a permanent fund, to consist of all such monies as may accure from the selling or leasing of any lands, which by her Majesty's Royal predecessors have been, or by the Legislature Majesty's Royal predecessors have been, or by the Legislature of this province may hereafter be granted and set apart for the establishment and support of Common Schools, and of such monies as may accrue from the selling or leasing of the Jesuits' estates, and of other monies mentioned in the bill; all which monies shall be invested in Bank Stock, or other safe and promonies shall be invested in Bank Stock, or other sale and pro-fitable securities in the province; and the interest of all such monies, and the rents and profits arising from such lands and estates, shall be annually supplied for the support and encour-agement of Common Schools. For the support of these schools in each and every municipal district, there shall be granted a certain sum (the amount is left blank in the bill) from the said monies, and be called "The Common School Fund."said monies, and be called "The Common School Fund. — The Governor shall appoint, from time to time, a Superintend-ent of Education, and a Secretary of such Superintendent; and the duty of the former shall be as follows :—To apportion among the several districts, the money granted annually by the Legislature ; to furnish the Receiver General with a statement of such apportionment ; to certify to each District Treasurer the amount apportioned to his district, to the end that the District Council may direct such a sum to be raised for the purposes of this act, over and above all other rates, as shall be equal in amount to the money apportioned from the Provincial Treasury; to frame forms and instructions for persons emloyed in carrying this act into effect; to appoint a Board of Examiners in each district, consisting of five persons, of whom at least two shall be resident clergymen, and whose duties it shall be : 1.—To regulate the course of study and the books to shall be : 1.— 16 regnate the context of study and the best of the best of study and the study of the study o 3.-To determine all disputes relating to schools: 4.-To appoint one or more of their number to visit and report on schools: 5.—To report their number to that and report on schools: 5.—To report their proceedings annually to the Su-perintendent, who shall also report annually to the Governor on the state of the schools, which reports shall be had before the Legislature. Each District Council shall be a Board of Education ; and their duties shall be, to divide the districts Education; and their duties shall be, to divide the districts into school districts; to furnish a report of such division to the Superintendent, and to the School Commissioners in each parish and township; to distribute the school funds among the school districts; to appropriate money for building school-houses where none exist; to appropriate money yearly for books to be used in the schools; and to report annually to the Superintendent. District Councils refusing to comply with the requirements of the act, shall have no share in the school fund. "There shall be five School Commissioner in each town fund. There shall be five School Commissioners in each town-ship and parish, of whom a District Councillor shall be one and the chairman and the other four shall be elected annually, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of other town-ship or parish officers for the same place. The duties of the said Commissioners shall be, to choose and acquire a site for a school in each school district; to make estimates relative to

