

The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

[NUMBER XL.]

VOLUME III.]

Poetry.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH, AND THE CHILD'S.

BY MISS L. HOOPER.

[When the Queen of Austria was on her dying bed, she forbade the ladies in waiting to allow her to sleep, saying that she wished to meet death awake; but when a little daughter of Charles the First died, she told her attendants that she could not pray her long prayer—but clasping her hands, and laying her head tranquilly upon her pillow, she prayed with her last breath, "Lord, lighten my darkness, and suffer me not to sleep the sleep of death."]

A queen lay on her dying couch, the shades were falling fast
O'er cheek and brow, when from her lip the royal mandate passed,
And sadly every listener's heart thrilled at its import high—
Let me not sleep, let me not sleep, I feel that death is nigh.

Let me not sleep, let me not sleep, for O! it may not be
That one as I have been should pass away unconsciously:
I would awake—my former life comes thronging on my view,
With all its proud and early dreams; its hopes of sunny hours!

I would awake; my spirit now would gather all its powers,
And the firm strength that never failed in life's most stormy hours:
So would I meet my latest foe, so yield my royal crown,
And at a mightier monarch's feet lay royal sceptre down.

Let me not sleep, let me not sleep; before my closing eye
Float dimly now and faintly earth's scenes of pageantry;
No more for me a regal throne; I yield my signet ring,
Yet, yet awake I meet thee now, O Death, the mighty king!

And the hushed lip no longer moved, the eye no more was bright,
And earth gleamed o'er pallid brow rich floods of golden light;
But earthly pride had left its seat upon that forehead fair:
Midst all its calm and still repose, Death was the conqueror there!

A scene of softer, purer light upon my vision shone,
And yet a dying couch beside, and near a Kingly throne:
A fair, fair child, but all too bright to rest in earthly bowers,
Called to a better world away, like spring's first early flowers!

O softly on her pure meek brow were golden ringlets shining,
And closely round that gentle heart were many hopes entwining;
But the fair hands were clasped in prayer, and vainly she essayed
To pray in dying hour as once in hope and health she prayed.

It might not be, the silver tones were all too faint and low,
Death's icy hand was stealing fast upon the polish'd brow;
But peacefully she smiled at last, and prayed with faltering breath,
O, lighten all my darkness, Lord!—let me not sleep in death!

O, lighten all my darkness, Lord!—the prayer of childish faith,
The sweet low tones had gained for her the victory o'er death;
And like a pure bright flower she lay, as if untouched by sin,
Meet only for that perfect world where she had entered in!
Brooklyn, November 22, 1839.

SACRILEGE.*

Theft and sacrilege are evil brethren, but sacrilege is the more sinful of the two. Theft is mere robbery of our fellow-creature; but sacrilege is robbery of God, and is committed by perverting holy and ecclesiastical things to profane and secular purposes. What has been at any time solemnly dedicated or consecrated to God or to his Church, which is the same, can never be again taken away and applied to worldly uses with impunity or safety. All churches, buildings, tithes, lands, or other property that have been devoted to God, are his; and he will not be robbed, as we shall hereafter see, without punishing the robbers. To rob the Church of her tithes or other property is direct robbery of God; as we discover from Malachi, iii. 8. "Will a man rob God? ye yet have robbed me. But ye say wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." If this language means anything, it means that to rob the Church of tithes is to rob God; and as God is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever, we must believe that he will punish sin the same now as ever, though perhaps not always in the same manner.

Now, it is very clear, that this nation has robbed God to a very great extent, not only in past ages, but in the very time in which we live. It is only lately that the Church of Christ in Ireland was robbed of above one-fourth of all her tithes at one stroke; and we have no doubt that the tithes will follow, and that the landlords will lose more in the way of rent than they have gained from the robbery of God. Besides, the Irish Church Temporalities Act, by which ten Bishops were cut off from the Church, and their money applied to improper purposes, the nation, through its representatives in Parliament, has, in England too, robbed God of a great deal of his right by the Tithe Commutation Act; although the nation is now suffering, and is likely to suffer still more severely as the natural consequence of past robberies of God. The New Poor Law is creating great excitement through the country, and is in a fair way of producing bad consequences, and of becoming, as many declare it to be, a curse to the country. Now, it may not be amiss to observe, that if God had never been robbed, no poor laws at all would have been made. The poor were chiefly supported by property which belonged to God, and until after sacrilege had been committed, and that property confiscated and applied to secular and profane uses, no poor law existed in the country. The first poor law was passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was found, that in consequence of the very great extent of the robbery of God and the Church, the poor could not find maintenance as formerly, at the numerous abbeys and hospitals which studied the country. We are not about to advocate the monastic systems, which we have little doubt was great indeed; but what we do contend for is, that the property had been dedicated to ecclesiastical uses, and it was direct robbery of God to convert it to secular purposes, as Henry VIII. profanely did. If the parties who used the property abused it, the abuse should have been corrected, but the use retained. The persons who consecrated the property to God, and those who used it, might be as wicked as Korah himself, but as the censures of Korah were, and were not to be perverted to profane purposes, consecrated to abbeys and such like places was consecrated, but all abuses reformed, and the property strictly retained and applied to spiritual purposes. Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead for sacrilege, in robbing God of a part of that which they had given to him; and it will be well if this nation does not suffer grievously for the crying sin of which it is guilty in robbing God of his "tithes and offerings." As the nation by its Parliament has committed the sin, so by the same means let it restore that which it has taken away. Let it give compensation to the present holders of Church property, slaves, and return the property to the Church; and we doubt not that God would fulfil to us the promise im-

plied in the language delivered by the prophet to the Jews:—"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." May God grant us faith to trust him for the fulfilment of his word!

We cannot enter at length into this subject now; but as the Parliament are about to interfere with Church property which belongs to God, we have thought it not unseasonable to give a few facts, showing how sacrilegious persons have been punished for their wickedness. We are indebted for them to the preface to Sir Henry Spelman's work, *De Temerandis Ecclesiis*, and shall merely put them into a more modern dress.

We begin with William the Conqueror. In the first year of his reign he ordered his Normans to set fire to St. Peter's Church, York (the cathedral or minster). In the fourth year he plundered the monasteries, and about fourteen years afterwards he destroyed thirty-six churches in Hampshire, to make way for his New Forest; taking all their plate and treasure, and even their sacrament vessels. Well, and how did he prosper? In the thirtieth year of his reign, his own son, Robert of Normandy, rebelled against him, and in battle beat his father from his horse, wounded his person and his honour. About the nineteenth year, Richard, his second, but most beloved son, while sporting in his father's New Forest, where he had destroyed the churches, was there strangely killed by the goring of a stag. In the twentieth year of his reign William burnt the city of Mautz and church of St. Mary's, with two anchorites; and coming too near the flame the heat of the fire and his arms attracted a disease; and his horse leaping with him, so injured him that he died, and his body, forsaken by his nobles and servants, lay three days entirely neglected; afterwards, by the courtesy of a country gentleman, his corpse was brought to St. Stephen's Church, in Caen in Normandy; but while on the way the town took fire, and the bearers left the body and ran to quench the fire. So that even after he was dead, he did not go quietly to his grave; and at last, when he got there he was denied burial by one who claimed the ground as his inheritance, forced from him by the king. All ceremonies were delayed until a composition was made, and an annual rent paid for his grave. And before it could be buried his body swelled and burst, to the annoyance of all, and thus he was offensive both dead and living. Afterwards the town being taken by the enemy, his bones, unworthy of consecrated ground, were dug up and scattered like chaff before the wind, even death denying him rest.

His eldest son, Robert of Normandy, was disinherited by his father, and taken prisoner by his brother Henry the First, who put out both his eyes; and after twenty-six years of imprisonment, Robert died, starved in the castle of Cardiff. The grandchild of the Conqueror, Henry, the son of Robert duke of Normandy, while hunting in his grandfather's New Forest, was struck through the jaws with the bough of a tree, and like Absalom, was found hanging in the thicket of an oak. The Conqueror's grandchild William, second son of Robert, was made earl of Flanders; and in a war against his uncle Henry the First, received a small wound in his hand, and died of the wound; and thus perished, the last of the Conqueror's grandchildren, by his eldest son.

William Rufus succeeded his father (William the Conqueror) in his crown and in his curse. In the first year of his reign, his nobles rebelled; in the sixth, a great famine raged, and such a mortality that the living could scarcely bury the dead. About the tenth year, he filled his treasury by robbing churches, and selling their plate. In the thirteenth year of his reign, Sir Walter Tyrrel, shooting at a deer in the New Forest, by accident killed the King, who died like a beast, without speaking a word; and in the same place where stood one of the six and thirty churches which his father had destroyed, to make way for his New Forest. As in the case of his father, his followers left his body and fled. It was afterwards laid in a collier's cart, drawn by "one silly lean beast." In the journey the cart broke down in a bad road, and the body was left a miserable spectacle covered with mud. So like his father, he went not quietly to his grave; at last, however, he was brought to Winchester, and there buried unlamented. His bones were afterwards taken up and deposited with those of Canute, in one of the coffers wherein the bones of many of our ancient kings were preserved, but there he rests not; for in December 1642, when Winchester was entered by the dissenting rebels, the organs, windows, and coffers, were broken by the fury of the dissenting soldiers, and with others, his bones were scattered upon the face of the earth just as were his father's. This William Rufus was the third of the conqueror's issue which was killed in the very New Forest to make which the churches had been destroyed. Where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth, there must they also lick the blood of Ahab. Where the sacrilege was committed, there also must the punishment be inflicted.

