"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

e Church,

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

Original Poetry.

VOLUME IV.7

For the Church. NIGHT.

When the fire-flies are glancing Like gems, in their flight-The star-jewels blazing 'Mid tresses of night ;-When the proud forest flingeth Its arms on the gale, And dim flow'rs-soft breathing-Sweet odours exhale :---

When the gentle moon playeth Where ripples the stream The silver waves dancing With joy in her beam; By osier-fringed border The calm waters glide, And heav'n with its azure Their crystal hath dyed :---

When the voice of the river Hath sunk to a sigh The rush of the rapids Like music floats by; When the blue lake-like ocean-Is smooth'd by a spell, In magic of moonbeams It's waters sleep well :---

While fresh on its bosom-Dew-spangled by night-Each islet green-tufted Looks lovely in light O'er its shadow of stillness Bends beauteous in rest-Like bark moored in haven, Where storms ne'er molest :---

When the deer lie reposing By fountain and spring-The beaver lone sleepeth, The jay folds its wing, The stately stag tosses His antlers on high, In slumber still dreaming That morning is nigh:-

When the pine lifteth lordly Its trunk as a tower, In gloom of its branches The birds find a bower; The hunter-toil-wearied-His couch spreads beneath, Where grassy stems twining The moss-bank enwreath :---

Oh! then,-in her trances-My spirit soars high Like falcon,-wild fleeth To homes in the sky ;--In that hour of deep beauty Revealings are given,-My soul teems with visions-Love, Glory, and Heaven.

J. H.

A SERMON,

Preached in Christ Church, Hamilton, on the 13th May, 1840, before the Western Clerical Society, and

and administered, according to Divine appointment, by ces, are explained and detailed, with the utmost exactness, in the Sacred Scriptures.

When, according to the ancient predictions of the holy Prophets, our Lord Jesus Christ came down from heaven for our redemption, he was pleased to constitute his Church in conformity to this Divine model. He himself was the Great High Priest of our profession; the twelve Apostles whom he ordained to the office of the ministry were analogous to the Jewish Priests; and the seventy Disciples were appointed to fill a subordinate office, in accordance with the inferior order of the Levites. After the Saviour's resurrection from the dead, he gave a commission to his Apostles to go and proclaim the glad-tidings of salvation to the whole world, to make disciples of all nations, and baptize them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Endued with power from on high, in obedience to the command of their Lord, they every sinners were converted; churches were planted and organized; and Presbyters and Deacons were ordained in every city, while the Apostles themselves exercised the Episcopal office.

It must be admitted, that those enlightened christians who lived in, and nearest to, the Apostolical age, must have been acquainted with the Government and Discipline of the Primitive Church. It is well known, that not a few of them were eminent writers, and companions and disciples of the Apostles, and that their works uniformly attest that Episcopacy is of Divine institution. St. Ignatius, who chose to die rather than desert his Lord, and was consecrated and made Bishop of Antioch by the Apostles, employs the following language :-- " There is one body and one blood ; one Presbytery, and the Deacons my fellow servants." St. Clement, Bishop of Rome, another of "the noble army of martyrs," who also lived in the days of the Apostles, and whose name is in the book of life, in speaking of the three orders of the Christian University, uses these Jews,-"To the High Priest his proper offices were man." appointed; the Priests had their proper order; the Levites their peculiar services or Deaconships."

"We are able," says Irenæus, another of the Fathers, Bishops in the several Churches, and their successors to this time.

It clearly appears, then, that there have ever been three distinct orders of ministers in the Church of God, both under the Law of Moses, and the Dispensation of the Gospel.

the Church of England is a part of this Catholic Church, which stands on an Apostolical basis; and that when due allowance is made for the unavoidable change of me except the Father draw hin." "We are not sufficircumstances, which has occurred in the lapse of time, cient of ourselves even to thnk any thing as of ourshe will be acknowledged to be essentially the same as the primitive Church.

Numbers of persons, it is to be regretted, who are pose, that at the period of the Reformation, the English Church seceded from the Romish communion, and that

that God made all things very good, and that he created this Church claims and deserves the attention and of empire, was still the heart of the European world; for wherethree orders of men, the High Priest, the Priests, and man in his own image. But the first human pair soon veneration of all who have access to her ministrations. soever the Christian religion extended itself in the west, Rome the Levites. All its services, ordinances, and observan- fell from this blessed state of purity and perfection, and While we steadfastly look to our Lord Jesus Christ for was already a more sacred name than it had ever been in the entailed sin and misery on all their posterity. "By one pardon, acceptance, and eternal life ourselves, and direct height of its power. man sin entered into the world, and death by sin. have sinned and come short of the glory of God." In forget, that it is our duty to represent His Church to ority, their claim to which was not to be disputed. They spake strict conformity with this lamentable description of mankind, as the divinely appointed medium for commuhuman character, the Church attests, that "all men are nicating the blessings of heaven. Let us put them in conceived and born in sin, and that none can enter into mind to beware of the sin of Schism and its dangerous doctrines they appealed to that inward evidence which the heart the Kingdom of God except he be regenerate and born tendency. Did it not bring down the vengeance of anew of Water and of the Holy Ghost." She exhorts heaven upon multitudes of the Jews? Has it not led to us continually to confess, that "we have erred and infidelity, rebellion and bloodshed in christian countries? strayed from the ways of our Almighty and most merci- Is it not expressly forbidden in the Word of God ?--ful Father like lost sheep," to acknowledge that "we have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts;" that "we have offended against his holy laws," and that "there is no health in us." To whom then are we to look for pardon and peace ? Can sinful no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined men be justified on account of any thing which they can together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. ever either do or suffer, in the sight of their Maker ?---The sacred records most unequivocally assert, that this Gospel, and calling the attention of all with whom we where published the word of salvation; multitudes of cannot be done; that God will by no means clear the have to do, to the claims of our Apostolic Church, let guilty; and that "Cursed is every one that continueth us never indulge the slightest bitterness of spirit. Let not in all things which are written in the book of the law us be able to give "a reason of the hope that is in us to do them." But this awful denunciation is not with meekness and fear." Towards those who gainsay intended to drive sinners to despair, but to the Saviour and resist the truth, let us never "render railing for of the world. Though we cannot be justified by human railing, but contrariwise blessing." "It is an honor for

offended Maker for forgiveness, by daily declaring that worketh not the righteousness of God." God "desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live;" that "He cross and one altar; so there is one Bishop with his pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel.'

We are informed in the Divine Word, that we have redemption in the blood of Christ,-that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have The language of the Church sweetly harmonizes with these encouraging enunciations of infinite mercy .-She acknowledges that our heavenly Father, of his tender mercy, gave his only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, 'to number up those who, by the Apostles, were made | to suffer death upon the cross for our redemption, "who made there, by his one oblation of himself once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and atonement for the sins of the vhole world."

Another important doctrine of the sacred writings is, the influence of the Holy Spirit, without which, we can neither believe in Christ, mr repent of our sins, nor It is equally evident, from Ecclesiastical History, that even entertain a good thought, or move a step in the way selves," is the language of his inspired Apostle."-

⁶ Create in me a clean heart, J God, and renew a right spirit within me. Cast me rot away from thy presence, well informed on other subjects, very erroneously sup- and take not thy Holy Spirt from me," is the penitent prayer of the royal Psalmist Hear the Church on the same subject. She teaches us to pray "that we may it was constituted and organised by our venerable daily be renewed by the Holy Spirit; that all carnal Reformers. But a very slight attention to history might affections may die in us, and that all things belonging to convince them that this church is not a dissenting sect, the Spirit may live and grov in us; that God may grant and that her members cannot, in any sense, be called us the true circumcision of the Spirit ; that being filled separatists. Sufficient evidence is afforded, by several with the Holy Ghost, we may learn to love and bless our ancient and credible writers, that in the Apostolic age persecutors; that He, from whom no secrets are hid, the tyranny of the hierarchy. Its demolition was attempted and christianity was made known to the utmost limits of the may cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspira- achieved by the advocates for what was then called religious liber-It is admitted that long afterwards, in the sixth his Holy Spirit more and more, until they come to his and that from thenceforth they should be subject, in matters of England, and that numerous errors were, subsequently, good works as the evidence of a "lively faith?" So in prelacy. Those who were of a different persuasion were now gradually introduced into the doctrines and discipline of like manner the Church declares, that "though good told, that toleration was the establishment of iniquity by law teminds them of that period when they were wanderers Providence, our English confessors and martyrs gently of God's judments, yet are they pleasing and acceptable mild and moderate, when compared with the insufferable insolence removed these pernicious errors, and restored the to God, and spring out necessarily of a true and lively and cruelty of its supplanter independency. It was proposed in Covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God they carefully separated truth from fiction, and uprooted known as a tree is discerned by its fruit." Her constant in the world." At the same time, he affectionately puts corruption and superstition with an unsparing hand, prayer is, that the most high God would "mercifully state, and stirs them up to thankfulness by the consider-ation, that they, who were once far off, were made night men, diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient sure;" that "His grace may always provent and follow and presenting each other. Truth was torn in size of men were under the they and the they are under the they are the they are under the they are under the they are the they are the they are the they are under the they are they are they are the they are they are the they are they are the they are they are the they are the they are the the tion between Jews and Gentiles was broken down, and these orders in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and works," and that He may "stir up the wills of his faith-"I exhort," says the Apostle, "that first of all, converts on receiving the glad tidings, that the Saviour christian communities in this, that it is not a merely be made for all men. For Kings and for all that are in of sinners had preached peace to those who were far off human institution. "Her foundations are upon the authority." In accordance with this Apostolic exhortaas well as to them that were nigh; that they were no holy hills;" her origin is divine; and her Clergy tion, the Church daily beseeches "the Creator and longer strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with uniformly receive their authority to minister in holy Preserver of all mankind, for all sorts and conditions of men, that he would be pleased to make his ways known the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus appointed to their high office by the successors of the unto them, his saving health unto all natious." She Apostles in office, who derived their commission from entreats the "Divine Majesty to inspire continually the God hath "caused all Holy Scripture to be written Jesus Christ himself, accompanied with the assurance, Universal Church with the spirit of truth, unity, and for our learning;" and in discoursing on the text, which that he would be with them "always, even unto the end concord; that all who confess his holy name, may agree in the truth of his holy word, and live in unity and godly Let us now direct our attention to the harmony which love." She commends to his "fatherly goodness" all subsists between the doctrines of the Church of England who are under any kind of affliction; she teaches us to and the Inspired Standard of Truth, as evinced by her make intercession for "all christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, and especially for his servant, Victoria, our As it respects the Supreme Being, and the Incarna-Queen;" and directs us daily to invoke "the healthful tion of our blessed Saviour, the Holy Scriptures assert, spirit of his grace upon all our Bishops and Curates, and England is Apostolical in her Constitution and Govern- perfection, the maker and preserver of the universe; angels and archangels, and all the company of heaven, she lauds and magnifies the name of the Most High, and harmony which subsists between the doctrines of this Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost," and that calls upon us to bless him "for our creation, preserva-"these three are One;" that "in the beginning was tion, and all the blessings of this life, but above all, for the conquerors, when they settled in Britain, were cut off from the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word his inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by those sacred places in their native land which they had Our attention is first directed to the Constitution was God. And the Word was made flesh and dwelt our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and for regarded with hereditary reverence. Such a religion, without It would be easy to show the harmony which exists ed to Christianity. On the other hand, the Christian mission between the doctrines of the Church and the Sacred aries came with the loftiest claims, and with no mean display of greatly exceed the ordinary limits of a sermon. Ishall, ration, the Church daily directs her members "to Scriptures, as it respects a future state of endless worldly dignity. They appeared not as unprotected, humble, and acknowledge the glory of the eternal Trinity, and in the existence,—the resurrection of the body,—a general indigent adventurers, whose sole reliance was upon the compassion existence, and many other important articles of our holy of those whom they offered to instruct, but as members of that body Religion; but sufficient, I trust, has been advanced to by which arts and learning were exclusively possessed,-a body of "faithful men," for the conversion and salvation of Son of God came down from heaven and assumed prove that the Church of England, as to her constitution, enjoying the highest influence throughout all the Christian kinggovernment, and doctrines, is "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself body, and from that city which, though no longer the seat

All all within our reach to his atoning merit; let us never That which an inspired Apostle first addressed to the Corinthian christians, is not less adapted to us: "I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be But in earnestly contending for the Faith of the merit, yet God is not willing that any should perish.- a man to cease from strife." Let the promotion of By his word, and by his ministers, he calls upon the unity and peace be our highest ambition; so we may wicked to forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his hope that the God of order and peace will bless our thoughts, and assures him that when he turns unto the Lord he will have mercy upon him and abundantly pardon. So likewise, the Church, having led us to confess our transgressions, encourages us to look to our erred and are deceived. But "the wrath of man

A TRUE SOURCE OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

A rule which I shall mention as proper to be observed for the preservation of concord amongst us, is to defend the just rights of our ecclesiastical establishment, which connect and cement us together in one communion, as members of a church happily freed from the errors and corruptions of Rome, and put under a governwords, in allusion to the three-fold Priesthood of the everlasting life," and that he "tasted death for every ment and discipline constructed, as far as the times would permit, upon the platform of primitive Christianity. Those wise and good men, who found it necessary to abolish the usurped jurisdiction of the Pope in these kingdoms, saw plainly at the same time, that religion could not be even reformed, as it ought to be, be abused, therefore there neither is, nor ought to be, any such right in a community, is a method of reasoning, which if it could ever pass in the world for sound and conclusive, would soon banish order and peace out of it for evermore. We have no cause to expect that angels should come down from heaven, to take upon them the administration of government; and authority in the hands of men must ever, like all other things, be liable to abuse. But he who therefore fancies it were better there should be none. would find himself strangely mistaken, on making the experiment. The truth is, that the great body of mankind must be directed by some or other, both in temporals and spirituals.

