"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

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Poetry.

BABYLON.

I climb'd the cliff-I crossed the rock-I trod the deserts old— I pass'd the wild Arabian tents, The Syrian shepherd's fold; Behind me far all haunts of men Stretched into distance gray,
When spread before me, lone and wide,
The plain of Shinar lay; The boundless plain of far Linjar,
Where, long, long ages back,
Abdallah read the silent stars, And wrote their mystic track.

Where art thou, gem of the rich earth! City of far renown, The glory of the proud Chaldee, The green earth's ancient crown!
Where lies the lake that, gleaming wide, Gave back thy hundred towers? Where are thy gardens of delight? Thy cedar-shaded bowers? Where, where—oh, where rolls rapidly
Thine ever-flashing river,
Past marble gate and column'd tower,
Guarding thy walls for ever!

There is no voice of gladness here, No breath of song floats by; I hearken—but the moaning wind Is all that makes reply. Solemn and lone the silent marsh Spreads endlessly around, And shapeless are the ruined heaps That strew the broken ground. Sadly, above huge outlines dim, Sighs the lone willow bough— The last last role of Dabylon, Its only music now.

Son of Mandané! by whose hand The doomed city fell— The swift feet of whose soldiery Climbed tower and citadel; Thou foundest revelry and mirth, Thou foundest dance and song, Thou foundest many a banquet fair, And many a joyous throng: Like the death-angel camest thou, When men were care-bereft: And is this lone, waste wilderness The total thou hast left?

Oh, glorious were her palaces, And shrines of fretted gold! Then rose the fame of Merodach, The house of Belus old: And busy life was in her streets, Where countless nations thronged; Light footsteps glided through her homes, And mirth to her belonged But prophet voices murmured, Even in her festal halls; And angel fingers wrote her doom Upon the palace-walls.

At midnight came the Persian, Mingling amid the crowd; He heeded not the beautiful, He stayed not for the proud; False was her fated river, Heedless her gods of stone; He passed-and she was gone! Her place on earth abideth not-Memorial she hath none; Darkness and ruin thou may'st find, But never Babylon!

PROTESTANTISM THE SOURCE OF NATIONAL GLORY.

BY THE REV. DR. CROLY.

Every reign which attempted to bring back Popery, or even to give it that share of power which could in any egree prejudice Protestantism, has been marked by signal calamity. It is a striking circumstance, that almost every reign of this popish tendency has been followed by one purely Protestant; and, as if to make the source of the national peril plain to all eyes, those alterhate reigns have not offered a stronger contrast in their religious principles, than in their public fortunes. Let the rank of England be what it might under the Protestant Sovereign, it always went down under the Popish; let its loss of dignity, or of power, be what it might under the Popish sovereign, it always recovered under the Protestant, and more than recovered; it was distinguished by sudden success, public renovation, and increased stability in the freedom and honours of the em-

Protestantism was first thoroughly established in England in the reign of Elizabeth.

Mary had left a dilapidated kingdom; the nation Worn out with disaster and debt: the national arms disgraced; nothing in vigour but Popery. Elizabeth at twenty-five, found her first steps surrounded with the most extraordinary embarrassments: at home, the whole drength of a party, including the chief names of the ingdom, hostile to her succession and religion; in Scotand, a rival title, supported by France; in Ireland, a perpetual rebellion, inflamed by Rome; on the continent, the force of Spain roused against her by the double stiinulant of ambition and bigotry, at a time when Spain commanded almost all the whole strength of Europe.

But the cause of Elizabeth was Protestantism: and in that sign she conquered. She shivered the Spanish sword; she paralyzed the power of Rome; she gave freedom to the Dutch; she fought the battle of the French Protestants; every eye of religious suffering broughout Europe was fixed on this magnanimous wo-At home, she elevated the habits and the heart of her people. She even drained off the bitter waters of ligious feud, and sowed in the vigorous soil, which they had so long made unwholesome, the seeds of every principle and institution that has since grown up into the strength of empire. But her great work was the estahment of Protestantism. Like the Jewish king, she found the ark of God without a shelter; and she built for it the noblest temple in the world—she consecrated er country into its temple.

She died in the fulness of years and honour; the great Queen of Protestantism throughout the nations; in the memory of England, her name and her reign alike

James the First inherited the principles with the fown of Elizabeth. His first act was, to declare his alglance to Protestantism. From that moment Popery ost all power against him. It tried faction, and failed. It then tried conspiracy, and more than failed. Its conspiracy gave birth to the most memorable instance of hational preservation, perhaps, in the annals of Europe. The gunpowder plot would have swept away the king, toyal family, the chief nobles and commoners of England at a blow. The secret was kept for a year and shalf. It was power betrayed to the last. It was discovered by neither treachery nor repentance, and but on tration.* They were men of acknowledged ability, some "I would not that ye should be ignorant that all our fa-

prospering in the new spirit of commerce and manly ad- tions returned with shame. The British arms were tar- authorized by scripture, and quite consistent with that Charles betrayed the sacred trust of Protestantism. He in that service to which the national feeling was most wards all who dissent from her worship and communion, had formed a Popish alliance, with the full knowledge keenly alive, and in which defeat seemed impossible. breathes the same general benevolence, as she manifests that it established a Popish dynasty.* He had lent England saw, with astonishment, her fleet disgraced be- for all her own members. In this respect, she certainly with Protestant blood; for his first armament was a hunted out of his seas by the fire from batteries crum- not, and doth not behave itself unseemly, but hopeth all fleet against the Huguenots. If not a friend to Popery, bling under the discharge of their own cannon. he was madly regardless of its hazards to the constitu-

painfully redeemed his memory.

Cromwell's was the sceptre of a broken kingdom. He found the fame and force of England crushed; utter humiliation abroad; at home, the exhaustion of the civil tant Administration." They had scarcely entered on the which is the very bond of peace. The reformers war; new and arrogant faction, and old intractable par-

idolatry by idolators, and restored by idolaters. But, would have been laughed at as a visionary. whatever was in the heart of the Protector, the policy of in France, in Italy, throughout the world. He was the rope could have looked for defiance of the universal confirst who raised a public fund for the relief of the Vaudois | queror. But if ever the battle was fought by the shep-

England was instantly lifted on her feet, as by the work of miracle. All her battles were victorious; France and Spain bowed before her. All her adventures were conquests. She laid the foundation of her monarchs a prisoner in its hands; and the mighty fabric colonial empire, and extended that still more illustrious of the French atheistic empire, after darkening and discommercial empire, to which the only limits in either tending like an endless dungeon over the earth, scatspace or time may be those of mankind. She rapidly tered, with all its malignant somps and ministers of evil, became the most conspicuous power of Europe; growing year by year in opulence, public knowledge, and foreign renown; until Cromwell could almost realize the splendid improbability, that, "before he died, he would make the name of an Englishman as much feared and honoured as ever was that of an ancient Roman."

Charles the Second ascended an eminently prosperous throne. Abroad it held the foremost rank, the fruit of nexion of national misfortune with the introduction of the vigour of the Protectorate. At home all faction Popish influence, and of naional triumph with its exhad been forgotten in the general joy of the Restoration.

But Charles was a concealed Roman Catholic.† He attempted to introduce his religion; the Star of England instantly darkened; the country and the king alike became the scorn of the foreign courts; the royal honour was scandalized by mercenary subserviency to France; with Holland: the capital was swept by the memorable inflictions of pestilence and conflagration.

James the Second still more openly violated the na-

William was called to the throne by Protestantism. He found it, as it was always found at the close of a Popish reign, surrounded by a host of difficulties; at home, the kingdom in a ferment; Popery, and its ally Jacobihead; abroad the French king domineering over Europe, and threatening invasion. In the scale of nations England was nothing!

But the principle of William's government was Protestantism; he fought and legislated for it through life; and it was to him, as it had been to all before him. strength and victory. He silenced the English faction; he crushed the Irish war; he next attacked the colossal strength of France on its own shore. This was the direct collision, not so much of the two kingdoms, as of the two faiths; the Protestant champion stood in the field against the Popish persecutor. Before that war closed, the fame of Louis was undone, and England rose to the highest military renown. In a train of immortal victories, she defended Protestantism throughout Europe, drove the enemy to his palace gates, and before she sheathed the sword, broke the power of France for a hun-

The Brunswick line were called to the throne by Protestantism. Their faith was their title. They were honourable men, and they kept their oaths to the religion of England. The country rose under each of those Protestant kings to a still higher rank; every trivial reverse compensated by some magnificent addition of henour and power, until the throne of England stood on a height from which it looked down upon the world.

Yet, in our immediate memory, there was one remarkable interruption of that progress; which, if the most total contrast to the periods preceding and following can amount to proof, proves that every introduction of Popery into the legislature will be visited as a national

During the war with the French Republic, England had gone on from triumph to triumph. The crimes of the Popish continent had delivered it over to be scourged by France; but the war of England was naval; and in 1805, she consummated that war by the greatest victory ever gained on the seas.† At one blow she extinguished the navies of France and Spain. The death of her great statesman at length opened the door to a new adminis

* By the marriage compact with the Infanta, the royal children were to be educated by their mother until they were ten years old. But France, determined on running no risk of their being Protestants, raised the term to thirteen years. Even this was not enough; for Popery was afraid of Protestant milk; and a clause was in-serted that the children should not be suckled by Protestant urses. The object of those stipulations was so apparent, that Charles must have looked to a Popish succession; and the stipulations were so perfectly sufficient for their purpose, that all his sons, even to the last fragment of their line, were Roman Catholics. † He had solemnly professed Popery on the eve of the Restora-

tion.
‡ Trafalgar, Oct. 1805.

change from triumpl to disaster. Disgrace came upon not well pleased, for they were overthrown in the wilder-Charles the First ascended a prosperous throne; them in every shape in which it could assail a govern- ness." From which, and many similar passages, it is

thus cheaply wrested away. The ministry must perish; of causes; are destructive of brotherly love, harmony, Ill fortune suddenly gathered around him. Distracted already condemned by the voice of the country, it was to and peace; open the mouths of gainsayers; and are councils, popular feuds, met by alternate weakness and be its own executioner. It at length made its promised frequently a fatal stumbling-block to the young men who violence, the loss of the national respect, finally deepen- attempt upon the Constitution. A harmless measure enquire wherewithal they shall cleanse their way. It is been so highly conducive to the prosperity and power of England ing into civil bloodshed, were the punishments of his was proposed, notoriously but a cover for the deeper inadmitted that our Church laments those divisions that they deserve the deeper to the prosperty and power of the deeper inthat they deserve the deeper i betrayal of Protestantism. The late discovery of his sults that were to follow. It was met with manly re- amongst professing Christians, which she cannot preerror, and the solemn repentance of his prison hours, pulse; and, in the midst of public indignation, perished vent. But she adopts the only scriptural method of the Popish ministry of one month and one year.§

office, when the whole scene of disaster brightened; and were sensible that when once the mind was well in-Cromwell was a murderer sot in the high designs of never relaxed, a combination she personal purity of the instrument is not circumstances, and effective and rapid renown; which if level in the public estimation. And we of the present always regarded. The Jews were punished for their a man had ventured to suppose but a month before, he day can bear our testimony to the solidity of their judg-

Of all countries, Spain, sluggish, accustomed to the his government was Protestantism. His treasures and yoke of France, and with all its old energies melted away his arms were openly devoted to the Protestant cause, in the vices of its government, was the last to which Euchurches. He sternly repelled the advances which herd's staff and sling against the armed giant, it was then. Popery made to seduce him into the paths of the late England was summoned to begin a new career of triumph. Irresistible on one element, she was now to be led step by step to the first place of glory on another; and that Protestant ministry saw, what no human foresight could have hoped to see, Europe restored; the monarch of her | Churchman, Magazine.

It is impossible to conceve that this regular interchange of punishment and preservation has been without a cause, and without a purpose. Through almost three hundred years, through all varieties of public circumstance, all changes of men, all shades of general polity, we see one thing alone undanged—the regular con-

THE CHARITABLENESS OF THE CHURCH.

The Spirit of the Established Church is charitable,

both as regards her own boly, and those who dissent the national arms were humiliated by a disastrous war from her communion. With espect to her own memtism, girding themselves for battle; fierce disturbance in thing can be more evident than that the excellent fathers vice Gazette. Scotland; open war in Ireland, with the late king at its of our church understood and clearly expressed the important difference between the outward and visible sign, and the inward and spiritual grace. It is in this judgment of charity that the Church returns thanks to Almighty God for the renewal of the Holy Spirit of every person about 1600, and at the late anniversary meeting of the who has been born again of water. Thus St. Paul public religious societies in Dublin, there were present tually renewed any one unto salvation, but that it was a and design of these meetings. Of these men I pubsign of the sanctification of the Spirit. It is evident that licly profess my belief that there is not a Church in Briall baptized persons were invariably denominated by the tain, nor perhaps in the world, that could furnish ar apostles, believers, saints, disciples, brethren, beloved, equal number of ministers whose whole deportment is the elect of God, and holy brethren. It is in the same more honourable to their profession. They are sound charitable spirit that our Church admits all her baptized in the faith, evangelical in spirit, godly in their lives, members, who die a natural death, to the privilege of her and faithful, laborious, and successful in their ministry. funeral rites; calling them "dear brethren and sisters;" and expressing a hope, whilst their bodies are committed the day of just and righteous judgment for past neglect, to the dust, that their souls will rise again to everlasting yet, let it not be overlooked, their persecution did not bliss. We are aware that this very circumstance which we think so characteristic of her Christian spirit, is continued as they were, they would have enjoyed their highly censured, and even made a ground of dissent from emoluments of office undisturbed to the present hour, her communion! Yet there seems no just cause why the but their zeal has provoked hostility. Great are their usual objection should be urged to justify a schism in the body of Christ. For what is the simple fact? It is that the clergyman and congregation expressed merely a hope ported himself and his family for some time past by sellof the happiness of a departed brother, of whose misery they cannot possibly be certain. Now, if we do not know that any one has actually died in his sins, why hay be very improbable; but as we know that with God while those of the pious and devoted are increasing. that he has shewn mercy to the brother or sister we are employed by the holy apostles themselves, even when "Moreover, brethren," says St. Paul (1st Epis. to Cor.), Ulster.

