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.

VOLUME IV.7

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840.

TNUMBER 8.

Poetry.

THE APATHY OF BRITAIN.

The mariner upon the dark blue deep, Albeit he trembles in the tempest's gloom, Admires its awful majesty and power— But, oh! what chilling desolation creeps O'er his sad mind, when in those northern seas, Whose weird, strange legends were his boyhood's joy, He sails, and views colossal icebergs close Around his vessel to obstruct her A type of what occurs too oft in life! Young hearts at first with tenderness are fill'd, And their deep love is like the fire that glows With secret force in some high mountain's base, Ere it bursts forth, a devastating flood. But when the icy breath of woe comes o'er.
Those burning hearts, their crush'd affections freeze, And oft become like glaciers, which the sun May gild with brilliant tints, yet not dissolve Away, dark thoughts! for none may dare t'unveil The dim recesses of the human breast. Its pangs of anguish and its madd'ning joy-Its vulture passions, or its faintest thrill—
Its hidden scrolls of grief or fearful crime—
Are colleged to the strong of the st Are only seen by that omniscient eye Which scans the depths of ev'ry throbbing heart. Yea, God alone, whose blest command had pow'r To quell the fury of the storming waves, Can bid the wild emotions of the soul
Subside to peace, tranquillity, and rest.
Be hush'd my lyre! in these portentous days.
The fate of empires were a fitter theme!
Alas! a mighty frozen sea appears
Thy symbol, England, in the present hour,
Thy penule once as alorious, as free. Thy people, once as glorious, as free, As the Atlantic's waves, are stricken now With that dread evil, which, in ev'ry land, Heralds its fall-Paralysis of soul! Would that my words might be electric sparks To kindle torpid minds—to make each heart Throb e'en like those of patriots of old, Of Rome and Sparta's brave, heroic son BRITAIN, ARISE! with lofty pride recall Thy might and pow'r in days not yet gone by— Thy conquering flag upon the boundless main— Thy voice, uprais'd to bid oppression cease— Thy arm, outstretch'd to shield and to protect BRITAIN, ARISE! May this our watchword be,

LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.* [Continued from No. VI.]

In order to give a connected view of Mr. Wilberforce's labours in regard to the slave-trade abolition, I overstepped the strict chronological order of his life. now therefore return to some particulars previously

His was not a mind so contracted as to embrace but one object of pursuit at once; and, accordingly, whenever any field was open for benevolent exertion, he was sure to be found indefatigably at his post. In 1793 the renewal of the East India Company's charter came before parliament. This seemed a favourable opportunity for rendering, by the spread of Christianity in Asia, our empire there a blessing to the nations subject to our sceptre. Having therefore consulted with the archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Wilberforce proposed certain resolutions, pledging the house to the "peculiar and bounden duty of promoting by all just and prudent means the religious improvement" of the natives of India. These were agreed to in general terms; but when he proceeded to give them a more practical bearing, by pany, and from other quarters; and his clauses were

About this time occurred his first political difference with Mr. Pitt. He imagined—how vainly, events have since abundantly proved—that by a more conciliatory tone on the part of the British Government, the war with France might have been either at first averted or afterwards easily terminated. To such a length did his feelings carry him, that in 1795 he moved an amendment on the address to the king's speech; and in the course of the same session introduced another motion of similar purport. It is needless to say that he was on each occasion beaten by a large majority. Every credit for integrity of motive will be willingly conceded to Mr. Wilberforce for this conduct; but as little can it be denied that his extreme sensitiveness overpowered his better judgment. His wisest friends faithfully represented to him the error into which he had fallen; and it is one of the beautiful characteristics of his temper that he received with the most affectionate gratitude the remonstrances of Dean Milner, Mr. Robinson of Leicester, Dr. Burgh, and others. The opposition of his beloved friends appears deeply to have grieved Mr. Pitt. Such was the habitual serenity of that great statesman's mind, that it is said two events only in his public life were able to disturb his sleep: one was the mutiny at the Nore; the other, the first open opposition of Mr. Wilberforce. But it did not dissolve their friendship. After a very brief interval of absence, rather than of alienation, they were found on the same terms of close intimacy as before.

spirit which unhappily pervaded the country seemed to call for legislative interference. Accordingly, bills were introduced into parliament, which Mr. Wilberforce, now thoroughly convinced of the necessity of strengthening the minister, zealously supported; and then came one of the most remarkable criscs in his political career .-He had originally, it will be remembered, while yet the stripling member for Hull, been a main instrument in directing the voice of Yorkshire into approval of Mr. Pitt's infant administration; he was now again to awaken the same powerful energy on the same side in this hour of the country's peril. This was, indeed, good service; for "Yorkshire and Middlesex between them," it had been said, "make all England." A public meeting was projected by the opposers of government, to petition against the bills in progress; and so secretly were their plans concocted, that it was not till he was on his way to church in London, on Sunday, Nov. 29, that Mr. Wilberforce received, by express, the accounts which demanded his presence at York on the following Tuesday. He instantly consulted with Mr. Pitt; and feeling that here was a plain necessity, to which the usual rules of Sabbath-rest must bend, he set off after church in the minister's carriage, his own not being prepared in time. On the appointed day, the freeholders of Yorkshire were assembling in vast masses; the friends of the government far outnumbered the other party; but they

From the Church of England Magazine,

to be paralysed for want of concentration. At that Lord Calthorpe to sit for the borough of Bramber .critical moment, Mr. Wilberforce, unexpected by the The nature of this seat did not impose on him the oblimajority, dashed into the city in his chariot and four, gation of such constant attendance as that for a county, welcomed by the acclamations of thousands, and spring- The news of his resignation was received in Yorkshire ing hastily upon the hustings, was the main instrument with deep regret, and the assembled freeholders voted in winning, by his spirit and eloquence, a decisive tri- him their cordial thanks for his laborious services as their umph. On Friday evening he was again in his place in representative during a period of twenty-eight years. the House of Commons, with the petition of his constituents in favour of the bills, signed by 7000 names, now, "first, my children; secondly, parliament; thirdly, while the opponents of them could muster no more when I can spare time, my pen to be employed in relithan 300. Other counties followed the example; and gious writing;" and he was as actively engaged as at the general voice of England was heard on the part of any former period of his career. The question of "Ca-

Spanish, Dutch, and German. Its influence, both from was in his judgment. its own intrinsic worth, and the station occupied by the God for ever that this work was given to the world. Wilberforce bear himselfin this combat. He reminded Burke spent much of the last two days of his life in the house of his having tventy years before appeared as having sent forth such a book. And it is well known of God vouchsafed to his exertions, and those of other that the beloved Legh Richmond owed to the perusal of friends of religion, that he foundation of an organised it his first serious impressions. If, then, there be con- church in India was then laid, by the appointment of a extending perpetually in fresh circles, the author may justly be denominated "the father of many nations. Many will there be to be his joy and crown.