And the present question really is not, whether we shall subscribe to articles of religion, but as it will appear in the end, who shall draw them up, and impose the subscription : in one word, whether the Church of England will preserve in her hands the power of granting a toleration to others, or be reduced to the necessity of accepting it from others, if they will grant it to her, which it is ten thousand to one that they never will, should God, for our sins, permit them to effect a change, and get into power. Loud were the clamours, in the seventeenth century, against west, and that some of the Apostles, if not St. Paul himself, planted and organised the British Church. tion of his Holy Spirit, that we may ever obey his godly motives, and that all her members may daily encrease in the kingdom of Christ should immediately appear, conscience, to him only. But how different was the event! The Do the Sacred Scriptures insist upon the necessity of little finger of presbytery proved to be thicker than the loins of previous to their conversion to the Christian faith. He both; at length, however, under the guidance of Divine works cannot put away our sins and endure the severity And yet the proceedings of presbytery itself were found to be National Church to her primitive purity. But while faith, so that by them a lively faith may be as evidently those days to make Christians of one heart and mind, and to introduce a heaven upon earth by the destruction of the Church, which, though the only centre of unity, was, at that time, thought them in remembrance of the gracious change which, they had the wisdom and moderation to abstain from grant us such a measure of his grace, that we, running to stand in its way. But so far was this from being the case, through the Divine mercy, had been produced in their doing violence to the Divine order and government of the way of his commandments, may obtain his gracious that, in the few years between her fall and resurrection, there it was hardly to be found ; and men were either driven baok a popery, or tempted to an atheistical disbelief of all religion. How far the same consequences might follow the execution of a plan for admitting every man into the ministry, who will only declare in general, that "he believes the Scriptures," which all supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks the heretics of former ages, and all the sectaries of the seventeenth century, would at any time have declared-deserves our most serious consideration. Peace without all doubt, is an admirable blessing. But in giving up the truth for it we should, in the first place, pay too dear for the purchase, and, in the second, be defrauded after all of that for which we bargained. There are times when the most peaceable men in the world will find it their bounden duty to " contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."-Bishop Horne.

[NUMBER 3.

The missionaries therefore appeared with a character of superias men having authority. They appealed to their books for the history of the faith which they taught; and for the truth of its great of man bears in the sense of its own frailties, and infirmities, and wants. They offered an universal, instead of a local religion; a clear and coherent system instead of a mass of unconnected fancies; an assured and unquestionable faith for vague and unsettled notions, which had neither foundation nor support. The errors and fables with which Romish Christianity was debased, in no degree impeded its effect; gross as they were, it is even probable that they rendered it more acceptable to a rude and ignorant people, a people standing as much in need of rites and ceremonies, of tangible forms, and a visible dispensation, as the Jews themselves when the law was promulgated. The missionaries also possessed in themselves a strength beyond what they derived from their cause, and from the adventitious circumstances which favoured them. They were the prime spirits of the age, trained in the most perfect school of discipline, steady in purpose, politic in contrivance, little scrupulous concerning the measures which they employed, because they were persuaded that any measures were justifiable if they conduced to bring about the good end which was their aim. This principle led to abominable consequences among their successors, but they themselves had no sinister views. They were men of the loftiest minds, and ennobled by the highest number of the blessed, and extend the kingdom of their Saviour, by communicating to their fellow-creatures the appointed means of salvation : and elevated as they were above all worldly hopes and fears, they were ready to lay down their lives in the performance of this duty, sure by that sacrifice of obtaining crowns in heaven, and altars upon earth, as their reward.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS. By Montgomery Martin.

Man can only be redeemed from the savage state by religion : no mere human laws can hold together society; and nations, whether Pagan or Christian, find it necessary to uphold a form of religion for the maintenance of the social fabric.

There must also be some unity of thought, some concord of sentiment, some fixed principles, for the maintenance of religion : laws are as necessary to the preservation of the moral as of the or indeed the very existence of it continued, without proper au- material world; to the regulating of the mind, as well as to the rethority in proper hands. And to argue that, because a right may volutions of the planets ; to calmness and profundity of reflection, as well as to the peaceful progress of the vast physical organization of the universe.

To leave all persons to adopt whatever form, system, or principle of religion their fleeting passions and imperfect understanding might suggest; or to reject, or adopt religion as caprice prompted; would be as absurd as to attempt to form men into a society, and leave each person to frame and obey such laws as he chose to invent; or to despise law and order when it suited his convenience, and enforce them when necessary to his objects.

Religion, therefore, is far more necessary for the maintenance of mankind in society than any form of government; the latter, devoid of religion, would be mainly effective by brute force, and by the terror which its punishments inspired ; the former moulds the human being into a social creature, identifies his interests with those of others around him, and, by consentaneousness of thought, gives a firmness and force to all acts emanating from authority for the common weal.

Hence the veriest despots have always found religious establishments a more efficient, as well as more economical mode of governing nations, than bands of armed soldiery, or legions of domestic police. The history of every nation, Pagan and Christian, demonstrates the truth of this axiom, that the State benefits by its union with the Church, by the authority which is conferred

published at their request.

EPHESIANS xi, 20.—"Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

RS

Y,

will

f

-

by

nail

east

hsi

ears

In this portion of Holy Scripture, the inspired Apostle presents to the review of the members of the Church of Ephesus the wretchedness of their condition from the paths of righteousness and peace, "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers to the by the blood of Christ; that the middle wall of parti-authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been us, and make us continually to be given to a union effected between them; that both were recon-Deacons." Unlike some of the venerated Reformers ful people, that they, plenteously bringing forth the fruit ciled to their offended Creator by the Cross, and that in other lands, they believed it to be unlawful for any of good works, may, of him, be plenteously rewarded, they might now be compared to one new man, or body, man to execute any of these sacred offices without through Jesus Christ our Lord." having Jesus Christ himself for their Head.

Great must have been the gratitude of these Gentile the saints and of the household of God, "built upon things from the Bishops, who are consecrated and Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

have selected for our consideration on this occasion, it of the world." is not my intention to make further allusion to the persons to whom the epistle, of which it forms a part, Was originally addressed : my object, at present, is to apply it to our own condition and circumstances, as Liturgy and Articles of Religion. nembers of one of the purest branches of the Catholic Church of Christ.

Church and the Inspired Standard of Truth, as evinced by our Liturgy and Articles of Religion.

and Government of the Church.

To state the numerous and various arguments which therefore, be as concise as possible.

It has pleased the Great God, whose tender mercies mankind, through the metits of his blessed Son Jesus our human nature, and calls upon us ever to praise him Christ. Not to mention the form of worship in the as the King of Glory, who, when he had overcome the Patriarchal age, it may be observed, that, under the sharpness of death, opened the Kingdom of Heaven to being the chief corner stone. Jewish dispensation, the Church of God was conducted all believers. We are assured in the Sacred Writings, Can it, then, with truth be denied, my brethren, that

century, while the Romish Church was comparatively everlasting kingdom." pure, a union was effected between it and the Church of "Episcopal consecration or ordination."

Our Church, then, has claims superior to most other

I shall first attempt to show that the Church of that there is but one living and eternal God of infinite all congregations committed to their charge." that "there are three that bear record in heaven, the among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the the hope of glory." only begotten of the Father full of grace and truth."-

In accordance with these declarations of unerring inspi-

power of the Divine Majesty to worship the Unity."-She teaches us that for us men and for our salvation the

THE CONVERSION OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.*

The Paganism of our Saxon ancestors was not rooted in their history, nor intimately connected with their institutions and manners; it had no hold upon the reason, the imagination, or the feelings of the people. It appealed to no records, or inspired founders; in its forms it was poor and unimpressive; there was nothing useful or consolatory in its tenets; and whatever strength it derived from local superstitions was lost by transplantation ; for doms; they came as accredited messengers from the head of that

. From Southey's Book of the Church.

on its decrees, and by the allegiance bestowed on its rule.

The monarchical government, which attempted to maintain rule without the aid of a Church Establishment, would share the same fate as the Robesperian council-the delusive dream of worshipping a self-created goddess of reason would soon vanish, and the people, in returning into the fold of christianity, would crush to toms the false shepherds, who betrayed them to the wolves of anarchy and ruin.

INFLUENCE OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

The women of England, possessing the grand privilege of being better instructed than those of any other country in the minutize of domestic comfort, have obtained a degree of importance in society The long established customs of their country, have placed in their hands the high and holy duty of cherishing and protecting the minor morals of life, from whence springs all that is elevated in purpose, and glorious in action. The sphere of their direct personal influence is central, and consequently small; but its extreme operations are as widely extended as the range of human feeling. They may be less striking in society than some of the women of other countries, and may feel themselves, on brilliant and stirring occasions, as simple, rude and unsophisticated in the popular science of excitement; but as far as the noble daring of Britain has sent forth her adventurous sons, and that is to every point of danger on the habitable globe, they have borne along with them a generosity, a disinterestedness, and a moral courage, derived in no small measure from the female influence of their native country .- Mrs. Ellis.

THE SAMARITANS.

It was with no common interest that we entered into the synagogue of these remarkable people, as a prelude to which they required that we should take off our shoes. Their "cohen," or priest, shewed us a copy of the Pentateuch on two rollers, which they maintain to be the oldest manuscript in the world, saying that it was written by Abishag, the son of Phinchas, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron. It bears marks of very great age, and is here and there patched with pieces of parchment. Some of the learned are of opinion that it is only a transcript from Ezra's copy written again in the old Hebrew or Phœnician letter, out of which Ezra transcribed it into that of the Chaldeans, then first adopted. and since commonly used by the Jews; others are disposed to regard it as an independent record, which has been preserved since the days of Jereboam, first by the twelve revolting tribes, and subsequently by the Samaritans. In either case, it affords a remarkable testimony to the accurate preservation of the books of Moses during a period of 2300 years; for as the rival sects of Christianity have acted as checks on each other to prevent the corruption of any portion of the Sacred Scriptures, since the first schism in the Apostolic Church, so the quick-sighted jealousy of the Jews and Samaritans has proved an infallible safeguard to the text of the Pentateuch since the days of their separation. In the earlier days of society, when MSS. were scarce, and the knowledge kept with equal veneration and care by men, whose national and it with all that deference and submission which is due our readers to the proper head. religious antipathies have separated them in every other respect, to the laws of the land. but who, in their agreement as to that, afford incontestable evidence to its genuineness. Like the mountains of Ebal and Gerizim, as to which alone their manuscripts differ, they present a front of irreconcileable opposition-but their very hostility enhances the value of their testimony, and renders them unconscious guardians of the truth of that Mosaic dispensation, a full belief in which neither party admits to be possessed by the other. -Elliott's Three Great Empires.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

We some time ago gave an extract from a very eloquent sermon preached at Halifax on the 1st May last, before the "Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society," by the Rev. Wm. Cogswell, Curate of St. Paul's in that town. For this extract we were indebted to some of the Nova Scotia papers; but we have now the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the Sermon itself, kindly transmitted to us by its estimable writer. The extract with which we furnished our readers drew, in very beautiful terms, a comparison betwixt the native land of the reverend writer and those older and more favoured climes where, from the lapse of time, the refinements of civilization have made greater advances, and where from richer soil or milder climate rarer productions of nature are to be found. But the privations thus sustained by any land are, in the way of Providence, usually compensated by advantages peculiarly its own; and if in these cis-atlantic colonies, we are doomed to a long and stern winter, and are gladdened not by the sight of many beauteous plants and delicious fruits which are almost the spontaneous products of more southern lands, we are, as Mr. Cogswell eloquently observes, free from the blast of the simoom and the shaking of the earthquake, the pestitential fever and the desolations of the plague.

land of our birth, whatever be its privations or disadvantages, is a kind dispensation of a Providence ever merciful and wise; so much so that the traveller in other lands, whatever be the witchery of scenery which is spread about him, or the charm of refinement which might be supposed to chain him to the spot, feels these to be irksome restraints,-rosy fetters which are dashed freely aside,-when the summons comes to his native glen or mountain, to the banks of the stream where in youth he was wont to stray, or to the rude habitation which sheltered his infancy and childhood. This implanted feeling is thus beautifully and correctly described in the sermon before us :---

" The intensity of this affection we can but refer, for the most "The intensity of this affection we can but refer, for the most part, to the benevolence of the Great Author of our being, who hath, for the wisest purposes, and in truest kindness to our race, made it an instinct of our nature. Perhaps, indeed, it may be generally found to exist with liveliest energy in the hearts of those whose lot is east in lands that present the least attraction to a stranger's eye. The fire of true devotion to his country and his home burns frequently with an intenser flame in the bosom of the Laplander, that spends the greater portion of his life beneath the darkness of a sunless sky, than in the breast of the luxurious the darkness of a sunless sky, than in the breast of the luxurious the darkness of a sunless sky, than in the breast of the luxurious Italian, who would seem to have every charm, which the fertility of nature, or the refinement of art could spread around his path, to bind him to his native clime. Is it not of the Lord's mercy that thus it is? Hath he not thus arranged the disbursement of his benefits with a more equal hand than a superficial glance at the relative blessings of his creatures could lead us to suppose? Hath he not thus dispensed the materials of human happiness, or at least the grounds of human contentment with a compensating tenderness, which cuts from every one, but the determined mur-murer, every position from which an assault could be directed at his wisdom, or his love?" his wisdom, or his love?