† The retreat from Sweden, 1807.—Egypt invaded and eva-cuated, 1807.—Whitelock sent out to Buenos Ayres, 1807.— Duckworth's repulse at Constantinople, 1807. All those operations had originated in 1806, excepting Whitelock's, which was the final act of the Ministry.

The granting of commissions in the army. Mr. Perceval

sed this as only a pretext; he said, "It was not so much the opposed this as only a pretext; he said, It was not so much the individual measure to which he objected, as the system of which it formed a part, and which was growing every day. From the arguments that he had heard, a man might be almost led to suppose that one religion was considered as good as another, and that the Reformation was only a measure of political convenience."

titution, must have lain exposed to the first invader.

The consequences were incalculable. Seeming accident

The consequences were incalculable. Seeming accident

The memory of man so sudden a ships in a river, which look like greatthings.—Hume's Hist. James I. England in peace; faction feeble or extinct; the nation ment; in war, finance, negotiation. All their expedimenties that a charitable mode of general expression is venture. No reign of an English king ever opened a nished in the four quarters of the globe.† And, as if to conviction of the judgment, which admits of individual longer or more undisturbed view of prosperity. But make the shame more conspicuous, they were baffled even exceptions. The spirit of the Established Church tohimself to the intrigues of the French minister, stained fore a barbarian, without a ship on the waters, and finally possesses much of that charity which is "kind, envieth things." She does not, indeed, think lightly of schism. But the fair fame of the British Empire was not to be She is aware that "divisions" amongst us injure the best counteracting their evil tendency, that of praying to Al-Its successors came in on the express title of resist- mighty God to pour His Holy Spirit into all our hearts, ment. For who in our times attaches a superstitious reverence to any of the rites and ceremonies of our Church? Certainly, no one who has a spiritual perception of her doctrines and precepts; nor does the Church herself authorize or encourage any such abuse of them. The early controversy, however, which was permitted on these points, was, doubtless, overruled for eminent good; having been productive of that genuine and permanent spirit of moderation, tolerance, and piety, for which the reformers and all our divines, who have adhered to their

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

principles have been so eminently distinguished .-

The following remarkable reference to the present state of the Ottoman empire, as a signal fulfilment of prophecy, is extracted from a letter of a correspondent to the Standard :- "It is the opinion of the vast majority of commentators on prophecy that we are now living under the Sixth Vial-The Sixth Angel is now pouring out his vial upon that great river Euphrates; by which east may be prepared,' (Rev. xvi. 12.)—The drying up of a mighty river exactly describes the wasting away of This filled the cup. The Stuarts were cast out, they Church of England considers as members of the visible able that the 13th of June, 1844, is "an hour, a day, Church, and as such addresses them on all occasions by a month, and a year' (Rev. ix. 16.,) or 391 years and sentenced to wither down into a monk, and that monk the affectionate terms of "Bretlren," "Dearly beloved 15 days from the 29th May 1453, when the Turks took living on the alms of England, a stipendiary and an exile. brethren," and the like; although it is impossible that Constantinople. This renders it probable that the 13th was truly regenerate in the spiritual and saving sense of that the downfall of the Ottoman empire will be the the term. Hence, in our baptismal service, the sign and the thing signified are indiscriminately used; yet, nother the return of the Jews to their own land."—United Ser-

THE CLERGY OF IRELAND.

The whole Established clergy of Ireland amounts to speaks of persons being "washed with the water of re- between five and six hundred-an indication of their generation." Certainly he did not mean that water ac- zeal which no one will mistake who knows the character Hence the outcry against them. I allow it is with them commence before the revival of their piety. Had they sufferings, but they bear them meekly.

One of the most honored rectors in Ireland has suping the books of his library. They are taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods. They may be called to endure more yet. Be it so. This will not reduce their should we not willingly hope that he has not? To our numbers; for, notwithstanding the persecution, the numapprehensions, indeed, the future happiness of a person bers of the worldly and careless clergy are reducing, all things are possible, there can be no evil in hoping is my full conviction that never was the Irish Church as strong as she is at this moment, for never could she about to bury out of our sight. We see the generalizing reckon on so many faithful ministers before. Her temlanguage adopted by the Church of England uniformly poralities may perish, but the truth which she maintains, that God was manifest in the flesh to save sinners, shall they were fully persuaded of the hypocrisy of some who endure for ever, and she too, while she maintains this had been admitted by baptism into fellowship with the testimony, shall be never overthrown.—From the Speech tion of surrounding nations! How is she cajoled—flattered— Churches to whom they addressed their epistles.— of a Rev. Gentleman before the Presbyterian Synod of duped—her flag insulted, and her subjects—unprotected by her

> For the Church. CHURCH EXTENSION AND OLD COUNTRY GENTRY WANTED IN CANADA.

Where religious ministrations are crippled and contracted, individual character will suffer in a proportionate degree, and the materials for forming a sound public opinion will no longer exist, but will be replaced by others, respresenting a different set of principles and sympathics.—From the State in its relations with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P.

The increase of arts, pleasures, and social commerce. was

the eve of execution. Yet its success must have been a national ruin. A Popish government was to have been set up. The country, in its state of distraction and destruction an

In reading the History of England we are forcibly struck by the many peculiarities which distinguish her people, and we find, upon reflection, that to some of these are, in a great measure, ascribable the origin and formation of her singular Constitution, and the consequent extension of power, which have made her so

As it has been well said-That it is not at public fetes and amid the splendors of a Court, but in the by-lanes and alleys of a City, that national characteristics can be discovered-so, in English History, if we admire her wonderful Constitution and her high career of power, we must look among the most homebred and unobstrusive scenes for the simple causes which have been productive of these glorious results.

I would here briefly consider two things which come under the designation of national peculiarities, and which apprehend have appreciated and fostered here-would become the means, under the Providence of God, of preserving us from that Maelstroom of democracy which now yawns to engulph us.

These are-First, those rural and somewhat Patriarchal habits, which while they have distinguished them from all others, have added such lustre to the character of the English Gentry; and which the Solomon of English Kings (as he has been, perhaps ranically atome 'de a time when the allurements of the metropo lis were withdrawing them from their Country residences. And econdly, perhaps of primary importance;-The quiet and Christian spirit—a spirit of meekness and forbearance towards en-a spirit of veneration and love for the sovereign anointed of God, and of obedience to all put in authority, -which not only reathes throughout the Liturgy of our Church and is inculcated by her homilies, but lives, an example worthy of imitation, in the character of Her Clergy.

These, acting harmoniously together have produced wonderful results. The diffusion of a large body of Gentlemen of refined feelings and great intelligence and who by their rank in society are, on the one hand, calculated to exercise great influence over the lower orders, and on the other are interested in maintaining that form of Government which invests them with superior privileges has given a settled and steady character to the social frame. The example—the fatherly admonitions—the unsullied and consistent principles of the Clergy, who wherever the Church raises her holy spire have diffused among their flocks a highly elevated tone of moral and intellectual feeling, and taught the inestimable blessings, of "Peace on Earth and good will towards men,"have worked quietly towards the same end.

Thus—the rise and progress of England's prosperity, the vast pyramid of power her people have now raised, will, like the the Ottoman empire is symbolised, 'and the water mighty river, which we see fretting to burst its bounds, but which. thereof is drying up, that the way of the kings of the traced to its source, bubbles quietly from some moss-grown spring -be found to proceed mainly from these, at first obscure, causes.

I am aware that the historian Hume, while speaking of the the Turkish empire in the present day. I believe that rural habits which the English Gentlemen, in the time of James the Ottoman empire will be annihilated in 1872, which I. were compelled to adopt from the antipathy of that Monarch is 'a time, times, and a half' (Dan. xii. 7.) or 1260 to their numerous attendance at Court, ascribes to the immense years from 612, when the Mahommedan abomination influence which they thus acquired the rise of that spirit of liberty of desolation was publicly set up-'The second' or and fanaticism, which triumphed for a time, and had well-nigh Turkish 'woe' will then terminate (Rev. xi. 14.)-At been fatal to the Monarchy. After events show that, although bers, she uniformly adopts the language of charity and the same time I believe that the year 1844, which is this opinion is correct, the excessive opposition which raged at affection, for which conduct she undoubtedly has the ex- only five years from the present time, will be a fatal that time against the prerogatives of the Crown was but the ferample of holy writ. All who make a profession of Chris- year to Turkey .- It is the 1260th year from the Hegira, ment of men's minds. The restoration of the Second Charles, tional trust. He publicly became a Roman Catholic. tianity, by being baptized into the name of Christ, the according to Mahommedan calculation.—It is remark- and the History of England subsequent to that period clearly glish Gentry, to be very wary of the increase of popular power, and on any momentous occasion, when the people and the Crown are at variance, to throw their whole influence into the scale of our reformers could believe that every baptized person June, 1844, will be a fatal day for Turkey.—It appears the Monarch. We, in the present day, who are lovers of order and good Government, regard this very class as a great barrier against the encroachments of a similar levelling spirit which is abroad. We look confidently to their efforts and their influencefor they are working men when there is danger of the disruption of the social frame-for the return to power of the high-minded Conservatives of England.

Again, let us revert to the influence exercised by the Church pon the character of the community. Those who have fived within her pale, and have been conversant with her spirit and the orthodox principles of Her Clergy, will readily acknowledge that much of that conservative feeling in England, which is based upon the precept, "Fear God and honour the King," and which Christianity inculcates, is in justice to be attributed to the Church of England. Who will not affirm that on that Conservative spirit rests the main-stay of England's power? It is not long since a series of events, startling and unparalleled in the History of the world, called it forth in its pristine vigour. It was that spirit, which while it left England in internal tranquillity and created a strong bond of union among her people, left all her energies concentrated, and enabled her, while anarchy and confusion reigned among continental nations, during the time of Napoleon, to maintain the contest single-handed against that mighty conqueror her unnatural progeny in the West-and Hyder Ali in the

Alas! the Statesmen of England and above all, her Ministers, do not now acknowledge the debt of gratitude their country owes to her Church. They do not foster and increase Her influence; but on the contrary they endeavour to undermine it. With heavy hearts we are forced to acknowledge that every fresh concession made to the enemies of the Established Church has brought with it a blight and a curse upon the prosperity of the Empire. England is not now the happy land she once was. The social ties that once endeared the English Country Gentleman to his tenants are well-nigh severed for ever. The once quiet homesteads and happy villages of England, instead of the mirth and rural pastimes—the decorous celebration of national festivals -and the joyous harvest-homes of old-now ring with the noisy brawling of partizanship, and the clamours of agrarianism! And see the consequence. Internal dissensions have caused national weakness and imbecility. How is England sunk in the estimaonce mighty arm-plundered and murdered by midnight as-

In thus cursorily remarking upon the causes of England's past prosperity (the simplicity of which would render them easy of attainment in any Country but especially in one of her colonies) I have had in view the desirable objects of Church extension in Upper Canada, and the promotion of emigration among the middle class of the Old Country people to this Colony.

Here the same Church is established by Law. Here there is a vast field for the labours of her Clergy and few to gather in the harvest. Here are men's minds disquieted and tending to civil strife and anarchy; and nowhere could the soothing influence of just beginning to produce an inclination for the softer and more | Church doctrine—the orderly example of her Clergy—the prinfit to a community than in this our distracted country.

prospect of falling in life, and enable them to provide for their offspring.

The more we consider the absolute wants of our Country in these respects, the more strenuous should be our exertions to obtain them. We all know how much the Conservative interests have been aided by intelligent Old Country people scattered throughout the Province and it is easy to see how much the increase of their numbers would add to their value: Every Churchman who has seen statements of the religious census in the different Districts, knows that there is a vast proportion of the population Church of England men, that one half of these are without the regular ministrations of the Clergy, and that consequently new labourers are wanted in the neglected vine-yard.

The author of "the Clockmaker" has borne testimony to the noble exertions of the Clergy in His native Colony Nova Scotia, and has justly attributed to their influence and example the superior tone of moral feeling which exists in the British North American Colonies, when compared with that in the neighbouring States. The Church of England in these Colonies numbers in her fold few if any of those who have endeavoured to yoke us to the "Great Republic"-and none who are avowed traitors to their Country. Her disciples consider that their highest praise eonsists in the words intended by Lord Brougham to convey a censure,that they are, "King-loving Tories."

While lamenting over the malignant spirit which, thundering at the gates of our Zion, has worked such incalculable mischief to the bulwarks of the English Monarchy, and prepared the way for the downfall of that glorious fabric which has been raised upon the labour of ages, I used strong language, because I felt that until the present Whig Cabinet—the prompters and supporters of every new democratic and sectarian innovation-are overthrown, the existence of the British Empire as first in the scale of nations, and the preservation of Her North American Colonies hang upon a thread!

There is no safety, we aver, either for the Church or the Colonies the narwark of me throne zawim - who, regarding the first replace it on its ancient basis, and extend its influence,-who, looking upon the latter as the battling arms of their Country, will promote Emigration and strengthen them against their foes!