On May 30 in this year, Mr. Wilberforce was united in marriage to Barbara Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon Hall, in the county of Warwick. Four sons and two daughters were the issue of this marriage: of whom the four sons survive their fa-

I pass over, with very cursory notice, many of Mr. providing for a supply of chaplains and school-masters throughout the Ladian provinces he was met by strength of the la throughout the Indian provinces, he was met by strenuin the formation of the Church-Missionary and other in the formation of the Church-Missionary and other religious societies. He aided in the establishment of that respectable periodical the "Christian Observer." resisted the project for Sunday drilling. He opposed an attempt to alter the toleration act; and indeed, wherever, as a Christian man and senator, his influence could be of service, it was unsparingly employed. I can pay but brief attention to his minor political actions: at I must not omit all mention of his remarkable election-contest in 1807. The parliament had been unexpectedly dissolved, and candidates appeared from each of the noble houses of Fitzwilliam and Harewood. Mr. Lascelles, of the latter family, had previously represented the county, but had been thrown out at the preceding election a few months before. The clothiers a very numerous body-were much opposed to him; and a supposed connexion between him and Mr. Wilberforce was now unfavourable to the latter. But the unbounded wealth of the two rival houses was what most alarmed Mr. W.'s supporters, as they were sensible that his private fortune could not supply the sinews of war for such a contest as was impending; and thus, that, though possessing the good-will of a majority of his voters, he might easily be defeated, from simple inability to bear the expense of bringing up his friends to the poll. He was advised, therefore, to retire: but this he spiritedly refused, and called on the county to assert its independence. Subscriptions were immediately entered into; and though the show of hands was against him, and on the first day he was but second, on the third lowest, on the poll; so that his own professional adviser declared, "I can see, gentlemen, clearly enough, In the autumn of the same year, the revolutionary how this will turn out; Mr. Wilberforce has obviously no chance, and the sooner he resigns the better:"-yet an energetic zeal was at work, which ere long manifested itself. Sums of money poured in from all parts of the kingdom, till nearly £70,000 had been raised. But little of this was needed. For while the joint expenses of his opponents were £200,000; the total charge of his election was but £28,600. The voters came from the extremities of the county with the utmost enthusiasm, at their own expense; placed him, on the fourth day, in a triumphant majority; and finally returned him in his usual situation, with Lord Milton as his col-

> He continued to sit for Yorkshire till the general election of 1812. In then determining to retire from his honourable post, he was influenced in some measure by the state of his health, -never very strong, and which ppeared with advancing years less likely to bear out the fatigues of close parliamentary attendance—but more especially by his anxiety to train his growing children in the right way. His concern for their welfare had been continually apparent: but in the busier scenes of public occupation he had little more than the Sunday to bestow-upon them, and therefore little opportunity of studying their characters, directing their judgment, and gaining their confidence. The hours which he did spend with them were highly prized, and are still most fondly cherished in the memory of those who survive him.— Yet as he could not feel justified in retiring altogether

were destitute of a leader, and their efforts were likely from the political stage, he embraced the proposal of

His chief objects, as marked out by himself, were tholic Emancipation" was soon being stirred; and here, In the midst of his public duties, Mr. Wilberforce unhappily, Mr. Wilberforce was led to advocate conceswas not unmindful of more private calls. Thus, for in- sion. He had always strongly opposed the mischievous stance, he was frequently contributing with great libe- grant to Maynooth college, which he, with reason, rerality to Mrs. Hannah More's Cheddar Schools. In- garded as a hot-bed of bigotry and superstition; but he deed, the origin of those excellent institutions seems to imagined that now, so much having been yielded to the have been with him. He had a few years before visited Romanists, it was inexpedient, nay, impossible, to refuse the romantic cliffs; but instead of exclusively admiring their further demands. Moreover, judging of others by the natural beauties of the scenery, his mind had been his own integrity, he urged in the debate: "Political occupied in studying how to relieve the moral wretched- power, sir, you have given them already [in the elective ness of the inhabitants; and on his return, with his franchise]; it is vain, therefore, to attempt to stop heart overflowing with Christian zeal, he assured Mrs. where you now are; but the present is a golden oppor-More, "If you will be at the trouble, I will be at the tunity, in which you may accompany the concession with In all his social intercourse, too, he was the necessary safeguards: for even if the consciences of the glory of God. They have not been the meetest scholars for sedulously watchful to be of use to those he conversed the Roman Catholics should not be bound by the oath this school. Who were they that resisted Moses and Aaron, the with: so that, as other men have been known to pro- which they will take, where can gentlemen be found, who, vide themselves with wit. before they entered into company, he used to store his mind with topics (which he Church, would dare to rise and propose any measure to Not the people, but the learned and wise men, and the prophets, playfully called launchers), by the use of which, his con- its detriment?" It was a great misfortune that Mr. and priests of Baal. Who were they that stoned and killed the versation might be such as became the Gospel of Christ. Wilberforce adopted these mistaken—as time has suffi-In 1797, his "Practical Christianity" was published. ciently proved them—notions: for the influence of his Who were they that resisted Christ, and his gospel, and sought to He had been for some time engaged on this work; and character weighed with multitudes, especially of the deface the glory of God? Not the people, but the Scribes and though his bookseller apprehended—such was then the more religious part of the community; opponents were Pharisees, and High Priests, and all the troop of their clergy. little demand for religious publications—but a small disheartened, the wavering were brought over; and an They called Christ a deceiver, and Beelzebub, a companion of the Lord of Hosts doth shew himself. In them God speaketh to. sale, it passed speedily through many editions. By impulse was given to the public mind which, though not publicans and harlots; they laid in wait every where to entrap us. In them we hear the words of everlasting life. We must be 1826, it may be added, fifteen large impressions had then effective of the threatened step, undoubtedly con- him; they sued him to death. been issued in England, and twenty-five in America; tributed very much to its being ultimately taken. His St. Paul saith, for conclusion in this matter: "It is written, I and the book had been translated into French, Italian, motives were most pure and praiseworthy; the error will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will cast away the under-

well, but I know you better now, my dearest, excellent religion for the natives than Christianity. Such were Wilber." Doubtless many will have occasion to bless the dreadful opinions to be resisted; and nob'y did Mr. reading it, and said that he derived great comfort from the advocate of the same cause, and of their own geneit, and that if he lived, he should thank Wilherforce for ral resolution at that time; and such was the blessing sidered the good done by those to whom it was blessed, bishop and three archdeacons; and the restrictions which had hitherto well-nigh prohibited the preaching of the Gospel there were in great measure removed. Further steps have sime that time been taken; yet even now the cause of Christianity in India needs the watchfulness, the prayer, and the exertions of all good men. There are still sains to be purged out; and we have, as yet, been far fron fulfilling our duty as a Christian nation to those whon the providence of God has, for his glory, placed under our control.

I am unable to do more than glance at Mr. Wilbertions to abolish, as England had, the traffic in slaves. The political events of 1814 and 15 were eagerly He endeavoured to suppress Sunday newspapers. He seized as affording opportunities of urging this great measure of justice. With many of the influential foreigners who at that time visited England, he had personal interviews, and especially with the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who was well disposed to his object: he also pressed it on the notice of our own statesmen who attended the continental congresses. If all was not gained that could have been desired, yet a great advance was made towards that total extinction of slavery throughout the civilised world which he desired to see. tween 1810 and 17 the trade was abolished by Venezuela, Chili, Buenos Avres, Sweden, Denmark, Holland,

into the society of Madame de Staël. The impression worth noticing, as it serves to refute the hackneyed ca- country folk, do very well understand the same. Ye may find, lumny against religion, that it makes men melancholy. yea, even the very ditchers, and delvers, and cow-herds, and have met with in this country. I have always heard all things." Thus we see there was a time before ignorance crept that he was the most religious; but I now find that he into the church, and got the upper hand, when the Word of God is the wittiest man in England." Indeed, every circle George IV., then Prince Regent, some of which he ac- Then went it well with them; they could not easily be deceived, cepted,—the prince kindly assuring him that he should considerately inviting other guests whom he thought Mr. W. would like to meet.