Many excellent passages follow on the civil and religious advantages which our Nova Scotia colony enjoys: the following, which inculcates, on principles so sound and in terms so glowing, the duty of loyalty, must close however earnest and convincing, of any broad and philoour extracts :---

"The natural advantages of our country would be the same "The natural advantages of our country would be the same, ander whatever form of government or of religion its inhabitants might dwell; but the blessings of political freedom to which I endeswoured to direct your eyes, belong to us as subjects of the British sceptre, and suggest to me the call upon you, dearly below-ed, never to be ashamed to confess the many ties of grateful obli-tions which him the asymptic of a devoted lowalty to gation, which bind you to the expression of a devoted loyalty to the monarch of these realms. May not our assembling in this house to day be permitted to give rise to some pleasing loyal asso-ciations? This sacred edifice, within which we are assembled, was the gift of a royal ancestor of our gracious Queen. Auxious that, wherever his sway was recognized, his people should be taught their duty to their heavenly King, he planted these sacred walls amid the forest stumps, as a fold in which the few sheep, in this then wilderness, might, sabbath after sabbath, be enclosed.-Within this enclosure, in after years, was numbered among the worshippers of God, the honoured and lamented parent of our And here have we, this day, been joining in the prayer that He, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, may guide our Sovereign Lady in the paths of godliness and may guide our Sovereign Lady in the paths of godliness and peace; and here hath many an aspiration, doubtless, risen to the Giver of all spiritual grace for blessings upon that nuptial union which we this day would celebrate. Long, O! long may VICTO-NIA, in the fear of God, and in the love of her people, sway the sceptre of these realms. Rich, O! rich be the outpouring of the blessings of the God of Abraham upon the auspicious union of inclassed enode... 'Cithtvare,' heat of her it. The autor of her many graver obligations to be blessing of her people, sway the sceptre of the god of Abraham upon the auspicious union of inclassed enode... 'Cithtvare,' heat of her it. many are your obligations to cultivate, -a spirit of heartfelt loyalty like this. Long may it flourish in your breasts. Long, yea long, may it lead you to pour forth your heart-felt supplications to the God of Mercies on our Sovereign's behalf. Long may it preserve you in firm attachment to her throne and government, and in cheerful obedience to the laws she ministers. Loyalty has ever been your leading character : O! cherish in full luxuriance,-a been your leading enaracter: Of cherish in full luxuriance,—a loyalty which, though, like our own sweet flower, it may be hum-ble in pretensions and unknown to fame, yet, blooming amid the snows, will scarce yield, in the sweetness of its fragrance or the delicacy of its tints, even to dear England's rose."

unanimous priestbood to mutilate the inspired volume; but even ing respect to the most glorious feature in the happy to have been taken upon it at the latest accounts. suspicion itself can have no place in reference to a record of faith Constitution of our mother country,-we shall bow to

The Colonist has thought proper to ascribe the preto a mismanagement of the Clergy Reserve fund by the from the Niagara Chronicle. Our venerable and belovecclesiastical authorities of the Province. Has our con- ed brother, so suddenly removed from the scene of his temporary the means of stating the annual amount of earthly and valued labours, was most amiable in all the revenue from that source during the period in which the relations of life, -a tender husband and parent, a kind Clergy Corporation acted, and of stating how far the father, and an obliging friend. It was scarcely a fortwhole and undiminished appropriation of that revenue night since he attended a meeting of the Niagara Clerical would have relieved the spiritual wants which we de- Association, in the fulness of health and spirits; and plore? If not, we would remind him that up to the very period when the functions of the Corporation were suspended, the revenue from the Clergy Reserves was but a very few hundred pounds per annum; and we must this country from Ireland about ten years ago, and was take occasion, at the same time, to inform him that the in his 63d year. whole expences of the attendance of the Directors of the Corporation at Toronto could scarcely have averaged £50 per annum. They were called upon to attend quarterly in the exercise of that duty, inasmuch as the Corporation, at that time, constituted the only Board for the recommendation of Leases of the Clergy Re-serves, and the Charter specially provided that the necessary expences incidental to such meetings should be defrayed from the Reserve funds. If any undue extravagance is attempted to be charged upon the Corpo-

ration in these expences, we are quite ready to reply to it. In regard to expences of the Bishop of Toronto to England and other extraordinary items which may have been defrayed from the Clergy Reserve fund, we beg to inform our contemporary, for the benefit of such of his readers as may chance to rely upon his undisguised narration of the truth, that such grants were merely recomnded by the Corporation, and were never paid without a special order from the Imperial Government. In one instance, certainly, that order was conveyed to the local authorities without any intervention at all of the Corporation Board.

As to the sneering insinuation of the Colonist, that the funds arising from the share of the Clergy Reserves osed to be vested in trust in the Society for the Propaation of the Gospel in London, from a suspicion that they would not be faithfully administered by the ecclesiastical authorities here, he can hardly have forgotten that one main ground of opposition to the Provincial Clergy Reserve Bill on the part of the Bishop of Toronto, was the insecurity of their proposed investment in Provincial funds. The suggestion, therefore, that the proceeds thus arising should be vested in England for the benefit of the Colonial Church, has not only been sanctioned by, but we may even say that it originated with, the Bishop of Toronto.

Our contemporary of the Colonist turns from the Clergy Reserves to his favourite topic of grievance, the School funds, and suggests our inquiring into the best means of advancing their spirit. We are aware that this would be a philanthropic work towards out contemporary himself and many of his associates in the wild attempt to overturn what they profess to reform ; for, unless Cicero be much mistaken, those persons can hardly be expected to debate very soundly upon the principles of Constitutional law, who do not possess the preliminary of a respectable education. Should the Union project become a law,-as there is reason to fear it will,-the philanthropy of such an undertaking would be greater a proportion as the absurdity is increased of delegating the establishment of a system of education to a legislature, the majority of whom, it is to be apprehended, will be found ignorant of its first rudiments. Yet from the sullen apathy with which the enlightened views of our correspondent "Scotus" have been received upon this

subject, we have little hope that any favourable impression will be made upon the Colonist by the advocacy, sophic view of the great question of Education.

The anxiously-expected arrival of the British Queen has put us in possession of London dates to the evening of the 30th June. Our files, however, only reach as far back as the 20th of that month, and consequently do not embrace the intelligence most interesting to the inhabitants of these Provinces. Of this last we are furnished with a very meagre outline in our New York exchange papers. On the 10th June, an attempt-which, providentially, was not successful-was made to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert, by a lad named Oxford. He fired twice at the carriage in which they were conveyed; but through the mercy of a protecting Providence, no injury was done to our beloved Queen or her illustrious consort. Great excitement was created throughout the country in consequence of this diabolical attempt: a form of thanksgiving was used in the Churches in England, by command of the ecclesiastical authorities, on account of Her Majesty's deliverance; and addresses of congratulation from all parts of the kingdom were pouring in, to which Her Majesty replied with great feeling, Various speculations ware affect as to the motives which prompted this atrocious attempt,-many imputing it, of course, to the rivalry and hate of political parties. That a man so beggared in principle as Mr. O'Connell should insinuate that it was undertaken at the instigation of "the Duke of Cumberland and the Tories," does not surprise us, after the rumours so industriously circulated about twelve months ago, of their purpose then to poison our most gracious Sovereign. From the on Queenston Heights, as an asylum for a few decayed veterans, it would appear that he belonged to some treasonable association,-some ramification of the Chartist conspiracy, originally warmed into life by the agitations of triffing expense. O'Connell and the fostering countenance of the ministers of the Crown. The Irish Registration Bill introduced by Lord Stanley was working its way through Committee in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Ministers. The latter claim an important victory in the success of an amendment to a particular clause by Lord Morpeth; but they appear uniformly to have failed in defeating those portions of the Bill which have cial stimulus, but if any thing could render his name more for their object the correction of the more glaring abuses of the elective franchise in that unhappy country. There seems at least a certainty, from the progress already made, that some improvement will be effected in the known syllogism contains :--- "A man is an animal; an mode of conducting elections in Ireland,--one which may be rendered the foundation of some further removal of acknowledged abuses hereafter. The Bill for the Union of the Canadas appears to have finally passed the Commons on the 12th June. We are not, as yet, furnished with particulars; nor is it certain that it will, without important modifications, pass the House of Lords. The Duke of Wellington is stated to have expressed himself in earnest opposition to the measure; and the very fact of its being resisted by a statesman so distinguished and sagacious as the Duke is We have no desire to renew discussion upon the vari- almost one of the strongest arguments which, prima facie,

of lotture confined to very few, it would have been easy for an so industrious an advocate, or manifesting some linger- propose an important alteration; but no action appears For further particulars of Civil Intelligence we refer

> It is with extreme regret that we announce the melancholy intelligence contained in the following paragraph none more deeply than those who knew him best and enjoyed with him the closest and freest intercourse, lament his sad and unexpected loss. Mr. Clark came to

"DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES CLARKE .- On Sunday last, "DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES CLARKE. -- On Sunday last, after performing Divine Service at the new Church at St. Catha-rines, the Rev James Clarke was proceeding to the harbour, to officiate as usual in that place in the afternoon, in company with Mr. J. Merritt, who was driving a horse of his father's. In des-cending the hill near Mr. Wood's residence, towards the canal, the based became newangerable and must the warpon pear to the cending the nill near near the words residence, to wards the cana, the horse became unmanageable, and upset the waggon near to the bridge. The Rev. gentleman was found in a state of insensibility, apparently dead, and bleeding profusely. He was taken up by Mr. Wood and Mr. Tinline, and soon recovered consciousness. He Mr. Wood and Mr. Timme, and soon recovered consciousness. He suffered extreme pain in being removed, in consequence of the se-vere injuries he received. "The side of the head was stripped bare, the left eye destroyed,

and much bloed issued from the ear; the scapula was torn off, the bone of the left arm broken in two places, and four ribs broken; and the whole left side from head to foot was greatly bruised. This lamented gentleman lingered in the greatest agony, surround-ed by his weeping family and many anxious and sympathising friends, until Tuesday morning, when he expired about 10 minutes friends, until Tu-before 7 o'clock.

"This mournful event has cast a gloom over this whole community. Mr. Merritt was hurt, but not dangerously. The surplice, gown, and bands, with a prayer book, were thrown into the canal, and had not been found on Tuesday morning."

We have before us a Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, which assembled on the 20th May last. The venerable Bishop Moore presided over their deliberations; and ginian Church. Among these were an increase of faithful ministers in the prime and vigour of life-the establishment of new parishes-the erection of churches and parsonages,-and additions to her communion under cirimstances of the most encouraging hope.

Bishop Moore has, for some years, been assisted in his iscopal duties by the Right Reverend Bishop Meade,--the whole number of clergy in the Diocese being 83. The Baptisms for the previous year were, Infants 544, Adults 53, Coloured 152; Confirmed 189; Burials 319; Communicants 3345: total sum raised for missionary purposes 9197 dollars.

Since our notice last week of the proposed new Church n Toronto, we have been informed that a very eligible site for this sacred edifice has been bestowed, in the most handsome manner, by Andrew Mercer, Esq. long a highly respected inhabitant of this City. The spot selected, we understand, is a corner lot a little beyond the Government House, and, nearly opposite the General Hospital.

We beg to remind the subscribers to the DIOCESAN PRESS that the Divideid some time since advertised apon the amount paid n upon their respective shares, will be payable on and a'ter the first of August next, at the office of Mr. Rowsell it Toronto. When not applied for in person, these can be paid only upon a written order; and where desirel, the parties entitled to dividends will be credited their amount respectively by the Publisher of The Church or account.

We beg also to remind the subscribers to the Diocesan Press, that the names of all persons who, on the first of August next, shall not have paid in the amount of their first and second instalments at least, will, by order of the Committee, be erased from the Subscription-Book.

We are thankful to such of our brethren and agents as have hitherto transmitted us remittances towards the nal; and in order to enable us to close up all accounts, without serious personal inconvenience, we particularly and while the terms of the capitulation were adhered to, in

declare them to be a Body Corporate and Ecclesiastical .---The points first to be considered, are the respective claims of the Seminary and of other parties, to understand how far it may be equitable and expedient to use the power and authority of Parliament to set aside the ordinary course of authority of Faruament to set aside the ordinary course of law, and to extinguish the rights of those who deny and contest the Seminary's title. It is known to several persons in the Province, that the question as to the Seminary's title was submitted to the Crown Lawyers, and in consequence of their opinion being adverse to the Seminary, instructions were sent by the Administration of that day to Lord Aylmer, to require the surrander of the moment to the Covernment to require the surrender of the property to the Government, and, in the event of a refusal, to institute legal proceedings and, in the event of a refusal, to institute legal proceedings for its recovery. The public are yet in ignorance why Lord Aylmer neglected to act upon those instructions. The sub-ject again underwent examination before the Royal Commis-sioners, and after a long and patient investigation, the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gipps, were unanimously of opinion (although differing on most other subjects) that the Seminary had no legal claim to the Estates held by it, and their report to the Government was framed

ago. The question was brought before the Courts of Law in this Province, with the intention of carrying it by a final appeal to England; but, upon its being argued before the Courts of Appeal at Quebec, the Judges in Appeal professed themselves to be divided in opinion, and no judgment could be obtained; the effect of which was to stay the proceedings. It is not meant to attribute any improper bias to the Mem-bers of that Court, but it is, nevertheless, certain, that the mean improvement of the Samary's cause could have bers of that court, but it is, nevertheless, certain, that the most ingenious advocate of the Seminary's cause could have devised no more effectual plan for defeating the ends of justice. It was well understood, that the Provincial Court of Appeals was only resorted to in this case as an interme-diate tribunal, before which it was necessary to appear, in order to give the version explort to carry the case before the diate tribunal, before which it was necessary to appear, in order to give the parties a right to carry the case before the King in Council, the Court of last resort. The decision of the Court at Quebec was, therefore, comparatively unimpor-tant, whether for or against the *Censitaires*, but by refusing to render a judgment, the *Censitaires* were prevented appeal-ing to England, which can only be done after a judgment has been rendered in the Provincial Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals, at Quebec, is composed in part of the judges, but the majority sit there in their capacity of Execu-tive Councillors, and it is by no means disrespectful to the Honourable Gentlemen who constitute that majority, to affirm, that their opinion on any intricate point of law is not held in great respect, when opposed to the learning and held in great respect, when opposed to the learning and research of those whose talents and acquirements have raised them to the highest judicial station in the Province. The legal merits of the case, as heard in the Court of Appeals, Bishop Moore presided over their deliberations; and every indication was conveyed to the assembled body of the growth in outward and inward prosperity of the Vir-encience of the Members of the Court who were present and voted. The Presiding Judge, the late Chief Justice Sewell, maintained the right of the *Censitaires* in the case, which is, in itself, a strong presumptive proof that the Seminary's title is defective. The Imperial Government being in possession of these facts, cannot defend the impro-vident grant to the St. Sulpicians, which is contemplated, by vident grant to the St. Sulpicians, which is contemplated, by admitting rights as belonging to that community, which, after a full and impartial investigation, have been formally challenged by the Law Officers of the Crown, and by the Commissioners of Inquiry. The case is as yet, however, but partially disclosed, and in order to comprehend the full measure of injustice which the proposed Government ar-rangement would impose on the *Censitaires*, it is necessary to examine the stipulations entered into by a Royal Procla-mation, favourable to the English inhabitants, and the power of the Crown to carry those stipulations into effect. When Montreal surrendered to the British arms, there were three Ecclesiastical Communities established in the city, viz : the Ecclesiastical Communities established in the city, viz: the Jesuits, Recollets, and the St. Sulpicians, all of whom were, by the articles of capitulation, admitted to equal terms.— The St. Sulpicians are not mentioned, except in conjunction with the above the statement of the The St. Sulpicians are not mentioned, except in conjunction with the other communities, nor is there any stipulation favourable to one of those bodies, which does not equally apply to all of them. The French demanded that these Ecclesiastical Communities should be preserved in their constitution and privileges, which was refused. In the treaty of cession, the Religious Communities are not named, and the only guarantees are, the liberty of the Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit, and leave to the French inhabitants to sell their estates, and Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit, and leave to the French inhabitants to sell their estates, and retire from the Colony. "The liberty of the Roman Catho-lic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit," may be enjoyed to its fullest extent, without the establishment or endowment of these Ecclesiastical Corporations, and the refusal to continue them in their constitution and privileges, refusal to continue them in their constitution and privileges, by the articles of capitulation, was a positive and distinct refusal to allow those Corporations to remain in the Colony, and was so considered, and so acted upon, in regard to the Jesuits and Recollets. In neither of those cases were the Communities violently dispossessed of their estates, but by refusing them permission to add to their numbers, the Com-munities gradually became extinct, and on the death of the last survivor. It is last survivor, the property was taken by the Crown. It is difficult to imagine why the same course was not taken with the St. Sulpicians, who had, in no respect, superior rights to the other Communities, and the extinction of whose feudal privileges was more desirable, inasmuch as they extended over a more valuable territory, and interfered materially with the matrix desirable of the other