We must not however, succumb to the accumulating evils which surround us. It is inspiriting to believe that there is even one single chance for our safety! Therefore, while we relax no exertion to render that hope a certainty, we must call on a higher than any earthly power to aid us in behalf of a just and holy cause. I cannot better conclude than in the impassioned and beautiful language of Mrs. Hemans :-

If, in the days of song,
The days of gladness, we have called on thee!
When mirthful voices rang from sea to sea, And joyous hearts were strong; Now, that alike the feeble and the brave Must cry, "We perish!" Father! hear and save! CLAUD HALCRO.

Belleville, October 27th, 1839.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1839.

The Church of England, through the whole of her admirable ritual, manifests a becoming sentiment of gratitude for the signal mercies of a kind and protecting Providence. She is careful to furnish her members with specific services for those occasions on which we are called upon to commemorate the redemption of a lost world through the atoning blood of the Son of God; bringing before our view in turn, the incarnation, circumcision, temptation, crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension into heaven of our Lord and Saviour. But while these appropriate commemorations stand out in the foreground of her invaluable services, she is careful also to retain in her ritual a solemn remembrance of peculiar and national deliverances. A penitential act of worship is appointed, appropriate to the day on which by unholv hands, the king, "the anointed of the Lord," was murdered; a joyful strain of thanksgiving is furnished, in Durham's Report,—the return of the golden age to this for the position he hold in the Orange Society may have presents itself, and for the character of the place we anxiously hope your exalted station gives you, those Christian principles, which commemoration of the day when England's rightful land upon which, chiefly if not solely from the agitations no necessary connexion with his views upon this particusovereign was restored to the throne of his ancestors; of the rebel-hearted, the mildew of misfortune has fallen. | lar point; and if there has been any imprudent attempt and a solemn service, of mingled humiliation and praise, becomes every member of the true Catholic Church of a new Election, would undoubtedly create. Christ,-if he be not summoned to the house of God to dreadful calamity which, had it been allowed to descend upon it, would in all human probability have extinguished the last spark of Protestantism in the British

Our readers will peruse with unmingled satisfaction champion of Protestantism, the Rev. Dr. Croly, which struck with it not so much for the beauty of its language as for the historical truths which it contains. Dr. Croly once delivered unto the saints; and rejoiced we should was gathered to the sepulchre of his royal ancestors, dis- | Mother Country! cerned and lamented the misfortunes which the early policy of his reign was calculated to bring upon the nation,—the Administration of the British Empire has portion of the population. These last, therefore, would been virtually a Popish one. The majority of English go to the hustings, determined to crush in their might members in the United Legislature, which amounts, at every hope of the traitor, and vindicate the supremacy the present moment, to more than 30 on the Conserva- of England while a shred of its honoured flag remained tive side, is neutralized by a Popish majority of greater to wave over them. Nor is it difficult to forsee that, strength from Ireland, led on by that rebellious agitator with these as the impelling feelings on either side, the and unprincipled man O'Connell. And within a very simple conflict of opinion would ripen, in many cases, late period,—as if it was not enough that this perjured into a conflict of a more serious character; and the bat-"tail" should paralyze all the honest efforts of England's tie of British supremacy be fought at a moment when Conservative chivalry,—we are reduced to the degrada- nothing else perchance was anticipated but a quiet distion of beholding in the Cabinet of the Empire the most cussion on the merits of a Legislative Union with a neighrancorous enemies of our Protestant faith,—of an individual amongst others who, in the sullenness of his bigotry, dared to speak in scorn of the death-bed sufferings rashly desired; but it requires no very intimate acof the late Duke of York.

gument of Dr. Croly,—what has been the effect upon tampering with the open abettors of treason and the the domestic and foreign prospects of the nation of this sworn confederates of foreign brigands. Humanity Popish and Jesuitical ascendancy? Who will be hardy prompts us to warn in time those who would prematurely enough to affirm that, within the last ten years, since and unnecessarily provoke the struggle. Popery was permitted to intrude its hydra-head into the Imperial Legislature, the British Empire has been pros- and general of the calamitous condition of our country, perous,—that it has possessed tranquillity at home, or so little reference is made to the causes which have proreceived honour abroad? We have seen, in that interval, duced it. It is easy enough to ascribe our waning prosour nation's flag,—untarnished before since the days of perity to executive corruption and parliamentary imbe-Nelson and St. Vincent—insulted by Russians and cility; but the true reason must be as manifest to the treated with contumely by the French. We have seen disaffected as it is to the loyal. The system of agita-

fomenting the horrors of civil war,—helping to snap the to a selfish desire of individual aggindisement rather Here, English Gentlemen, who find the expence of living in chain of legitimacy,—and crowning this transaction of than to a disinterested concern for the public welfare, is their native land drawing too heavily upon limited incomes, and see the impossibility of maintaining the appearance which their to the assassin Marotto. We have seen, in that interval, in the real cause of the present disorgaization of our so-to the world you may reside.

wishes will follow yourself and a user excellent lady and family, in whatever quarter of the world you may reside. rank in life requires, will find an asylum, which though young, is a blight fallen upon our West India possessions,—their enduring. While people are busied i scanning the problessed with vast resources; which will relieve them from the population disorganized—and their commerce all but suspended. We have seen our East India posses well nigh wrested from the grasp of England by the machinations of a wily foe; and the authorities of Chinataking courage, doubtless, from our national degeneracy private affairs. The business of the farmer and the me--treating with insult and injury the peaceful traders to their shores. We have witnessed rebellion in our Canadian Provinces, with all its heart-rending and desolating consequences; and foreign bandits, in scorn of England's degradation, daring to invade our soil, murder our people, and ravage our homes.

> half is not told-which have marked the rule of the Popish Administration, to whose hands have been committed, during the last ten years, the affairs of our great | way. but suffering Empire. And who can wonder that it is so? What Christian can regard with amazement these are among those fortunate ones-when the form of Go-Providential chastisements, when he sees false religion introduced into the councils of the nation, avowed infidelity having place in our Legislature, and idolatry and sociálism admitted into the palace of our amiable and unsuspecting Queen? Is it to be hoped that prosperity and a blessing can accompany a state of things like this. that a righteous God will look with complacency on a who, in the spirit of infidelity, have construed a relination's sins, -and that aught else than calamity can be rulers, and legislation based not upon the holy truths of the Constitution a stepping-stone to rebellion, -if the republicans and infidels?

But is this always to last? No, it cannot be: the spirit of England is essentially Protestant, and she is hourly gathering strength for the coming conflict. The conflict may be terrible, but it will assuredly end in a glorious triumph for the truth. Wicliff is alive again, in the rising spirit of the British people; Martin Luther, though dead, yet speaketh; and Latimer and Ridley, in their martyr sufferings, bid the champions of the truth to thank God and take courage.

of circumstances, may be regarded as peculiarly a Protestant month. On the fifth of November 1603, the Gunpowder Plot was discovered, and the Protestantism of England saved from meditated ruin. On the tenth of November 1483, was born the great Martin Luther, who first snapped the chains of Papal tyranny on the continent of Europe, and gave an irremediable blow to its despotism all the world over. On the 12th of November 1532, after a long controversy with the Pope, Henry VIII. openly disavowed the Papal control by marrying Anne Boleyn,-gave thus the first blow to the Romish power in England, -and led the way, man's wickedness being permitted to work God's glory, to the restoration of pure Christianity in the British isles. And on the fifth of November 1688, by a remarkable coincidence, William the Third landed in England, and by a bloodless Revolution, achieved the downfal of Popery in the island and the restoration of Protestantism to the throne and councils of the nation.

It is consolatory to review these successive instances of God's providential protection of his Church ;-augury, we can believe, of some future triumph to the Protestant cause in the same auspicious month. As that great and good man Sir Robert Peel assumed the presidency of the nation's affairs in the month of November 1834, at the invitation of his late most gracious Majesty. so may we believe that the month of November 1840 will witness the ejection from office, never again to tarnish the purity of our country's Protestantism, of that Popish Administration from which nothing has resulted but anarchy, misfortune, and disgrace.

According to the latest accounts from Lower Canada. His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has abandoned his intention of visiting the Upper Province during the present season. This change in His Excellency's movements has put suddenly to flight the high-wrought exhis visit to Upper Canada,—as some still do from Lord this as it may, the question of that gentleman's fitness

is appointed in remembrance of the nation's deliverance | Chief has thought it most expedient to leave the admifrom the foulest plot which bigotry ever contrived, or nistration of the affairs of Upper Canada in its present cruelty ever attempted to execute. To the season when hands; and especially, that he will be no party to the this last deliverance is celebrated, we are now fast ap- heart-burning and turmoil which a premature dissolution proaching: the Fifth of November is at hand, when it of the Provincial Parliament, with all the excitement of

A contemporary has touched with considerable force pay his thankful devotions there, -to offer up in secret and great truth upon the effects which such a step as the at least his grateful acknowledgments to that protecting dissolution of Parliament, in the present state of the pub-God, who, in his mercy, shielded the nation from that lic mind, must inevitably produce. If, as is reported, such a course is to be adopted mainly to ascertain the public verdict on the subject of the Union of the Provinces, we unhesitatingly affirm that it will not, in the present temper of the public mind, be elicited by such means. The electors of Upper Canada would, in the the admirable article from that eloquent and energetic event of an early dissolution, come to the hustings, imappears on our first page to-day; and they will be the Union would have little or no share. The Election with their body, and we are ignorant of the mysteries, would turn, as it did in the summer of 1836, upon the vital question of British or republican ascendancy; and is happily still living, to bear his testimony for the faith however the sentiments of the latter party may be disguised-under whatsoever specious name their intentions be, if we could adduce his own words in prosecution of may be covered, -not a doubt can exist that their aim the argument to which the events of the last few years and effort will be, not the comparatively unimportant have added so much painful force. Almost since the consideration of the Union of two British Provinces, but accession of William the Fourth,—who, long before he the dissolution of them all from the supremacy of the

This is their object; and the sinister design, cautiously as it may be cloaked, is detected by the loyal quaintance with the present temper of the times to fore-And what has been the effect,—to prosecute the ar- see that, in the day of conflict, there will be no gentle

It is strange that, whilst the lamentation is so loud

ciple of obedience to constituted authorities—work greater bene- acting the part of brigands and freebooters in Spain,— so many years, and which is traceabl for the most part lasting prosperity of Religion, and by his example has maintained portions of the civil fabric-labourng to detect flaws and blemishes in the structure—andeven digging at the foundations to ascertain its solidity,-they naturally can have little time for a profitable management of their own chanic must languish, and the interest of the merchant and the professional man must decline, when their time and energies are given to extraneous pursuits. Moreover, what is inveighed against at hone will naturally be regarded with suspicion abroad; andthe industrious mechanic, the capitalist, or the county gentleman, who Such has been the succession of disasters—and the meditates a settlement in these Provinces, will naturally pause before he encounters the obsticles which they who ought to welcome him are so assiduously throwing in his

It is fortunate—and the subjects of Great Britain vernment under which we live is a sound, a wise, and above all a Scriptural one; but it is unfortunate if those entrusted with its administration have not the courage to resist aggression upon its integrity, and not the principle to meet unrighteous encroachment with a firm yet Christian defiance. If years ago the clamours of those gious boon into a curse, and who, in the kindred temour lot, when the Bible is rejected from the creed of our per of democracy, have made one of the best gifts of that blessed book, but upon the whims and dogmas of clamours of such had been met by the establishment of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the land on the footing which our Provincial charter dictated, and the wants of the country demanded, we should have had no insurrection to subdue-no check of emigration to deplore. If the republican encroachments upon the vitality of our inestimable Constitution had long ago been met with the honest principle and the manly courage which signalized the early defenders of the altar and the throne; if petitions, insolently and unconstitutionally demanding a change in the very first principles of our which they deserved; if the doors of the Colonial Office, with a becoming regard for the dignity of the Crown, had been closed against the notorious abettors of treason; if, instead of this truckling to the rebel, and this complaisance to the hypocrite, there had been a firm and virtuous adherence to the essential principles of a virtuous and Christian government, we should at this day be a contented, a happy, and a prosperous people.

Let there be a fair and correct understanding of what the British Constitution is; and to that, let there be a resolution undauntedly and in the face of every opposition to adhere. Then will the miserable agitator return to a more profitable enployment—the traitor, in despair, will abandon his destructive schemes-and the political religionist, from the discussion of unproductive the practical duties of Christianity.

We have observed annexed to the resolutions recently passed at certain meetings of the Orange Society, a request for their re-publication in the columns of " The Church;" and in a late insance the wish thus publicly expressed has been renewed in a very courteous private ommunication. We highly appreciate the compliment which has been paid to is; but we consider that we shall best consult the interests of the loyal and influential body from whom the request has emanated, as well as the general good of the Conservative cause, by declining to give further publcity to these animadversions

It is quite possible that Mr. Gowan may be sincere and conscientious in his advocacy of the new system of Government which is sought to be introduced into this Colony: we dare not arrogate to ourselves the property of omniscience, nor presime to know the secrets of the mysterious heart; but, in common with nine-tenths of his own Protestant countrymen, we are just as sincere pectations of those who seemed to have anticipated from and conscientious in beliving him to be in error. Be would be more advantageously settled by a careful avoi- for his ministerial exertions during his residence of three years and dance of newspaper notoriety in the further progress of a quarter at Huddersfield. - Halifax Guardian.