In succeeding years he was employed in endeavour- in those days. ing to introduce qualified instructors into Hayti; in opposing, eventually with success, state lotteries; in attempting a compromise, which might have spared the country the distressing scenes of the trial of Queen Caroline. He was also looking forward to introduce the subject of slave emancipation. But several circumstances intervened. His eldest daughter died, in the humble hope of the Gospel, after a tedious and distressing illness, in the year 1821; and his own strength was so much diminished as to induce him to resign the leading place to a younger man. Finally, after repeated attacks of illness, he came to the resolution of withdrawing from parliament, after forty-four years' service. His last frank, dated Feb. 22, 1825, carried a letter to two of his sons at Oxford. "My dear boys,-When Charles I. was on the very point of exchanging, as I trust, a temporal for an eternal crown, he was forced to be short, so he said but one word; and now I have but a moment in which to use my pen; and therefore, my dear boys, I also will adopt his language, and add as he did—Remember—you can fill up the chasm. I will only add, that with constant wishes and prayers for your usefulness, comfort, and honour here, and for glory, onour, and immortality for you hereafter, I remain ever your most affectionate father,

"W. WILBERFORCE." (To be concluded.)

THE WORD OF GOD IS THE BREAD OF LIFE GIVEN FOR ALL MEN.* [Concluded from The Church of August 15.]

Where be they then which say, "It is not lawful for the people to have the word of God;" and that the Scriptures are not meet for their reading? They are bread; they are drink; they nourish unto everlasting life; great cruelty it is to starve God's people to death. Are they unfit to have the Scriptures, because they are poor? Christ saith: "The poor receive the glad tidings of the Gospel." And, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." They want riches, and worldly glory; but God giveth his fear and grace to them, as well as to the rich.-Are they unfit to read the Scriptures, because they are not bred up in other learning? St. Paul saith: "I esteemed not to know any thing among you, but Jesus Christ, and him crucified." The prophet David saith: "Blessed is the man, O Lord, whom thou teachest in Thy law." And Christ saith: "Thou hast hid these things from the wise, and men of understanding, and hast opened them unto babes." The apostles were sent into all the world to preach the gospel unto every creature; to learned and unlearned; to poor and rich. There is no man too poor, none too rich, none too young, none too old. Whosoever hath ears to hear, he hath learning enough to be a hearer.

As for the wisest and most learned men in matters of this world, they have not always proved the readiest and most willing to set forth servants of God? Not the people, but the wisest and best prophets? Not the people, but the chiefest and wisest in Israel.

standing of the prudent. Where is the wise? Where is the writer, was very extensive. His friends were warm in discussions on the renewal of the East India Company's made the wisdom of this world foolishness? For seeing the world, before whom all flesh shall appear. their acknowledgments. "I heartily thank you for your charter. Witnesses had declared that the opening of by wisdom, knew not God, in the wisdom of God, it pleased God, book," wrote Lord Muncaster: "as a friend I thank India to Christian instruction—nay, that a stir for such by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believed. you for it; as a man I doubly thank you; but as a an object in London-would kindle at once in our Brethren, you see your calling, how that not many wise men after you for it; as a man I doubly thank you, but as a man I doubly thank you all gratimember of the Christian world, I repder you all gratimember of the Christian world, I repder you all gratiand wax proud with our knowledge. We may not use it to tude and acknowledgment. I thought I knew you gone so far as to maintain that Hindooism was a better hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty things; and vile things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen." Mark, saith he, how mercifully God hath dealt with you. Few of the learned sort, few such as Although we seem to know somewhat, yet know we not in such are counted wise, embrace the gospel with you, or join with you in faith, or keep you company, God hath let them be deceived in God; let us not be curious; let us not seek to know more than their wisdom. They take themselves to be wise, and yet are God hath revealed by them. They are the sea of God; let us become fools. And contrary to worldly judgment, God hath made take heed we be not drowned by them. They are the fire of God; you, which were weak and simple, and of no reputation, wise and let us take comfort by their heat; and warily take heed they burn Christ saith, "Except ye be converted, and become as little in their eye-sight. children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Therefore the godly father, Chrysostom, calleth upon the people to read and hear the Scriptures. "Hear me, ye men of the world, took it up in their hands, and beheld it. They asked one another get ye the Bible, that most wholesome remedy for the soul: if ye will what good it would do? The Scriptures are man nothing else, yet, at least, get the New Testament, St. Paul's from heaven, to feed us in the desert of this world. Let us take Epistles, the Gospels, and the Acts, that they may be your them, and behold them, and reason, and learn one another what continual and earnest teachers." And again: "Hearken not profit may come to us by them; let us know that they are hereto, only here in the church, but also at home; let the written for our sake, and "for our learning, that through patience husband with the wife, let the father with the child, talk together and comfort of the Scriptures we may have hope." They are indefatigable in using every means to induce other nagive their judgments; and would God they would begin this good open our eyes, and to direct our going.

token that we do love Christ." Chrysostom saith: "This is the given to a nation which shall bring forth the fruits thereof. God cause of all ill, that the Scriptures are not known." "To know shall send us strong delusion, that we shall believe lies; our own nothing of God's laws," saith he in another place, "is the loss of heart shall condemn us, and we shall be beaten with many stripes. salvation; ignorance hath brought in heresies and vicious life; ignorance hath turned all things upside down." St. Hierome, lay people ought to have the Word of God, not only sufficiently, but also with abundance; and teach, and counsel one another. And now to conclude what the learned fathers, and ancient doctors and France; and pledges were given by Spain and Por- have said in this matter. Theodoretus saith: "Ye may commonly loctors of the church, and the masters of the people, but also even It was at the time of the visit of the illustrious fo- of the tailors, and smiths, and weavers, and of all artificers; yea, learned, but also of laboring women, and sewsters, and servants, our Lord Jesus Christ. made by his manners on this celebrated lady is well and hand-maids; neither only of the citizens, but also of the "Mr. Wilberforce," said she, "is the best converser I gardeners, disputing of the Holy Trinity, and of the creation of was not counted hard, and dark, and doubtful; when children, was studiously desirous of entertaining him. When at and women, and servants, and men of the country, had the Brighton, in 1815, he received repeated invitations from knowledge of God, and were able to reason of the works of God. because they had that word which bewrayeth the thief; they never hear any thing in his house to give him pain; and carried with them, like good exchangers, the weights, and touchstone, and were able to try coins, whether they were true or false. Such were the people, such was the state of God's church

Gold, and silver, and lands, and possessions, are the portions but of few. They are not common to all alike. The wise man saith: "House and riches come by inheritance of the fathers."-But the Word of God, the law, and the prophets, the apostles, the evangelists, the gift of the Spirit, and the knowledge of God are given to all men; they are made common for all men. If the Word were obtained but for a few, then Christ was given into the world but for a few. The heaven was made but for a few. The mercy and love of God was but for a few. But the mercy of God is over all, and upon all, and for all. All have right to hear the Word of God; all have need to know the Word of God. All have sinned, and are deprived of the glory of God. Therefore Christ calleth all, "Come unto me all ye that be weary and laden." Young men and old men, men and women, rich and poor, come to me. God is no accepter of persons. "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven," saith Christ, "that one of these little ones should perish." "Who will that all men shall be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth." "God will look to him that is poor, and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at His words." God will regard such an one, and make him a fit vessel to receive his truth. Upon him that is such a one shall the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of knowledge, and of the fear of God rest. Not only upon the rich, the wise and the learned; but upon him that is poor, and of a contrite heart, and

* From Bishop Jewel's "Treatise on the Holy Scriptures."

trembleth at His words; upon him that humbleth himself under the mighty hand of God.