His Majesty's native born subjects would settle in a Colony where the laws and feudal exactions of a despotic Govern-ment would continue to be enforced. The intention and ment would continue to be enforced. The intention and policy of the Government in regard to these estates, was again distinctly announced in an Act of the Imperial Parlia-ment, 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, wherein it is provided, "That all His Majesty's Canadian subjects within the Province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may hold and enjoy their property and possessions." Not-withstanding these public and authentic acts, in opposition to the articles of capitulation, in violation of the Royal promise, and against the spirit and intent of an Act of the promise, and against the spirit and intent of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, the St. Sulpicians have been permitted, until the present day, to enjoy the rents, profits, and feudal rights of their property and possessions, and that, too, not in virtue of a Royal or Parliamentary grant, but simply, as has Ayimer neglected to act upon those instructions. The sub-ject again underwent examination before the Royal Commis-sioners, and after a long and patient investigation, the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gipps, were unanimously of opinion (although differing on most other subjects) that the Seminary had no legal claim to the Estates held by it, and their report to the Government was framed accordingly. These eircumstances afford as strong proof as can well be obtained, short of a decision in the Courts of Law, against the Seminary's title; and it is not the fault of the *Censitaires* that a legal decision was not obtained long ago. The question was brought before the Courts of Law, in this Province, with the intention of carrying it by a final appeal to England, but, upon its being arrued before the the opinions and Report, onleasing communicated the Government, were to the effect that the St. Sulpicians wrong-fully possessed the estates, and could be dispossessed by the ordinary forms of law, without having recourse to the Royal authority for their gradual suppression, as had been exercised towards the Jesuits and Recollets. In this situa-tion of affairs, an Ordinance has been submitted to the Special Council of Lower Canada, by the authority of the Government, "to Incorporate the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Subjice of Montreal, to confirm their title to the Fief and Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the Fief and Seigniory of St. Subjice, for the gradual extinction of Seigniorial rights and dues, and for other purposes." By this Ordinance, it is among other matters, ordained and enacted, that the said Ecclesiastics shall hold and enjoy "the said several Fiefs and Seigniories, with all and every the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging, or in and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging, or anywise appertaining," and "they are hereby conferred and declared good, valid, and effectual in the law, as fully, in the second declared good, valid, and effectual in the law, as fully, the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same objects intents, and purposes, as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of the Fauxbourg St. Germain Lez Paris, or the Seminary of Subjece of Montreal, according to its constitution before 18th day of September, in the year 1759, or either or both of the said Seminaries, might or could have done, or had a right do, or might or could have held, enjoyed, or applied, the same or any part thereof, previously to the last mentioned period.

(To be concluded next week.)

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT CHURCH TRIUMPH AT DUDLEY.—A noble triumph for the Church has just been achieved here on the question of church-rate, against the united bands of Socinians, Quakers, Independents, Baptists, and Infidels. After a spirited contest of three days, the following numbers were declared at the final close of the poll:—For the rate, 728; against the rate, 309; majority in favour of the rate, 419. At a vestry meeting in the particle of St. The automatication. IMPORTANT CHURCH TRIUMPH AT DUDLEY .- A nob

At a vestry meeting in the parish of St. Peter, Worcester, on Thursday last, the political Dissenters got up an opposi-tion to a church rate, which, after a contest of two days, was carried by a meiority of 195 to 195 carried by a majority of 185 to 119.

We have very great pleasure in stating that the Rev. R. Allwood, the late Curate of Clifton, who left this city with his family some time since for Sydney, New South Wales, has been presented by the Bishop to the Church of St. James, at Sydney, being one of the most valuable livings the Bishop has in his gift. Those who are constituted with the Rev. at sydney, being one of the most valuable livings the basis has in his gift. Those who are acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Allwood will be much gratified at this intelligence. He was much beloved and respected during his residence at Clifton, was a most worthy divine, and is well entitled to the confidence reposed in him by his diocesan.—Bristol Mirror.

From the Christian Witness.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON.—On Sunday last, July sthe the Rev. Wm. Croswell, Rector of Christ Church in this city, having regimed the above of Christ Church in the the Rev. Wm. Croswell, Rector of Christ Church in a city, having resigned the charge of that parish, and accept an invitation to the Rectorship of St. Peter's Church. Auburn, N. Y., preached a farewell discourse to his congre-gation, and administered the holy communion. The Re-Dr. Boyle preached in the afternoon, and concluded is sermon, in reference to the transactions of the morning, a follows. follows .-

"I cannot persuade myself, my brethren, to close discourse without saying a very few words in relation to who, having been for many years your pastor, bade farewell this morning, and is now about to go forth to the seeds of divine truth in another part of the Lord's ryard. It is not designed to speak of the causes which he eventually led to a separation, that can be which he yard. It is not designed to speak of the causes win eventually led to a separation, that can hardly fi mutually regretted. But I feel assured that you w with me in highly estimating the talents and acqui of your respected rector, and his useful and inde labors for your temporal and spiritual welfare, charge of this ancient parish; and that you will jo the belief that in simplicity and godly sincerity, an the belief that in simplicity and godly sincerity, a generous, affectionate, and disinterested spirit, h his conversation among you; and in cordially wis success in his future course. Of this, had I n dence, I should be sufficiently convinced, from in which you received his parting address, the i depicted on your countenances, and the tears which is you could scarcely restrain. May that gracious whose providence controls all events, whose power limited, and whose mercy is everlasting, watch for go you and him; and may you finally meet and rejoice toge in that unchangeable world, whose harmony will never impaired by any of those accidents to which we are suf-on earth, but where love, and peace, and joy, will preforever.

Our contemporary of the British Colonist has been pleased to notice us at considerable length in his pages of the 15th instant, and although we are but little concerned to remark upon the views he expresses of our public principles, we may bestow a word or two of observation upon what he may term his facts. If argument should consist in mere assertion and in dogmas ill but arrogantly expressed, then would the Colonist have a fair claim to the notice of his contemporaries; but as neither the public nor ourselves are quite prepared as yet to concede the justice of what he is wont to style an argument, we must leave him to enjoy alone the honour and the benefit of his lucubrations. His manner of leaping to conclusions without the customary though often inconvenient process of reasoning, reminds us of the style of argument which the following wellass is an animal; therefore a man is an ass.'

We need enter into no logical disquisition to prove the fallacy of this manner of reasoning, which is pretty much the style usually adopted by our contemporary we admit, however, the existence of exceptions to most general rules; and in the case in question none ought to be a better judge of the propriety of such an exception to the erroneousness of the conclusion which is drawn in the syllogism above quoted, than the editor of the Colonist himself.

ous pretensions which have been set up to the Clergy appears against it. Reserves: the matter is now in the hands of the Impewhether favourable to those levelling and republican principles of which, with various others, the *Colonist* is June, when, it is stated, Lord John Russell intended to

On the question of the Clergy Reserves we are also

request a continuance of these obliging services.

Volume III. is in preparation; and that this, with a title-page as usual, will be transmitted to them in a few

written and seasonable communication :-

"BROCK'S MONUMENT."

MR. EDITOR,-I observed, in a late number of the Toronto Patriot, a suggestion with regard to the re-construction of the monument in memory of the illustrious Brock, which, I think, is deserving of consideration. At the same time, it appears to me that the idea of 'romuin that the idea of removing and a structure reared which would serve to hand down the name of Sir Isaac Brock to succeeding generations, not only as a victorious general, but also as a benefactor to his profession, and as the paternal guardian of those valuable men who spend their lives in the service of their country, -I mean the veterans of the army.

The plan which I should propose is simply this, that a handsome building (perhaps in the shape of a Grecian Temple) be erected papers, however, found in possession of this young man, or destitute veterans' widows. A more effectual safeguard could scarcely be devised against the recurrence of any attempt to demolish the monument, and the inmates might be rationed at a

The idea is by no means a novel one, (I mean that of perpetuating the memory of great men by means of charitable institutions) but has been acted upon in several memorable instances, in modern times. Among others, in the case of the philanthropic Wilberforce, to whose memory an hospital for the blind has been crected at Hull, called "The Wilberforce Memorial."

The enthusiasm with which the memory of Sir Isaac Brock is cherished by the inhabitants of this Province, requires no artifirevered, or call forth contributions more cheerfully, to perpetuate it. I conceive it would be such a design as that which is now recommended; which, from all I have heard of the illustrious individual, I think would be quite in character with his kind and humane disposition, and which (had it been possible to consult his wishes) would have received his grateful approbation.

I merely submit these hasty thoughts for the consideration of wiser men, and remain,

Your humble servant,

Drummondville, 20th July, 1840.

From the Newcastle (England) Journal. SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE AT MONTREAL.

REMARKS ON THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO ERECT AND ENDOW AN ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATION IN THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

The Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Mont-

and while the terms of the capitulation were adhered to, in respect to the Jesuits and Recollets, the Ministers of the quest a continuance of these obliging services. We beg to apprize our readers that an Index to olume III. is in preparation; and that this, with a the-page as usual, will be transmitted to them in a few eeks. We request attention to the following well ritten and seasonable communication: to be the Royal intention, "to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said new Colonies, or any other person who shall resort thereto, for such lands, *tenements* and who shall resort thereto, for such and, there is a power hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be, in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quitrents, services, and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and setting in our Colorian

It does not belong to a brief outline of the case, such as this is intended to be, to enter upon a discussion as to the legal meaning of the terms used in the Royal Proclamation; it may not be out of place, nevertheless, to observe, that it would be difficult to designate any "lands, tenements, and heredita-ments," which "shall hereafter be in our power to dispose of," of sufficient value to occupy His Majesty's intention, as affecting the general interests of the Colony, unless the "lands, tenements, and hereditaments," then possessed by the religious communities, were intended to be referred to. The estates held by those Communities were indeed of great magnitude, comprehending the lordship or superiority over the city of Montreal, a part of the city of Quebec, and seve-nel Sciencification for increase of the most raluable ral Segniories, forming a large part of the most valuable lands within the Colony; and it was, undoubtedly, a matter of deep import to a considerable number of the ancient inhabitants of the Province, and also to those of His Majesancient ty's subjects who were invited by the Proclamation, "to avail themselves with all convenient speed of the great penefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to commerce, manufactures, and navigation," to understand what were His Majesty's intentions in respect to those extensive estates which, by the conquest and cession of the Colony, had fallen to the Crown. The feudal rights enforced within those estates, and especially in the cities, were highly injurious to "commerce, manufactures," and conse-quently to "navigation," and it is submitted, that no other reasonable interpretation can be given to the Royal Procla-mation, than, that it was His Majesty's gracious intention to encourage the "speedy settling" of the country, and to renouncing the oppressive usages and incidents of the feudal law in the extensive estates which "shall hereafter be in our power to dispose of" and to sottle power to dispose of," and to settle and agree with the Censitaires, on "such moderate quit-rents, services, and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in other Colonies." This interpretation of the Proclamation is further supported by the large and favourable construction, which, by custom, is always affixed to every Royal promise of grace and favour : and the rents and profits arising from the estates were not, at the period of which we are speaking, of such value as to render the boon, which it was proposed to bestow on the Censitaires, an object of much imp to the Government in a pecuniary point of view. The large sums of money which have been collected by the St. Sulpicians, and the immense revenues which it is in contempla tion to confer on them, have been chiefly created by, and are proposed to be drawn from, the industry, enterprize, and capital of the inhabitants of the Colony of British and Irish descent, who were invited to settle in the Colony by the Royal Preelamation, and to whom the promises in that document, it is reasonable to suppose, were intended more especially to be and the promises of the settle in the colony by the document, it is reasonable to suppose, were intended more especially to apply; as without those assurances it could hardly have been expected, that any considerable number of

REV. DR. POTTER.-We are sorry that we are obliged state that a letter has recently been received from the Dr. Potter, declining the invitation to become the rect Trinity Church Boston r Church, Boston. We understand that this de ade chiefly with regard to considerations relat Trinity Church, Boston. his health.

Eibil Antelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Since the announcement of the arrival of the British Queen at New York, we have received intelligence, Rochester, by the steamer Gore, of the arrival of the steamship Britannia, at Halifax and Boston, bringing London dates to the 3d of July. We are indebted for the following extracts to the New York Commerci Advertiser, of the 20th instant :---

The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th July, and was only twelve days in reaching Halifax. She was telegraphed at Boston on Saturday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, and was at her berth at East Boston at half-past 9 o'clock, being the fourteenth day from her leasing I the fourteenth day from her leaving Liverpool. She had eighty-five passengers, sixty of whom were for the United States. Among them is the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the enterprising pro-prietor of this new line.

prietor of this new line. We learn that the next steamship of this line will leave Liver-

pool on the 4th of August. In Parliament nothing of importance was done. On the 1st of July the House of Lords did not sit, and in the Commons there was no quorum. On the 2d, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwicke gave notice that on the 7th, upon the motion for going into committee on the Canada government bill, he should move, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day siz months. On this motion the fate of the bill will probably be decided.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell sgain postponed the Canada clergy reserve bill.

The election for sheriffs of the city of London, terminated on the lst of July, in the choice of the conservative candidates, Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Farncomb.

A great dispute was raging in the London papers on the ques tion whether there were or were not balls in the pistols which Oxford fired at the Queen. No bullets had been found. Oxford's great-grand-father was a black, and served in the royal navy. His grand-father was a mulatto, and his father of course a quadroon.

The Paris journals positively announce the recall of Marshal The Paris journals positively announce the recall of Marsure Vallee from Algiers, and the appointment of Marshal Molitor to succeed him. The success of the French in the capture of Medeah, Miliana, and Cherchell, appears to have been more than counterbalanced in the sheelnts importing which the Arabs counterbalanced in the absolute impunity with which the Arabs overrun and ravage the plains, and destroy the crops of the colonists.

On the night of February 28th, the Chinese attempted to

MILES.

Part of the expedition against China sailed from Calcutta early in April. The ships, steamers, &c. were to rendezvous at Singa-pore on the 20th of May. Lin has been made governor of Canton.

From the London Sun of July 3. NEWS FROM CHINA.