While this William Rufus was commanding against the Welshmen in Anglesey, Hugh, earl of Shrewsbury, kennelled his dogs in the church of St. Fridance, where in the morning they were found mad. The earl shortly after fighting with the enemy, was shot dead with an arrow in the eye.

Henry the First, the Conqueror's fourth son, succeeds his brother Rufus. He had several children, of whom his eldest son William, with his brother Richard, and sister Mary, were drowned on a calm day close by the English shore. Another daughter betook herself to a nunnery, and died childless. Himself died of a surfeit, in eating too many lampreys. The offensiveness of his body on being opened poisoned his physicians; and in the next generation his name was forgotten. Plantagenet takes the crown.

Now it is very remarkable that unless we consider the death of Henry by the lamprey surfeit a natural death, the sacrilegious conqueror and all his sons, and all their sons, died untimely deaths. And "what the author notes of Nebuchadnezzar, and Henry the Eighth, is also true of William the Conqueror; for in the sixty-eighth year after his destroying York Minster, his name becomes extinct, and his kingdom is departed from him, and given to another nation. And upon search it will be found that very few families among the many thousands in England, enjoy their sacrilegious possessions beyond three-score and ten years; and many hold them not half that time; and scarcely one dies, but with some remarkable misfortune.

The sacrilege and punishment of King John is very

signal. In the seventeenth year of his reign, besides other churches, he plundered the abbeys and churches of Peterborough, and Croyland; and afterwards, he attempted to carry his sacrilegious plunder from Lynn to Lincoln; but in passing the Wash, the earth in the midst of the waters opened her mouth, as for Korah and his company, and at once swallowed up carts, carriages, and horses, and all his treasures, and all his regalities, all his Church spoil, and all the Church spoilers,—not one escaping. The king himself passed the Wash at another place, and reached Swineshead abbey that night. The news afterwards reached him, which together with a sickness which befell him, ended his days and his unhappy reign. Some say, that one of the old monks poisoned him.

We shall furnish in our succeeding numbers other remarkable instances of the punishments of sacrilege.

ON THE LENGTH OF THE CHURCH SERVICE.

From Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

Two faults there are which our Lord and Saviour himself especially reproveth in prayer, the one, when ostentation did cause it to be open, the other, when superstition made it long. As therefore prayers the one way are faulty, not whensoever they be openly made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying; so the length of prayer is likewise a fault, howbeit not simply, but where error and superstition causeth more than convenient repetition or continuation of speech to be used. It is not, as some do imagine, (saith St. Augustine,) that long praying is that fault of much speaking in prayer, which our Saviour did reprove; for then would not he himself in prayer have continued whole nights. Use in prayer no vain superfluity of words as the heathens do, for they imagine that their much speaking will cause them to be heard; whereas in truth the thing which God doth regard is how virtuous their minds are, and not how copious their tongues in prayer; how well they think, and not how long they talk who come to present their supplications before him. Notwithstanding, inasmuch as in public prayer we are not only to consider what is useful in respect of God, but there is also in men that which we must regard; we somewhat the rather incline to length, lest over-quick despatch of a duty so important should give the world occasion to deem that the thing itself is but little accounted of, whereas but little time is bestowed. Length thereof is a thing which the gravity and weight of such actions doth require. Beside, this benefit also it hath, that they whom earnest labors and impediments do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet, through the length of divine service, opportunity left them, at the least, for access unto some reasonable part thereof. Again, it should be considered, how it doth come to pass that we are so long. For if that very service of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with the presence of his own person, had so large portions of the Law and the Prophets, together with a manner of psalms and psalms read day by day, as do equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame, is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? Peradventure the church hath not now the leisure which it had then, or else those things whereupon so much time was then well spent have since then lost their dignity and worth. If the reading of the Law, the Prophets, and Psalms, be a part of the service of God, as needful under Christ as before, and the adding of the New Testament as profitable as the ordaining of the Old to be read; if therewith, instead of Jewish prayers, it be also for the good of the Church to annex that variety which the apostle doth commend, seeing that the time which we spend is no more than the orderly performance of these things necessarily required, why are we thought to exceed in length? Words, they never so few, are too many when they benefit not the hearer. But he which speaketh no more than edified, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. That as the Devil under the colour of long prayer drove preaching out of the Church hereafter, so we, in appointing so long prayers and readings, whereby the less can be spent in preaching, maintain an unpreaching ministry, is neither advisedly nor truly spoken. They reprove long prayer, and yet acknowledge it to be in itself a thing commendable, for so it must needs be, if the devil have used it as a colour to hide his malicious practices. When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of any evil intent, the colour wherewith it overcasth itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. So that if we both retain that good which Satan hath pretended to seek, and avoid the evil which his purpose was to effect, have we not better presented his malice, than if, as he hath under colour of long prayer driven preaching out of the Church, so we should take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by requital, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors, under colour of long preaching? In case our prayers being made at their full length, did necessarily enforce sermons to be the shorter, yet neither were this to uphold and maintain an unpreaching ministry, unless we will say that those ancient fathers, Chrysostom, Augustine, Leo, and the rest whose homilies in that consideration were shorter for the most part than our sermons are, did then not preach when the speeches were not long. The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. But neither did it maintain inability, nor at all prevent opportunity of preaching, as long as a competent time is granted for that purpose. An hour and an half is, they say, in reformed churches ordinarily thought reasonable, for their whole Liturgy or Service. Do we then continue, as Ezra did, in reading the Law from morning till mid-day? or, as the Apostle St. Paul did, in prayer and preaching, till men through weariness be taken up dead at our feet? The huge length wherewith they make such complaint is but this, that if our whole form of prayer be read, and besides an hour allowed for a sermon, we spend ordinarily in both more time than they do by half an hour. Which half-hour being such a matter as the age of some, and the infirmity of other some, are not able to bear; if we have any sense of the common infirmity, if any care to preserve men's wits from being broken with the very heat of so long attention, if any love or desire to provide that things most holy be not with hazard of men's souls abhorred and loathed, this half-hour's tediousness must be remedied, and that only by cutting off the greatest part of our Common Prayer. For no other remedy will serve to help so dangerous an inconvenience.

IZAACK WALTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE TIMES AT THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In this character of the times, I shall, by the reader's favour, and for his information, look so far back as to the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a time in which the many pretended titles to the crown, &c. were fresh in the memory of all men, and the apprehension of these dangers begat a heart's desire of a settlement in the Church and State. *** But time, and peace, and plenty begat self-ends; and these begat animosities, envy, opposition, and unthankfulness for those very blessings for which they lately thirsted, being then the very utmost of their desires, and even beyond their hopes. This was the temper of the times in the beginning of her reign; and thus it continued too long; for those very people that had enjoyed the desire of their hearts in a reformation from the church of Rome, became at last so like the grave, as never to be satisfied, but were still thirsting for more and more; neglecting

to pay that obedience and perform those vows, which they made in the days of adversity and fear: so that in a short time, there appeared three several interests, each of them fearless and restless in the prosecution of their designs: they may, for distinction, be called, the 'active Romanists,' the 'senseless nonconformists,' (of which there were many sorts,) and the 'passive, peaceable Protestant.' The counsels of the first considered and resolved on in Rome: the second both in Scotland, in Geneva, and in divers selected, secret, dangerous conventicles, both there and within the bosom of our nation: the third pleaded and defended their cause by established laws, both ecclesiastical and civil; and if they were active, it was to prevent the other two from destroying what was by those known laws happily established to them and their posterity.

I shall forbear to mention the very many and dangerous plots of the Romanists against the Church and State; because what is principally intended in this digression, is on account of the opinions and activity of the nonconformists; against whose judgment and practice Mr. Hooker became at last, but most unwillingly, to be engaged in a book war; a war which he maintained not as against an enemy, but with the spirit of meekness and reason.

In which number of nonconformists, though some might be sincere, well-meaning men, whose indiscreet zeal might be so like charity, as thereby to cover a multitude of their errors; yet of this party there were many that were possessed with a high degree of spiritual wickedness; I mean with an innate restless pride and malice: I do not mean the visible carnal sins of gluttony and drunkenness, and the like, (from which, good Lord deliver us); but sins of a higher nature, because they are more unlike God, who is the God of love and mercy, and order and peace; and more like the devil, who is not a glutton, nor can be drunk, and yet is a devil: but I mean those spiritual wickednesses of malice and revenge, and an opposition to the government: men that joyed to be the authors of misery, which is properly his work; that is, the enemy and disturber of mankind; and thereby greater sinner than the glutton or drunkard, though some will not believe it. And of this party, there were also many, whose prejudice and opinions zeal had so blinded, as to make them neither to hear reason, nor adhere to the ways of peace; men that were the very dregs and pest of mankind; men, whom pride and self-conceit had made it to over value their own crooked wisdom so much as not to be ashamed to hold foolish and unmanly disputes against those men, whom they ought to reverence, and those laws which they ought to obey; men, that laboured and joyed first to find out the faults, and then speak evil of government, and to be the authors of confusion; men, whom company, and conversation, and custom had at last so blinded, and made so insensible, that these were sins, that like those that perished in the gainsaying of Core, so these died without repenting of these spiritual wickednesses; of which the practices of Coppinger and Hacket in their lives, and the death of them and their adherents, are, God knows, too good examples, and ought to be cautions to those men that are inclined to the like spiritual wickedness.