Our friends of the Orange Society need not be retheir institution is governed, nor assured that, in exercising a judgment upon this particular point which may | Christian minister .- Leeds Intelligencer. be at variance with the wishes of some of their members, we are not evincing the slightest abatement towards them of our regard and good-will. It is impossible that they can be readers of "The Church" without discovering that it stands almost solitary among the public journals of either Province, in a consistent adherence to at least one of their tenets,-the Protestant ascendanpelled by feelings in which the subordinate question of cyin Church and State. We claim no official connexion if such exist, which pertain to their fraternity; but we are gratefully sensible of their sterling and unchangeable loyalty, and we freely avow our belief that, in the hour of peril to the altar or the throne, they will be found in the front of the righteous battle.

> We are happy to state that, in addition to the labourers whose appointments we announced in our last two numbers, another Missionary from the Upper Canada Clergy Society,—the Rev. Mr. Bartlett,—has recently arrived in this Province. He is appointed, we understand, to Shanty Bay, on Lake Simcoe.

of Montreal and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec to his Excellency Sir John Colborne, on occasion of his departure from the Province, together with his Excellency's Reply. We are authorized by his Lordship to With strict propriety might the right rev. prelate, therefore, deintimate to such of the Clergy both of Upper and Lower Canada, as are desirous of affixing their names to this testimonial of respect to our late excellent Governor lief, as involving the very existence of the national religion. General, and who may not previously have had the opportunity of doing so, that their request will be promptly complied with upon its being conveyed to his Lordship, or to his Chaplain, the Rev. G. Mackie. The Clergy of Upper Canada, we beg to repeat, are not exof the sentiments it so beautifully expresses and our own desire formally to unite in them .-

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G.C.B. and G.C.H.; Governor General in and over her Majesty's Pro-vinces in British North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, cantreated with contumely by the French. We have seen British subjects under the sanction of a British Ministry,

The system of agitation, political and religious, which has been pursued for supported to watch; one who, by his official acts, has promoted the Crown patronage to a Church that is pre-eminently zealous for

its ascendancy: we trust, therefore, that we may be permitted to approach your Excellency with the expression of our deep regret at your departure, and with the assurance that our affectionate

dispositions made by your Excellency, and your command in the field have, under God, suppressed that wicked and unnatural rebellion which evil-minded men had created among a peaceful, happy, and highly favoured people, and that your civil administration has restored order and tranquillity to a distracted land,—it has inspired us and our flocks with confidence and comfort to feel, that the reins of government were in hands which were daily lifted in prayer to God through Jesus Christ; and we have rejoiced to know that when called upon by the imperative voice of the public good to show that (according to your high commission from God and man,) you did not bear the sword in vain, you remembered mercy in the execution of wrath; sparing wherever it was possi-ble, in consistency with duty to so, and mourning wherever it was

While we feel assured that your Excellency will now be honoured by fresh marks of approbation from your Sovereign, and will be greeted by all that is good in England with the respect and gratitude to which you have earned so just a title, we are that you are actuated by higher incentives than the breath of human praise; and that this tribute from ourselves is no otherwise really valuable to you than as a testimony from those who serve the same Great Master with yourself.

We hope to be still remembered in those prayers which your Excellency will offer for the Colony which you have been the honoured instrument of preserving, the Church which you have fostered, and the Institutions for the advancement of education which you have promoted.

Our supplications in behalf of yourself and yours shall not be

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

My Lord Bishop; In requesting your Lordship and the Clergy of this Diocese to accept my sincere thanks for this Address on the occasion of my approaching departure from this Province, I am most happy to avail myself of the opportunity which now offers of express to you my earnest desire to render any assistance it may b power to give, to the zealous labourers in the vineyard, the Clergy of this Province, with whose difficulties no individual is more ac-

The sentiments contained in this Address afford me much satisfaction, because, I am convinced that you are persuaded that although I may not be indifferent to the opinion of those who serve the same Master as myself, I depend on that Master alone for all support, and guidance, and protection. Allow me to thank you for your kind wishes for the welfare of myself and family, and to sure you of my solicitude for your interests and for your suc

The Rev. A. N. Bethune acknowledges al. ceipt, from an unknown hand, of £5 for the benefit of the Poor in this town.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH IN LANCASTER.—It will be seen that we this eek announce the probability of another church being built in Lancaster. It is a startling thing, we dare say, and no doubt many persons will ask the necessity of another church. The neessity is simply this—that we have now a population of 16 or 17,000 persons, with church accommodation for only 4 or 5000, Skerton Church included; and we may be sure that if we of the Establishment do not build places of worship to meet the wants of theories, may be moved perhaps to a better respect for an increasing population, the Papists, or the Dissenters, perhaps both, will. Indeed, with the former it is a favourite device to build upon speculation even. That is the secret of the vast and otherwise unaccountable increase of Romish chapels all the country over. We do not believe, we never have believed, that there has been any increase of Romish worshippers at all commensurate with the astonishing multiplication of chapels which we witness, not only in this county-so unenviably famous for the great proportion of Romanists its population presents—but in almost every part of Great Britain. We should say it was desirable to take a leaf out of the same book in general, but with regard to Lancaster in particular the suggestion does not apply. Here we have a very arge portion of the inhabitants positively unprovided for in respect to church room. We have said that there is only accommodation for between 4 and 5000; that includes every class. We doubt whether as many as 500 of the poor are provided for. And besides, we must remember that our population is an increasing one -so much so, that it is supposed by the next census it will not be has been one great means of augmenting the congregations of other clings to us in this particular. Owing to the liberality of certain it will not be lost .- Lancaster Gazette.

THE REV. G. DOVER.—The friends of the Rev. George Do- had availed yourself of the late occasi

Thomas Coppard, Esq., of Horsham. He has given towards the actual offenders. erection of a chapel-of ease sufficient ground for the building and a grave-yard, and offers to purchase a more desirable site, if required. Besides which, he has subscribed £50, and given up a field, the stone from which, for the purposes of building, is valued candour, and we lay it before your lordship with the earnest prayer at £400. This is being a Churchman, not in word, but in deed that you may be endued with the grace, wisdom, and understan and in truth.—Brighton Gazette.

Bowling Iron Works Company, near Bradford, have given a muni-lordship's good, and through your instrumentality to that of ficent donation of £4000 towards the erection and endowment of a ciety, and to the ascendancy of those holy and blessed principles church in the vicinity of their works. The company, consisting of J. G. Paley, Thomas Mayson, Joshua Pollard, and John and Joseph Sturges, Esqrs., have very handsomely placed the presen- and governed. tation in the hands of the Vicar of Bradford .- Leeds Intelligencer.

BISHOP OF EXETER'S VISITATION CHARGE. From the Hull Packet.

The recent charge of the Bishop of Exeter to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Totnes, where 73 out of 80 resident clergymen attended the visitation of the worthy diocesan, contains a reference to such political events of recent occurrence as are connected with the well-being of religion in England and the colonies. Experi-We publish below an Address from the Lord Bishop ence has shown that the introduction of a false principle, as in the Irish system of education, into one limb of the empire, is speedily made the pretext for insinuating the wedge still further until every dependency of the state is impregnated with the pestilent virus. scribe the course pursued by government, whether at home or

abroad, in patronising equally all forms and denominations of be-

In Australia the truckling Melbourne Cabinet, following out its obsequious subserviency to popular influences, concede unscrupulously the national treasures to the pilfering projectors of schemes for propagating any system of heretical error. There Rome is elevated to an equality on the same pedestal as Protestantism; cluded from participating in this testimonial of respect and the nation that deprived James II. of the crown of England, to the late Governor General; and we gladly take the and expelled the dynasty of the Stuarts from the throne, has present opportunity of expressing our own approbation learned in this enlightened era to foster the reptile that a wiser age perseveringly crushed. Roman Catholic bishops, paid by a Protestant State to undermine the established faith, and disseminate a creed which the articles and ritual of the National Church describe as idolatrous, have been sent both to Australia and the Canadas, notwithstanding the prohibitory sanction of the Royal oath, most fearfully violated, to maintain and preserve inviolable the Protestant religion as by law established. How this mainte-

proselytising, and excludes Protestants from the pale of salvation, it would be no easy matter to prove. Her Majesty's grandfather bestowed lands in Canada exclusively for the benefit of the Protestant clergy, a bequest of George III. that is in part sacrilegiously appropriated by ministers, certainly contrary to the intentions of the venerable donor, to the support of Roman Catholicism. Here is one of the ruinous consequences of holding truth and falsehood in equal scales, sowing tares and wheat in equal proporions, by which the good seed is choked, and a pestilent crop raised, the fruitful source of contention to the State, and damage to the

On the education system for the corruption of the people of England, the excellent prelate commented with marked severity, nstanced the injurious effects of the transatlantic system of education by the fact of 700 Americans having attested a document declaratory of our notable antagonist's opinion in this borough as to the inutility of the Christian Sabbath, and denying the obligatory nature of the Divine sanction for the observance of the Lord's day. As in France, secular knowledge will progress under such a system of education, while the profession of religion would be generally discarded. This practical infidelity that shuts out an hereafter, which has no balm to administer amid the afflictions of life, and lights no taper to guide the youthful mind to revelation as the chart by which alone through the storms of passion and prejudice the passage of Jordan can be achieved, and the Canaan of everlasting felicity reached, is the discovery for which government has forsaken the beaten path, and wandered into labyrinths of impervious fallacy. While we rejoice that the right rev. prelate has so eloquently denounced the anti-Protestant legislation of our rulers, we have the additional satisfaction of remembering that the tens of thousands who subscribed the 3000 petitions against the infidel education scheme, have a controversy with an administration that acted in defiance of their remonstrances, which will secure not only their votes but the most strenuous exertions at the ensuing election to oust the Christian imitators of the heathen Pontius Pilate, when, in the depth of pagan ignorance, with a creditable desire to be informed, very different from statesmen who have stopped their ears like the deaf adder, the Roman Governor demanded of the Saviour of the world, whose light has long irradiated this favoured land, "What is truth?"

LORD LONDONDERRY AND HIS LATE DUEL. From the Durham Advertiser.

The following address has been forwarded, by the clergymen whose names are affixed to it. to the Mangnis of Londonders. No true Christian can dissent from the sentiments it expresses, and we feel assured that the noble lord will respond to the eloquent yet simple appeal in a strain which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who have deemed it their duty to expostulate with the noble lord on the subject referred to;

"To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Londonderry, &c. "We, the undersigned clergy of Ripon, Thirsk, and the neighbourhood, as we would address your lordship with every feeling and expression of respect befitting your exalted rank and station, so would we entreat you to receive this our representation with that deference which is due to the God and Saviour whose Word we minister, and whose authority we assert.

"We cannot forbear thus to state our sincere and deep regret, that by the part which your lordship, in compliance with the unchristian usages of the upper classes of society, took in a duel with Mr. H. Grattan, you should have given the sanction of your high rank and station to a practice which so grievously violates the law of God and the spirit of Christianity, no less than the interests of the community.

"We are fully sensible that, even in this Christian land, however anomalous it be, if any one shall insist upon the Word of God as paramount to the sanctions of public opinion, or upon the spirit of Christianity as more worthy of regard and deference than the spirit of the age, he must expose himself both to obloquy, and to treatment which nothing less than the highest degree Christian courage, and a sincere attachment to the Divine word, can enable him alike with meekness and with constancy to bear; and we readily, though with much sorrow, admit that upon one in your lordship's high station that obloquy and treatment would bear with its utmost power, but we would at the same time beg far off 20,000. Let us remember that the want of church room your lordship to consider how in the same degree the example would have been influential for good instead of evil, and the becommunions, and so remembering, let us omit no opportunity of nefit great to society at large, and how it would have contributed retrieving the past, and of removing the reproach that certainly to the ascendancy of Christian principles, if your lordship instead of bowing to the evil requirements of a worldly code, had simply kind and munificent friends in the town, such an opportunity now but courageously, asserted from the high vantage ground which ought to regulate the conduct of every rank, and if your lordship We are by no means sorry that the Governor-in- on his part to render tlat crude and undigested theory a ver, B.A., Curate of Huddersfield, and who is about to remove to senator and nobleman, of applying those principles to social and test or standard of qualification for admission into the Chesterfield, have this week presented him with a purse of fifty public life, and of substituting them for that pernicious rule by Orange Association, ve are of opinion that the matter guineas, in testimony of their affectionate regard and of their value which society, and especially its upper classes, hath hitherto been

"We would humbly submit that we are compelled to view this The Rev. E. Greenhow, the worthy and indefatigable pastor of transaction in connection with that Church for whose excellences Great Ouseburn, near Borobridge, has lately been presented with and privileges your lordship is a strenuous advocate, and to exhibit minded of our respect for the general principles by which a very elegant silk gown, by the members of his congregation, in it as detrimental to the spread of spiritual influence, without testimony of their esteem and approbation of his conduct as a which religion is but an empty name, a thing unsanctioned and unblessed by God, and as calculated to draw down the wrath of It gives us great pleasure to record the Christian liberality of God no less upon an acquiescing Church and people than on the

"We cannot but express our hope that this our humble representation, which a regard for society, your lordship, and our holy calling forbids us to withhold, may be received with your wonted ing which shall enable you to see and to repair your error, and that AN EXAMPLE TO ALL PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.—The it may be so blessed by God, that it may be subservient to your which your lordship has been counselled so fearfully to violate, and by which alone as a Christian people we ought to be guided

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, "Your lordship's most humble and faithful servants, "H. J. Duncombe, Rector of Kirby Sigston. W. C. Burgess, Vicar of Osmotherly. J. W. Steele, Incumbent of Harsley. Henry B. Carr, Curate of Northallerton. Joseph Ibbetson, Incumbent of Great Ayton. Joseph Wilkinson, Incumbent of Redcar. James Bowstead, Curate of Danby Wiske. James Webber, Dean of Ripon. R. Pool, Jun., Vicar of Ripon Cathedral. John Charge, Rector of Copgrove. Henry Stocken, Incumbent of Arkendale. J. W. Whiteside, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ripon-Jos. Abbot, Curate of Trinity Church, Ripon. Wm. Plues, Curate of Aldfield. Andrew Cheap, Vicar of Knaresborough. Cornelius Hart, Curate of Knaresborough. Richard Hartley, Rector of Staveley. Thos. Kennion, Incumbent of High Harrogate. Thomas Shann, Vicar of Hampsthwaite. Watson King, Curate of High Harrogate. George Digby, Incumbent of Low Harrogate. Henry Armstrong, Curate of Boroughbridge. James Robertson, Curate of Burton Leonard. J. B. Waites, Curate of Thornton. S. Coates, Incumbent of Thirsk. E. Jowett, Curate of Feliskirk. D. A. Beaufort, Curate of Sandhutton. R. Meek, Rector of Richmond. J. B. Birtwhistle, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Richmon George Atkinson, Curate of Grinton. T. Robson, Curate of Hudswell."