W.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing Canton papers of the 29th of March, Singapore papers of the 15th of April, and Bombay papers of the 23d of May, inclusive. From Canton the news is more interesting than important. The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for hostilities with England. They were busily constructing numerous fire-rafts for burning British shipping, and as from time immemorial the ingenuity of the Chinese has been directed to the manufacture of fire works, there is more danger to be apprehended from these infernal machines than from any of Admiral Kwan's floating batteries

The American merchants, finding that Canton was likely to the American merchants, finding that Canton was fixely to be soon too hot for them, and that Great Britain was not to be deterred from seeking reparation for the insult offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and the robbery of her subjects, by their protests, had quitted the provincial city, which put a nplete stop to all foreign trade.

The Druid, of 44 guns, had been ordered to join the squadron destined to make war on China. News of the death of the Empress of China had reached

News of the death of the Empress of China had reached Canton. Pekin was said to be in a state of dangerous excitement; the stoppage of the foreign trade having occasioned great distress among the tea-growers and rhubarb cultivators. A considerable loss of revenue was experienced in the Imperial exchequer, and the mandarins who indirectly profited by the trade, were all dis-contented—and discontent sometimes finds a tongue even under the despotic sway of the Imperial ruler of "ten thousand king-doms." The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is doms." The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is exceedingly unpopular in China, and it is not impossible that the contest with England may lead to a revolution.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3000 recruits, who are being dvilled daily near Canton in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which, by being knocked against each other, produce a clangor which it is thought will in-timidate the amount idate the enemy.

The news of our expedition to China has created a deep sensation in this country, and is likely to operate as an incluss on the ambitious breast of Tharawaddee. The people are generally impressed with a belief that this port will be honored by a visit of the British fleet, insmediately after the successful termination of the affairs of China. Trade has never been in a more unsettled state at any other period than now. The seller is distrustful in effecting his sales and the buyer is diffident in making his purchases, in consequence of the preser. political connexions of the Court of Ava with Great Britain.—Calcutta Gazette, May 7.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION. A letter from Jellahabad, of the 23d of April, states that the Russian army had entered Khiva in triumph. The Khan, finding resistance impossible, submitted with a good grace—set at liberty all Russian prisoners in his dominions—entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor Nicholas—and alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor Nicholas—and Promised to afford the Russians all the assistance in his power toward the extension of their dominion in the East. The writer farther states, that on leaving Khiva the Russian army would march to Bokhara. If this news be confirmed, we may prepare ourselves for an encounter with Russia, on the banks of the In-dus. It is more than probable that from the battle-fields of Cen-tral Asia the voice of England will be first heard evoking the restoration of Polish nationality and independence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was found guilty of his lordship's murder, and afterwards made a full conof the fact.

Jession of the fact. The king of Prussia actually died on the 7th of June. June 23.—Mr. F. Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the punishment of death except for murder and high treason. Lord John Russell did not oppose it, but said he would not pledge himself to support the bill in all its stages. There was a rumor in London, coming by way of Lisbon, that the British hed saired upon Masso.

There was a rumor in London, county of the second s Intelligence had been received of the death of Mr. Cockerill, the

great contractor and manufacturer of Belgium, France, and in-deed of almost the whole continent. He was an Englishman, fifty years of age. He died at Warsaw on the 19th of June, of a brain fever. In the magnitude of his enterprises, and the energy with which they were carried on, he resembled Benjamin Rathbun.

From our late English Papers.

THE RESTORATION OF YORK MINSTER.

On Saturday morning a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, for the purpose of adopting measures, and opening a subscription, for the restoration of York Minster. There were in the room— the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Earl de Grey, Lords Wharncliffe, Milton, Faversham, and Wenlock, Sir John Lowther, Sir J. B. Johnstone, Hon. E. R. Petre, Mr. J. Childers, M. P., Mr. H. Vernon, M. P., Mr. H. Stansfield, M.P., Mr. E. The Earl of Harewood occupied the chair. elles, M. P., &c. His lordship having, in a few words, explained the object of the

Lord Wharncliffe explained, that after the late meeting at the heuse of the noble chairman in Hanover-square, he had written to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster to inquire if they had

The Duke of Wellington read the following address with a firm ice, and in the most distinct manne

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "Most Gracious Sovereign,-We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the Uniloyal subjects, the Chancerlor, Masters, and Scholars of the Uhi-versity of Oxford, earnestly desire to express to your Majesty the feelings of horror and indignation with which we have heard of the desperate and treasonable attempt recently made upon the sa-cred life of your Most Gracious Majesty, as well as our deepest concern and sorrow that any one should have been found in your Majesty's dominions capable of so atrocious an act.

Majesty's dominions capable of so atrocious an act. "It is with the most fervent joy that we reflect upon the provi-dential preservation of your Majesty and of your Majesty's Royal Consort, in so imminent and aivful a danger. And we render our heartfelt thanks to that Almighty Being by whose gracious inter-position your Majesty has been shielded in the hour of peril, and a dreadfal calamity has been averted from these realms. "We earnestly pray that your Majesty may continue to enjoy

His gracious favour and protection, and may long be preserved to reign, as now, in the hearts of an affectionate and loyal people, voted to the person, and rejoicing in the sway, of so mild and beneficent a Sovereign. "Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal,

this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1840." To this address her Majesty was pleased to return the following

"I thank you for this expression of your feelings upon the pro-tection lately extended to me by the Almighty Disposer of events. "Desirous as I must ever be to live in the hearts of an attached and united people, I feel the full value of the loyal congratula-tions and fervent thanksgivings of such a body as the University of Oxford.

The Chancellor, Lord Devon, the Vice Chancellor, and the several members of the delegacy, had then the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, after which the delegates and other members of the University withdrew.

ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. Most Gracious Sovereign,--We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly approach the throne to express our deep concern and indignation at the late atrocious atter directed against the sacred person of your Majesty, and to offe our heartfelt congratulations upon the preservation of your Ma-jesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert from the imminent danger to which your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort have been exposed.

In this preservation we acknowledge, with hearts full of gratitude, the merciful interposition of an over-raling Providence; and we fervently pray that the Almighty Disposer of events may continue graciously to protect your Majesty and your Royal Con-sort, to surround your Majesty with every public and domestic blessing, and to shield from every danger a life so justly dear to your people, and so intimately connected with the welfare of the

Amidst the gloom diffused by the flagitious act which now calls forth the indignant reprodution of every class of your Majesty's subjects, we are checred by the confident persuasion that the con-templation of the peril from which your Majesty has happily been preserved will strengthen, in the minds of all, the obligations of duty and the feelings of attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and government; and we deem it peculiarly incumbent upon us to assure your Majesty that it will animate our endeavours to instil into the minds of youth committed to our care sentiments of loyalty and obedience, and to inculcate that reverence for au-thority which, under the Divine blessing, is the only sure foundation of order and social happiness.

ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY.

I gratefully acknowledge with you the providential interposi-tion of the Father of all Mercies in our recent preservation from

Interpreted peril. I thank you for the prayers which you offer up for my welfare, and I trust that I may continue to receive, as I shall slways study to deserve, those expressions of loyalty and attachment which this occasion has so universally called forth.

DUBLIN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

At the weekly meeting held on Monday the following communication was received in acknowledgment of the address of con-gratulation on his escape, presented by the society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert :--

"Buckingham Palace, June 20. "Sir,--I have this day had the honour of laying before Prince Albert the address from the Irish Conservative Society, which you have sent for that purpose, and I am now commanded by his Royal Highness to request you to accept for yourself, and to con-vey to the other members of that society, the expression of his Royal Highness's best thanks for the gratifying sentiments it con-Highness's best thanks for the grand, me —I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, R. GROSVENOR.

"Mr. W. Webb,"

IRELAND.

STATE OF IRELAND-SEIZURE OF RIBBONMEN WITH THEIR DOCUMENTS.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

Ribbonism is not to be frightened by discovery---nor put down by mock prosecutions. The inquiry in the Lords has not checked its progress: the impending danger of its most notorious leaders t abated its zeal.

The following letter from a local correspondent will show that, undaunted by the display of executive energy in Dublin, the pro-vincial lodges of the conspiracy pursue their patriotic labours with unabated vigour :---

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL .- Beltur

make her turn the angle, and being then thrown probably on one side, she was by the next rush of wave and tide lifted over a low part of the rocky ledge and settled down on the remains of her keel on a sankbank the sea breaking against her. In this position she was at daylight seen by Mr. O'Neill, who proceeded to the shore, and swore in 30 or 40 Mr. of his tenantry to protect the vessel and property. Mr. O'Neill called out eight brave fellows, two for each oar, to accompany him, and during one of the most terrific hail storms known since the storm in January 1839—the sea rolling in furiously, and the wind right ahead—these gallant men tried to reach the vessel; but after having been driven about, and the waves repeatedly breaking over the boat, they were compelled to give in, though Mr. O'Neill several times said, "Five pounds a man if you reach the

brig." The exhausted party at last reached some rocks, whence they were enabled to wade on shore. By this time the tide had fallen, and by passing over a chain of rocks and swim-ming some sounds, it became possible to reach the brig by another way. Of this Mr. O'Neill took advantage, and, collecting several horses he monuted his terms of the several barses he monuted his terms. collecting several horses he mounted his men two on each horse, and all the party reached the brig. One man was horse, and an the party reached the brig. One man was washed off by a current, but being a good swimmer, gained the rocks. A strong party of men were then left by Mr. O'Neill in charge of the vessel. When the tide fell, the vessel was secured to the rocks, and was watched day and night, and the cargo discharged as the weather permitted; part brought to an adjacent island with rigging, ro part brought to an adjacent island with rigging, ropes, sails, &c., and the more valuable portion brought across Bunowen Bay to Mr. O'Neill's store. In this state the vessel had to remain until next spring-tide, ten days after, and an attempt was made to get her out, but it failed from the tide falling rapidly; and, as her position would be dangerous at the next tide, she being now lightened, Mr. O'Neill was oblig-ed to make a second attempt at the night-tide, and by moon-light on the 18th the brig was arain under weigh. The nes, sails. light on the 18th the brig was again under weigh. The rowers strained every nerve, and the last rock was passed and the bow of the vessel pointed right for Bunowen harhour. A shout then rose from the brig and boats which choed among the neighbouring hills, and was answered our. from the shore; at the same moment the harbour blazed with tar-barrel fires, prepared in case of success. Newfoundanders and Connemara fishermen rushed to the bow of the orig, where Mr. O'Neill stood directing the operations, and brig, where with the band, congratulating him on suc-each man, grasping his hand, congratulating him on suc-coeding in what seldom before was achieved on the coast of ceeding in what sendon before was achieved on the coast of Ireland, or perhaps England either—namely, the preserva-tion of an abandoned vessel, cargo, and private property, without the slightest loss, and without the aid of military, police, or coast guards.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

SEVENTH DEFEAT OF MINISTERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS SESSION. (Signed) "COUNT DE MOREL THIS SESSION.

Ministers were again defeated last night; the occasion of this new disgrace arose in the committee upon Lord Stanley's bill, when an amendment proposed by Lord Morpeth was rejected by a majority of 275 to 271.

The debate that led to this result was tedious and perplexed, the greater part of it being employed in determining the question, or, as a lawyer would call it, "the issue" to be decided on. That issue may be thus described: Lord Stanley's bill proposed an annual registration—Lord Morpeth's amendment would preserve the quarterly or three months' registration, now and for a cen-tury, as Mr. Pigot said, in use in Ireland; and which, if all that has been said of Irish elections (particularly if what was sworn by Mr. O'Connell and the other Romanist witnesses of 1825) be true, has been the faithful source of perjury and fraud. The committee decided for the annual registration by the majority which we have stated.

The question is by itself an important one ; but its importance is much enhanced by the principle of annual registration being vital to the bill of the noble member for Lancashire. Nearly all the clauses of the bill are constructed on the hypothesis that the registration shall be annual; and Lord Stanley did not hesitate to leclare, that if defeated upon this point he would at once abandon

Of the effect of the division upon the ministers, it is scarcely ecessary to speak. How often soever they may be beaten, they will a here to office, and for ourselves we thank them for their tenacity. The public mind is now in an excellent course of tenacity. The public mind is now in an exception course of training—no day passes in which some *pseudo* Liberal theory is not exploded; but the public have something still to learn; and Conservatives, too have something to learn, before they take upon them the administration of government.—St. James's Chronicle, June 27.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL.

We must refer to our report for the proceedings of the House of Lords last night on the Irish Municipal Bill. It will be seen, from a hint dropped by Lord Lyndhurst, that the chance of the bill passing in any shape depends upon the government introducing a new measure to settle the question of boundaries—a course which is scarcely open to ministers to adopt. Lord Brougham protested against the £10 qualification as too high and observed that no objection had been raised against the household qualifica-tion in England: But has any objection been raised against the £10 qualification in Scotland? and is it not notorious that from the average rate of house rents in English corporate towns, the household qualification is practically at $\pounds 10$ qualification? This ould not be the case in Ireland.

The schedules have been postponed; and therefore, the case of The schedules have been pospoted, interesting the house. The exemption of Dublin has not come regularly before the house. When it shall come under consideration, there is reason to hope that Lord Wynford's proposition will be adopted. Meanwhile, this become n who would save the Irish metropolis st that those r at last from the O'Connell domination and from annual Ribbon men elections, will not relax either in their determination or their exertions. Ministers, we have the best grounds for believing, will accept any bill that shall give the City of Dublin to their patron and master, because he knows that with that lever he can effect his darling object.---a dismemberment of the empire. Let such as doubt of this effect look to the disclosurces upon Let such as doubt of this effect look to the discussives apoint the late trial of Jones the Ribbonman, at the perfect organisation of the conspiracy, at the muster of Ribbonmen at the Cobourg Gardens, where Mr. Thos. Reynolds, the expectant Lord Mayor of Dublin, took the lead. Let those who doubt that the Ribbon Dubin, took the lead. Let those who doubt that the Hilbon conspirators would take a principal part in the election of munici-pal magistrates, who should govern the *affairs of trade*, as well as seem to provide for the peace of the city—look to the disclosures on Jones's trial, and then remember that these disclosures are but on Jones's trial, and then remember that these disclosures are but partial, and wrung from a reluctant government, deeply concerned to prevent the escape of the whole truth. As we have said Lord Stanley's bill is a good bill, and it is very desirable that it pass this session; but immeasurably more important is it that the Irish metropolis be not given over finally to the Ribbon conspirators, who do the work of Mr. C'Connell and the Romish priests.—Ibid.