And in these times which tended thus to confusion, there were also many of those scrupulousness, that pretended a tenderness of conscience, refusing to take an oath before a lawful magistrate: and yet these very men, in their secret conventicles, did covenant and swear to each other, to be assiduous and faithful in using their best endeavours to set up the presbyterian doctrine and discipline; and both in such a manner as they themselves had not yet agreed on; but, up that government must. To which end there were many that wandered up and down, and were active in sowing discontents and sedition, by venomous and secret murmurings, and a dispersion of scurrilous pamphlets and libels against the Church and State, but especially against the Bishops; by which means, together with venomous and indiscreet sermons, the common people became so fanatic, as to believe the Bishops to be Antichrist, and the only obstructors of God's discipline; and at last some of them were given over to so bloody a zeal, and such other desperate delusions, as to find out a text in the Revelation of St. John, that Antichrist was to be overcome by the sword. So that those very men, that began with tender and meek petitions, proceeded to admonitions; then to satirical remonstrances; and at last (having like Absalom, numbered by their means, and the only obstructors of God's discipline, as to procure an alienation on their lands, and a large proportion of them for himself; which avaricious desire had at last so blinded his reason, that his ambitious and greedy hopes seemed to put him into a present possession of Lambeth House.

**** These errors and animosities were so remarkable, that they begot wonder in our ingenious Italian, who being about this time come newly into this nation, and considering them, writ scoffingly to a friend in his own country to this purpose: 'That the common people of England were wiser than the wisest of his nation; for here the very women and shopkeepers were able to judge of predestination, and to determine what laws were fit to be made concerning Church government; and that they were fit to be obeyed or abolished. That they were more able (or at least thought so) to raise and determine perplexed cases of conscience, than the wisest of the most learned colleges of Italy. That men of the slightest learning, and the most ignorant of the common people, were mad for a new or deeper reformation of religion; and that in this they appeared like that man, who would never cease to whet and whet his knife, till there was no steel left to make it useful.' And he concluded his letter with this observation, 'That those very men that were most busy in oppositions, and disputations, and controversies, and finding out the faults of their governors, had usually the least of humility and mortification, or of the power of godliness.'

And to heighten all these discontents and dangers, there was also sprung up a generation of godless men; men that had so long given away to their own lusts and delusions, and so highly opposed the blessed motions of God's Spirit, and the inward light of their own consciences, that they became the very slaves of vice, and had thereby sinned themselves into a belief of that which they would, but could not believe, into a belief which is repugnant even to human nature; for the Heathens believe that there are many gods; but these had sinned themselves into a belief that there was no God; and so finding nothing in themselves but what was worse than nothing, began to wish what they were not able to hope for, namely, that they might be like the beasts that perish; and in wicked company (which is the Atheists' sanctuary) even so bold as to say so! Though the worst of mankind, when he is left alone at midnight, may wish, but is not then able to think it, even into a belief that there is no God. Into this wretched, this reprobate condition, many had then sinned themselves.

CHAPTER AND VERSE.

From Dr. J. S. Rawlin's "Curiosities of Literature," Second Series.

The proverbial expression of *Chapter and Verse* seems peculiar to ourselves, and I suspect, originated in the puritanic period, probably just before the civil war under Charles the First, from the frequent use of appealing to the Bible on the most frivolous

occasions, practised by those whom South calls 'those mighty men at *Chapter and Verse*.' With a sort of religious coquetry, they perked them up with such self-sufficiency and perfect ignorance of the original, that the learned Selden found considerable amusement in going to their assembly of divines, and puzzling or confuting them. * * A ludicrous anecdote on one of these occasions is given by a contemporary, which shews how admirably that learned man amused himself with this 'assembly of divines.' They were discussing the distance between Jerusalem and Jericho, with a perfect ignorance of sacred or of ancient geography; one said it was twenty miles, another ten, and at last it was concluded to be only seven, for this strange reason, that fish was brought from Jericho to Jerusalem market! Selden observed, that 'possibly the fish in question was salted,' and silenced these acute disputants.—It would probably have greatly discomfited these 'chapter and verse' men, to have informed them that the Scriptures had neither chapter nor verse! It is by no means clear how the holy writings were anciently divided, and still less how quoted or referred to. The honour of the invention of the present arrangement of the Scriptures is ascribed to Robert Stephens, by his son, in the preface to his Concordance, a task which he performed during a journey on horseback from Paris to London, in 1551.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.*

Divesting the marriage-contract of the sacred character hitherto associated with it in the minds of the people will, there is too much reason to apprehend, have a pernicious influence on national morals. Not only is it made lawful to register for the solemnisation of marriages buildings certified according to law as places of religious worship—a provision which, when we consider the facilities afforded for obtaining such certificates, might appear sufficiently ample to comprehend every case of marriage between Christians,—not only in the form of words to be used by the parties entering into the contract is all reference to the sanction of Him by whom marriage was instituted studiously avoided;—but power is given to celebrate marriage in the office, and in the presence of the superintendent registrar. Thus marriage may henceforward, at the option of the contracting parties, be degraded into a mere civil contract. I may be told, and high legal authority may be quoted in support of the assertion, that marriage has always been so considered by the law of England. But in no period of our history, up to the passing of the act of 1836, not even, as has been justly remarked, in the days of the Great Rebellion, was the ceremony altogether divested of a religious character. The parties, in plighting their faith, were always required to use words by which they called God to witness the engagement. I may be referred also to the example of Scotland, in which, though marriage is regarded in the light of a civil contract, yet the obligations of the marriage-tie are as religiously observed as in any country in Christendom. I believe, however, that even in Scotland, though marriages solemnised without the intervention of the minister of religion are valid in law, yet they are regarded as irregular, and subject the parties to ecclesiastical censures. Be this as it may, we infer that no civil consequences will result from treating marriage as a mere civil contract in this country, because none have occurred in the northern part of the island. The Scotch reformers were enabled to accomplish that which a variety of causes concurred to prevent our reformers from accomplishing. They were enabled to establish an efficient system of ecclesiastical discipline; and thus to exercise a strict, or as it would be deemed in modern times, an inquisitorial control over the moral conduct of the lay members of their communion. Increasing wealth, and its constant attendant, increasing luxury, have doubtless weakened this control; but its effects on the habits of the people are still clearly discernible—public opinion still follows the impulse given to it at the Reformation, and supplies, as the corrector of public morals, the place of the censures of the Church. But in England the case is otherwise; here the inviolability of the marriage-union has been secured by the deeply rooted persuasion in the minds of the people that it is of Divine institution, and by the religious ceremonies with which it is contracted; by the pledge of mutual fidelity which God is called to witness, and the blessing pronounced in his name by the minister. Remove the religious sanction, and there is too much reason to fear that the engagement will soon cease to be regarded with the same feeling of reverence, and that men will learn to treat its violation as a comparatively venial offence.

To unsettle principles which have acquired a sort of prescriptive influence over the conduct of the community, is at all times a rash and perilous experiment. The marriage-union is the source of all the domestic charities; and in proportion as it is held in reverence will those charities be diligently cultivated, and a pure and elevated tone be given to the general intercourse of society. We may therefore be excused for looking forward with some degree of anxiety and apprehension to the consequences of a measure which, by divesting the marriage-union of its sacred character, will too probably impair that reverence for it which is the best safeguard of national morals. Seeing, however, that it has pleased the legislature to enact that the sanction of a religious ceremony shall no longer be necessary, it is doubly incumbent upon the ministers of the established Church frequently to remind their congregations that marriage is a divine institution; to tell them that, whatever the light in which it is viewed by the law of the land, by the Church of Christ it has always been regarded as a holy ordinance; and that, in the first ages of Christianity, before the state became Christian, the consent of the Church was always obtained previously to the celebration of marriage between Christians, and the benediction of the minister was always pronounced upon the parties. Above all, it is incumbent upon us to point out to the female portion of our flocks, how deeply they are interested in the continued observance of the solemn forms with which marriage has hitherto been contracted. It is to the silent but powerful influence of the Gospel over the manners of society, and to the clear light which it has shed upon the relative duties of husband and wife, that the latter is indebted for the station which she fills in Christian countries; and she ought, consequently, to watch with jealous vigilance any change tending to disconnect marriage with those hallowed rites which impart to it what may be termed its Christian character.

THE WIFE IN SICKNESS.

**** Beyond these seasons of intercourse, however, and of far deeper value, are those in which the burdened soul of him who feels himself to be fast hastening to the confines of eternity, will sometimes seek a human ear for the utterance of his anxieties and fears, and appeal to a human heart for counsel in its hours of need. It may be that the individual has never been accustomed to converse on these subjects,—knows not how to begin,—and is ashamed to condemn, as he feels he must do, the whole of his past life. Who then, but the friend who has been near him in all his recent humiliations and trials, who has shared them both to her very utmost, and thus obtained his confidence,—who but his patient and untiring nurse can mark and understand the struggle of his feelings, and lead them forth by partial anticipations, so gently,

* From a Charge delivered at his Triennial Visitation in 1837, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

* From the Church Magazine.

that he is neither pained nor humbled by the whole confession?—Perchance it is at the hour of midnight, when fever gives him strength, and darkness hides his countenance, and he hears the sweet tones of that encouraging voice, now modulated to the expression of a sympathy the most intense, and a love that many waters could not quench. There is no surprise in her rejoinder, when at last his lips have spoken what he could not utter by the light of day, but a few simple words, more like those of recognition of what she had known before, and of what it is the lot of many to experience; and then, if ever, the golden moment, when the power to speak without wounding, and yet to speak home, is indeed an inestimable gift.—From "The Women of England." By Mrs. Ellis.