schools; to appoint one of their number to superintend the schools; to appoint one of their number to superintend the school and the school-houses; to appoint, and remove teachers, who shall be British subjects, and duly qualified; to exempt poor persons, not exceeding ten in each school district, from the payment of wages to teachers; to appoint two of their number to visit the school; to grant warrants on the parish or township Clerk, for the monies required for the use of each school; to preserve minutes of their proceedings; to report annually to the District Council; and to deliver all official documents to their successors. The Commissioners shall remain in office until the next annual parish or township meeting. The antil the next annual parish or township meeting. The school-houses and ground to be vested in the Commissioners of the place. The Collector of each township or parish shall colners of ect all school-rates assessed within the same, and a further sum for each child attending the Common School; and shall pay over the same into the hands of the Town Clerk. be the duty of the Town Clerk, to receive from the District Treasurer the sums apportioned to the several schools within the district, and also from the Collector, as well as to receive school monies from the District Treasurer; to pay out such nonies on the warrant of School Commissioners. mon School shall be entitled to any apportionment of the school fund, unless such school shall be open for a certain num-ber of days, and shall be regularly attended, by at least, twenty children, between the age of five and sixteen; and the sun raised by the inhabitants shall at least be equal to the sum ap portioned. Commissioners and others making false reports are subjected to a penalty. In cities and towns corporate, the powers vested by the act in District Councils, shall be exercised by the corporations of such cities and towns; and the Governor shall appoint a Board of Examiners for each city and town such Board appointing Visitors, and to report; the corporation also reporting to the Superintendent.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL .- We have perused in the British Colonist a synopsis of the District Council Bill intro-duced by Mr. Secretary Harrison, the Governor's pliant memoes as we likes; he goes with his party, and I goes with mine." Derby Mercury-LAUNCH OF THE DEVASTATION WAR STEAM VESSEL-Woolwich, July 3.—The launch of this first-class war steamit is the most anti-mor session, and will prove the stepping stone to the introduction of Republicanism on a large scale. It strikes a fell blow to the power of our Magistrates in civil matters concerning the Disrict, and gives a limited power to the people in the che the members of the Council by *election*, whose acts shall be controlled by the Executive, to whom they are in effect responsible. The Governor has the power of appointing the President or Warden of such Council, and of dissolving the latter when ever he shall think it expedient. On the whole, it is a sweep ing innovation upon our present excellent system of local mu-nicipal government, the adoption of which will be the means of creating feuds and jealousies among the inhabitants of each of creating feuds and jearousies among the inhabitants of cital district, and raising up a host of little demagogues, whose efforts to obtain seats in this great "imperium in imperio," will keep the public mind in a constant state of ferment and excite-Party divisions and party strifes will be carried to every man's door; and the most humble and obscure settler will be made to think the fate of the country depends upon his own vote. Popularity among the mass, not respectability, integ rity and moral uprightness, will constitute the principal quali fication of aspirants to municipal honours. The most loquacion fication of aspirants to municipal honours. The most loquacious wrangler, the best bar-room orator, (a la Yankee,) will inevi-tably be selected by the "sovereign people" to lay direct taxes upon themselves and appropriate public monies, &c. &c. &c. This very "liberal reform measure" is in perfect keeping with Mr. Harrison's Alien Bill, granting extraordinary privileges to every vagabond Yankee who can't get an honest living in his own country; and, instead of obliging him to conform to the established usages of our land, the laws are altered to accommoestablished usages of our land, the laws are altered to uccom date his peculiar views and prejudices. It is plain that our present Governor General, by the advice of Her Majesty's late Whig Ministry, is laying the foundation of a Canadian Re-public. Thank God, their career is at an end.-Sandwich Herald. BILL FOR TURNING CANADA INTO A REPUBLIC .- The fiat has so far gone forth! The Hon. Mr. Harrison's Bill for the establishment of Local Municipal Authorities, has passed after a most stormy debate. This intelligence induced us to re-peruse the draft of the Bill, in hopes of finding some one releeming clause in it which could be interpreted as a reason for the introduction of so preposterous a Statute in a country under such circumstances as Canada, and with a population so constituted as ours is. But alas! our search has been in vain. No such enactment is to be found in the whole Bill; and the Hon. Mr. Harrison, a perfect stranger to the real wants of the country, totally ignorant of the nature and composition of our population, introduces and carries through the House a measure fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the whole community, and which, if it goes into operation, will do more to sap and uproot British supremacy in Canada, than all the efforts of Radical Republicans, aided by Yankee sympathisers. could have done for ages to come. Our hope and stay [a broken reed, we fear] is still in Lord Sydenham,-that he will nause before giving his sanction, as the representative of our Sovereign, to a measure so fraught with ills to Canada, as will scatter the present fair fame [which some people say] he possesses, and leave his name and administration as a subject for execration in the Colony for generations yet unborn. remarks may be considered strong. We make them "more in sorrow than in anger," but honestly under the full conviction that should the Hon. Mr. Harrison's Bill for Municipal Authorities go into operation, Canada is no longer the country for nonest British subjects to reside in.-Bytown Gazette. EXPORT OF FLOUR AND WHEAT FROM CANADA. -The total amount of Flour and Wheat exported to the United King-dom from Canada, during the season of 1841 up to the 10th July, is, Flour, 155,243 barrels, and Wheat 271,154 bushels SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE .- The total number of vessels arrived at this port, from Europe up to 12th August, is 829. Last year, at the same date, it was 661, making 168 more in favour of this year.—Quebec Mercury. A Mail Steam-ship Once a Week to Halifax.—The English

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INFORMATION WANTED, JAMES LENDRUM, who emigrated to this coun eighteen years ago, from the County Monaghan, frel esided for some time in the neighbourhood of Nap- ards removed, it is believed, to the vicinity of Toro MARY LENDRUM, will be glad to receive intell at Mr. Robert McEloy's—Store Street, Kingston. gust 6, 1841.	try about and. He anee, and nto. His igence of 5-3i
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Cogswell's Sermons.	
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Spinters, chefy on the 1/th chapter of St. John's Gospel, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogs-well, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d. 4

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home Dis-trict, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of Oetober next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Fess-Etobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mono, Mul-mur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpene per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. REITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ROAD-MAKING,

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WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages. Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD'S Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention.