Therefore Christ said: "I give thee thanks, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise men of understanding, and hast opened them unto babes."-Even to such as have no learning, which rejoice in nothing but in Thee. The wise and learned of the world cannot hear them, cannot see them, but they to whom it pleased Thee to give understanding. It is Thy mercy. Flesh and blood cannot reach the knowledge of Thy will. The SPIRIT of the Father hath revealed it. Christ saith: "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me. They will not follow a stranger." My people are simple as sheep; they are rude, and know not what they do. Yet they know my voice, and follow me; they know their shepherd from a thief; they follow not the call and voice of a stranger. So we see that God chaseth no man away from hearing His word; He loatheth not the poor because of his poverty, He refuseth him not, for He is the God of the poor; they be His creatures. St. Augustine saith: "Almighty God, in the Scriptures, speaketh as a familiar friend, without dissimulation, unto the hearts, both of the learned and of the unlearned," He abaseth himself, and speaketh to their capacity; for His will is, that all men should come to the knowledge of the truth, and be saved.

Now let us consider with what fear and reverence we ought to come to the hearing or reading of the Word of God. The angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses in a flame of tire, out of the midst of the bush. When Moses turned aside to see, God said unto him, "Come not hither: put thy shoes off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Again, when God appointed to speak unto the people from Mount Sion, he said to Moses, "Go unto the people and sanctify them to-day, and to-morrow, and let them wash their clothes, and let them be ready on the third day; for the third day the Lord will come down in the sight of all the people upon Mount Sinai."

The Word of the Lord is the bush, out of which issueth a flame of fire. The Scriptures of God are the mount, from which sanctified, and wash our garments, and be ready to hear the Lord. We must strip off all our affections; we must fall down before Him with fear; we must know who it is that speaketh; even God, the Maker of heaven and earth; God, the Father of our Lord At this time, too, he vas anxiously engaged in the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world? Hath not God Jesus Christ; God, which shall judge the quick and the dead;

His word is holy: let us take heed into what hearts we bestow it. Whosoever abuseth it, shall be found guifty of high trespass. against the Lord. We may not receive it to blow up our hearts, maintain debate and contention. We may not use it to vaunt ourselves, or to make shew of our cunning.

The Word of God teacheth lowliness of mind; it teacheth us to know ourselves. If we learn not humility, we learn nothing .sort as we ought to know. The Scriptures are the mysteries of righteous, and sanctified, and redeemed, in Christ Jesus. And us not. They that gaze over-hardly upon the sun, take blemish

When the people of Israel saw the manna in the desert, they said man-hu? what is this? So they reasoned of it, when they

If we withhold the truth in unrighteousness*; if we know our In like manner saith Origen: "Would God we would all do Master's will, and do it not; if the name of God be ill-spoken of accordingly as it is written, Search the Scriptures. It were a through us; the Word of God shall be taken away from us, and

Therefore we ought diligently to give heed to those things. which we hear; we must consider of them; we must chew the expounding those words of the apostle, "Let the word of Christ | cud: "Every beast that cheweth not the cud is unclean, and not dwell in you plenteously," saith: "Here we are taught, that the fit for sacrifice." Let us be poor in spirit, and meek in heart; let us be gentle, as becometh the lambs of Christ: and as His sheep let us hear His voice and follow Him. Let us be of a contrite spirit, and tremble at the words of God; let us, when we know God, glorify him as God. So shall God look upon us; so shall tugal that they also would abolish it within a specified see, that our doctrine is known, not only of them that are the knowledge, and of the fear of God, rest upon us; so shall we be made perfect to all good works; so shall we rejoice in His reigners that Mr. Wilberforce was brought repeatedly and further also, of women, and that not only of them that be salvation, and with one mouth glorify God, even the Father of

ON SEEKING CHRIST.

There cannot be an object of more painful interest to an enlightened mind, than to watch the progress of those amiable and almost holy beings, who seem to seek peace, and find none, to ask and not receive, to live in search of God, and yet to live without him. But never can God's promise be disannulled. To him that knocks, the door must be opened; to him that asks the Holy Spirit, it must be given. There is something at the bottom that we do not see; there is a reserve, an insubmission somewhere, that blinds the eye at the very moment of its anxious search. I can imagine it was exactly such a one that Jesus saw and loved; and every pious bosom loves and wonders when it sees the same -so near the kingdom, and yet cannot enter. Jesus probed the heart, and found where the canker lay beneath the seeming promise; he brought it, as he did all things, to the test of Scripture -"How readest thou?" Awhile it responded to the test: but there was one thing too much ;-he went away, and Jesus let him go. I think I read in this an explanation that I could never find elsewhere: - Men take their Bibles; we see them study, and we believe they pray: they seem willing, they seem humble, but it cannot be;-there must be something under all. We cannot reach it; we have not that penetrating eye which once glanced through the covering of moral excellence, to the sordid preference which lay beneath it. But the word of God could do it: it could show to those individuals what it is they stop at; what part of its testimony it is that they refuse; which of its requirements they see no necessity for; which of its doctrines their reason disputes against. Is it what the word tells them of themselves? what it tells them of Christ? what it tells them of the world? Whatever it be, if they would have peace, let them find it out, and give it up; or it will be to them, what the young man's riches were to nim. They will go away, and Christ will let them go. They will still ask, and receive not, because they ask amiss .- Miss Fry's 'Christ our Example,'

* This is, perhaps, a misprint? The words of St. Paul are, This is, perhaps, a misprint: The works of St. Paul are, who hold the truth in unrighteousness."—Rom. i, 18. But, doubtless, it is a heinous sin to withhold the truth in unrighteousness, whether from the iniquitous principle of doing evil that good may come, [Rom. iii, 8], or of shrouding sin and deception in the darkness of ignorance. - ED.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840.

We return, according to promise, to the subject of SUNDAY SCHOOLS,-having established, as we hope, the importance of sustaining them with vigour and efficiency Although it is certain that without the zealous and hearty co-operation of parents,-such as is implied in a sincere concern for the spiritual, the eternal welfare of their children,-neither great nor permanent success is to be expected from these Associations, still, we are free to assert, much more depends on the vigorous, pious, and well-directed exertions of the Teachers. Their zeal and efficiency, and the improvement to the young which will be manifest from the steady and patient discharge of their duty, will often beget in the parents of children, previously languid and indifferent on this vital subject, a degree of earnestness and therefore of cooperation never exhibited before; and may serve to alleviate, if not entirely to remove, the very evils which may have clogged and almost paralyzed their own exertions. The more barren the soil which, through the pious instrumentality of the Sunday School Teacher, can be reclaimed to fruitfulness and profit, so much higher must be the satisfaction to his own mind; so much more the honour to Him through whose blessing this happy improvement has been effected.