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

We feel assured that we are consulting the gratification of our numerous readers,—so large a portion of whom are from the Mother Country,—in giving from time to time, as we have done, examples of the individual exertions which are making in every part of England and Ireland for the support and extension of the National Church. Whilst amongst the contributors of sites for churches or sums of money for their erection and endowment—bestowed in many instances with a princely liberality—will be discerned many a familiar and honoured name; and while the record of those names will recall to the breast of the reader many a delightful feeling, luring him back to the sweet scenes of childhood and the loved associations of maturer years, the sentiment of delight will be hallowed by the accompanying reflection that the blessing of God is still upon the Church of his fathers; that defenders, numerous, devoted and powerful, have been raised up to her in her day of worldly trial; and that, instead of sinking under discouragement and being crushed by the blows which are aimed at her, she rather gathers strength from the persecution and fresh vigour from the contest.—

Per damna, per cœdes, ab ipso Ducit opes animus que ferro.

Since the year 1829, when parliamentary power was thrown into the hands of its most bitter opponents, and especially since 1831, when a further extension of the elective privilege gave strength and consistency to the already formidable array against the National altars, the friends of our Protestant Establishment—started to a sense of their danger and awaking from a lethargy indulged in too long—have put forth a vigour and concentration of effort which, with the manifest blessing of God upon their cause, is reviving the spirit of the best days of the Reformation, and promises the happiest and most enduring results. Churches are multiplying in all parts of the kingdom, erected chiefly by individual liberality, and endowed in most instances with funds for the support of an officiating minister. And while the rich and the noble have come forward, with a distinguished beneficence, to reclaim the waste places of our Zion even in that most favoured of lands, we find that all orders of the people, according to their means, are contributing to the same holy object. At the very moment, too, that these private exertions are so great and universal, the Government are about to be appealed to, almost by the unanimous voice of the nation, to come forward and complete this Christian work. Sir Robert Inglis, member for the University of Oxford, has given notice of a motion in Parliament that the extension of the principles of the Established Church should be made a national work and furthered from the public treasure; premising what but a small section of the Legislature will deny, that the wide and permanent diffusion of those principles will constitute the best safeguard of the throne and the surest basis of National prosperity.

And while our thoughts revert so cheerfully to the Mother Country as setting the example which, from her pre-eminence in power and wealth, it is so incumbent upon her to manifest, we have been enabled, from time to time, to recount acts of Christian munificence in these Provinces, which do honour to our cause and bring glory to its heavenly Defender. In several instances, both in Upper and Lower Canada, churches have been erected at the cost of single individuals; and under our head of Correspondence will be found documents which prove that, through the divine blessing, there is a growing willingness of spirit amongst our people to endow the sacred fabrics which have been reared. These are manifestations of a liberality,—the fruits, we humbly trust, of a lively faith in the Redeemer of souls,—which, we have every confidence, will find many imitators.

At least 100 new Churches are required in Upper Canada, with clergymen to serve them; and we trust ere long to witness a simultaneous effort within our body to supply the want. We shall withhold, for a time, the detail of our own views upon the subject; but we have little fear, from the estimate which local experience enables us to form that, in conjunction with our benevolent friends at home,—even granting that we are to be despoiled of the heart's content of all who covet our public property,—the whole amount of this immense extent of religious destitution can be supplied within three years. Any general imitation of such liberality as has been evinced, for example, by Colonel Burwell, would very soon prove that our calculations are not founded upon an erroneous basis.

We contend again, as we have often before contended, that if the spirit of monarchical devotion is to be retained in this Colony and the Colony itself ultimately preserved to Great Britain, it must be by a wider diffusion and a more careful nurturing of the principles of the National Church; and in the language of one of our military correspondents, were Government to appropriate to the spread and maintenance of the Church in this Province the annual expence of even one regiment of infantry, they would soon be saved, on the spot, from the expence of half a dozen. And he must be a shallow statesman, indeed, that will deny, that had this been done twenty years ago—instead of tampering with and making progressive concessions to its foes—we should have had no rebellion in Upper Canada to subdue, none of its bitter fruits to deplore, none of its burdensome expences to endure.

We gave, last week, a few extracts from our English papers received by the *British Queen*; since which we have been kindly favoured with further particulars, relating especially to our Colonial affairs, transmitted in private letters. The Despatches from the Governor General, which included the Union and Clergy Reserve Bills, had not been received in London at the time of the sailing of the *British Queen*. The bearer of them had taken his passage in the packet for London, and had not arrived, as we have stated, on the 2nd March; while the packet which left New York on the same day for Liverpool, reached the latter port about the 24th February. In this latter packet happened to be borne the various protests against the measure recently passed for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, including the Pastoral Address from the Bishop of Toronto, and every thing that could represent in its true light the principle of spoliation and the system of irritation involved in that lamentable Act. We hail this circumstance—trivial, as at first sight, it may appear—as a mark of Providential favour; that the *antidote*, in this case, should precede the

arrival in England of the *bane*; and that the friends of the Colonial Church at home should not be taken by surprise by the previous or even the simultaneous arrival of the Government project itself. On many grounds, we hail this circumstance as auspicious; and so viewing it, we "thank God and take courage."

It is impossible, of course, to predict the final result of the late measure for the unceremonious disposal of our Church property; although a gentleman of high respectability in London, and from official situation likely to be well informed, states that an opinion is prevalent that Government, from some cause or other, do not intend to lay the Act before Parliament. Be this as it may, it is certain, from the result of late divisions in the House of Commons, that the Conservatives are resolved to act with vigour; and we have not a doubt that, if they can be induced to regard it as a subject justifying their active interference, they will defeat the Ministerial project for destroying the Colonial Church even in the Commons,—because, on Church questions, many of the better order of Whigs will, as on other occasions, vote against the Cabinet. Upon the House of Lords, however, our main dependence, in case of the discussion of the question, is to be placed.

Our files of English papers by the *Great Western* did not reach farther back than the 6th February; but by the arrival of successive packets at New York, our broken sets have been rendered complete. In the *St. James's Chronicle* of the 18th January, we have the debate in the House of Lords on the Address to the Queen in answer to the Speech from the Throne; during which the following result, as expressed in the leading article of that admirable journal, was arrived at,—a result in which the Conservative and Protestant character of that "most noble assemblage in the world" was eminently maintained:—

"In the House of Lords, after the Duke of Somerset had moved, and Lord Seaford had seconded the Address, in speeches sufficiently unmeaning for the parts assigned to the noble lords, the Duke of Wellington moved as an amendment the insertion of the word PROTESTANT in the clause of the Address congratulating Her Majesty upon her approaching union with Prince Albert.—The clause as first proposed was read by the Chancellor; it offered 'the congratulation of the house on an occasion so deeply interesting to her Majesty, as her approaching marriage with Prince Albert, &c.' As amended, it would offer 'the congratulation of the house on an occasion so deeply interesting to her Majesty as her approaching marriage with the PROTESTANT Prince Albert.'"

"The illustrious Duke in moving his amendment declared that in proposing the law of 1829, he had never intended but that the British monarchy was to remain Protestant, and complained that by following the precedent of the message announcing George the Third's marriage to the letter in all other particulars, but deviating from it as it was emphatically in this, ministers had given cause to even moderate Protestants to fear that the distinctive Protestantism of the monarchy was to be obliterated,—and had supplied to the enemies of the Reformed Religion like grounds for exultation, of which some of the latter were not slow to avail themselves. His Grace pretty plainly intimated, that the omission was made purposely to gratify the disaffected Popish party in Ireland, and denounced in vigorous terms the countenance given to the conspiracy of that party against the Protestant constitution, a conspiracy no longer carried on in darkness, but in open day. This sketch can present but a very faint view of the power and effect of the Duke's speech.

"Lord Melbourne attempted a reply, but did not affect to offer a reason for resisting the amendment, or an excuse for the original omission.

"The Earl of Winchelsea supported the amendment on the same grounds on which it was proposed by the Duke of Wellington, and called attention to the alarming state of the country, for which, he said with perfect truth, the ministers are responsible, as the first movers of the prevailing sedition, and complained with eloquent indignation of the introduction to the Queen by her Prime Minister of such a person as Robert Owen—a person whose doctrines are subversive, not only of Protestantism, but of every principle upon which morality and order are founded.

"Lord Melbourne submitted with the worst possible grace to the introduction of the word Protestant before Prince into the Address, and THE AMENDMENT WITH THIS PROTESTANT IMPROVEMENT WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

"The Duke of Cambridge bore a high and an affectionate testimony to the private character of the Queen's selected consort.

"There is no more unexpressed witness than the Duke of Cambridge in the particular case, and we take his Royal Highness's prompt attestation to Prince Albert's merits as an earnest of the loyal and respectful attentions which await the Prince from the Conservatives of England. The parliamentary recognition of Prince Albert's being a Protestant will be a powerful recommendation to the hearts of all her Majesty's loyal subjects; and for this the Prince is indebted to the Duke of Wellington, to whom, indeed, he and all the reigning families of the Continent owe it that they are now princes and not slaves."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a "Centenary Sermon," by the Rev. J. G. Manly, Wesleyan Minister, preached at Picton on the 25th of October last, and to thank the author for his courtesy in transmitting it to us. We intend to give it a careful perusal as soon as our leisure will permit, and should its contents appear to demand any formal notice, we may offer some remarks upon it in an early number.