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ant a canvass, at a fortnight's notice, Baker Cresswell gave the word, the gallant freeholders of the border rose up, determined to resist any further infliction upon them of "the goblin lord." The son of Earl Grey must now Malton, or take his leave for ever of public life. Tavistock, or Morpeth, or Calne, will doubtless open their hospitable arms to the rejected of Cheshire and Yorkshire; but where, oh, where, all the political dualist, the man who cannot act with the Whigs and will not act with the Conservatives, and who is never consistent except in speaking against the people, where shall he find refuge from the ingratitude of mankind?

Heu, quæ me tellus, quæve æquora possint Accipere, aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat ? Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus i neuper ipsi Dardanidæ infensi pænas cum sanguine poscunt."

Echo answers-where? Not in England, my Lord Howick; for England, from one end to the other, has risen up in condemnation of that poor-law, which your lordship's knighterrantry undertakes to vindicate as wise, and great, and just. Not in Scotland; for the canny Scots have plenty of hor lords to provide for, and do not like the look of your lordship. Not in Ireland; where the oracular voice of the "Liberator has been pleased to take off the general anathema once pro nounced against the "base, brutal, and bloody Whigs," only for the purpose of concentrating it upon the heads of Lord Grey's family, in whose breasts "hatred to Ireland" is said, by that great authority, to be the ruling principle.

Washing, therefore, our hands (as we trust, for ever) of Lord Howick, we proceed to indulge in the feelings of exultation which the deliverance of the West Riding of Yorkshire from Whig domination is calculated to excite. None but those who are well acquainted with that constituency can fully know the value of this achievement, because none else are competent judges of the difficulties which were to be surmounted. najority of counties, the influence of the lords of the soil has been thrown into the Conservative scale, but here the balance of landed property, the vast estates of the Fitzwilliams, the Cavendishes, the Tuftons, the Stourtons, the Osbornes, and the Howards, have been against us. Without undervaluing the powerful aid of many influential gentlemen connected with ag-riculture, we cannot too prominently notice the fact, that the West Riding has been wrested from Lords Morpeth and Milton mainly by the exertions of the manufacturing portion of that

immense constituency. On a pretended question of trade and commerce the Melbourne Cabinet appealed to the country ; and the answer of this noble epitome of the trade and con of England, the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the verdict of the whole country summed up. What Liverpool did to Lord Palmerston by its majority of 1200, that Yorkshire has done to Lord Morpeth by its majority of 1193. The tool of O'Con nell, the slanderer of the women of England, has been sent about his business by the largest electorate of England, and will be compelled to sneak back into parliament through the back door of his father's rotten borough. The working classes, ever mindful of the New Poor-law, recorded their votes and gave their voices unanimously for the Conservative candidates;

and it cannot be doubted that this master-grievance exercised an important influence over the minds of the whole constituency If any one doubts the accuracy of our statement, as to the degree in which Messrs. Wortley and Denison are indebted for their success to the manufacturing interest, we recommend to his attention the following passage from the Morning Chroniele of yesterday. We need scarcely say, that the statement which accuses the manufacturing voters of violating their promises, is one of those fabrications in which it is the invariable practice of defeated Whigs to indulge; but it will be seen that the writer

distinctly admits the main fact to be precisely as we have as-

"Unhappily for the credit of the manufacturing classes in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there is strong and irrefutable evidence that on this occasion they have been guilty of a double crime—they have betrayed their own cause and violated their most sacred pledges. In the calculations that were made by the Liberals, a much greater number of voters in the agricultural interest was assigned to the Tory party than the number which has actually voted for them, and yet a successful issue to

Canadian Miscellaneous Intelligence.

COMMON SCHOOL BILL. From the Montreal Gazette.

We lay before our readers an abstract of the important mea-sure on the subject of Education, laid before the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General DAY :--

Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of Com-

mon Schools throughout this Province.

force for the maintenance and regulation of Common Schools, during eight months of the year .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

Government, on the recommendation of Sir W. Colebrooke, the Governor of New Brunswick, has contracted for running a

It is stated in the preamble, that whereas the laws now in steam packet weekly from Liverpool to Halifax, and vice versa,

onto, July 10, 1841 BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

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

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and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CHAMBERS CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

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

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KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WAR in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenwar Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large surpris-of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchas will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Coult Toronto, October 20, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior qualify, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactur-ed under his own inspection, by first rate workmen. Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged, uarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street.

onto, 10th October, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toron⁶ o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and sprijat morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sun² evening the 4th inst. Toronto, and April, 1841 o, 2nd April, 1841.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, 'b ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages builders order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

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