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THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND THE CLERGY. From the Morning Herald.

The answer which the Marquis of Londonderry has addressed to the clergy of Ripon, who, our readers will recollect, remonstrated with him on the subject of his late duel with the alleged voucher of O'Connell's "poison plot," Mr. Henry Grattan, is one that must give pain to every true Conservative-inasmuch as it deliberately attempts to justify a gross violation of the Christian religion, and the law of the land, which Conservatives are bound to hold in re-

Independently of the "morals," or alleged morals of "the camp," which Lord Londonderry sets up as a defence of a violation of the law of God and the laws of his country, there is a tone of not very courteous rebuke to the clergy of Ripon for interfering with the practice of his pistol-code of honour—a code, be it observed, against which the Almighty has set his everlasting canon a code which is also stamped with the brand of felon infamy by the legislature, of which Lord Londonderry is an hereditary member

We have ever defended the House of Lords as an integral and essential part of our constitution against the brawling hostility of the vulgar and malignant agitators, who wish to lower it in public opinion, and then destroy it, that they may be enabled to set up an unmixed and unchecked democratic tyranny upon the ruins of the constitution of England. But we cannot defend those members of the House of Lords who arrogate to themselves the privilege of violating the law with impunity, and who are astonished and annoyed at having their right to do so called in question.

Obedience to the law is expected of the humblest citizen of the commonwealth. To enforce that obedience there are bolts, and chains, and dungeons, and the scaffold itself. A higher motive than dread of punishment ought to influence the exalted in rank and station—more especially when they are law-makers—to set an example of reverential submission to the laws of the land. *******

Now, as to the particular instance which gave rise to the remonstrance of the clergy of Ripon, let us ask, did the Marquis of Londonderry trample on the law, at the invitation of Mr. Henry Grattan, in order to establish a reputation for personal courage: If he wanted no such "certificate of character" as to his personal bravery, then we ask, did the Marquis of Londonderry think it his duty to violate the law in defence of what he had thought it his duty to say in his place as a member of the Legislature? If he was wrong in ascribing infamy to the authors of the atrocious calumny of the regicide poison plot, why did he not apologise? If he was right, why did he enter into an "affair of honour," as it is foolishly called, with one whom he considered infamous?

It may be said that he applied the stigma only to such peror persons as might avow the horrible language ascribed to Messrs. O'Connell and Grattan, or who might be proved to have used it? Very true. But did the Marquis of Londonderry insist upon Mr. Grattan's disavowing the words which were published, uncontradicted, in his name, before he gave him a meeting? If he did not believe that Mr. Grattan used the words which the Liberal and Popish papers of Dublin had so ostentatiously published, then he should have been "candid" and "straightforward" enough to tell him so; but if he did believe he uttered them, how could he place himself on a level with one whom he had branded in parliament, with an epithet of ignominy only fit for a galley-slave? Surely, in such a case he ought to have thought it more creditable to have appealed to the law of the land than to the miscalled law of honour, to chastise the self-disqualified assailant, and vindicate his privilege as a peer of parliament.

Not content with pleading as a justification of homicide the abstract theory of a soldier's honour, the Marquis of Londonderry condescends to quote a precedent, and entrenches himself behind a high example. He says, "Did the clergy of any part of the empire remonstrate with the hero of one hundred fights when he ask, arises the extreme anxiety at this moment, upon a far humbler and less important matter?" * *

To imitate the virtues—to endeavour to emulate the merits of great men is a laudable ambition, but to copy error or vice because it happens to be sanctioned by a high name is miserable self-delu-We must not allow even the Duke of Wellington's authohity to be stronger than Divine and human obligation, and to justify a gross violation of the duty which a statesman and a legislator owes to the commands of religion and the law.

When Lord Brougham lately drew an eloquent comparison at the Dover banquet between the exploits and character of the Duke of Wellington and those of Julius Cæsar, he very prudently Omitted all allusion to any other battles of his than the battles for his country. History has no recollection of Julius Cæsar ever having drawn his sword in a single combat or a private quarrel. s there any record of his great rival Pompey having submitted any personal or private difference to the arbitrament of mortal conflict. Neither Scipio nor Hannibal distinguished themselves that way, nor did the Decii or the Fabii make a character courage by other combats than those in which they fought and bled for their country's glory. "Strike me, but hear me," said one of the greatest of the chiefs of Greece to his irritated rival, and the polished people of Athens applauded that sentiment of magnanimous forbearance.

If the Duke of Wellington had reason to challenge the Earl of Winchilsea, the great Duke of Marlborough had much more personal provocation from some of the ministers of Queen Anne, who grossly calumniated the hero of Blenheim. He did not inge any of his enemies to mortal combat. He looked forward to history, and said, "Time will be my vindicator." We are not aware that the great Turenne or Napoleon Bonaparte ever fought a duel. He who, when the bravest veterans fell back, threw imself into the storm of grape at Lodi, and rushed into a perfect harricane of death at Arcole, does not seem to have regarded often been observed that the most quarrelsome and dueltecking officers in an army are generally the very worst. * * *

As to personal courage, it is more frequently moral cowardice han personal courage which stimulates to duelling encounters. are afraid of the imputation of fear, and the terror prevails orer the love of life, the sense of religious duty, and reverence the law. It is not incompatible even with the character of a Professed duellist that he should be a coward at heart. Such a ban relies less upon his bravery than on his pistol practice against bersons less upon his bravery than on the property of the bersons less skilled than himself. Sometimes a man wholly defitient in personal intrepidity, is goaded to the field much against ination, and instances are not wanting of fortune giving victory of blood to such a man, though no adept at the use of thy mortal weapon. Two instances are within our own knowledge of persons who were of very unheroic character being forced by repeated insults and threatenings to enter the lists—one with an officer of the navy, the other with an officer of the army, and in both: One of the persons to whom we allude is now living, and is a man stances the bullied and reluctant combatants killed their men. of considerable public celebrity. But not unfrequently is duela mere cover for premeditated assassination.

Whether a pistol-shot can settle a disputed point in argument, to repair a broken-down character we leave the casuists of the of honour to determine. But we must tell the Marquis of Londonderry what he seems to have forgotten—that homitide, even when no unfair advantage is taken in duelling, is murter in the soldier. the eye of the law, and which subjects the soldier, whom ononrable victory in his country's cause would crown with laurels be deed wetery in his country scause not be dead.—The clergy of hanged by the neck till his body be dead.—The bath did no more than their duty in reproving the conduct of Lord erscourt, and the clergy of Ripon only discharged a duty of deir high calling in remonstrating with Lord Londonderry. If ice of our holy religion be despised and disregarded, the law of the land must be enforced. Every man who endeavours to kill distant disable another, by discharging at him any loaded fire-arms, tubject to the pains and penalties of a transportable felony, ough no bloodshed ensues; and juries seem, of late, disposed cond the authority of the law in defence of the outraged heiples of equal justice and Christian civilization.

Civil Antelligence.

THE CHARTISTS AT CLERKENWELL CHURCH.

The Chartists of Clerkenwell and other districts of Finsbury, attended on Sunday night at the Church of police in the neighborhood, ready to act at a moment's call, and several officers were about the church and in it. the influx of strangers, who came expecting extraordicharity children had to be sent out. The chartists were drafted along the central space in the nave, the sides, and amongst the galleries. They entered in an orderly manner. The greater part of them seemed in distressed circumstances. Several were aged men. Many wore red ribbons in their left breasts, as a badge of distinction and fraternization. The Rev. Mr. Dillon preached a powerful, energetic sermon from the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Colossians, chap. i. part of the 27th verse-'Christ in Zion the hope of glory." When the sermon was over the Chartists retired in the most decent manner the country and the Throne. and proceeded homewards, without having, in the church or in the streets, created any alarm or given any trouble

CHARTISTS AT BRADFORD CHURCH.

On Sunday evening, after visiting in the morning the had been done in other instances, requesting accommobe the subject of the discourse. An hour before the time ing of the gates, the building was completely filled,there being nothing visible but a dense mass of human beings. The most perfect order and stillness was observed throughout the whole service. Many had prayer books and made their responses devotionally. The discourse, which was written, occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was throughout listened to with perfect attention. The preacher impartially set forth the respective sins of the two great classes, sparing neither rich nor poor, but dwelling with the greatest plainness and emphasis upon those vicious habits by which the working men, in many cases, oppress themselves and each other. He concluded by exhorting them to know their enemies: such were all who encouraged them to despise religion-and then he introduced a brief but forcible appeal for the Divine authority of the Bible. He also shewed that all who flattered the working men were their enemies; of that number, he had never been found, nor ever would be. Neither the numbers of the working class, nor the wealth of the few, should ever intimidate him from plainly declaring the sins and the duties of both Mr. Bull also impressively insisted that all who counselled violence were their worst enemies, who would bring them into trouble and leave them there. He then appealed to them in a solemn and earnest manner on the worth of the soul, and on the doctrine of its redemption and salvation, and exhorted them in future to lay aside their newspapers on Sundays, and to attend their respective churches regularly, not for the purpose of shewing their numbers, but for the better intent of ownhet Lord Winchilsea in a duel? From whence, then, may I ing and adoring their God. The closing Psalm (Dr. Watt's version of the 15th) was sung in a most delightful manner by the whole assembly, every chord in music being supplied in the most harmonious style; and the vast congregation dispersed with such order and propriety, and evident thoughtfulness, as gave equal surprise and satisfaction. It will be well if the Chartists act upon the advice they appeared to receive .- Leeds In-

> ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRO-TESTANT ASSOCIATION ON THE RECENT POPISH APPOINTMENTS IN THE STATE.

The committee of the Protestant Association, deeply concerned at the recent appointment of three members of the Church of Rome to high and important offices in e State, have felt it to be their duty to their Queen, their country, and their God, to present to her Majesty, as temporal head of the Church, the subjoined address; and they would further entreat their Protestant fellowsubjects to testify, in like manner, their sense of the injury which such appointments are calculated to inflict upon the best interests of the community. The rapid progress which Popery has of late years made in the land, and the untiring efforts by which she is now, both openly and covertly, assailing the privileges and blessings which this nation has long been permitted by a gracious Providence to enjoy, cannot be regarded without serious alarm by all who are anxious to maintain those civil and religious liberties to which the unchanged and unchangeable doctrines of Popery are diametrically opposed. Regarding, therefore, these recent appointments as another successful step in the efforts of the Papacy to establish herself supreme in the land, the Committee of the Protestant Association would urge upon their Protestant duelling as a creditable practice even for soldiers. And of soldiers ing their beloved Sovereign, praying that she will be pleased to cancel these appointments—fully sensible as they are that if the designs of the Church of Rome be permitted to be fulfilled, this once Protestant nation can only look for judgment and fiery indignation as a just retribution for the surrender of those privileges with which God has so abundantly blessed us.

> ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN. To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth.—That your petitioners beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty, with the unfeigned assurances of our loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and government. We earnestly desire and pray for the security of your Majesty's throne, the prosperity of your reign, and the maintenance of that pure and reformed religion which is committed to your Majesty's care, as temporal head of the Church; and therefore cannot but view with alarm and apprehension, the dangers to which these great national blessings are exposed, from the pernicious counsels of those who are at present honoured with your Majesty's confidence in the administration of demand specie. public affairs.