In answer to a complaint which has been made by some of our subscribers of the quality of the paper on which this journal has lately been printed, we beg to say that it is the best which, at the present season, it is in our power to procure. It is certainly a matter of great regret, on many grounds, that the samples of Provincial manufacture with which we have hitherto been furnished do by no means meet our wishes or expectations; but this, we apprehend, is to be ascribed to the difficulty of procuring suitable materials rather than to any want of skill or pains in the manufacture. As it is, we had depended upon a supply for the winter—our English importation having become exhausted about the close of the navigation—which, both as to texture and colour, would have maintained the exterior respectability of this journal; and we can assure our readers that any disappointment experienced in this hope is to us a source of the deepest regret. The paper at present used costs, within a trifle per ream, as much as it can be procured from England of a quality which all would approve; and most cheerfully should we pay more than that difference, if any thing equal to English manufacture could just now be obtained upon the spot.

Without meaning to be ostentatious, we freely claim the credit of being even munificent in the effort to render every thing pertaining to our journal gratifying to its numerous supporters. Newspapers are regularly procured from the Mother Country by the shortest conveyance, at a heavy expence, in order to ensure the latest and fullest intelligence; and other religious periodicals are imported in large supply; and such other late works are freely purchased, as may conduce to the profitable and entertaining reading matter of the paper. From this our readers will easily understand how anxious we are, in all things, to consult their gratification and benefit; and we must beg their indulgence in return, if in any instance we are disappointed in our well-meant endeavours to effect it. As soon as the spring ships arrive from England, we hope to be put in possession of a large supply of paper of London manufacture.

Our Agents, both lay and clerical, have been apprised ere this, of the present pecuniary demands of this paper; and we trust our subscribers, at large, will all be prepared for an advance which should have been made months ago. With a steady average outlay of more than £20 per week, the necessity of punctual remittances will, without further explanation, be admitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO having received many applications from gentlemen expressing their anxious desire to enter into Holy Orders, some of whom are already teachers among Dissenters, thinks it more convenient for them as well as himself to make the following communication for their guidance and information:—

1. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to moral character will be required, and such as are, or have been, Teachers, must in addition bring satisfactory proofs of their irreproachable standing in the Society with which they have been previously connected, and of the purity of the motives which induce them to prefer the Church.

2. In regard to their attainments,—a complete acquaintance with the Old and New Testament narratives will be required, and of the principal evidences of Christianity and its fortunes from the death of Christ to its establishment under Constantine the Great.

3. A thorough knowledge of the doctrines of the Church of England, her communion and discipline, her reformation from Popery,—and an acquaintance with the chief tenets of the various English Dissenters will be deemed indispensable.

4. The Candidates must be able to express their thoughts readily in writing, and be accustomed to English Composition. To this they must add a competent knowledge of Latin. When examined for Deacon's orders, they must be found well versed in the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles,—in the original Greek New Testament; and for Priest's orders, in the Epistles, and remainder of the New Testament.

It is sincerely hoped that all the Candidates will bring with them the good testimony of their own hearts, that they seek the Ministry neither for ambition, covetousness, nor any evil design, but out of a true fear of God, and a desire to edify the Church.

A list of Books to be used or abridged by the Candidates in their preparatory studies.

I. EVIDENCES.

- Paley's Evidences, Chalmers' Evidences, Porteus' Evidences, Beattie's Evidences, Horne's Introduction, Butler's Analogy, Leslie's method with Deists and with Jews.

II. COMMENTARIES.

- Mant's Bible, Patrick, Lorth, Barlett and Whitty's Commentaries, Paley's Horæ Pauline, Sumner's Apostolical Preaching, Doddridge's Expositor, Bishop Gray's Key to the Old Testament, Bishop Percy's Key to the New Testament, Newton on the Prophecies.

III. DOCTRINE.

- Tomline's Elements, Bishop Marsh's Lectures, Bishop Marsh's comparative view of the Churches of England and Rome, Enchiridion Theologicum, Magee on Atonement, Bennet on the Study of the Articles, Pearson on the Creed, Burnett on the Thirty Nine Articles, Scholar Armed, Clergyman's Instructor, Secker's Lectures.

IV. DISCIPLINE.

- Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Mant's Common Prayer with Notes, Mant's discourses on the Church and her Ministrations, Wheatley on the Common Prayer, Shepherd on the Common Prayer, Beveridge's Sermons on the Common Prayer, and Christian Priesthood, Nelson's Fasts and Feasts of the Church, Potter on Church Government.

V. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

- Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Waddington's Church History, Southey's Book of the Church, Burnet's History of the Reformation, Shuckford's History of the World, Prideaux's Connection, Burton's History of the Christian Church to the conversion of Constantine, Josephus' Works, Jennings' Antiquities, Stackhouse's History of the Bible.

VI. CLERICAL DUTIES.

- Mason's Self-Knowledge, Burnet's Pastoral Care, Brewster on the Ordination Services, Secker's Charges, Herbert's Priest to the temple, Faulkner's Remarks on reading the Church Service.

DEED OF ENDOWMENT FROM COL. BURWELL TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS INDENTURE made the eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, at the City of Toronto, in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, by and between Mahlon Burwell, of Port Talbot, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, of the one part; and the Honourable Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the Province aforesaid, of the other part:

Whereas the said Mahlon Burwell, exclusively at his own private cost, hath erected a Church, and Rectory, or Parsonage, on his own Freehold Estate at Port Burwell, in the township of Bayham, in the County of Middlesex, in the said District of London; and owing to the apparent apathy of late years evinced on the part of the Imperial Government, in not supporting and sustaining the Established Church of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in this Province, hath determined to convey the said Church and Rectory, or Parsonage, and the grounds on which they are situated, by Deed in fee simple to the said Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his successors for ever, and for the uses of the said established "United Church of England and Ireland," in this Province, and for no other purpose, or purposes whatsoever, to be known and distinguished by the name and appellation of the "PORT BURWELL RECTORY;" And also to endow the said Church and Rectory at Port Burwell aforesaid, by the same Deed, with Six Hundred Acres of an additional quantity of Land in the said township of Bayham, as Glebes belonging to the said Rectory (the whole being of the present value of more than two thousand pounds), in like manner, as a matter of sound policy, as well as religious duty; because he believes in the absolute necessity of the connexion between Church and State being heartily sustained by the people in these times of innovation, in order to assure permanently the blessings of civil and religious liberty to all classes of Christian professors, as well as to those of the Established Church; And whereas the said Mahlon Burwell is in the humble hope that his own sins, negligences and ignorances may be forgiven through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in prayer that the blessings of God may rest upon his posterity:

Now This Indenture witnesseth, that the said Mahlon Burwell, for and in consideration of the foregoing reasons, and for and in consideration of the sum of one shilling, to him in hand paid by the said Lord Bishop of Toronto, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm, unto the said Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his successors for ever, All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land,

and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Bayham, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, in the Province of Upper Canada, containing (together) by admeasurement Six Hundred and Five Acres, one Rood, be the same more or less; being composed of the Rectory Block in the Town of Port Burwell, on which the Church and a School House are erected; and of lot number Nineteen East, in Eriens Street, in the said Town of Port Burwell, on which the RECTORY or Parsonage is erected; and of lot number Nineteen in the first Concession on Lake Erie; and lots numbers Sixteen and Twenty-three in the fourth Concession of the said Township of Bayham; which said parcels or tracts of land and premises are butted and bounded, and may be otherwise better known and described as follows, that is to say:—For the first mentioned parcel or tract of Land,—Commencing where a post has been planted at the intersection of the northern limit of Brock Street produced to the eastern limit of Strachan Street; and at the south west angle of the said Rectory Block; then east in a line with the Northern limit of Brock Street five chains; then north eleven chains (crossing on the way Pitt Street, measuring at right angles one chain in width) to the south side of Wellington Street, then west in a line with the south side of Wellington Street, five chains to the eastern limit of Strachan Street; then south along the eastern limit of Strachan Street (crossing on the way Pitt Street again) eleven chains to the place of beginning. Also, for the next mentioned parcel or tract of land,—Commencing where a post has been planted in the eastern limits of Eriens Street, and at the south west angle of lot number Nineteen east on said Street; then east two chains fifty links to the eastern limit of the said lot; then north one chain to the northern limit of the said lot; then west two chains fifty links to the eastern limit of Eriens Street; then south one chain more or less to the place of beginning. Also,—Commencing at the south west angle of the said lot number Nineteen in the first concession, upon Lake Erie, in the limit between lots numbers Eighteen and Nineteen; then north one hundred chains more or less to the allowance for road in the rear of the said Concession; then south seventy two degrees, east twenty one chains three links, more or less, to the limit between lots number nineteen and twenty; then south one hundred chains more or less to Lake Erie; then westerly along the water's edge to the place of beginning. And Commencing also, as to the said lots numbers Sixteen and Twenty-three in the fourth Concession, at the south east angle of each of the said lots respectively; then north one hundred chains more or less to the allowance for road in the rear of the said Concession; then south seventy-two degrees, east twenty-one chains three links, more or less, to the eastern limit of each lot; then south one hundred chains more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession; then north seventy-two degrees west twenty-one chains three links more or less to the place of beginning. Together with all houses out-houses, woods and waters thereon erected, lying and being; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity of him the said Mahlon Burwell, to or out of the same and every part and parcel thereof: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances unto the said Lord John Bishop of Toronto, and his successors for ever, to and for the uses of the said Established "United Church of England and Ireland," and for no other purpose or purposes whatsoever: Subject nevertheless to the reservations, limitations and conditions expressed in the original grant from the Crown: AND SUBJECT ALSO to the trusts hereinafter declared, that is to say, upon trust to permit and suffer the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, from time to time, and at all times hereafter to be held, used, appropriated and converted into the site and ground plot of a Church, to be governed and regulated according to the discipline, canons, rites and ceremonies of the "United Church of England and Ireland;" And also as for the site of a Burial Ground, to be attached thereto; and also for the site of a RECTORY or Parsonage House for the residence of the Clergyman with the Glebe land adjoining to the said Church and Rectory, together with the several GLEBE LOTS herebefore described as belonging to the said RECTORY; and for the purposes aforesaid, at any time, and from time to time, and at all times hereafter to permit and suffer the said Premises to be laid out, and such new Church Erections, or Rectories, or Buildings, for the purposes aforesaid, to be placed on any part thereof as the said Lord Bishop of Toronto and his successors shall, by writing under his or their hands and seals direct and appoint: AND FURTHER UPON TRUST to permit and suffer the RECTORY of the said "PORT BURWELL RECTORY" and his successors for the time being to take and receive all the rents, issues and profits of all the Lands and Glebes herein before mentioned, and their hereditaments and appurtenances, to his and their own proper use and benefit, and to and for no other use, trust, end, intent, or purpose whatsoever—PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties to these presents, that the said Mahlon Burwell, and his heirs for ever (being members of the said Established "United Church of England and Ireland") shall possess and enjoy the right of nominating, presenting, and collating the RECTORY, Incumbent, or Minister having the cure of souls to the said "PORT BURWELL RECTORY," whenever a vacancy shall happen therein by death or removal by the Bishop of the Diocese, And such Rector or Incumbent shall possess and enjoy all the benefits and advantages aforesaid during the period of his incumbency. Saving always to the Bishop of the Diocese all Ecclesiastical right, power, and privilege, that by the law of England he may, or of right ought, to possess or enjoy. Provided also that the said Mahlon Burwell, and such one of his heirs for ever, as may be resident at PORT BURWELL, and being a member of the said "United Church of England and Ireland," is to possess and occupy as a Pew, a portion of the north east corner of the Church now erected, and of any Church hereafter to be erected on the said Rectory Block at Port Burwell aforesaid, measuring eight by twelve feet on the ground floor of the said Church or Churches. And Provided also, that Pitt street, passing through the said Rectory Block, shall be left open as it now is for a Highway in all time to come.

In witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year before written, in the third year of her Majesty's Reign.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of (Signed) JAMES FITZGIBBON. (Signed) M. BURWELL. L.S. (Signed) C. T. FITZGIBBON. (Signed) J. TORONTO. L.S.

DONATION FROM COLONEL COTTER. Newmarket, 13th March, 1840.

My Lord Bishop, In your Address to your Clergy a short time back (which pleased me much), you suggested a mode of rendering our Church a little more independent than at present seems to be the intention of those in power to make it,—namely, by individuals possessed of land in the Province endowing it with a proportion of the same.

I beg leave therefore, to offer you one hundred acres, situated in the township of Notawassa, and trust your wishes for the independence of our Church may, in a great measure, be carried into effect through the instrumentality of my brother soldiers in this Province leading their aid towards promoting so desirable a purpose.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Bishop, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) GEORGE SACKVILLE COTTER. Late Capt. 69th Foot, and Lieut. Col. U. Canada Militia.

To The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto from the Eastern Clerical Association.

My Lord, We the undersigned, Clergy of the Johnstown, Bathurst, and Eastern Districts, embrace with pleasure the first opportunity per-

mitted to us of presenting to your Lordship our unfeigned congratulations upon your accession to the See of Toronto.

Your Lordship has been called to the sacred and apostolic office of the Episcopate, at a period eminently critical and embarrassing to the Upper Canadian Branch of the Established Church of England and Ireland. Remembering however your Lordship's steady and uncompromising defence of that Church, both as a National Establishment, and as a spiritual institution, we look to your Lordship as the pilot, under whose guidance, with the Divine blessing, the ark of truth is to weather the storm, and to enter upon a state of comparative security and peace.

In the conduct of this arduous charge, for which your Lordship is responsible, not to man, but to the Great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, your Lordship will doubtless be required as heretofore, to pass through "evil report" as well as through "good report." In the midst of all trials and discouragements, we trust that your Lordship will be sustained by the example of Him, on whom fell the reproaches of them that reproached God; and by the prospect of that crown of glory, which is reserved for those "who by patient continuance in well doing," look for "honour and immortality."

We desire therefore to assure your Lordship, of our sincere intention to co-operate heartily with your Lordship in your efforts to increase the efficiency, and extend the influence of our holy Catholic Church. We devoutly implore the blessing of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, upon yourself and your undertakings; humbly praying that your Lordship may be long spared to occupy that See, which your experience and wisdom have well qualified you to adorn.

We have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's obedient Humble Servants, Robert Blakey, Rector of Prescott. J. G. Beck Lindsay, Missionary at Williamsburgh and Marlborough. Michael Harris, Rector of Perth. James Padfield, Rector of Beckwith. R. Rolph, Missionary at Osnabrock. S. S. Strong, Minister of Bybrook. Edwd. J. Boswell, Missionary at Carleton Place. W. F. Stuart Harper, Missionary at March. H'y Patton, Rector of Kemptonville. ary at March. Henry Caswall, Master of the J. Francis Tremayne. D. School. Edward Denroche. Perth, February 6, 1840.

REPLY.

My Reverend Brethren, The proofs of affection which I am daily receiving from my Clergy, and their congratulations on my appointment to the Diocese of Toronto, may well call forth my warmest acknowledgements.

Deeply do I feel the truth of your remark, that I am called to the sacred Apostolic office of the Episcopate at a period eminently critical and embarrassing to this branch of the Established Church; for never since the Reformation was there a time when the Church of England, the confessed bulwark of Protestantism on the one hand, and from her primitive government, and regular ordinances, the most effectual check upon novelties in doctrine and practice on the other, was threatened on all sides by enemies so numerous, powerful, and bitter; but believing her essential to the safety of the monarchy, under which we live, and calculated to extend and establish all the blessed influences of the Gospel, and thus to purify and increase the happiness of our people, it is the bounden duty of all her children to come forward in her defence, and grateful is it to me to learn that my feeble, though well intentioned exertions in her behalf have been such as to merit your approbation.

Having by all lawful and peaceable means besought the Civil Power to protect the Church in all her just rights both spiritual and temporal, it becomes us to wait in patience the final result, and should it unfortunately be adverse to our dearest hopes, it will nevertheless be our duty to submit in all humility, never forgetting, that our beloved Church hath her foundations on the Holy Hills, and that her charter is divine; and although she may be deprived of the countenance of Government, she can still fulfil her blessed functions and carry them out to perfection, nor will her condition lose any thing of its real dignity, if doomed once more to occupy the position which she held before the reign of Constantine.

And should this be the doom of our beloved Church, the remembrance that our defence of her rights as a National Establishment and spiritual institution has been quiet, steady and uncompromising, will rise up a sweet memorial before us in after times, on which our thoughts will delight to dwell.

Of my arduous charge to which you so feelingly advert, and of the responsibility which rests upon me, I am deeply sensible; but supported by your active and judicious co-operation, I cannot doubt, with the divine blessing, of so guiding the ark of truth, as to weather the present storm, and place her in the haven of security and peace.

Accept my thanks for your earnest prayers that the direction and support from above which I so greatly need may be graciously vouchsafed me, in the performance of my numerous and important duties. My hope of sustaining the charge, which has been confided to me by Divine Providence, however unworthy, rests not on my own erring wisdom, but on the protection of our Lord and Master, who has promised to be always with his Church. In this hope I am confirmed and encouraged by the hearty confidence you are pleased to repose in my efforts to increase the efficiency and extend the influence of our holy Catholic Church, and I am fully prepared, as heretofore, so now, to pass through evil report and good report, sustained by the example of Him on whom fell the reproaches of them that reproached God.

And now, my Reverend Brethren, let it be our devout prayer, that the Almighty Giver of every good gift may prosper our ministerial labours, and enable us by his Providence to watch over that portion of the universal Church committed to our care, that the kingdom of His blessed Son may be continually advanced, and finally established upon earth.

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 25th February, 1840.

Address to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, from the Eastern Clerical Association.

My Lord, We the undersigned, Clergy of the Johnstown, Bathurst and Eastern Districts of Upper Canada, avail ourselves of the first opportunity allowed us by circumstances, of expressing to your Lordship our feelings on the occasion of our separation from your Lordship's Episcopal charge, by the erection of the new See at Toronto.

From the period when the increasing infirmities of the late lamented Bishop of Quebec rendered necessary the appointment of another Bishop, Your Lordship presided over us, with firmness united to urbanity, and dignity mingled with condescension. During a period of great danger to the Church, while the enemies of Zion, endlessly divided among themselves, have yet united in the cry "Down with her, down with her, even to the ground," your Lordship has pursued a noble and elevated course, superior to vain ambition and restless policy. Your Lordship, apparently without designing it, has succeeded in gaining the respect of enemies, the devotion of friends, and the admiration of the Church.

We desire to conclude this brief and simple testimony of our filial affection, by assuring your Lordship that wherever, among the changing scenes of life, our lot may be cast, or whatever may be the happiness or the calamity which a wise Providence may designate for us, it will be our prayer that the blessing of God may rest upon your Lordship and your family, giving you peace and comfort in this world, and a Crown of glory in that which is to come.

We have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's obedient, Humble Servants, Robt. Blakey, Rector of Prescott. James Padfield Rector of Beckwith. Michael Harris, Rector of Perth.

R. Rolph, Missionary at Osnabruck. S. S. Strong, Minister of By...

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Johnstown, Bathurst and Eastern Districts of Upper Canada.

Reverend Brethren,—I scarcely know how to answer your kind address,—for its language, as it personally respects myself, so far transcends any tribute of the kind to which I feel myself to be entitled, as to convince me that I am indebted for it to much partiality on your part.