Your general addresses you, not for the purpose of exciting your enthusiasm and your valour, because in such noble hearts as yours discouragement can find no access. Your general addresses you, for the purpose of informing you of his real motives for passing the Ebro with a part of the forces which were assembled in the kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia. Official communications, intercepted on the enemy, gave me the authentic proof that the cause of religion and of the King was running great danger in this province. The under-hand intrigues of revolution, in connection with divers scoundrels, were about to raise among you the infa-mous standard of revolt and perfidy. Every effort was to be resorted to for the purpose of annihilating your valour, and those Your general addresses you, not for the purpose of exciting your resorted to for the purpose of annihilating your valour, and those soldiers who had so often triumphed in the field of battle, were on the point of falling a prey to treachery and vile intrigue. Thanks to God, the plot has been discovered. I have adopted the most energetic measures to prevent the return of similar crimes. I have snatched this mask from the hypocritical Segarra. Yes, soldiers, that ungrateful ex-general, whose mouth was full of the words, loyalty and honour, but whose heart was the receptacle of venomous infamy, has no longer been able to avoid my penetra-tion; you will find him at Vich, fraternising with the enemics of our Lord and King Charles V. But this is a triumph for the cause of his Majesty, for that cowardly general is no longer in our

" I will not leave my work incomplete- if there be any traitors among you, let them flee, if they wish to avoid the sword of justice. A first act has just proved to you that I am a man of my word. Don Louis Castanola has ceased to exist: he was shot yesterday. It is by the special order of his Majesty that I have come among you for the express purpose of punishing, with the utmost rigour of the law, the murder of the Count d'Espagne.-utmost rig I will act with impartiality-I will weigh the affair in the scale of justice-I will examine scrupulously every fact, and by letting the arm of the law fall on the head of the real guilty, I will prove to Europe that the criminal acts of a few scoundrels cannot sully the noble cause which we defend.

"Catalonians! you are well acquainted with the rectitude of my intentions-merit shall be rewarded, but crime shall be punished Volunteers! I know that you love me, and that you are convinced of meeting with return. I also rely greatly, on your valour and constancy. I am well aware that revolutionary intrigues have more than once kept your avenging arms inactive. I know that you desire nothing more ardently than to be in the presence of the enemy, and that your natural element is the field of battle. I shall place myself at your head, and will lead you in person to the field of honour, and, with the help of God, to victory! Preserve the union and fraternal love which I see prevail among you; these sentiments procure me the sweet satisfaction of seeing in the army I command none but soldiers of Charles V. It is thus that we shall succeed in triumphing completely over the impious rev and that our enemies, at the very moment when they believe themselves at the zenith of their power, shall find their bands dispersed,

"COUNT DE MORELLA." CHINA.

PLYMOUTH, June 22.

The ship Charles Grant has just passed up channel, 110 days from China. The papers received by her are not of so recent a date as those brought by the extraordinary express with the over-land mail, the extracts from which were published a fortnight since. The latest date at that time from China was the 13th of March, and the papers by the Charles Grant are only to the 29th of Echemery.

of February. Governor Lin, it appears, is not setisfied with merely attemptng to suppress the opium trade, but he has determined to put down the gaming-houses, and the Chinese troops have received orders to enforce the strictest obedience to his commands. This This cannot fail to cause a good deal of dissatisfaction, not only as threatening to deprive the people of a favourite amusement, but as opening a way to all sorts of exactions from the police and soldiers who will not fail to derive advantage to themselves from Lin's orwho will not had to derive advantage to themserves from Lines of ders. The Charles Grant brings home 2000 tons of tea, and has dropped her mail here. Mr. W. P. Stringston and Mr. Gummell have also landed, and proceed forthwith to Bristol. The Blen-heim, 74, was passed off the cape of Good Hope, and therefore she can hardly have arrived at Singapore yet.

The general opinion among our countrymen in China was, that although Captain Elliot acted with discretion at first, he afterwards permitted indignities to be heaped on his person which no British resident should have allowed, and took the right course for "picking a quarrel" with the Chinese. At the same time but one opinion exists upon the arbitrary mode of declaring war by the Chinese; the instantaneous seizing and imprisoning their enemies being contrary to the laws of nations, whether European or A side or Asiatic.

We are authorised to inform the community that the dividends We are authorised to inform the commitmy that authorised on Kingqua's and Hingtae's debts, due to the parties undernamed, are unpaid, and that Messrs. Russell & Co. are authorised to pay them :--Messrs. Eglinton, Maclean, & Co., Hon. East India Company, Joseph Cragg, Messrs. L. Just and Son, J. Robert Morrison, Messrs. Daniell & Co., Dabadhoy Hormusjee, Framjee Herjee Pestongee.-Canton Press.

RUSSIA. The Russians have sustained some additional reverses in Cir-cassia. The important fortress of Aboin in the interior, defended by a numerous garrison, and hitherto supposed to be impregnable, has yielded to the gallantry of the Circassians. The garrison, with the exception of 339 women and children, were put to the sword. At the capture of Schiapsea, however, the carnage was far more horrible; 25,000 Russians were on that occasion opposed to 7000 Circassians; the latter lost only 300 men, whilst the former had from 1200 to 1500 killed or put hors de combat. The The ircassians were in high spirits and full of enthusiasm.—June 30. Letters from Constantinople and Alexandria to the 8th June report no progress whatever in regard to the Eastern question. At Alexandria the plague is diminishing daily.

ALGIERS.

letter fro

TORONTO AUCTION MART. 155, KING STREET.

SALE OF FANCY DRY GOODS. O be sold by Auction at the above rooms on Tuesday evening, July 28th, 1840, a choice assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part as follows, viz: Muslin Delaine Dresses; plain and rich silk striped do. Rich imitation Challis Dresses; printed muslin do. A large quantity of printed colico Handkerchiefs. Black and white cotton Mufflers. Fine Robe D'Orleans Dresses. Rich Indiana Shawls, Victoria borders. Thibet Mantelets, dark Victoria checked Shawls. White filled cotton Shawls. Black do, silk do. Thibet Handkerchiefs. Spun Silk do. Printed worsted Shawls Dark filled cotton do.

Colored cotton Quaker do. Lot of Ladies' work-bags, &c. &c.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

Sale at 8 o'clock precisely. WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,

. Auctioncer.

Toronto, July 24th, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

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

By order of the Court.

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

and the second of	Secretary
0 1010	9-tf

of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, city of Toronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

By order of	the Board,	
nsidaal" sassia 25	T. W. BIRCHA	ALL,
	Manag	ing Director.
British American	Assurance Office,)	
Toronto 13t	h July 1840.	3w2

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WANTED OR a CHURCH to be built in Toronto, to accommodate 1000 persons-800 in pews, and 200 free sittings, with school-rooms in the basement-the cost not to exceed £2500. The plans and specifications (for the most approved of which a premium of £10 will be given,) to be sent to F. T. Billings Esq., Court House, Toronto, on or before the 21st instant.

THOMAS CHAMPION, Secretary. Toronto, July 7, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed mate rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A. 18-tf Brockville

any funds with which to repair the damages done to the cathedral by the fire, and whether the Dean and Chapter would object to a by the fire, and whether the Dean and Chapter would object to a public subscription being opened to raise the necessary monies? To these questions Lord Wharneliffe had received a reply, that the Dean and Chapter would gladly receive any pecuniary assist-ance that might be afforded them. With respect to funds, they had none whatever available. The income derived from the York Minster estates, and appropriated for building and repairs, was ex-hausted. The annual amount was $\pounds 2620$; it required $\pounds 900$ per Banum to keen the estated in remain, and the estates were har annum to keep the cathedral in repair, and the estates were bur dened with temporary incumbrances, pensions, annuities, &c., amounting to £1040 per year. The Dean and Chapter regretted to add, that they were in debt £3785 19s. 3d. in consequence of incidential expenses, more particularly arising out of the last and the previous fire. His lordship proceeded to state, that the next step taken was to apply to Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, re-questing that confidence to fourth the state of the state of the questing that gentleman to furnish an estimate of the probable expense. Sir Robert Smirke was in ill health, and therefore deexpense. Sir kobert Smirke was in in nearing and thereaf a puted Mr. Richards, architect to the Archbishop of York, to make the calculation. These two gentlemen had decided that if the government supplied the wood for the roof, £22,000 would be sufficient: if not £25,000 would be required, in either case subject to a deduction of £1300, if slate was used instead of lead to cover the outside of the roof. There would be also an additional expense of £1700 for a new peal of bells.

dto

e to

1

1

ritish

, via

the

aging

dfor

ercial

4th of

being

ighty-

g pro-

Liver-

1st of

there Earl of

ion for should

lay six ably be

ed the

ted on

lidates,

e ques-which

e royal

Marshal

litor to ture of

e Arabs of the

pted to iem two d drove done.

CORES

Lord Wharncliffe, in conclusion, observed, that no person was to blame in regard to the fire; it was an unfortunate accident.---St. Paul's was insured for £45,000, but it would not be advisable to insure York Minster, as the annual premium required would be enormous. After this statement his lordship proposed the first resolution, which was, "That a public subscription be opened for the restoration of York Minster."

Sir J. B. Johnstone seconded the resolution. He said, the in-tention was to restore the Minster exactly to its former condition. Mr. Stansfield, M.P., wished to know how the £60,000 raised

on a previous occasion, and in the same way, was expended; the accounts had never been brought before the public. The Archbishop of York and Lord Wharneliffe informed Mr. Stansfield he could examine the accounts by applying to the Dean

and Chapter for an order to do so. Some further discussion took place upon the subject, when Lord Harewood put the motion from the chair, and it was carried Other resolutions followed, and were agreed to, expressing that a provisional committee be formed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, that a public meeting be convened to take place at York on the 7th of August, and that Sir R. irke be appointed to restore and rebuild the dilapidated portion of York Minster. A vote of thanks having been presented to the Chairman, the subscription papers were produced. The Arch-bishop of York subscribed £1000; Earl of Harewood, £500; and Lord Wenlock, £200; £3350 15s. was subscribed before the meeting adjourned.

ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ON THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

The Oxford University Address congratulating her Majesty on her happy escape, was presented on the 24th June. The proces-sion to Buckingham Palace set off from Willis's Rooms at half-past one o'clock, and reached the Palace a few minutes before two, when they were joined by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Devon, Lord Eldon, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Round, and about 100 at the Wellington and the University. The work Inglis, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Round, and about 100 other distinguished members of the University. The pro-cession would, doubtless, have been much larger but for a mistake of the Home Office, the officials of which forgot to let the Duke of Wellington know her Majesty's pleasure till Monday afternoon, consequently, as it was necessary to communicate with the autho-rities of the University, no sufficient notice of the day, hour, or place of meeting could be given. However, what might be want-ing in numbers was made up by the regularity and decorum ob-served throughout, which certainly exceeded anything, we have before witnessed on similar occasions. before witnessed on similar occasions.

bet, June 22.— Sir,—I beg to inform you that on Thursday night ast, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, when Serjeant Hayes and his party of constabulary, stationed here, went round to inspect the public-houses, they discovered two men in the house of Mr. Patrick Prunty, one of whom had papers in his hand, which, upon seeing the police, he attempted to destroy by eating them. I am happy to say he was prevented from doing so, and that both were ted to the police barrack.

"On Saturday an investigation took place before the magistrates at petit sessions : but as it was with closed doors, I cannot send you the particulars. However, the documents which are connected with the Ribbon conspiracy, fully warranted the bench to com-mit him to Cavan gaol forthwith, to be tried at the next sessions. The other man has been held to bail. "The fellow who was committed is of the name of John Clarke,

residing at Derrilin, about 10 miles from this town, where he has ster of a school.

With this, and the many proofs daily coming to light of a widely-extended conspiracy, who will not urge the necessity of Protestants being upon the *qui vive?* "Great credit is due to Constable Hayes and his men for their

"Great credit is due to Constant their duty. ever prompt and efficient discharge of their duty. "A CONSTANT READER."

HAVRE, JUNE 25.—The American ship Isaac Allerton, Capt. Terry, arrived yesterday with the captain and erew of the brig Valiant, Captain Kernan, from Glasgow to Rouen, which sunk yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, between Barfleur and Havre, in sight of the former place. The crew had only time to get into the boat before she sank, and were unable to save anything.

HANOVER, JUNE 20 .- We hear that Privy Counsellor Von Gracff is already in Hanover, and that the operation on the eyes of the Crown Prince will be performed in a few days. The presence of the Reverend Canon Jelf, formerly the Crown Prince's tutor, is supposed to be on account of the intended operation.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF THE BRIG MARTHA EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF THE BRIG MARTHA HARRISON.—The brig Martha Harrison, Capt. Green, bound from Newfoundland to Liverpool, with a Cargo of oil, bales, &c., after encountering the storms of the 5th and 6th of February, was on the 7th ult. driven amongst the breakers to the east of Bunowen Bay, and within a mile of the rocks on which the schooner Orion had gone to pieces a few days before, and the erew and cargo lost. About 4 o'clock in the morning the vessel struck several times, and the see breaking over them. the crew determined to abandon the sea breaking over them, the crew determined to abandon her, and trust to the boat, and the Captain at last consented. They were at seven o'clock in the morning driven on shore (on part of the estate of Mr. J. A. O'Neill, justice of the shore (on part of the estate of after having scudded among the peace, of Bunowen Castle), after having scudded among the breakers, where no boat had ever before been seen in stormy weather. The vessel also drifted still further amongst the weather. The vessel also drifted still further amongst the shoals. Her course can be traced at low water some hunshoals. Iner course can be fraced at low water some fun-dred yards. In one place she broke a piece from an im-mense projecting rock, leaving part of her keel in the cliff; this threw her rather on her side, and in this position a heavy roll of the sea must have carried her over a rock 46 feet long, and not much below the level of high water mark; the long, and not much below the level of high water mark ; the pitch of her hull is to be seen on the top of this rock.— Again, she was surrounded by rocks, several of which she broke large pieces off, and wherever her keel furrowed the bottom, she broke single stones as if they had been prepared for putting on a road. The tremendous roll of the Atlantic now carried her from that shoal towards a short deep chan-nel, not twice her own breadth, and having, at the distance the store is on varis from the entrance, a large and high ledge of about 50 yards from the entrance, a large and high ledge of about 50 yards from the enrance, a large and high ledge of rocks right across, but leaving a passage by turning at almost a right angle. At that moment, just when the brig must have been shattered against the high ledge above des-cribed, her only remaining anchor, which she was dragging aft, caught on a rock, and though it broke off at the fluke, yet if so checked the headlong career of the ressel, as to LORD MORPETH'S SUCCESSFUL AMENDMENT. From the Standard.

Cabinet majorities, like other things, grow precious in the ratio

of their scarcity. No one, therefore, can be surprised at the pæans with which the ministerial journals are celebrating their victory seven on Friday night.