We have observed with deep concern that your Majesty has been advised so far to depart from those Protestant principles, which the law of England has made the condition of the succession to the throne, as to confer on members of the church of Rome high and influential situations in several of the public departments of the state; for example, in the Admiralty, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade. And this concern is further in-

threatened the extinction of the established religion in she was placed in contact.

this country, and is now seeking, by means of deep-laid conspiracies and secret intrigues, again to bring the people of these islands in subjugation to the Roman Pontiff. In conclusion we would humbly remind your Majesty

that the throne to which your Majesty has succeeded, and the form of government under which we are privileged St. James, Clerkenwell. There was a strong body of to live, are based on Christian principles; that this nation has once been delivered, by a signal interposition of Divine Providence, from Popish tyranny and arbitrary Between the chartists and the regular congregation, and power; and that if we are so forgetful of former mercies as to surrender any participation in the government nary scenes, the sacred edifice was so crowded that the of the state to the partizans of an idolatrous and anti-Christian Church, there remains nothing but a fearful looking for of Divine judgments; we may expect to be delivered into the hands of those that hate us; and your Majesty's reign, instead of being happy and prosperous, may be made a period of trouble and calamity too painful for the mind of any loyal subject to contemplate.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cancel these appointments, fraught, as we believe them to be, in their ultimate results, with such imminent danger to the Church,

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

THE LAST WHIG JOB! - Sir John Newport resigns his office of Comptroller of the Exchequer. Lord Monteagle steps into his shoes; and the enjoyment of a lucrative place—almost a sinecure. parish church at Bradford, a large concourse of the Lucky fellow this Lord Monteagle; all his jobs prosper. But the working-men" attended St. James's Church, having terms of this arrangement with old Sir John? Does the baronet previously sent a deputation to the Rev. Mr. Bull, as refire on a superannuation-allowance? Or has his successor bought the place for annuity, or a handsome sum down? These dation, and that a certain text (Amos viii. 4 to 8) might are questions which must be answered. If Sir John Newport is pensioned off to let Lord Monteagle into a sinecure, the job must of service a large number of men presented themselves be brought before parliament. If a private bargain has been struck at the church-gate, whose numbers swelled rapidly from for a public office, the terms of it at least must be known. The Horton and Wibsey. In seven minutes from the open- affair unexplained has an ugly appearance.—Spectator (Radical Sunday paper).

It is understood that the retiring pension of Sir John Newport, late Comptroller of the Exchequer, is to be £1000 a-year. - Obs.

THE LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.-Lord Monteagle was educated at Cambridge for the English bar, and first entered public life as member for the city of Limerick. He is son of the late Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Cappa, now denominated Mount Trenchard, near Shana-golden, by Catherine, sole heiress of Thomas Spring, Esq., of Ballycrispin, Kerry, whose property in that county he inherits. The new peer is in his 49th year, and married Lady Theodosia Perry, eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick, by whom he has sons and daughters, His eldest son, late high sheriff of this county, was recently appointed a commissioner of customs at £1000 a-year. The exchancellor, whose income now amounts to £10,000 a-year, has a sister married to Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., of Curragh, in this county, nephew to the Earl of Limerick. Mount Trenchard, the family seat, is handsomely situated on the Lower Shannon midway between Glen and Foyne's Island, which latter he has purchased. Mount Trenchard House, where the family reside three or four months of the year, is to undergo extensive improvements. Lord Monteagle has a son and daughter married, the former to Miss Freer, of Cambridge-the latter to Mr. Marshall of Leeds.—Limerick Paper.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Duchesse d' Orleans, arrived at New York, Havre dates have been received to the 21st of Sept. one day later than by the Liverpool. It was not yet certain by these accounts whether or no Messrs. Rothschild had accepted the United States drafts protested by the Messrs. Hottinguer. A private letter from Havre, dated the 21st, which appears in the Journal of Commerce, says .-

" Up to last evening, the bills had not been accepted; and it is now ascertained that nothing will be done until the return of one of the partners of Messrs. Rothschild & Co, who is absent from Paris." Other accounts state that the bills had been accepted, and

that some of the principal banking houses of Paris had ex. pressed their willingness to co-operate with Messrs. Rothschild, to prevent the embarrassment that would ensue if the bills were suffered to return protested.

Serious troubles had again broken out at Mans and other towns, in resistance to the deportation of grain, at which the populace had taken alarm, and troops had been ordered to the department in consequence.

> UNITED STATES. Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Рицареврига, Oct. 22, 1839. Our market is much the same to-day, U. S. Bank closing at 851 a 86, Exchange on New York 10 premium.

The Officers of the bank have received from Mr. Jaudon positive information that he had made an arrangement with Rothschild to cover the bills on Hottinguer, the details of which are all given in Mr. Jaudon's letter.

They feel satisfied that their bills have been accepted, and it is resumed that there is some error in the rumour of their being unaccepted on the 21st September, unless, perchance, Rothschild should have backed out of his agreement. The market looks heavy.

U. S. Bank Stock offered at 86, 60 days.

[How happens it, then, that the Stock of the U. S. Bank fell, after the receipt of that letter, from 88 to 86? It would, at all events, seem as though the fact was still doubted.]-Com. Adv. Specie. - The New Orleans Bee states that eight hundred thousand dollars in specie has been shipped from that port to Philadelphia, for the use of the United States Bank, and that two hundred and fifty thousand more were ready to be shipped for the same

The following extract is from a highly intelligent source in Bos-

ton, to a gentleman in Wall street, received this morning :-"The pressure is severe beyond endurance long, and if the banks stand, the manufacturers will all fall. No orders are going South for cotton, and it would be impossible to raise money to pay for it. Large amounts of paper are returning, and it is out of the question that it can be taken up and the spindle kept in motion.

(From the Boston Atlas of yesterday.) Money Market. - The week has commenced with a considerable demand for money; the scarcity has prevented many negocia-

There was a considerable demand for specie to-day for New York account, which adds very much to the present trouble. We did not learn particularly the amount of specie taken, but it did not vary much from 25,000 dollars.

Our brokers are disposed to take checks on New York at par; but some of the banks ask a premium, and therefore the brokers

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN COLBORNE. His Excellency Sir John Colborne embarked on board H. M. S. Pique on Wednesday at 11 A. M., which was shortly got under weigh, and was towed down the stream by the steamer St. George. stance. His Excellency is accompanied by Lady Colborne and family, and creased by the fact that one of these individuals has by his Military and Civil Secretaries, Colonel Rowen and Major to your Address. I have, however, only this evening Goldie. He was escorted by Sir James McDonnell the Commandty's Most Honourable Privy Council; the first instance, ant of Quebec, the Staff and heads of departments, from Payne's we believe, on record, of such a departure from the Hotel to the wharf, where the principal inhabitants of the city lost his life. The delay, therefore, has been unavoidaprinciples of our constitution since the deliverance of had assembled to witness his embarkation, and cheer him on his ble; but it has afforded me the gratifying opportunity of finally departing from among them. We have been told that Lady an interview with Captain Steele, and other highly re-It is moreover, to be deplored that this preferment Colborne was affected even to shedding tears at bidding adieu to a should be conferred on men who are subjects of the See country where she had formed so many warm friends, who will incline to believe, are quite in accordance with my own. of Rome, at a time when that apostate church has openly long remember her unaffected kindness of heart to all with whom

The Quebec Gazette truly remarks that no Governor ever left Canada for whose character the loyal inhabitants entertained a greater respect.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Captain Sandom, R. N., Captain Arthur, A. D. C., Mr. Domville, A. D. C., and Captain about nine o'clock

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, his Excellency the Goernor General held his first Levee at the new Government House, which was very numerously attended by civilians, as well as by the military, who were under general orders to present themselves. A guard of honour of the 24th Regiment was stationed outside of the house, and the band of the 71st Regiment was on the gallery in the rear, discoursing most eloquent music. At ten minutes to three o'clock the Levee was closed, and we are sure that by that time his Excellency was sufficiently tired of bowing. He was dressed in a splendid uniform of blue and gold and had a pensive, melancholy, Shakesperian caste of countenance. He appears much younger than he really is, although evidently suffering from bad health. - Montreal Herald.

M'GILL COLLEGE. The following is a copy of the inscription on the parchment deposited in the corner stone of this College:-

ANTUENTE DEO. OPTIM. MAXIM. NON. OCTOBER. ANN. DOMINI MDCCCXXXIX, VICTORIÆ BRITANNIAR. REG. III, JOHANNES COLBORNE, EX ORD, ILLUSTRIS. BALNEI EQUES,

G. C. H. OMNIUM PROVINCIAR. BRITANNICAR. IN AMER. SEPTENTE. PRÆFECTUS,

EXERCITUS IN CANADA SUPERIORE ET INFERIORE

DUX, HUJUS COLLEGII, FUNDATI EX TESTAMENTO HON, JACOBI M'GILL. NUPERRIME IN URBE MARIANAPOL

MERCATORIS, PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT: Regiâ Institutione, cui præest Episcop. Marianapol., pecuniam tam insolitâ munificentia legatam curante,-Ratione Ædificii arbitrio Hon. Georgii Moffatt, et Johannis Bethune, D. D. commissa-Johanne Bethune, D. D. præfati Coll. Princip. Johanne Ostelli, Architecto, Gal. Lander, et Jacobo Telfer, Ædificatoribus. Q. F. F. Q. S.

> Office of the Chief Agent for Emigration Quebec, 21st October, 1839.

Statement of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec during the week ending the 19th instant :-

From England, - - - 6 Ireland, - - - 64 Scotland, - - - 16 Previously Reported, - - 7261 To corresponding period last year. - 3239 Showing increase in favour of 1839, - 4108 souls. COMMERCIAL.

Ashes have farther declined. Sales of lots for shipment have een made at 24s 9d @ 25s. and in small lots at 24s 3d @ 24s 6d. Pearls have been sold at 28s 6d to 29s. There is a large quantity n market, but the transactions are not numerous

FLOUR.—The receipts of flour have been large, and some considerable sales have been effected. Inspected fine has brought 37s 6d and 36s 3d cash.

PROVISIONS .- A few sales have been made within the last week f prime pork at 15 dls., four months. Prime mess is quoted 18 lls., and mess 19 dls. to 19 dls. 50 ets.

Sugars.-Muscovado has declined 2s to 2s 6d. per cwt. Refined sugar is now quoted $7\frac{1}{2}$ d for single, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ d to 8d for double. TEAS are in good demand, and prices fully support those we last

Exchange.—The Banks are not drawing, and there is but little private exchange offering. Owing to the depressed state of affairs in the United States, and the dread of a drain upon this the Principal. province for specie, the Banks have been compelled to limit, very terially, the amount of their die

We are sorry to observe from our New York papers received today, that the money market there has not improved. On first rate paper 3 per cent per month was offering, and but little could be one even at that exorbitant rate.

In the stock market but little has been done, and that at reduced prices. United States Bank stock is now quoted, 751. The New York Banks' exchange on England is quoted, 91/2 to 10, and good private bills, 81 to 9 per cent prem. - Montreal Gazette,

UPPER CANADA.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR To Dr. Baldwin and the Gentlemen who have signed an Address dated 18th October, 1839.

neeting lately held on Yonge Street, the public peace was violated, and that some of the individuals present deeply to be lamented, that loss of life has in one instance resulted from these events; a calamity which, whether it were occasioned by intentional violence or by accident, will scarcely fail to produce, with sorrow for the sufferer and his family, an aggravation of the embittered feelings which have of late unhappily attended the agitation of political questions in this Province. The indoubted right of Her Majesty's subjects to meet for the discussion and consideration of matters connected with the state of public affairs, precludes the interference of the Executive Council, so long as the proceedings of such meetings be peacefully conducted: those who thus assemble, are under the protection of the law, as also amenable to it, as on all ordinary occasions. Within the rules prescribed by the laws of the Province, it would be obviously impossible to restrain the expression of party feeling; and how much soever I may regret the intemperate and rash extent to which political animosity too often leads adverse partizans, the circumstance appears to me to be one of the unavoidable evils attending popular assemblages in times of political agitation and excitement.

Before any appeal can, with propriety, be made to the Executive Council, for the redress of personal grievances arising from occurrences of this nature, it will, I am sure, be apparent to you, that recourse should be had by the parties seeking it to the legal tribunals of the country, both with a view to the more regular course of justice, and a more complete elucidation of facts. If, therefore, it should transpire that sufficient cause exists, I would suggest the adoption of such a course in the present in-

received the inquisition and evidence taken at the Inquest on the body of the unfortunate individual who has spectable gentlemen from Simcoe, whose sentiments, I

GEO. ARTHUR. Government House, 23d Oct., 1839.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, TORONTO. On the other side of the way the English Church is progressing steadily, and rising like a phoenix from its ashes. It is true "its walls have been levelled with the dust," but the gratification of witnessing its re-erection on a superior plan to the old structure, Halkett, Military Secretary, arrived at Rasco's Hotel last night | will make some amends for the regret we experienced when we saw it wrapped in flames. The walls are of grey stone, painted to resemble free-stone. The roof is covered with tin, and the steeple is now 90 feet high, and is to be 96 feet higher; to have a set of 8 bells and a clock of four faces. The interior will be somewhat different from the former one; in the place of the large painted window there are three short windows close to each other, of the same form as the side windows; and instead of the thick and clumsy wooden pillars in use before, the gallery and roof are supported by slight cast iron pillars, which give a much lighter appearance to the building. We believe also that an organ will be procured .-Commercial Herald.

The County of Hastings has been set apart as the District of Victoria. The officers appointed are-Benjamin Dougall, Esqr., District Judge; Anthony Marshall Esq., Inspector of Licenses; Edmund Murney Esq., Clerk of the Peace; and J. B. Crowe Esq. Surrogate Judge.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

VERY MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday last, Mr Williamson of this town, a respectable colored man, went out to shoot squirrels, accompanied by his son, a very fine boy, aged 10 years, and who was a most regular attendant at our Episcopal Sabbath School; when unfortunately the gun discharging accidentally, lodged the entire contents in the poor little fellow's knee, and medical assistance not being at hand, he sunk under the effusion of blood, before anything of importance could be done for him.

This morning, the unfortunate Arthur Ledlie, convicted at our late assizes of the murder of his wife, under circumstances which we do not feel it necessary, at this time, to dilate on-underwent the awful sentence of the law. Through the unremitting exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gale, whose spiritual attention was most indefatigable and praiseworthy, the mind of the wretched victim, we are happy to say, underwent a most happy change, and his entire deportment evinced that he was fully impressed with the awful situation in which he was placed. In his cell he spoke to several in the most calm and christian-like manner, bearing no ill-will or hatred to any human being. Regarding the cause of the unhappy act which brought him to his untimely end, it may be as well, perhaps, at this moment, to throw the curtain over it.