Difficulties do indeed surround us,—but we have the same promises which sustained those who, in far sorer trials, were enabled to say, we are troubled on every side yet not distressed; we are perplexed but not in despair; we are persecuted but not forsaken; we are short but not destroyed.

I am, Reverend Brethren, Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR LATE ENGLISH FILES.

POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS.

A correspondent, whose letter we quoted yesterday, held out the melancholy threat that the people of England must never hope to see a government like that of Mr. Pitt under the Reform Bill.

See the evil of any compromise of Conservative principles in another light. We are a party held together only by principles. We are opposed to a heterogeneous mass without any principle in common, and, indeed, without principle at all, except the determination to destroy all that we would defend.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 13.

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING.

This day a numerous and highly respectable meeting of Protestants was held in the room of the Mansion House, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature against any further concession to the agitators at the expense of the rights and privileges of the members of the Established Church.

Mr. ex-Sheriff Jones moved a resolution to the effect that the Protestant people of Ireland were bound to hand down to their children those rights and privileges which were bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, formerly representative for this city, next addressed the meeting in a calm, temperate, but convincing speech, in which he pointed out the consequences of the proposed measure for the reform of the Irish corporations, which, he said, would have the effect, not only of transferring the corporations into the hands of the Roman Catholic party, but would give an increased impetus to revolutionary and anti-Protestant agitation in this country.

Dispute with China.—A ministerial paper says—"We believe there is not the least foundation for the report noticed on Friday in the Chronicle, that it is the intention of the government to send out to China a diplomatist, for the purpose of arranging the basis of our commercial relations with that country, after the Chinese authorities shall have been brought to their senses by our naval and military operations.

COLONIAL.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson.

Downing Street, 14th October, 1839. Sir,—It appears from Sir George Arthur's despatches that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called "Responsible Government."

The Assembly of Lower Canada having repeatedly pressed this point, her Majesty's confidential advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the communications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the opinion of Parliament on the subject.

It does not appear, indeed, that any very definite meaning is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle; but its very vagueness is a source of delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of constant and dangerous.

The constitution of England, after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is never exercised without advice. Hence the exercise only is questioned, and however the use of the authority may be demoted, the authority itself remains untouched.

But if we seek to apply such a practice to a colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power which a minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ.

There are some cases in which the force of these objections is so manifest, that those who at first make no distinction between the constitution of the United Kingdom and that of the Colonies, admit their strength. I allude to the question of foreign war and international relations, whether of trade or diplomacy. It is now said that internal government is alone intended.

But there are some cases of internal government in which the honour of the crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the state, are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for her Majesty to delegate her authority to a minister in a colony.

I will put for illustration some of the cases which have occurred in that very province where the petition for a Responsible Executive first arose—I mean Lower Canada.

During the time when a large majority of Lower Canada followed M. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deter all those who should resort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without.

Let us suppose the Assembly as then constituted to have been sitting when Sir John Colborne suspended two of the judges. Would any Councillor possessing the confidence of the Assembly have made himself responsible for such an act? And yet the very safety of the province depended on its adoption.

While I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the practical views of Colonial Government recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them. The Queen's Government have no desire to mark the representative Assemblies of British North America in their measures of reform and improvement.

It is necessary for this purpose that no official misconduct should be screened by her Majesty's representative in the Provinces; and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the general good.

Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided her Majesty's advisers on this subject; and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen, than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities.

While I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on the one hand, and the privileges of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend.

Sovereign using the prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse, to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelvemonth.

The following correspondence appears in the latest New York papers, and seems to evince that the controversy upon this subject is likely soon to come to a close, either pacific or otherwise. The final adjustment will probably, however, be amicable.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1840. The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d of November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's Government have had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3d of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her Majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the State of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned to more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed; that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Anroostok; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication, that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British Commissioner recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX. Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1840. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negotiation and the affairs of the disputed territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two governments with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to cooperate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out. He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory, as without adequate foundation; deeming it improbable that on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, an ambition of the American people would, without cause, and without object, jeopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the country.

A troublesome, irritating, and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate, subject, being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed. While the proceedings of her Majesty's government at home have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject of controversy by a variety of complaints, imposing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their Government—designs which have never been entertained, and designs which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance from this government.

It is to be regretted that at this late hour so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British Government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, thro' Mr. Fox, to her Majesty's Government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject; and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th of February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that, on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without any needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force there within them.

Besides this, the arrangement, and other objects—the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessities should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instruction to that effect from his Government, to take military possession of the Territory, or to repress it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Government, that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the settlements of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska and the Upper Provinces, or to interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed Territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so. With that understanding, Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions, which are not authorized by the terms of those agreements: 1st, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the agreement, he does so without the restriction that the station of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of that settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions. In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations within the disputed territory, was assigned to the state of Maine after her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and prevent further depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or to interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to the complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident that when those acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's Government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th December last, and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government, that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

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With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox,—that the advance of the Maine posse along the Restook to the mouth of Fish river, and into the valley of the upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements,—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with any of their provisions it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have referred to the Madawaska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valley of the St. John through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the rights given to the province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favour of Great Britain.

If the small settlement at Madawaska on the north side of the St. Johns, means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish river, and the station of a small posse on the south side of the St. Johns, at the mouth of Fish river, is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers—which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which you have been informed, and which were received at the department of state, have been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th inst., continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as these which fall to the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

If, as Mr. Fox most admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of the property from further spoliation, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the state of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's government.—While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of its small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hostile arms are aimed.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States, or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing within their own borders their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorized spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of his Government, may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and people of the United States, from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. The duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party.

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to make the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government or the people of the United States, or of the state of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c. JOHN FORSYTH. To the Hon. H. S. Fox, &c. Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1840. The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has had the honour to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his government, had announced formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the state of Maine within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in England, and until the statements and propositions which it con-

tains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negotiations of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX. The Honorable John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

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Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the Subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

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PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regarding their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER. Or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication tables. Price 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; Or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Junior. Price 2d.

In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large Stock of all the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS in ordinary use in both Provinces: as also of Plain and Fancy Stationery and Account Books. A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers & Merchants. ARMOUR AND RAMSAY. Montreal.

INTEREST CALCULATOR. The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one to three hundred and sixty-five days, and from 1 to 12 months. Retail price, strongly half-bound, 7s. 6d.

EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. Tables of Exchange on London, showing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent. above par. Price, 2s. 9d.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY. BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers, intending to remove their BOOK, STATIONERY, PRINTING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENT to the extensive premises in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, are anxious to remove their stock of books, prior to May next, and to effect this the more readily, offer their assortment of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS (School Books excepted) at fifteen per cent. below the market prices.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Court. G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

London, 7th December, 1839. 4w39

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 15-13w

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

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

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

Kingston, 26th Dec, 1839. 14-28.

MARRIED.

At the Falls of Niagara, on the 18th ult., Thomas Hector, Esq. of Toronto, to Frances, fourth and youngest daughter of Colonel Delatre.

At the Weston Church, Etobicoke, on the 4th ult., the Rev. Charles Dade, M. A. Fellow of Caius' College, Cambridge, to Helen, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D. D. Rector of Etobicoke, and Chaplain to the Hon. the Legislative Council.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. H. Patton, Mr. William Pettepiece, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Magee, both of the Township of Oxford.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Henry B. Hurd, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Thomas B. Cowen, both of the village of Kempsville.

DIED. At St. John, L. C., on the 4th ult., after a long and painful illness which she bore with the utmost Christian resignation to the divine will, Maria Charlotte, wife of the Rev. William Arnold and daughter of the late Henry O'Hara, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, gately Basing.

At Montreal, on the 25th inst. of scarlet fever, Henry Mackenzie, son of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, aged 7 years.

On the 25th ult., of consumption, Jane, wife of W. John R. Babcock, of Ameliasburg, aged 25 years.

On the 27th instant, Mr. Cornelius Webster, of the township of Hamilton, aged 40 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, April 3d.— Lord Bishop of Toronto; F. Griffin Esq. add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell, rem.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; A. Davidson Esq.; D. Perry Esq.; W. C. Crofton Esq. [next week.]

"A Sincere Churchman" next week. We thank J. B. for his communication.

ERRATA.—In the first line of the leading Editorial of last week, for "report" read "reprint." In the Rev. F. Langhian's communication, last column, sixth paragraph, for "during my own lifetime in which," read "at which time."

Original Poetry.

[The following lines were written by a child of the age of twelve years and a half, daughter of one of the Clergy of Lower Canada, upon occasion of witnessing a recent Confirmation. They are purely from her own hand.]

ON CONFIRMATION.

Lowly around that holy shrine
A crowd of supplicants kneel,
Before you reverend divine,
His sacred hands to feel.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

April 5.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
12.—Sunday before Easter.
17.—Good Friday.
19.—Easter Day.
25.—St. Mark's Day.
26.—First Sunday after Easter.

BYGONE DAYS.*

When the shadows of evening fell upon our prospect,
as we lay quietly at anchor against a fine fort in Halifax harbour, a scene of awful grandeur burst upon us.
It was not new to me, for I had looked on it during a whole day's inland journey; but its effect was incalculably heightened by the darkness of night, and the position which we occupied.

On the following morning we bade a last adieu to the beautiful harbour, and pursued our course northward.—
A dark canopy of smoke, reddened towards its base by the still raging fire, overhung the line of coast; and I watched with wonder its seemingly interminable stretch, so long as we continued within ken.