We must repeat our conviction that the efficiency of the Sunday School almost exclusively depends, as far as human agency is concerned, upon a proper supply of competent and zealous Teachers. Although the Clergyman of the parish is, in all instances, the ostensible head of this interesting establishment, it cannot reasonably be expected that, consistently with his other and higher occupations, he can afford to it more than a very general superintendence. The Lord's day is emphatically the day of the clergyman's heaviest and most responsible labour: it is, in this new country at least, no day of rest to him; and with regularly two, and often three full services to perform, accompanied frequently by much extraordinary duty, it is hardly fair to expect nor would it on his own part be right, that he should waste any of his physical or mental strength by an antecedent devotion of one or two of his precious hours to the harassing business of teaching. That is an office from which, on the sabbath-day, he should certainly be from which, on the sabbath-day, he should certainly be relieved; and it is unfortunate indeed if, in any community, not enough of faithful and zealous persons are to be found who will undertake its discharge without rendering the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive learning of the word of life, are interrupted, and in some degree foregone, that the deportment of thoughtless children may be terrupted, and the spiritual growth of 'babes in Christ' more effectually promoted. If these be not generous services, if these be not disinterested sacrifices, if there be dering it necessary that any portion of it should be delegated to him. It is hard that he should be compelled to expend his strength, and destroy his freshness, either of mind or body by this wearying exercise, when, amongst the company of the Lord's disciples around him, there should be, and there must be, so many competent to the performance of the duty. It cannot be that amongst the young, and the amiable, and the highly-gifted, and the pious which every community numbers, not enough should be found to uphold by their gratuitous labour the responsible and important, but not knows the worth of a soul which it cost the blood of the backwardness in undertaking them is evinced, it is, it is to be feared, a proof that the obligation has not yet been fully considered which rests upon every disciple of the Lord Jesus to "do what he can" for the extension of His kingdom, and for the everlasting welfare of those souls whom He died upon the cross to redeem.

No, we must none of us slumber nor be loiterers, when so much is to be done in the vineyard of the Lord: we must all of us be labourers there, whatever may be the product of our toil, -whether thirty, sixty, or an hundred fold. We are not to bury in the earth even the one solitary talent with which we may be entrusted, but must employ it to our Master's use, that it may by increase redound to our Master's honour. On that appalling day, when he shall come to reckon with us for our neglect and abuse of our privileges and opportunities, what shall we say when he asks us what our talent has gained? If we address him in the language of that slothful servant who called him a hard master,—be- blished Church, and as in that shape it has finally passed cause, perchance, employment in his service broke in the House of Commons, we cannot anticipate any serious upon our repose or interrupted our worldly enjoyments, we know the slothful servant's deserved recompence. What shall we say, when he reminds us that he was in tails of the measure. want, and hungered, and distressed, and we relieved him not? We may deny any such neglect or indifference to him personally; but when he shall answer us, "Foras- rassing question; and although we are still at variance much as ye did it not unto the least of these-unto these little ones-ye did it not to me," we must anticipate this condemnation, "Depart from me, I know you not." The children of the Lord were perishing for lack love with their own ease and enjoyment, shrunk from the duty of imparting it: what then can they anticipate but to be rejected by that Lord, when he comes to reckon with his servants?

It is the simple principle of Christian duty by which the Sunday School Teacher should be actuated, when he goes to his interesting task of leading to the knowledge of the truth, and of instructing in the way of righteousness, the "babes in Christ." Yet there is a gratification and an honour accompanying the discharge of that duty which is thus eloquently depicted by the prelate from whom, on this subject, we have already quoted, Bishop Doane:-

"'Greater,' saith Jesus, 'hath never arisen among them that are born of women, than John the Baptist: notwithstanding, he that is least in the kingdom of heaven'—the humblest teacher of the blessed Gospel—'is greater than he.' How much greater, then, in all that constitutes true great-ness, than Socrates,—how much nobler and more elevated his position,—how much nearer God,—how much more truly the benefactor of man, the faithful and intelligent instructor of the Sunday School! From the mouth of God's appointed minister, from the solemn lessons and impressive services provided for her children by the Church, or from the sacred page of the divine, thrice blessed, life-bestowing word, he takes with pious care the lesson of salvation; and with kind looks, and words brought down to their intelligence, and gentleness that no perversity can vex, and patience that no dullness can exhaust, imparts it, 'line upon line, and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little,' even as their weakness can bear, and their ignorance understand, and their inexperience apply it, to the babes and sucklings of whom his charity takes care. And, as she sits there, in her meek Christian love, upon that low bench, an angel of mercy to those else untended lambs, queens and imperial mothers, from their high estate, might well be proud to stoop, and do that maiden reverence. And could the soul of Newton from its resting-place come back, and from its watch-tower here on earth go forth again among the stars, from the rapt contemplation of their old unfailing fires, the measure of their looks, and words brought down to their intelligence, and templation of their old unfailing fires, the measure of their orbits, and the demonstration of their laws, it might return with joy, and in the humble labours of the Sunday Schoo win glory that should outshine all his fame, and in its bless ed consequences outlast the skies on which his name i

"Like his Divine Master, it is in the house of God that the scene of the Sunday School Teacher's employment is laid, and with him he may reply to those that seek him, 'Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?' The 'one thing' that David desired of the Lord, and would seek after, is realized in him, 'to dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of his life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple.' He finds, like him, a day there 'better than a thousand;' and in the quiet condoor-keeper, in the house of God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.' Like Simeon he comes, by the Spirit, unto the temple. Like Anna, she departs not from it, but in self-denial and devotion, delights to serve God there continually."

No Christian, we repeat, can suppose himself exempt from the obligation of doing something towards the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon earth, -something for the spread of Gospel truth and the inculcation of Christian principle. And let it be understood that the mere contribution of a pecuniary mite towards this holy object-a self-sacrifice with which too many are willing to be content-is not all that the Christian should feel himself called upon to yield in furtherance of the cause of Ged: while he gives freely out of the abundance wherewith God hath blessed him, he must not neglect the obligation to impart freely also from the mental and spiritual resources which the same God hath graciously vouchsafed. In regarding ourselves as "stewards" of the great householder, the King of heaven, we must consider not merely our worldly substance, but our time, our talents, our bodily strength, our mental powers, our spiritual gifts, all at His disposal!

"The office of Sunday School Teachers," says the right reverend author already quoted, "is honourable before God and before man, for the labours and sacrifices which it in-Of all human duties, theirs who teach the Sunday School, when faithfully performed, are farthest from a sine cure. They require patience, they require perseverance, they require self-denial, they involve contact with the most disagreeable persons, collision with the most unruly tempers, exposure to the most uncomfortable circumstances. and, worst of all, they are but too often-such is the way wardness of human nature—resisted, or ungratefully received. Now, to persist against all these adverse influence in the service of any good cause, would be accounted worthy of honour by all. How much more so in this, which, of all others, is freest from human observation, and least en couraged by the thought of human applause. Its duties are emphatically done in secret. The right hand scarcely knows the service of the left. It is performed in God's sight alone; and as the love of God and of souls can be the only adequate motive, so must his approbation be the sole

ward. "For be it remembered last, though far from least, as evidence of the great moral dignity of the Sunday School Teacher's office, it is, in its tenure, both voluntary and gratuitous. It is the offering of a free heart. It is the willing surrender of ease, of advantage, of enjoyment. It is the actual sacrifice of self—self-indulgence, and often of self-improvement—to the benefit and comfort of others. The improvement—to the benefit and comfort of others. The labourer upon six days in the field or in the shop, labours on the seventh in the Sunday School. The student upon that day foregoes his holdly ovaries, foregoes the relaxation of his mind, that he may be 'a teacher of righteousness.' The fair young girl turns cheerfully aside from the gay throng of her companions, to devote herself meekly and faithfully, to the instruction and improvement of the little nurslings of her pious love. And even the participation in the devotions of the sanctuary, and the attentive hearing of ot true honour and essential dignity in such duties, so erformed, then are the words unmeaning and their use on earth impossible. What can there be so excellent in human nature, what so elevated in human condition, that an office, held on such conditions, involving such considerations, occupied in such labours, shall not worthily claim its exertion—shall not irresistibly demand of Christian men, and Christian women, as they love God and human souls, its

All this and more, the real and conscientious Christian will do for the sake of Him who died for him. He very burdensome duties of a Sunday School. If any Son of God to redeem; and ransomed himself from the curse of sin by the same precious offering, he will feel himself at the disposal of his Lord; ready to endure any sacrifice and to undergo any toil, to serve the cause of Him with the price of whose blood he is bought.