Looking, however, to the substance of the thing gained, or the means by which the acquisition has been made, in a calm temper, little ground for these notes of exultation will be detected. Minlittle ground for these views of excitation will be detected. In the isters had a majority of seven—we are sorry for it, but what have they secured by this majority? Why the continuance unques-tioned on the registry of such of the Irish electors as have not yet worn out the term for which they were registered : this may pre-serve the seats of two or three Radical members in two or three Irish counting for two or three years longer should a general election serve the seats of two or three Radical members in two or three Irish counties for two or three years longer, should a general election occur within that time. This is bad enough, but it is not a very terrible evil—and it is all.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL From the same.

The Bishop of Excter may congratulate himself upon having res-ened the Church from one of the most tormenting, if not one of the greatest dangers to which it has lately been exposed—the danger to every clergyman in England and Wales of being dragged up ger to every clergy into in England and Wales of Deing dragged up to London upon the complaint of any capricious or malignant accuser. The Church Discipline Bill of the Chancellor, read on Thursday a second time in the House of Lords, rejects this scheme of persecution, and in that is opposed to the bill of last year, which the Bishop of Excter so firmly resisted, and with success. The measure now before parliament respects the episcopal authority of measure now bend on a solution respects the episcopal authority of diocesans, and, in doing so, at once conforms to the principle upon which the Church is founded, and secures the clergy from being which the Charges before a remote tribunal. For this the church has to be thankful to the Bishop of Exeter.

SPAIN.

CROSSING OF THE EBRO BY BALMASEDA.—Bayonne, June 22.—Balmaseda crossed the Ebro on the 20th, at the head of 4000 foot and 600.horse, by the ford of Puente Larra. On the 21st he was to be at Berverana and Espejo.

PROCLAMATION OF CABRERA.

Order of the day from the head-quarters of Berga, June 13, 1840:-

"Volunteers, - Your general in chief addresses you, not for the purpose of reminding you of his fidelity to the principles we defend, for he has scaled it with his blood on the field of battle. - Frinting, in a superior manner.

Toulon, dated the 20th instant. It details the augmentation of the French forces since the recommencement of the campaign. From this statement it appears that from the 12th of December to the 20th of January 20,500 men arrived at Algiers, for the purpose of reinforcing the expeditionary army. From the latter date to that of our correspondent's letter, 10,500 more had arrived for the same purpose, and 4000 more were in course of embarka-tion; making the total of the troops, by which the army has been reinforced since December last, 35,000. If to this number be added 38,000 (short of 7000 sick, &c., returned to France), previously on the spot, the effective force of the French at this mo-ment in Algeria may be computed at 66,000 men. News from Algiers was expected hourly.

NEW ZEALAND. Lient. Governor Hobson arrived at New Zealand on the 29th Jan., and issued two proclamations. The first says-

"Whereas her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter re-sort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by of the United Kingdom, hearing date the Fold of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New South Wales is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty appoints William Hobson, Esq., Captain of her Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant Governor in and over any territory which is or may be acquired in Sovereignty within that group of islands in the Pacific Ocean commonly called New Zealand

The second proclamation states, "that it shall be notified to all her Majesty's subjects settled in or resorting to New Zealand, that her Majesty, taking into consideration the present as well as the future interests of her said subjects, and also the interests and rights of the chiefs and native tribes of said island, does not deem is expedient to recognize as valid any titles to land in New Zea-land, which are not derived from or confirmed by her Majesty. "Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, Esq., Captain in her Ma-

esty's navy, and Lieutenant Governor in and over such parts of New Zealand as have been or may be acquired in Sovereignty by her said Majesty, do hereby further proclaim, that a commission shall be appointed, with certain powers to he derived from the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, to in-quire into and report on all claims to such lands, and that all per-sons making such claims will be required to prove the same before the said commission."

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

TO U. CANADA COLLEGE,

KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General Literature.

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking NO. 5 and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the Trade.

110 King St. Toronto.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren:

The next Quarterly Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. John Bothwell, near Ingersoll, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of August. The Sermon for the occasion will be preached in the Church at Ingersoll, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY. (Signed)

Acting Secretary W. C. S.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday the 7th instant, the lady of the Rev. Robert J C. Taylor, M.A. Newmarket, of a son.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, surviving its birth only a few hours, Edward Thomson, son of Mr. Thomas Champion. On Tuesday, the 14th instant, near this city, Mary, the beloved wife of Captain W. Dampier, —formerly of the 40th regiment, late of Bruton, Somersetshire, England, —and daughter of the late

Rev. R. N. Goldesborough, D.D., of the same place. In her native land, her peculiarly amiable disposition and engaging manners, endeared her to her numerous relatives, and secured her the warmest esteem of all who had the happiness of becoming acquainted with her worth. Her departure for Canada, eausing-as it did-a sensible blank in the society of which she had been a distinguished ornament, was deeply regretted by an extensive circle of attached acquaintances. During her residence in this province she laboured under a delicate state of health, and gradually sank under the slow-yet, alas ! certain-effects of a wasting illness, which she endured with christian resignation to the will of the Almighty .- Communicated.

Tremain, rem.; W. Parsons Esq. P. M.; Kenneth Reid Esq. P. M.; F. H. Hall Esq. P. M.; James B. Ewart Esq. P. M. The following have been received by the Editor:

Rev. J. Grier, rem.; J. Burwell Esq. rem. [Mr. T. has been credited for vol. 1]; Rev. W. Leeming, rem. in full vol. 3; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. W. W. Wait, rem. in fall vol. 4; H. Pryor Esq. add. sub.; Mr. Wm. Clark, rem. in fall vol. 3; Mrs. Lyons, rem. vol. 2 and 3.

ERRATUM .- In the leading editorial of last week, column 2, for DUNAS read DEMAS.

12

Original Poetry.

For the Church. CONFIDENCE IN GOD. Almighty God, in Thee I put my trust, Fearless when shielded by thy potent arm, Of injury from sins' all-blighting gust, And unannoyed by dread of worldly harm, For what exceeds thy pow'r? Thou canst disarm The mind of hell-born thoughts, arrest the hand Outstretched to slay-canst win to virtue's charm, Swift flies iniquity at thy command. And where were loathsome weeds, behold fair lilies stand ! T. S.

A PRAYER.

Shield me, Almighty God, from every harm, And guide my steps in thy unsullied ways, When conscience sleeps, Oh sound the dread alarm ! From Earth to Heaven my grovelling senses raise; Grant that my heart may pray, my life may praise, Fill me with faith, with penitence, and peace ; In Jesus to confide vouchsafe me grace, Through his atonement looking for release From earthly bonds to where all sin and sorrow cease.

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. No. II.-BRANDENBOURG--BRAUNSBERG--FRAUENBERG.

T. S.

If in travelling a long-journey we have to pass through considerable tracts of country of no very great interest. nor filled with any very teeming population, but having planted in them at distant intervals a capital city, or a University, or some Holy place which was anciently the object of extensive pilgrimage; it is singular how, without any knowledge of our actual position on the map, we become gradually more and more convinced, from the changing aspect of the passing scenery, of our near approach to one or other of those places of celebrity. If it be to a capital city, we have, first the scattered and then more continued appearance of the countryseats of the high or the wealthy, surrounded each by its appropriate park or pleasure ground, carefully kept and tastefully laid out and ornamented. As we proceed, these country seats increase in number but diminish in magnitude : the large mansion and extensive park gives way to many residences of more unpretending dimensions and small shrubberies with neat gardens, which again in turn diminish till you find yourself among rows of suburban cottages with only their trim flower plots in front, which the mother tends, the children water, and the father delights to admire with them, when he returns from his daily toils and anxieties, to spend and enjoy among them his highly prized hours of relaxation.

If your approach be to a University or place celebrated for ancient holiness, you have some of these indications, but combined with many others of a totally distinct nature. The houses, even the very cottages become of more antiquated appearance; the trim brick, stone or frame house of modern days gives place to the old rustic cottage with its pillared porch and trelliced windows, the taverns which have exhibited hitherto on their sign-posts some celebrated warrior or statesman of the day, now invite the traveller to refresh himself under the patronage of some ancient distich or some favourite saint. The garden walls increase in height and are overgrown with moss on the top, and even the very apple trees have knobs and excrescences upon their trunks which tell you that their fruit has solaced many a generation of children, and the cider made from it cheered and animated many a meeting of village politicians.

So it is when on leaving Russia you come within the influence and neighbourhood of Marienbourg. Approaching Konigsberg by the dreary and abominable route called the Strand, you enter at once upon it from an arid waste of sea sand; and in the city itself I could find nothing particular to attract or interest. But upon leaving it to proceed westward I soon found that I was in a country which some influence different from any thing which I had yet met with had impressed with yestiges of strength and learning passed away. The first place of any interest which you come to is the old castle of Brandenbourg, of which the only habitable remains are now comprised within the limits of the post house and stables. The massy and ruined walls which stretch upon every side prove it to have been a fortress of great interest, and the habitation of feudal power of no small strength and opulence. The general plan of the building has been a parallelogram or oblong square; but one of the long sides has been built with an inserted angle so that the entrance in the middle could be defended without any further projection on the walls. The other long side has two very strong projecting corner towers, and the whole has been encircled with a very far from the bustle of cities, the authoritative dogmatisms broad and deep ditch. power and grandeur passed away, or merged in more distant and decorated dignity, you enter upon a tract of fine country undulating rather than hilly which continues without much interruption till you reach Elbing. You the happy father of a dear child : his heart is wrapped find traces of greater comfort among the people, and an up in his safety : he is anxious for his temporal and finite space. We cannot consider that a more overwhelmevidently improved cultivation of the soil. The cottages and gardens increase upon you, and you have here life been converted under the preaching of the Gospel, side by side with a messenger from the invisible world, and and there clumps and detached trees of age and beauty. he now finds his attention drawn to the subject of his hears spirit-stirring accounts of redemption, and is assured I met with two places here which I find marked with in- child's mental improvement; is it not most natural, that of the reality of the narrative by the cross of fire left upon terest in my Journal, and which even now please me on having found the Word of God profitable for his own his forehead,-than is to be attained by him who sits down, recollection. Though last in order and importance I shall first give a sketch of Braunsberg. This is a considerable coun- any help? It is but natural to think, that, as this is a Christianity.-Rev. H. Melvill. try town which like every other place in this region of solemn enquiry, he will not merely look "up and down," are narrow and crooked; the houses old fashioned and anxious views should not escape his observation. of all sorts of sizes and shapes. It was built before the plan which has these inconceivable advantages, that if | father must naturally desire to communicate to his child. in the distance narrow and crooked streeted town, with here a gable end projecting to cast a shade for you, and there a porch under which with permission of the owner you may rest yourself in the heat, or without his permission take shelter in the rain. If the houses are of wood, they are painted of every colour and of every device, and the huge beams which connect and support the building stand boldly out and assure you that you run no risk of perishantiquated building, and has an ancient inscription upon who, while they hated idleness and punished crime, had worth and integrity to honour.

Haec domus odit, amat, punit, defendit, honorat Desidiam, studium, crimina, jura, probos. I think I remember seeing at a later period a similar inscription upon the old Gothic Hotel de Ville at Brussels.

Frauenberg possesses an interest of a very different nature. We tread here upon ground doubly sanctified, because in its Cathedral reposes the bones of Copernicus. To this distant place was that great man banished by the bigotry and jealousy of the Papal Court. Copernicus was a Westphalian, born in 1473. He studied at the University of Cracoes, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and afterwards proceeded to Bologna when he first commenced the study of astronomy Though obliged to work with rude instruments, made in general of wood and with the lines marked upon them not seldom only with ink, this penetrating genius soon discovered the fallacy of the old planetary system that the earth was stationary in the centre and that the sun and all the planets and all the Heavens moved round it. He not only discovered that the sun was the centre of our system round which earth, moon and stars all moved in their appropriate times; but he actually, with his im-perfect means, established the duration of their orbits with singular accuracy. If we reflect upon the difficulty which all of us feel in shaking off the dominion of any prevailing theory, or even of any cherished prejudice, we shall be somewhat able to estimate the greatness of that man's mind who could establish unaided the fallacy of all the existing philosophy of nature. The Papal Court ook alarm at his discoveries which they chose to stigmatize as heretical and contrary to scripture, and that his principles might not have an opportunity of spreading among the numerous students at Bologna, they banished Copernicus to Frauenberg, being then almost the "ultima Thule" of their power. Here he laboured in com-

pleting his discoveries and died. The village of Frauenberg is small and of itself devoid of interest. The Church is in perfect preservation and is built upon a small hill. The monastic buildings around it must formerly have been of very considerable extent, and still surround the greater part of a large square court. Upon the side opposite the church are two towers of four or five stories high connected at the third by a gallery. In one of these towers, we were informed that Copernicus lived; from the gallery he took his observations; and in the other tower was his workshop, where he made and repaired his instruments. There is not however in either of these buildings any relic of the great man; possibly to fix upon these as his especial residence may be a fable, and his real home may have mouldered away. But we would not question the truth of the statement; for why should we dispel our pleasing illusion that we were looking upon the very walls within which so vast a genius lived and moved in human frame like ourselves.

Copernicus is buried near the steps of the altar, and is picture is hung against a pillar almost immediately above. Time and many passing feet have obliterated any inscription which may have been upon the slab which covers his grave; the only thing now to be seen upon it being the figure of a globe. Saving the imperishable memory of Copernicus, the church has nothing particular to distinguish it. There are a few paintings of no value or interest, and an abundant supply of relicks, among which we were shewn the entire skeleton of a St. Theodore or Theodora stretched out, I think it was, upon a white satin mattrass. The bones are white and polished and most singularly slender.

At the elevation upon which the church stands water was procured with difficulty, but this was obviated by the genius of Copernicus. Descending the hill towards the town you pass a tower of rather singular construction,in which he erected machinery to raise water from the river into a cistern on the top, whence it was conducted in pipes to the monastery. The apparatus was so simple and effective that it has been removed by the King of Prussia either to Berlin or Potsdam, and on the tower is the following inscription,-

Hic patiuntur aquæ, sursum properare coactæ,

Ne careat sitiens incola montis ope; Quod natura negat, tribuit Copernicus arte,

Unum pro cunctis Fama loquatur opus. RIVIGNUS.