It was then that I remarked to a passenger whom we were bringing home after the wreck of his own vessel, 'I wish we were relieved from our present state: I would gladly compound for a severe storm, in place of this tedious calm.' 'You had better,' he replied, 'be careful what wishes you frame: if a storm sprang up, and you knew the dangers of this coast, you would welcome a mouth's calm to be delivered from its power: it is better to take what God sends, and be thankful for his mercies.'

The calm endured but for a few hours after the remark just recorded. A breeze sprang up which strongly ruffled the ocean, and bore us rapidly towards the mighty rampart of rock, which seemed to rise a perpendicular wall from the surface of the sea.

pure white, around which the breakers were dashing, and these I was told were icebergs. One had already broken from its station, and came drifting towards us in all the lustre of its frozen magnificence. It was then nearly evening; dark clouds had overspread the western horizon, and the sun was about to sink behind the blackening mass. The orb had assumed that sanguine hue which results from the intervention of a storm-fraught atmosphere, and the rays that streamed upon the iceberg, invested it with a beauty wholly inconceivable by those who have never beheld one of these majestic objects.—
That before us was considered very small: it resembled a rock, with fantastic peaks surmounting its bold cliff; and two buildings, which no one could hesitate to call a castle and a church, corresponding as they did in size and outline with those edifices, placed, the one on the summit of the rock, the other sheltered at its base.

The storm was indeed even then commencing, and as night prematurely closed around, the last gleams exhibited those frowning rocks in fearful proximity, while the breakers flung their foam upon the troubled blast, assisting to mark more distinctly the dark ramparts against which it was hurled. The swell of the waves became terrible; all save the seamen were ordered to quit the deck: the dead-lights were fixed, and overcome by sickness or by panic, the passengers lay down on their berths: all, I believe but one—and that was the rebel who shrank not from the blasting of the breath of the Lord's displeasure, because she was under the power of an illusion, too common, alas, with such as have been brought up in an external regard to the forms of religion, without partaking in any spiritual influence, or even comprehending that such influence was required.

That night was one of extreme peril, and of most wonderful deliverance. The vessel was driving, helpless as a cork on the waters, directly towards the rocks: and when all human effort became totally unavailing to arrest or to vary her course, a sudden change in the wind drove her out to sea so rapidly, that when morning came nothing was visible of the threatening coast but a long dark line in the distant horizon, towards which we gradually re-approached, beneath a cloudless sky, with a propitious breeze, that imparted to the ocean what I consider its most beautiful aspect; for, lovely as at all times the great world of waters appeared, it never charmed me so much as when the exquisite depth of blue prevailing in the Atlantic was dappled with the silver foam that crests the myriads of little billows into which the surface is gathered on a breezy, sunshiny day. I felt delight, and a measure of thankfulness too; but the warm expressions of the latter with which Captain C— pointed out to me at once the dangers we had escaped, and the favourable prospect before us, fell comparatively cold upon my mind, and awoke but a faint response. So true it is that the Lord must open our lips before our mouth can show forth his praise.

on their behalf. A general cry had arisen from our people; and not a countenance on deck was there unmarked by strong emotion, as all eyes pursued the receding boat, half incredulous of its actual escape. I saw Captain C—, and in his pale cheek, compressed lip, and settled gaze, I read what constrained me also to lift up a grateful heart to the Most High, with an acknowledgment of his work, and his wonders in the great deep.

Poor Newfoundland! At that time it was a loyal, peaceable colony, carrying on most diligently its profitable fisheries, drawing from the fertile island of Prince Edward those supplies in fresh meat and vegetables that the barrenness of its own rocks refused to yield, and little, if at all, troubled by political excitement. There was, however, a melancholy lack of spiritual instruction: the gospel of Christ was not proclaimed by all who undertook the sacred office of preachers; and the ground lay fallow which ought to have been occupied with good seed. Accordingly, when England forsook her own mercies, by admitting the Papal yoke once more to share her councils and to influence her government, the ever active emissaries of that Antichrist found an abundant field for their labours in our rock-bound colony; and fearful is the extent to which they have carried their outrageous practices. Popery is now, in fact, the dominant power in Newfoundland; and a cry goes up from the persecuted class who dare to be true to their God and to their sovereign, which we do not hear, but of which we shall soon be made to feel the effects.

The Garner.
REDEMPTION.
Christ will become to his people "redemption," by redeeming them from all the evils of this life. He will ere long deliver them from all their tribulations; the days of their mourning shall be ended; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall for ever flee away.

STUDY CHRIST.
It is not the general contemplation, but the peculiar possession of Christ, that gives both solid comfort, and strong persuasion to obedience and holiness. By the eye of faith to see the only begotten Son of God, as 'stricken and smitten of God, bearing our sorrows,' and 'wounded for our transgressions;' Jesus Christ 'the righteous,' reckoned amongst the unrighteous and malefactors; to see him stripped naked, and scourged, and nailed and buffeted and dying; and all for us; this is the thing that will bind upon us most strongly all the duties of Christianity, and of our particular callings, and best enable us, according to our callings, to bind them upon others. But our slender view of these things occasions a light sense of them, and that, cold incitements to answerable duty. Certainly, deep impressions would cause lively expressions. Would we willingly stir up our own hearts and one another to holy diligence in our station, study more thoroughly Christ, as suffering and dying: this is the very life of the Gospel and of our souls; it is all we have to learn, and all we have to press upon. 'I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.' Make Christ's cross the sum of all my learning.—Archbishop Leighton.

PRAYER.
Every thing depends on prayer. Prayer is the ladder which joins earth and heaven. Prayer brings God and man together.—Prayer unites the sinner with the Saviour. Prayer brings us before the best of Fathers for the best of gifts, the Holy Spirit. Prayer is the first and best duty of a guilty, feeble creature. By prayer we begin a life of religion. By prayer we press on in it. By prayer we enter into eternity. Fain would I unite the whole of this congregation in one determination, one duty, one design, one endeavour, one solemn resolution—to pray, to pray for the Holy Spirit. Fain would I say of every hitherto careless and ungodly person, what was said of St. Paul at his conversion, "Behold he prayeth." And fain would I hope, that when our time of departure shall severally come, we may all of us die with the prayer of St. Stephen upon our lips, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."—Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta.

PRIDE.
It is a rare thing to excel many, and to despise none. It is a hard matter for a man to be cried up for an eminent saint, and an excellent person, and not to let in through his ears into his soul the infection of pride and vanity. Few men have such steady heads as to be able to stand upon the spires and pinnacles of glory without giddiness. It was the sin of pride, as divines generally believe, that ruined a multitude of the angelic host. Those once most glorious spirits, walking upon the battlements of heaven, grew dizzy with their own greatness, and fell down into a state of utter darkness and extreme misery. Upon whose fall one observes, that pride is a vice highly descended, and commonly entailed on the most high-born and excellent minds; because it was first born in heaven, and conceived in the womb of an angel's mind.—Let us therefore (being taught by these examples) so war with all our other lusts and vices, as to bend our chiefest force against this sin of pride; and when we have done our best, we shall find the conquest difficult enough.—Bishop Bull.

Advertisements.

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

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks.
do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do.
Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 do.
Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.
Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra.
Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, repairs &c.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.
A few Boarders can be accommodated.
ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal.
Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839. 26tf

PRIVATE TUITION.
AN ENGLISH LADY without family (the wife of a medical practitioner) is anxious to receive into her family two young Ladies, whose studies will be conducted on the most approved system of Private Tuition.—They would be instructed in every branch of a sound English education, based on a strictly religious foundation, together with French, Music, and Latin, if required. Terms are moderate.
The most respectable references can be given, and will be required. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Kingston.
March 11th, 1840. 37-6w

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.
THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials 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 Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A. Brockville. 18-tf

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.
THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.
TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.—The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.
It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil.
Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.
N. B.—The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January 6th, 1840.
Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839. 25-tf

A YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as GOVERNESS in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.
Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C. 30-tf

REMOVAL.
CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND
AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY,
HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.
Toronto, December, 1839. 26-tf

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. 47-tf

TO BE SOLD OR LET
IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,
THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.
Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid.
January 1st, 1840. 27tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET
IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.
A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.
THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF
A GOOD LOG HOUSE,
36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen bench. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.
A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring waterpower. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.
For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.
ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.
Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. 24-tf

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn,—a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.
The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of the country,
To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,
appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.
ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO.
N.B.—I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FANCY GOODS.
Front Street, Toronto, }
16th Feb., 1840. } 13w36

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 Plain Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushing;
Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths;
Plain and Twilled Prints, Gingham, and Furniture Chintz;
Plain and Printed Molekins and Drills;
Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;
Grey and Bleached Cottons;
Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;
Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggats;
A great variety of Tartans, Plain Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheetings;
Osnaburghs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowls, Diapers and Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Linen and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;
Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks;
Lamb's Wool Shirtings and Drawers;
Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelona;
Black Bandanas and Stocks;
A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping paper;
3- and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonic and Robe D'Orleans and Muslin de Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinets, Quillings, Tatting, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
White and Colored Stays;
Brook, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked do.
Muslin Capes and Collars.
ROSS & MACLEOD. 16-t

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.
ALEXANDER DIXON,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of
SADDLERY GOODS,
equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest cash prices, viz:—
Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns.
Horse and Carriage Brushes.
Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.
Breaking Bridles, Cavasos, &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade.
Toronto, August 29, 1839. 15tf

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.
THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his 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 consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Slung Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scabbles; best quality Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Buttons; New Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulettes; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.
N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.
SAMUEL SHAW. 17tl
Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

The Church

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday.
TERMS.
To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.
No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.
[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* By Charlotte Elizabeth.