We have already said much on the importance of the Sunday School and the duties of its teachers; but we have not yet exhausted the subject. Some further remarks of a more practical character may be profitably offered; but these must be postponed to another oppor-

The late arrivals from England, furnishing us with intelligence to the 3d of the present month, communicate what we may regard as the settlement of the CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION. As the Bill before the Imperial Legislature has been framed, in a great degree, upon propositions made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others of the highest authorites of the Estaopposition to it in the Lords,-nothing more, in short, than possibly a modification of some of the minor de-

We stated a couple of weeks since the substance of this Bill for the final adjustment of a tedious and hawith some erroneous principles embodied in that measure, -a permission, in the first place, to alienate to secular purposes what had been solemnly consecrated to the service of God, and the partial repudiation of what, of knowledge; and his professed disciples, too much in as conscientious Christians and sound British subjects, we shall ever feel bound to contend for, namely, the principle of an Established Church,—yet it manifests a better respect for the interests and dignity of the Church of England than was at first contemplated, and so far

we are thankful. As it is, we shall countenance no new agitation upon the subject; but, as in the case of the Union of the Provinces, shall religiously strive to make the most of a defective measure. We know that there are unsettled spirits amongst us who will profess dissatisfaction with this adjustment of the question: the rise and progress of the whole dispute upon the Reserves would fully prepare us for the most unchristian ebullitions of their discontent. The infidel spirit that desires the appropriation of a sacred property to worldly uses, will scarcely welcome a settlement of the question which disappoints his favourite wish: the republican leveller will be chagrined at a disposition of this property which respects the pre-eminence of the English National Church, and which reveals a still unquenched regard for the glorious Constitution of the country: the seekers of self-aggrandizement will be mortified that even the arithmetical rules of equity have been adhered to in the distribution of what it was hoped would be common spoil. The spirit of Christianity was designed to convert, not to conciliate such tempers as these,-to cause them to cast away their perverseness and their pride, -and to bid them accept as a boon what they could never claim as a

Were we to adhere to the strictness of the claims which might be offered by the Church of England upon the mere ground of arithmetical computation, we should discover that less has been awarded to her than even upon that principle she might fairly contend for. Her members in this Province, in comparison with the bona fide adherents of the National Church of Scotland, are at least as two to one; and the annexation of all that could be included in the term Presbyterian,-enrolling under that capacious name a large body of persons who never had, either from nationality or correspondence of usage and discipline, the slightest connexion with that Establishment,—did not suffice to raise their number to an equality with that of the professed adherents of the Church of England. Moreover as the thirty or forty thousand persons who announce themselves as of no religious persuasion, belong properly to the care of the Established Church, if it should be asked of them to which of the National Establishments they would be

But this is not the way in which to dispose equitably of the question of numbers. The present population of a Colony, -in disposing of an abstract principle such as is clearly implied in the peculiar claims of the Church of Scotland,-is not fairly to be taken as the basis upon which a distribution of ecclesiastical revenue is to be founded. This revenue, admitting for argument's sake the propriety of individual claims, -can never be considered as solely the property of the existing inhabitants of a Colony, but the property conjointly of their fellow-subjects in the Mother Country. The Colony of Upper Canada is, at present, but thinly inhabited; and it is but just to anticipate its future replenishment by a proportionate emigration from all religious classes in the United Kingdom. Now, if Protestant Episcopalians in the United Kingdom are as 14 is to 3, it is manifest that the same proportion should in equity be maintained in the allotment of ecclesiastical revenue to those bodies respectively. If this manner of computation, so reasonable and equitable in itself, should have escaped Lord John Russell in introducing his amended Bill, we are very sure that, as respects the Churches of England and Scotland, such was the principle of computation which actuated the advisers of that noble Lord on behalf of the English Establishment, and the reasonableness of that principle, we feel persuaded, was immediately acceded to by the authorities of the Church of Scotland upon the spot. If on the part of the Church of England that principle was not contended for to its fullest extent, it is but a characteristic of her usual forbearance and generosity, and a proof of what Sir Robert Peel asserted in the Commons that, in the adjustment of this question, "she was not governed by a rigid adherence to her own interests."

We regret to perceive some manifestations of discontent at this distribution by our respected contemporary of the Montreal Gazette: we cannot, however, but believe that he will, upon reflection, admit the justice and the reasonableness of the views we have advanced,accept the right hand of reconciliation which, upon this question, we now freely proffer to him, -and consent with us that, the Bill having become the law of the land, its further discussion shall be abandoned for ever!

We are glad to participate with our esteemed contemporary of the Kingston Chronicle in the belief that His Excellency the Governor General sincerely desires the prosperity of these fine Provinces; and that however much he may possibly err in judgment as to the best means of advancing their real and permanent interests, the happiness and welfare of their people is amongst the best cherished wishes of his heart. This we can believe; and the belief receives some confirmation from Scotia and New Brunswick, -marked, we are free to admit, by admirable tact and prudence. When we discern in our public men a conscientious desire to uphold the noble fabric of our country's Constitution,-to cherish its loyal and honest upholders, and mildly but resolutely to subdue its insubordinate opponents,when, above all, we perceive a determination on their part to proceed in the fear of God, and with that reverence for the King of kings which the whole framework of our Christian Government implies, we shall always be found to yield to them our humble, but most hearty support. We shall be glad to feel that we have erred in doubting the existence in Lis Excellency of all these great principles of action; and certainly the reception accorded to him lately by our truly loyal fellow-subjects in Kingston has, with other arcumstances, contributed not a little to remove any supicion that the views of our able Governor General are not, in every particular, conservative of the great principles of our monarchical and religious Constitution. We are advocates certainly for according to him the mos fair and indulgent trial under the new and important feature in our political state which the Union of the Provinces has produced.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we copy from our esteemed contemporary of the Montreal Gazette the following brief, but satisfactory acknowledgment of the merit, talent, and unwearied perseverance of the Chief porary is the more valuable, becau differing, as he does, with Chef Justice Robinson in his opinions on the re-union of the Canadas, of which measure our contemporary has always been a zealous advocate—it reflects great credit on his discrimination and generosity. Would that, in the expression of political sentiments, an example so laudable were universally

"It would have been seen from our last, that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the bonour of a Baronetey upon the Chief Justice of this Province, which we look upon as a strong proof of the deep interest which the Imperial Government now very properly takes in the affairs of these Provinces, and the attention paid by the Home authorities to the public servants of the Crown, who may be instrumental in promoting the happiness of the country. Whatever may be the merits in this respect of Sir James Stuart, it can be no disparagement of them whatever to add, that they connot surpass those of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, whose life has been devoted to the public service, and whose great abilities and devotion to the public good, justly entitle him to any honours that may be conferred upon him by a gracious Sovereign. We therefore trust, that though Chief Justice Robinson has differed with Her Majesty's Ministers on the important subject of the Union, the feelings of the hour will be magnanimously, forgotten, especially as that ment now very properly takes in the affairs of these Prohour will be magnanimously forgotten, especially as that measure has now been carried, and that a meritorious public officer, though a conscientious opponent on one point, will not entirely be overlooked in a solicitude to do justice to the

highly discreditable to the writer. His assertions— trouble, they would be pleased to regard the present as none of which are susceptible of proof—can neither injure the enviable reputation Mr. Robinson has deservedly acquired, nor detract from the commendation due to the good sense and candour of his more generous contemporary.