MUCH OF THE BIBLE ADAPTED TO

by Adam to all living creatures, and of the formation of tectors and guardians for themselves; and had "gods many Eve. The next chapter rises in interest. No prohibi- and lords many" (1 Cor. viii. 5). They had their profand tion : no disobedience, could possibly be better understood by a child than this narrative of the "serpent," and of the apple. A child cannot possibly know right from wrong, without understanding the meaning of such a statement, and delighting in its details. And, assuredly, an unsophisticated and pious man, going to the Bible for such directions as I have described, would read these chapters and say, "Well, whether I find any hints or special directions in educating my child, or no, sure I am that this delightful story would do good to my dear child : and if, as I go on, I find no direction to the contrary, I will no longer delay, but at once communicate to him all that is here so curious, so simple, and so delightful." But does this story indeed delight the young mind, has it a special adaptation thereto? I ask no better proof than a visit to an Infant School, and there you will find no hymn more precious to their hearts, than that which contains the history of the first the many, the magnificence of kings and the stubbornness chapter of Genesis, summed up thus, (the last line is one we should not overlook; it is no useless appendage):----" God made the sky that looks so blue,

THE CHURCH.

God made the grass so green, He made the flowers that smell so sweet, In pretty colours seen.

" God made the sun that shines so bright, And gladdens all we see, It comes to give us heat and light, *How thankful should we be !"*

I may here observe, for order's sake, that such an nvestigator, as he proceeds, meets many similar instances of adaptation to the youthful mind in the story of "Cain and Abel," "the Deluge," "Noah and his sons," the "Tower of Babel," "the History of the Patriarchs," including the inimitable biography of Joseph. Time would fail to enumerate the stories and touching passages which arrest attention, especially in the New Testament, where Christ, in his loveliness of character, is brought before the eye, but for order's sake, I would mention that the inquirer into the Bible speedily perceives, ere he advances thus far, that not only is there n adaptation in the Bible, but he can perceive that there are strong grounds for his putting the Bible into the hands of his child .- Drew's Sermon to the Sunday School Society.

ARISTOTLE AND PLATO.

The genius of Plato is more polished, and that of Aristotle more vast and profound. Plato has a lively and teeming imagination; fertile in inventions, in ideas. in expressions, and in figures; displaying a thousand turns, a thousand new colours, all agreeable to their subject; but after all it is nothing more than imaginahe says is all reason, though it is expressed drily; his diction, pure as it is, has something uncommonly aushe may be more natural, has not any delicacy; his style is simple and equal, but close and nervous; that of Plato is grand and elevated, but loose and diffuse. Plato always says more than he should say : Aristotle never says enough, and leaves the reader always to think more than he says. The one surprises the mind, and charms it by a flowing and sparkling character; the other illuminates and instructs it by a just and solid method. Plato communicates something of genius, by the fecundity of his own; and Aristotle something of judgment and reason, by that impression of good sense which appears in all he says. In a word, Platofrequently only thinks to express himself well; and Aristotle only thinks to think justly. -Rapin.

The Garner.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

We are never afraid of subjecting the evidences of Christianity to the most sifting processes which its adversaries can invent. We will take our stand as on a mound, thrown up in the midst of the ruins of many generations; and one nation after another shall arise from the sepulchre of time, and each—as its monarchs, and its priests, and its warriors, read its warriors, the back of the ruins of the priests, and its warriors, and each—as its monarchs, and its priests, and its warriors, to with Book-Keeping, 1 5 0 Terms per quarter tianity to the most sifting processes which its adversaries pass dimly under review-shall lay down a tribute at the feet of Christianity. We will have the ample volume of

worship, their gaudy processions, their indulgent creed, their easy observances, their sensual festivities, their childish extravagances, such as might suitably be the religion of beings who were to live for seventy or eighty years, and then die once for all, never to live again. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," was their doctrine and their rule of life. "To-morrow we die ;"-this the Holy Apostles admitted. They taught so far as the heathen; "To-morrow we die;" but then they added, "And after death the judgment;"-judgment upon the eternal soul, which lives in spite of the death of the body. And this was the truth, which awakened men to the necessity of having a better and deeper religion than that which had spread over the earth, when Christ came,-which so wrought upon them that they left that old false worship of theirs, and it fell. Yes! though throned in all the power of the world, a sight such as eye had never before seen, though supported by the great and of people, it fell. Its ruins remain scattered over the face of the earth; the shattered works of its great upholder, that fierce enemy of God, the Pagan Roman Empire. Those ruins are found even among ourselves, and show how marvellously great was its power, and therefore how much more powerful was that which broke its power; and this was the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. So entire is the revolution which is produced among men, wherever this high truth is really received .- Rev. J. H. Newman.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

The scriptures, or writings, contained in the Bible, have this title given to them, to distinguish them from all other books of whatever description. Other books may have in them much that is good, but the Bible alone is HOLY. Other books, whether good or bad, are but the books of men, but the Bible is the book of God. To no other writings, therefore, could the title "Holy" be with propriety given-to these Scriptures it exclusively belongs. These in every respect are holy-they were dictated by the Holy Spirit to holy men-they contain holy precepts and promises, and reveal holy doctrines-point out holy motives, principles, and springs of action-display the beauty of holiness-declare its necessity, and are a principal instrument in producing it; agreeably to the words of our blessed Lord, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of St. John and seventeenth verse-" Sanctify them through thy truth-thy word is truth."-None but the serious and diligent students of the Holy Scriptures-none who neglect the directions, precepts, and promises contained in them-will ever attain to that holiness, "without which no man shall see the Lord." Is such the title given to the Scriptures by an inspired Apostle? Are they the Holy Scriptures? then see that you regard them in their proper light. You cannot value them too tion. Aristotle is hard and dry in all he says, but what much, reverence them too highly, or search them too diligently. Suffer not a day to pass without reading some portion of God's most holy word, and whenever you approach tere; and his obscurities, natural or affected, disgust it, let it be with solemn awe, reverential regard, meek and and fatigue his readers. Plato is equally delicate in teachable hearts, implicit submission, simple faith, and humhis thoughts and in his expressions. Aristotle, though ble prayer. Beware of a careless and trifling spirit, beware of a curious and cavilling spirit-rocks on which thousands have made shipwreck. When the Holy Bible is taken up and opened, the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. -Rev. John Vaughan.

Adbertisements.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson. These prayers are recommended by various Ministers

whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43-6m

EDUCATION.

Carria

4w52

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of eight per cent per annum, on the capital stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July, next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the eleventh day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,)

Toronto, 23rd June, 1840. 3w1 *** The Kingston Chronicle, Prescott Sentinel, Hamilton Gazette, London Gazette, Western Herald, and Niagara Chronicle, will please insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this Office. T. W. B.

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good

hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El

liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. 27tf January 1st, 1840.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:-

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whip^s, in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. 15tf Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully nforms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of :--Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Gavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Inforter Shalls and Sach Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do : Gold and Silver Can and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaniets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada. N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeony' Instruments in a manufacture

Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good

if not superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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

CHILDREN.

The bible is adapted to the comprehension and wants of the child .- In order that we may appreciate this clearly, and proceed in a way at once the most simple, unpretending, and natural, try to divest your mind of all the arguments and defences, the doubts and provocations which may ever have presented themselves, and imagine yourself in the position of some lowly individual residing

of learned men, the discussions respecting education Very shortly after leaving this memento of feudal which are so frequent and unsatisfactory, and from any opportunity of consulting with a pious friend on the absorbing question of the education of his child.

God has made (as we suppose) this humble individual spiritual good; and having himself somewhat late in ing demonstration would be given to the man who stands

thing there to the purpose : any directions, any pattern, to the work of collating and arranging the evidences of ancient fighting has at one time been strongly fortified. now in one place, and then in another ; it is but natural It is a place, too, which has the delightful appearance of to think he will look at the first chapter of the first book, having stood stock still and of presenting just the same and proceed to investigate each chapter, at least in such look which it did an hundred years ago. The streets a way, as that whatever may be connected with his

Now, it so happens, that this very first chapter of the right angled plan of laying out towns was invented, -a Bible contains certain information which a christian your path lay in the teeth of the wind you have the satis- His attention is accordingly struck by the importance of faction of being covered with travelled dust blown from the information therein contained. But is it adapted a distance of more than a mile in a straight line; or if it for a child? never was any thing so well adapted! for be in the direction of the sun at noon you have the com- in no chapter of any book that ever was written, do you fort of being broiled and of knowing that you must con- find such a group of names of things wherein children tinue to be broiled till you reach in your pilgrimage a | are so interested, as in this very chapter; every verse point which at your first starting appeared but as a speck | teems with some object which, it is well known, belongs to those things which fascinate our little ones from the Braunsberg has none of these questionable advantages moment wherein intelligence exhibits its enquiries, and of modern improvement. It is a snug, comfortable, the smile of the babe recognises the parental glance, or the nurse's voice. "Earth," "water," "light," "day," "night," (I repeat them in the order supplied by the live for ever; that the heathen did not know this, but that verses) "heaven" (or the sky) "grass" "herbs," "seed," "sun," "moon," "stars," "fish," "fowl," "cattle," "creeping things," "man," "woman": why, the inven- doctrine which gave the Gospel a claim to be heard when tion of man could not have furnished a chapter more first preached, which arrested the thoughtless multitudes, attractive and delightful! Neither child nor man ever who were busied in the pleasures and pursuits of this life, read it and forgot it. The next chapter is equally awed them with the vision of the life to come, and sobered ing by the fate of Samson. The Townhouse, too, is an delightful, for it tells the child of Sunday, the sweet day them till they turned to God with a true heart. It will be of rest; and what child does not take an interest in said, and said truly, that this doctrine of a future life was it to tell us in the quaint language of the old pedagogues that precious day, even though he be an ignorant and the doctrine which broke the power and the fascination of that the laws were administered within by magistrates, much-neglected child. This chapter has also an ac- paganism. The poor benighted heathen were engaged in count of "dew," of a "garden," and "precious stones," all the frivolities and absurdities of a false ritual, which had both the will and the power to love industry and to raise of a "river," and of "gold;" of a "tree," and its "for- obscured the light of nature. They knew God, but they bidden fruit ;" of God's command; of the names given | forsook Him for the inventions of men. They made pro-

history spread before us-we will bid science render her manifold developments-we will seek the bones of martyrs in the east and in the west-we will tread on battle-plains, with an empire's dust sepulchred beneath; but on whatsoever we gaze, and whithersoever we turn, the evidence shall look nobler and wax mightier. It were the study of a lifetime to take even into a cursory account the proofs by which the claims of Christianity are substantiated. It would beat down the energies of the most august and most masterly spirit to search out and concentrate whatsoever testifies to the truth of the Gospel: for the mountains have a voice; and the hills, and the vales, and the pastures, must bear answers to the inquirer over every ocean; and the wings of the morning carry him to the far-off depths of insoul, he should open his Bible, and see if there be any and applies, with all the diligence of an unwearied labourer,

CONTENTION OF PAUL AND BARNABAS.

One would think divisions in the church, of all other things, should shake the foundation of it; yet God orders even these to the good of the church, Paul and Barnabas, two great Apostles, fell out (Acts xv. 36-39, &c.): the contention comes to be very sharp, a thing naturally of very ill consequence in two of the prime guides of Christianity, and at the laying the first foundation of it; but the Gospel gains ground: one sails to Cyprus, and the other travels into Syria. Perhaps, had not this quarrel been between them, and they thus disjointed from one another, some of those poor souls had never, or at least not so soon, have heard of the Gospel mercy .- Rev. S. Charnock.

CHRISTIANITY AND PAGANISM.

Every one, if asked what it is we have gained by the Gospel, will promptly answer, that we have gained the knowledge of our immortality, of our having souls which will Christ taught it, and that His disciples know it. Every one will say, and say truly, that this was the great and solemn

Latin and Greek, - 1 10 0 (of 11 weeks.	N.B
Mathematics, $ -$ 1 10 0	Participation of the Participa
The Subscriber will receive pupils under the patronage of the	1.2.2.2
North American Society. Terms for such pupils will be made	the say month
known by applying to the Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown.	(
Each pupil will be charged 2s 6d per quarter for fuel during the	IMPOF
winter.	120
Payments to be made quarterly in advance.	The state of the state

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. REFEREES.—The Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown; the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, of Bath; the Rev. J. Torrance of Quebec; and the Rev. J. Mackenzie of Williamstown. D. MACKENZIE.

MRS. D. MACKENZIE'S

Bytown, June, 1840.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES	
Terms per Quarter of 11 Weeks.	
UITION, comprising the following branches of Education	n,
namely :	
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History,	
Geography and Needle Work, $-$ - £1 0 0	
Music 2 0 0	
French, 1 0 0	
Calisthenics,	
Boarding and Lodging 6 0 0	
Fancy Work laught on moderate terms.	
*** Every Lady to pay for her own washing, and to provide	a
Table and Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork, Bed, Bedding and Towe	ls.
Payment to be made quarterly in advance.	
Six weeks' notice required before leaving School.	
Bytown, June, 1840. 4w	52

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

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

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath.

A back kitchen in the real, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

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

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. 24-tf

REMOVAL.	her still all a
CHAMPION, BROTHERS	& Co.
PORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANU	JFACTURE
OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED	AXES,
AND	TORY
GENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S	FOUNDIT
AVE removed their business from 22	Yonge Street
AVE removed their business from 22 to 110 A King Street, where the	ir friends will
a well assorted Stock of Hardware, C	Lutlery, &c. &c.
itable for this market.	
Toronto, December, 1839.	26-tf

IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, D. HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Postmasters TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least

half yearly, in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH

PROVINCES. A. Menzies, Esq. Belleville and Seymour. Angus Bethune, Esq., Brantford. G. W. Baker, Esq., Bytown. J. Beavis, Esq., Clarke. Wm. Gravely, Esq., Cobourg. J. D. Goslee, Esq., Colborne. J. B. Ewart, Esq., Dundas. Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son, 31 Cheapside, London, England. D. Perry, Esq., Etobicoke. James Stanton, Esq., Fort Erie. Thos. Saunders, Esq., Guelph. Henry Pryor, Esq., Halifax, N. S. J. Ruthven, Esq., Hamilton Arthur Hopper, Esq., P. M., Huntley. J. Hawkins, Esq., London. Messrs. Swords, Stanford, & Co., New York. A. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagara.

J. G. Armour, Esq., Peterboro'. T. A. Turner, Esq., Picton. John Burwell, Esq., Port Burwell. Charles Hughes, Esq., Druggist, Port Hope. Mr. Jas. McLaren, Infant School, Quebec. A. Joynt, Esq., Richmond. A. K. Boomer, Esq., St. Catherines. Dr. L. B. Botsford, St. John, N. B. H. Smith Esq. P. M., Wellington Square. T. Webster, Esq., Whitby. J. White, Esq., P. M., Whitehall, Camden West. T. S. Shortt, Esq., Woodstock, U. C. Rev. S. D. L. Street, Woodstock, N. B.

d

ć

B

c h

t

r t

2

1