The new Market for this town, built under direction of the Board of Police, was opened to the public on Monday last, and has since been an object of considerable attraction. Its advantages are manifest, and we sincerely congratulate the inhabitants of Cobourg upon the establishment of an institution so requisite for their comfort, and which will so certainly advance the prosperity of their town. The building is exceedingly neat and commodious without being expensive, and reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of the Board. Mr. Donald McDonald has been appointed Market Clerk .- Cobourg Star.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution who have not yet paid in the required Instalment of Five per cent. on their respective shares, are particularly requested to do so with as little delay as possible, as much inconvenience has been experienced from the non-compliance with this stipulation. When more convenient, payment may be made to the Editor of The Church.

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, October 28, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. Turner, Balliot College, Oxford, Assistant, THIS School will be re-opened on Monday, 4th November.

TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

Kingston, U. C., October 28, 1839.

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 GENTLEMEN:-I have learned with feelings of the annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed matedeepest regret from your address, that at the public rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for were seriously injured in their persons. It is still more Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

> JUST PUBLISHED, by the Rev. J. Thompson, and for sale at Messrs. Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg, price one shilling, Family and Individual Prayers, for a week. For the use of all denominations of Christians. Also, Individual Prayers for a week, sold separately, price

October 31, 1839.

MARRIED. At Toronto, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, to Emily, second daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice

At Picton, on the 15th October, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, by Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. William Anderson, Fredericksburg, to Miss Thorp, of Picton.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., at Simcoe, Long Point, U. C., Mathew Kerr, Esq., son of the late Rev. James M. Kerr, of Listerlin, County of Kilkenny, Ireland, and grand nephew of the late Bishop of Cloyne, to Lucy Johnson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Isaac Purkis.

On Monday morning last, at the Rectory, in his 59th year, after an illness of eight weeks, which was borne with patient resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. F. H. Carrington, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and for 26 years a missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in this colony, during 20 of which he was Rector of this Parish and Chaplain to the Garrison in this town.

By his family he will be long and deeply deplored as a most af-fectionate husband and kind father: whilst we feel certain that this melancholy announcement will create sincere regret amongst all, to whom his amiable qualities had deservedly endeared him Newfoundland Times.

At Ormstown, Chateaugnay, L, C. on the 18th ult., Charless Henry, youngest child of the Rev. W. Brethour, aged 15 months At Guelph, on the 24th October, Susan, only child of Alfred

Turner Esq., aged 5 weeks LETTERS received to Friday, Nov. 1st:-

J. Somerville, Esq.; J. M. Strange, Esq.; R. P. Boucher, Esq., rem.; C. Mortimer, Esq.; P. Roberte, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; A. Turner, Esq. rem. [paid to the close of Vol. 2]; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. J. Thompson; Mr. A. Mortimer, rem.; Rev. H. Caswall; C. B. Turner, Esq.; Rev. A. Palmer. THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART II .- CONTINUED.

THE REASONS FOR AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Q. 78. But is not corruption the invariable accompaniment of an alliance between the civil and ecclesiastical?

A. This is an idea which seems to have sprung from the corrupt Popery which followed in succession after the establishment of Christianity in the days of Constantine. But this frightful degeneracy had its origin, not in any ascendancy of the state over the church. The matter is now understood. 'On ourselves alone it depends, whether the church now might not be the same saintly and unsullied church that it was in the days of martyrdom—as spiritual in its creed, as purely apostolical in its spirit, as of the Duke of Guise. Coligny, in his night-dress, holy in all its services.'

holy in all its services.'

[The abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. Were there no corruptions in the church before the time of Constantine? Was the union of the church and state their chief and only cause? Was not heresy upon heresy rife in the professing church long before Constantine was born? and I suppose it will be admitted that heresies are the worst kind of corruptions?]

Q. 79. Have we not instances in scripture of wise and good men refusing to conform to the national established religion?

A. We have Daniel refusing to obey an unjust law,* which he knew was intended for his ruin. It was, however, pious diso-

he knew was intended for his ruin. It was, however, pious disobedience in him, because he had thereby an opportunity of honouring God before a nation of idolaters, and shewing that he preferred his favour, and his duty to him, before life itself. We have also the three Hebrew youths refusing in a similar manner to worship an image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up; † but they knew who had said, Thou shalt not bow down thyself to any images, nor worship them; ‡ and in this we must be resolute, and obey God ra-

Q. 80. Ought we to be cautious how we separate from a Christian and Protestant church?

A. We certainly ought not to leave such a church, unless we

can discover reasons for deserting her that will convince our con-sciences we are bound to do so—and it is not a trifling circumstance that will vindicate separation among Christians. 'Where the word of God is heard with reverence, and the sacraments are not neglected, there we discover, while that is the case, an appearance of the church which is liable to no suspicion or uncertainty, of which no one can safely despise the authority, or reject the admonitions, or resist the counsels, or slight the censures, much less separate from it and break up its unity." Our Saviour loved and prayed for unity; and the cultivation of it is a duty most authoritis. thoritatively enjoined upon all persons in the word of God.§
[* All the old nonconformists thought themselves bound to communicate with the Church of England, and looked upon separa-

tion from it to be a sin; notwithstanding the corruption supposed (by them) to be in it.'—Stillingfleet.]

Q. 81. What are the principal reasons on which dissent from the Church of England is founded?

A. 1. 'Its general frame and constitution as national and es-

2. The imposition of a stated form of prayer.

3. The pretended right of scriptural ceremonies.
4. The terms on which ministers are admitted into their office.
5. The want of liberty to choose their own ministers, &c.'

5. The want of liberty to choose their own ministers, &c.'
Dissenters however, have no objection to an establishment, provided it will support their peculiar tenets. It is true, in this country they act on the voluntary system, but in the South Sea Islands they have an ecclesiastical establishment. As though difference of longitude and latitude altered the nature of truth, and what is warned in Frankard, is professly right to the other ideas of the wrong in England, is perfectly right on the other side of the equa-tor. See Ellis's account of the South Sea Islands; and Tyerman and Bennett's Journal; where we are told the (dissenting) missionaries laboured with no effect till the civil authorities stepped in to aries laboured with no effect till the civil authorities expending help them. Nothing was done, 'until the mighty moral change commenced from the King himself,' with the open annihilation of idelates, and this previous to his own conversion. Henceforth succommenced from the King numsely, with the year idolatry, and this previous to his own conversion. Henceforth success was as rapid, as before it had been hopeless. Upon this change the identity of civil politics with religious principles instantly appeared. An entire new code of laws became necessary for the Islands. 'A formal parliament' was convened, consisting of the 'Royal Family, and the chiefs, the hereditary legislators, and the 'Royal Family, and the chiefs, the hereditary legislators, and the popular representatives.' The missionaries when applied to for co-operation, did not allege the atterincompatibility of civil and religious concerns, but immediately united with them. Over this parliament, Mr. Nott, the chief missionary, presided. Subsequently to this, at the inauguration of the infant King, all the details were adopted, as far as given paraness would allow of an English correspond to the infant King. to this, at the inauguration of the infant King, all the details were adopted, as far as circumstances would allow, of an English coronation, and the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury was performed by the missionaries. The King was brought forth to the people, bound to administer justice, annointed with oil, presented with the Bible, and admonished in the very terms used by the British Primate. From this we may surely infer, that in the opinion of the dissenters, the ministry is not infected by contact with the state, but that civil and Christian polity is one.

['An establishment is neither more nor less than a universal home mission. If by the foreign mission, stations are planted along the margin of our populated earth—by the home mission stations may be multiplied in the territory of our own land. As the effect of one, we now behold villages of peace and piety in the distant wilderness—as the effect of the other, the moral wilderness around us may be lighted up and fertilized, and we may be made to witness both a holier sabbath and purer week-days than hereto-

to witness both a holier sabbath and purer week-days than heretofore in all our parishes.'—Dr. Chalmers.]

Q. 82. Is not the "voluntary principle" as it is called, sufficient

to uphold religion?

A. We think not, because

1. However the zeal of a sect might support it for a while, no reliance could be placed upon it as a general and permanent provision for the religious wants of a nation.

to maintain amongst them a teacher of religion or not, many districts would remain unprovided with any. And
3. Because the condition of the officiating minister would be

altogether one of servile dependence.

Exod. xx. 4, 5. Calvin's Institutes.

§ See John xvii. 20, 21. Rom. xii. 16; xv. 5, 6; xvi, 17.— 1 Cor. i. 10. 2 Cor. xiii. 11. Eph. iv. 1—6, 31, 32. Phil. i. 27; ii. 1, 4. 1 Thess. v. 13. James iii. 13—18. 1 Peter iii. 8, 9.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL COLIGNY During the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Day had not yet broken, when all Paris was awakened by the clang of the tocsin of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, the signal at which it had been preconcerted that the troops should be on the alert. Many of the Huguenots who lodged in the neighbourhood sprang from their beds; and hastening to the Palace, enquired the cause of this unexpected and untimely sound; and to what purpose the throng of armed men was directed, whom they saw as you can. I have no time to lose." moving rapidly and tumultuously, in many directions, by torch-light. They were at first carelessly answered that a Court spectacle was in preparation, and their farther questions were rebutted with insolence, which led to blows. Meantime the Duke of Guise, accompanied by his uncle, D'Aumale and the Bastard of Angouleme, advanced towards the hotel of Coligny, where Cosseins, warned of their approach, had made fit dispositions for attack. The wounded Admiral had been roused from a feverish sleep by the din of the alarm bell; but confident in the recent friendly professions of the King, and in the fidelity of the Royal Guard by which he deemed himself to be protected, he at first thought that some partial tumult had been raised by the Guisards, which would speedily be suppressed. As the noise increased and drew nearer, and as the report of fire-arms was heard in his own court-yard, he tardily and reluctantly admitted a suspicion of the truth; and rising from his bed, notwithstanding the weakness which compelled him to lean for support against the wall of his chamber, he addressed himself to prayer, in company with his chaplain Merlin, and his few other attendants. One of his servants, Laboune, summoned by a loud knocking at the outer gates, had already descended with the keys; and when Cosseins demanded entrance in the King's name, he opened them unhesitatingly and without apprehension. The daggers of the assassins, as they rushed in, prostrated him lifeless at the threshold; and the five Swiss, warned by his fate, ran into the house, closed the door, and raised a hasty barricade with such furniture as they found at hand: one of their number, however, fell beneath the shot which had excited the Admiral's alarm, and the frail barrier which the others had constructed, soon gave way under the blows of the assailants.

As their steps were heard ascending the staircase, Co-

am well prepared for the death which I have long anticipated. Human aid can no longer extricate me; but you stances may sometimes modify, but can very rarely reneed not be involved in my calamity, neither must your wives hereafter curse me as the author of their widow-The roof afforded them hope of secure retreat; and over this they dispersed themselves, after having broken through the tiling. The assassins, five in number, armed in shirts of mail, had now gained the door of the apartment. The first who entered was a German named Besme, nurtured from his childhood in the family calmly awaited their onset; and when asked by Besme, in a stern and threatening voice, whether he were the Admiral, replied at once in the affirmative; pointed to his grey hairs as demanding reverence from youth; and added that, at the utmost, his life could be shortened but a little space. The murderer, unmoved by this calm and dauntless bearing, passed his sword through the veteran's body, and, after withdrawing it, inflicted a deep gash across his face; while his associates despatched him with repeated blows. The sole complaint which fell from Coligny's lips during his agony, was a regret that he should perish by the hand of a menial; and the constancy of his demeanor, extorted a confession from one of those who assisted in the deed of blood, (deeds with which he had long been well acquainted,) that he had never before seen any one encounter a sudden and violent death with so much firmness.

Scarcely had the Admiral ceased to breathe, when the voice of Guise was heard from below, impatiently demanding if all were over? "All is over," replied Besme, and he was answered by Guise, that the Sieur d'Angouleme must see in order to believe, and that the body must be thrown down for their inspection. The yet bleeding victim was accordingly forced through a window into the court-yard; and D'Angouleme, after wiping the gore from its face, and thus satisfying his brutal curiosity, spurned the corpse with his foot; acknowledged that it was indeed his enemy; and urging his followers to bring to a full end a course thus happily begun, in compliance to the King's command, hastened on to fresh

Three days had now elapsed since the murder of the Admiral, and during the whole of that period his body had been subject to the vilest insults of the infuriated rabble. It was at first tossed rudely into a stable; then, after having been disfigured by savage and unseemly mucravings of a malice which pursued its victim even bechains by one leg from the gibbet of Montfaucon, a slow ment in turn might contribute some share to its destruction. De Thou himself witnessed this most ignominious exposure; and he called to mind, with bitter reflections on human instability, the scene of pomp and splendour in which he had recently beheld the veteran warrior engaged, and the triumphant anticipations which he had then heard him express respecting the imagined war in Belgium. The King also visited these mangled remains; and Brantome has attributed to him on that occasion, a speech originating with Vitellius. When some attendant turned aside to escape the offensive smell, Charles observed that "the body of a dead enemy always savours sweetly." The anecdote may not be authentic; but even if it is not so, it sufficiently evinces the contemporary estimate of Charles's cold-blooded ferocity.