"We certainly did not expect to find that the particular occasion of the late merited elevation of our distinguished countryman, Sir James Stuart, would have been seized by a contemporary, a warm interested advocate of the Re-union of the Provinces, to point attention to the "claims" of Mr. Robinson, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, to the same hopour, for cartainly a contemporary for cartainly and the contemporary for cartainly and the contemporary for cartainly a contemporary for cartainly and the contemporary for cartainly a contemporary for cartainly and the con honour; for certainly a more inappropriate opportunity could scarcely have been found. "God preserve me from my friends," Mr. Romyson may well exclaim, and we doubt not that the well-known tact and adroitness of the learned gentleman will at once prompt the exclamation.

"For the legal attainments of this Magistrate, we entertain the most sincere respect, as we do for his private character; but we see in him the head and front of a faction, fortunately in its last agonies,—a faction whose violence and monopolizing spirit has, in our conscientious belief, done more than grounds which can recommend him to the Crown for honour, or to the people as a fit object for its favour?

furnished even by the angry discussions upon the Clergy Reserves, to prove that a very large majority would of his judicial functions; but in intriguing in England against

prefer the spiritual oversight of the Church of England. the declared wishes and opinions of the Legislature and People of Upper Canada; and when intrigues failed, in concocting that lengthy appeal to the public which was so well disposed of by the quiet sneer of Sir Romert Peel, the head of the party upon which he has tried to fix himself, but by which he is repudiated, "that much as his opinion was to be respected, he had produced seven alternatives to the Union each more absurd than the other."

"Are these grounds for favour with the Crown? We humbly trust that they will not be found to be so; and we would venture to offer as a word of advice to the Chief Justice and his friends, that for the present at least the less he comes before the public in any capacity but that of a Judge the better. Our "magnanimity," whatever may be thought of it by our contemporary, can go no further.

The causes that led to Mr. Robinson's visit to England,—the manner in which he employed his time while in that country—the disinterested nature of his unceasing exertions-and the purity of his motives, are all so well known, that it would be wholly unnecessary to dilate upon them again, for the experience of years has furnished unquestionable evidence-too strong for the violence of our contemporary to shake—that the Chief Justice of Upper Canada can never be actuated by other than conscientious impressions, and an undeviating adherence to principle. No public officer, however unimpeachable may be his integrity, can guard his conduct from the misrepresentation of malicious enemies; we cannot, then, expect that a gentleman, occupying so lofty a position, possessing attainments so conspicuous, and so firm in his advocacy of truth and justice, as Mr. Robinson, can silence the tongues of envious foes. As long as he continues to express his disapprobation of the doctrine of expediency and dishonourable conciliation, which, unfortunately, finds in the present day too many defenders, he will doubtless be exposed to slanderous imputations, but, possessing the esteem and affection of his unprejudiced fellow-countrymen, to these he will always be impregnable.

We perceive with great joy, and gratitude to a beneficent Providence, that, throughout the whole Province, the labours of the husbandman have been eminently successful. Every day brings us gratifying accounts of the large crops, the excellence of the harvest, and the favourableness of the weather. The narmer considers the fatigue incurred in tilling the earth fully repaid by its fertility, and forgets his past toil in the present abundance. How should we all, in enjoying so many blessings, teach ourselves to look up to the source from whence they proceed, and how deeply thankful should we be to the merciful God who heaps them, with an unsparing hand, on our undeserving heads! Surely, when we possess so many unmerited benefits, there is no cause for discontent! and yet how great is the number of those who are discontented! We are always assiduous an observation of his Excellency's conduct in Nova in discovering the disadvantages we labour under, but are blind to the good we enjoy; and instead of rendering conducive to our happiness the mercies of a bountiful Deity, we frequently use them to embitter the unpleasant potion that every man is condemned to drink. The miseries of the present life would indeed be greatly alleviated, were we to discard a foolish aspiration after things beyond our reach, and learn, with the Apostle of Christ, in whatsoever state we may be placed, therewith to be content.

Our numerous readers at Niagara must not suppose that, as far as we are concerned, they were meant to be reflected upon by the insertion in our last of the communication signed "Infra Dig," or by the remarks with which its publication was accompanied. By some inadvertence, the communication in question had not been submitted to the highest editorial authority in the conduct of this journal, and the few remarks alluded to were penned by the individual who authorized its publication. Both were well-meant; though we think that the advocacy of any particular show or state in the journies of our Bishops is scarcely judicious; while any exhibition of worldly pomp would by none be more strongly Bishops themselves. We can understand that the animadversions which have been published were directed mainly against a seeming indifference to the dignity of station and the sacredness of a high Christian office, at a time when the due respect would have been so natural and propers and not against any culpable pegligance or full provision.

I awrully appropriated to maintain it.

"8. Because this charge on property does not preclude the use of voluntary means; while the abolition of the charge would wither additional means of national contribution for the supply of places of public worship, which are already far inadequate to five wants of our people,—notwithstanding the noble voluntary efforts of both Churchmen and Dissenters, in addition to the lawdiscountenanced than by our excellent and beloved Justice of Upper Canada. The praise of our contem- a time when the due respect would have been so natural and proper; and not against any culpable negliger the part of those who would naturally be the foremost in tendering such an evidence of their veneration and esteem. The latter imputation, if meant to be conveyed, would be entirely disproved by the excellent address presented to his Lordship by the members of the Church at Niagara, and the affectionate reply which it

> and interesting, it promises to be a respectable and useful periodical.

It is our intention to commence next week the publication of the Union Bill entire, as it is a subject of too much historical importance not to be furnished to our readers in detail.

Bishop of Toronto from his tour through the Eastern to alter his intention. With this dignified manifestation of esteem towards the most distinguished politician in British North America, emanating too from a political opponent, we would contrast the ungenerous and unfounded attack of our contemporary of the Montreal Courier; an attack as impotent with respect to the individual assailed, as it is

1840, Sept. 7, Monday, Wellington Square, at 11 A. M. 8, Tuesday, Hamilton, 11 A. M. "Barton, 3 P. M. 9, Wednesday, Dundas, 11 A. M.

" Ancaster, 3 P. M. 11, Friday, Guelph, 11 A. M.

12, Saturday, Galt, 11 A. M. 13, Sunday, Paris, 11 A. M.

14, Monday, Brantford, 11 A. M.
" Mohawh Village, 3 P. M.

15, Tuesday, Tuscarora Village, 11 A. M.

16, Wednesday, Cayuga Village, 11 A. M. 18, Friday, Woodhouse, 11 A. M.