It is stated that Coligny's head was carried in the first place to the Louvre; and a doubt appears to have existed at the time, whether it was conveyed afterwards to Madrid or to Rome. * * * The pious care of Francis Montmorency, whom either his superior good fortune or sagacity had preserved amid the general destruction of his friends, at length stealthily detached from the gallows what remained of the Admiral's body. For a ferred to the discretion of each neighbourhood, cret chamber at Chantilly; till the arrival of less disturbed times permitted its transfer to Chastillon, and its interment with fitting solemnity in the ancestral vault of the Colignys .- From the History of the Reformed Religion in France, by the Rev. Edward Smedley.

THE VENERABLE BEDE.

This learned monk was born in the year 672, and may well be called the Father of Ecclesiastical History .-His whole life, almost literally from the cradle to the coffin, was spent in literary labours for the benefit of mankind. He died of consumption and asthma at the age of 63. It is related of him that during his last severe illness,-his mind being clear and unclouded to the last,-he did not relax from his accustomed exertions.-The evening of his death he spent in translating the Gospel of St. John into the Saxon language. At length his amanuensis said, "there remains but one chapter, but it seems very irksome for you to speak."

"Oh, no," said the venerable Bede, "it is not difficult. Take a pen, dip it in the ink, and write as fast

aid, "There is now, Master, but one sentence wanting." Upon which the dying man bade him write quick. Soon after the young man said, "it is now done." Bede replied, "Well hast thou said the truth-it is now done. Take up my head between your hands and lift me—because it pleases me much to sit over against that I may invoke my Father." His wishes were gratified, and being seated according to his desire on the floor of Holy Ghost;" as he pronounced the last word he immediately expired.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Oxford and Cambridge are, as it were, two mighty hearts in the body politic, through which its whole lifeblood circulates. For the life-blood of a community, or that material constituent of it in which the principal vitality is contained, is its really educated portion-and this distributed at the outset into innumerable petty rivulets, which continually unite, as they flow on, into fewer and larger channels, form at length but two principal streams, which, pouring each of them through one or other of these mighty hearts, receive in their passage a colouring, an oxygenization, which continues ever constantly into more numerous and smaller streamlets, invigorate with health, or impregnate with disease the entire system. Thus the Universities are continually receiving the life-blood of the community-those who, from their birth, their wealth, or theindications they have given of talent, are likely to be eminent or influential; ligny, no longer doubtful of the event, turned, with an they are received at the age, when their character must unaltered countenance, to his friends, and urgently take its bent for good or evil, and sent forth with that warned them to consult their own safety. "For my- character in a manner fixed; in their passage through some men's consciences; were they more intelligent and rational

move; and they go forth, thus embued with certain principles, into the camp, the court, the senate, the bar, the church, to exert an influence over every grade of society; some to advise royalty, some to instruct the children of the neighbouring poor; so that throughout the country there is none so exalted as to be above their reach, none so humble as to be below it .- The Churchman, Magazine.

BODY AND SOUL.

The Body and Soul may endeavour to accuse each other in judgment,-but how? The body might say it was the soul that sinned, for presently, when she is departed from me, I am thrown into the grave like an inensible stone. But the soul might answer, it was indeed the body that sinned, for as soon as I am released from that unhappy conjunction, I fly through the air like a bird. This reasoning may be thus answered :-

A certain king appointed two watchmen to defend the fruits of his fertile and beautiful garden; the one of whom was lame, and the other blind. They were equally tempted to eat of their delicious charge. The lame man, therefore, suggested to the blind one, that if he found :would carry him on his shoulders he would gather a sufficient quantity of fruit, and share it equally between them. The blind man consented; and thus the fruit was carried off. After a time, the king visited his garden, and demanded who had taken his fruit. The blind man said it was impossible for him to have stolen it, as he had no eyes to find it out. The lame man urged that the loss could not be imputed to him, as he had no power to stir a foot about the garden. But their lord discovered the truth of the matter, and commanded the lame man to be put on the shoulders of his blind companion, and in that position that they should be punished together. In like manner will God clothe the soul again with the body, and for mutual sin condemn them both together .- German Sanhedrim.

The Garner.

THE ATONEMENT OUR ONLY REFUGE. If a tree be sound at the root, there is hope that it will sprout forth notwithstanding it should be lopped and shred ever so much But now, if it be rotten at the root, then fare it well. In like manner, if the soul be safe; if it live by faith in the Son of God; tilation, the head severed from the trunk and the extre- if it fight the good fight of faith, and win the field; all other los mities torn from the limbs, it was dragged through the ses are not to be reckoned of; we are more than gainers, more streets to the banks of the Seine. But so early a repose than conquerors. But if the soul perish, (and it will perish, exbeneath the waters would have disappointed the fierce | cept it be fed with the word of the Gospel; and it will make shipwreck, if Christ sit not at the stern; and it will be overcome in yond death. Till the morning of which we are speak- the day of battle, if Christ be not its Captain, its Saviour, its ing, the corpse continued to be trailed through the city; Deliverer,) then all the world is gone with us; it had been better and when the shapeless mass was at length suspended in for us if we had never been born. Our sins do threaten God's vengeance upon us; our consciences do accuse us; the law con fire at the same time was kindled beneath; in order, (to tains matter of indictment against us; the devil follows the suit; use the forcible language of De Thou) that every ele- | all the creatures of God which we have abused; all the callings of God which we have neglected; all the threatenings of God which we have despised, do witness against us. In a word, the Lord ing approved endorsed notes. sitteth on his throne as an angry Judge-hell openeth her mouth wide, being ready to swallow us up-the world forsaketh us-our friends have no power to help us. What is to be done in this case? What shift shall we make? what place of refuge shall we flee to? Only this is our comfort, that the Son of God became the Son of man, to make us the sons of God: vile he became to exalt us, poor to enrich us, a slave to enfranchise us, dead to quicken us, niserable to bless us, lost in the eyes of the world to save us; lastly, partaker of our nature, of our infirmity, of our habitation, to advance us to his kingdom and glory; that is, to be unto us, according to his name, EMANUEL, "God with us;" God to enlighten us; God to help us; God to deliver us; God to save us .- Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

If we recollect what hath been said upon this subject, and lay t so together, that we may take a full view of the whole method observed in the church, for the making us holy here, and happy for ever, we cannot but easily see, both what necessity there is of our being added to the church in general, and what infinite cause we have to give our most humble and hearty thanks to God, both while, he dared not commit it to consecrated ground; for his settling and restoring such a church as this is to us. A and it was deposited in a leaden coffin, and kept in a seand effectually administered to us, that if we be not failing to ourselves in the use of them, we cannot but be saved. A church, so exactly conformable to the catholic in all things, that none can separate from her without making a schism in Christ's mystical Grasett, Toronto. body, and consequently endangering the salvation of his own soul. A church, so far exceeding those of Rome and Geneva, that, would either papists or sectaries lay aside their prejudices, and impartially consider what our church is, and compare it with their own, they would need no other arguments to persuade them to return unto her, and to live and die in constant communion with her. A church, to say no more, as orthodox in its doctrine, as regular in its discipline, as grave and solemn in its worship, as agreeable to Scripture rules, as well accommodated to the whole design of the Gospel for the bringing of souls to heaven, as any shurch in the whole world. And that such a church as this should be at first planted amongst us, and after it had been destroyed by the malice of the devil and his agents, should be again restored to us by the immediate hand of God, who can think of it without adoring the hand that did it?—Bishop Beveridge.

MODERATION OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMERS.

With such discretion did our Reformers retain the good which was in the Church of Rome, whilst they rejected the evil, put-Some time after the young man who wrote for him, ting the one in vessels to be kept, and casting the other away; with such temper did they refuse to be scared by the abuses of past times, or the scrupulosities of their own, into narrowing needlessly To which that ground on which they invited a nation to take its stand, and which they well knew must be broad to admit of it. And so it came about, that a form of faith and worship was conceived which recommended itself to the piety and good sense of the people; to place where I was wont to pray; and where, now sitting which they reverted with gladness of heart when the evil times afterwards compelled them to abjure it for a season; towards which those who have since dissented and withdrawn from it have so ofhis cell, he said, - "Glory be to the Father, the Son, and ten seen occasion (or if not they, their children after them,) to retrace their steps, and tacitly to acknowledge that whilst they sought meat for their lust, they had rejected angels' food.—Rev. I. J. Blunt.

HEARING SERMONS.

It were well if men would not inquire after the learning of the ermon, or its deliciousness to the ear or fancy but observe its usefulness; not what concerns the preacher, but what concerns themselves; not what may take a vain reflection on him, but what may substantially serve their own need, that the attending of his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his disparagements, but may be as a duty and a part of religion to minister to edification and instruction. When St. John reckoned the principles of evil actions, he told but of three,—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life; but there may be also in the world, and now it is grown into age and strength, anoafter; and which, as they divide again and branch out ther last of the car, and a fifth also, the last of the tongue Some people have an insatiable appetite in hearing: and hear only are carried to the furthest extremity of every limb, and that they may hear, and talk, and make a party. Hearing or reading sermons, is, or ought to be, in order to practice; for so God intended it, that faith should come by hearing, and that charity should come by faith, and that by both together we may be saved. -Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

IGNORANCE.

Ignorance, is a great cause of the doubts and scrupulosities of

self," he added, "escape is impossible; and happily, I the Universities, a tinge is communicated to their feel- they would not make half the noise they do; a thing may be very the ignorant make a mountain, and raise a cloud of needless nonsensical scruples; folly and imprudence invole them to be meddling in matters not concerning them; thus every pedlar and mechanic whose calling leads them to be meddling with their calling chop and handy labour, they, for sooth, must be handling the helm of government, and canvassing all the affairs of Church and State; and if things be not modelled and managed according to their foolish ridiculous fancies, presently those in authority are quite wrong, and they cannot in conscience obey them; he who cannot well manage his own plough and cottage must canvass and censure both Church and State, - and can a greater folly possess the head of a Bedlamite. - Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED CREDIT SALE OF DRY GOODS. By Auction.

M. STRANGE will sell at his toom,
Street, without reserve, on Monday the 4th No-M. STRANGE will sell at his rooms, 36 Yonge vember, the contents of 75 packages SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, just imported, amongst which will be

25 pieces superfine and fine Blue Broadcloths,

do. do. Black do. 20 do. Rifle, Brown, Steel Mixed, Claret, Bottle

and Polish Green, Drab and Oxford Mixed do. 6 do. superfine Cassinetts, 15 do. superfine and double milled Cassimeres, of

various colours, 30 do. Mixed Forest and Doeskins, fancy ribbed

Doeskins, Cassimeres, Queen's Own Stripe, Pickwick Stripe, and checked Trousering,

30 do. Pilot cloths, various colours, 5 do. Tartan Plaiding,

50 do. Black and Coloured Merinos,

50 do. Coloured and Plaid Bombazetts, 10 do. Cotton Velvet,

20 do Embossed do. 40 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs,

50 do. Fancy do.

10 do. Scotch Holland, 50 do. Bookfold Shirting,

10 do. Salisbury Flannel, 10 do. Blue Stripe Bedtick,

350 do. Grey Shirting,

50 do. Plain and Printed Moleskins, 400 do. Prints, all Colours and Patterns,

200 do. Cambric Lenos and Chally Dresses, Cambric Checks, Angola Shawls, Lambs' Wool Mitts, Royal Cuffs, Threads, &c. &c., comprising probably the best assortment of DRY GOODS ever offered for public competition in this Province.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

TERMS .- Under £25, Cash; from £25 to £100, four months; over £100, six months' credit, by furnish-

N. B.—The Goods will be open for inspection one week previous to the sale. Town and Country Merchants will do well to call previous to purchasing else-

Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock. J. M. STRANGE, A. & B. Toronto, October 21, 1839.

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils daily, from nine to one o'clock, to be instructed in French, Greek, Latin, History, Geography, and the elements of Arithmetic and Mathematics.

TERMS .- Cash only, at the rate of £10 per annum. to be paid quarterly.

A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of pupil.

As Mr. Shortt may occasionally be absent on profes-

sional duty, there will be no stated vacation. Port Hope, Oct. 28th, 1839.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, re-A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of obtaing employment as a Teacher in a school, or as a Tutor in a private family. He is a young man of good family, and was educated at one of the first public schools in England. Reference may be made to the Rev. H. J.

October 10th, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An

additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday

July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theoogical Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

CHINA, CUT GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell low for SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, 18th October, 1839.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. IN NIAGARA.

THE Subscriber has just received from England, a general assortment of excellent STATIONERY. He is usually supplied with popular SCHOOL BOOKS; and he has generally on hand, a pretty large collection of Literary, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works.

ALEX. DAVIDSON. Post Office, Niagara, 29th June, 1839. 15-4w

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14

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

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths;

Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;

Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

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

Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;

Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers;
Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas;
Black Bandanas and Stocks;
A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping pages.

Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Const Hurthleschiefe and Scarfe and Artificial Flowers;

Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
White and Colored Stays;
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked
Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOP.

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

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 assort-

SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain,

ment of

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' Whips,
in great variety. in great variety.

Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade.

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line are selected stock of articles in the above line are selected stock of articles in the above line. ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry
Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes;
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 Batterion Sashes;
Gold and Silver Sword, Knotzer and Silver Resolution Cold and Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spursivery, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Seissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Rajors, World Razons, with heart of the property of the state of t

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 Surgeons' Instruments in a manner sufficient of the control of the contro lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good in

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 SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of Mardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of S Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harres Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pre ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necess to state that Champion's are made by the same workness and from the very best material, to insure for them the continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of Cooking Stoves,

Six Plate do. Parlour do.

Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmast TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail E their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annula postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

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[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]