20, Sunday, Ingersoll Village, Oxford, 11

A. M. 21, Monday, London, 1st Church, 11 A. M. do. 2nd Church, 3 P. M.

22, Tuesday, St. Thomas, 1 P. M.

23, Wednesday, Dunwich, 11 A. M. 25, Friday, Delaware, 11 A. M.

26, Saturday, Adelaide, 11 A. M.

27, Sunday, Warwick, 11 A. M. 29, Tuesday, Chatham, 11 A. M. 30, Wednesday, Sandwich, 11 A. M.

Oct. 1, Thursday, Amherstburg, 11 A. M. 2, Friday, Colchester, 11 A. M. - Goderich, --

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROCHDALE CHURCH-RATE.

(From the Manchester Courier.)

Yesterday week, a meeting of rate-payers of the parish of Rochdale was held at the Parish Church, to consider the propriety of making a church-rate for the current year. The Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the Vicar, took the chair; and opened the business in the

"Before I proceed to the business of the day, I feel it incumbent on me to notice a proposal, which was made to me by Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Petrie, to this effect, that certain parties would consent to the laying of a rate, provided that it was understood that the term 'optional' shoul I be annexed to the papers delivered in by the collector. I am desirous, in the first instance, to offer my public acknowledgments and thanks to those gentlemen for their expressions of personal kindness, and for the candour and good temper with which they discussed the subject; and Mr. Littlegood temper with which they discussed the subject; and Mr. Little-wood, in his note addressed to me this morning, has given me rea-son to hope they did not perceive, on my part, any want of desire to receive them in the same spirit. I consider it, moreover due to them, to the importance of the subject, and to the parishioners at large, that I should not merely answer, 'I cannot assent to your proposal,' but should frankly state some of my principal reasons. I have written these reasons lest, in the inadvertence of public speaking, I might express myself indistinctly, and be liable to be sunderstood or misrepresented.

"These gentlemen offered me certainly tempting inducements, in the confidence they felt, and the experience which, they said, had proved the beneficial operations of this plan in some places. I will not raise a question upon this point, because the reasons I shall have to submit do not depend on the probability of success or failure of that plan. Neither will I urge the strong objections which I could make to the voluntary system, because that course might give pain, and raise discussions foreign to the object of the

"I CANNOT THEREFORE ADOPT THE PROPOSAL,

"1. Because to lay a rate and then make the collection optional would be a contradiction in terms—to build with one hand, and pull down with the other.

"2. Because I believe and preach unreserved and unequivocal obedience to the law to be a christian duty; and cannot, therefore, consistently be a party to any evasion of that obedience, or to make public law bend to private opinion.

"3. Because the plain and acknowledged intention of the law (however easy it may be, from the imperfections of its provisions for carrying out that intention, to evade or obstruct it) is—that the or the decent performance of Divine Service. Consequently, to consent to the proposed measure would be to consent to a quibble, to facilitate disobedience or evasion of that law which as Christians we are bound to obey while it is law.

"4. Because I cannot surrender the principle that a religious national establishment, for ever set aside for national use, ought to be maintained upon the same footing as every other national establishment—whether civil or military—scientific or useful, by a general and equal charge upon the property of the nation.

"5. Because, while the proposal made requires of me the public surrender of those principles of Christian and national duty, the payment of the rate does not call for any such sacrifice or principle on the part of those who are favourable to the voluntary system. They may pay the rates, not because they give up their own animing but because they give up their system. They may pay the rates, not because they give up their own opinion, but because it is the law of the land; and as Christians they feel it their duty to obey it, and not set up their private opinion against it, so long as it shall continue law.

"6. Because church-rate is a charge not upon persons but upon property; not a tax recently put upon those who separated from the Church, but a charge annexed long before such separation took place, from time immemorial, to property generally—pressing equally, in proportion to the value of rateable property—not making him who has much and him who has little pay alike; but the larger property pay more, and the smaller less. larger property pay more, and the smaller less.

"7. Because, I have never seen any Scriptural reason offered, in "7. Because, I have never seen any Scriptural reason offered, in which it could be made a matter of conscience not to pay it. If I purchased, rented, or inherited property in Turkey, which from time immemorial had been subject to a lawful charge, for the service and maintenance of a Mahometan mosque, I should offer so much less purchase money or rent, or think the property of so much less value in proportion to the amount of this charge; but I should never think that there was any conscience in withholding the payment of a charge, to which my property was subject, because I am not a Mahometan. I need hardly observe that this reasoning would apply more strongly, if possible, if the place for which my property was charged happened to be a place of worship for Christians, from whom I differed only in some points, but with whom I agreed on many important points, especially that the Bible is the word of God, and Christ Jesus the only name whereby we may be saved. This view of the liability of property would not be may be saved. This view of the liability of property would not be affected by the circumstance of my having, as an individual, to contribute to a place of worship entirely suited to my views. It might be an inconvenience to me that I could not use the public place of worship, but no reason for my withholding what had been lawfully appropriated to we include the weight of the public place. lawfully appropriated to maintain it.

"9. Because any such concession of mine would be un my brother Clergy and Churchmen, in other parts of the king-dom, where I am well satisfied that the plan proposed must be an utter failure; and, if attempted, would be injurious to the religious interests of the whole community. I should be purchasing popu-larity to myself, and a hollow truce, at the expense of increasing their difficulties, and of undermining the religious advantages of the whole nation.

We have received the first number of The Wesleyan, a religious paper which is to be published semi-monthly at Montreal, under the auspices of a Committee in connection with the religious body which its name denotes. From the character of its selections, which are varied in the whole nation.

"Upon these grounds, I find myself compelled to object to the proposal of Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Petrie, great as may be the proposal of Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Petrie, great as m terms upon which, as a fellow-man, and especially as a minister of the Gospel, I ought to desire to live with my neighbours.

"None can more earnestly thirst for peace, and union, than I do. Most gladly would I carn your good opinion—but not by a course, by which I fifink that I should probably not long retain it, and know that I should certainly not deserve it, viz., by doing that which I am convinced in the course of present that which I am convinced is wrong, for the sake of present expediency and popularity. I will gain you by an honest straight forward course, or not at all. Your favour, upon other terms, would not be on your part worth with the convergence worth would not be, on your part, worth giving, nor on mine, worth receiving. Mr. Littlewood has frankly stated his intention of moving an amendment to the years. We are happy to announce the return of the Lord shop of Toronto from his tour through the Eastern

"If I cannot convince you of the correctness of my views of

"The highly respectable character of the church-wardens appointed, and the amount of the rate, will satisfy you that no abuse is intended. I shall leave the matter to the consideration of all parties, hoping that product in a consideration of all parties. of all parties, hoping that moderation and good feeling will prevail over party spirit, and even induce some sacrifices of the stiffness of opinion, to the general good. I beg pardon for having taken up so much time and then taken up so much time, and thank you for your patient attention.

"I will now proceed to the actual business of the meeting, by calling on Mr. Brierley to lay before you the rate for which he and his colleagues intend to apply to this vestry."

A rate of a half-penny in the pound was then moved by Mr. Brierley, the Vicar's warden; and after a long discussion, the question was put; and the show of hands was declared to be in favour of the rate. A poll was then demanded on the other side, and was fixed to commence at 12 o'clock on Monday, and to be continued every day until Friday, from 12 o'clock to 5 o'clock each day. The following is the final result:—

For the ungratifying result of this contest the Conservatives of the parish of Rochdale may thank their own supineness. Had the example of timely and unceasing exertions, so nobly set by Manchester, been followed, a different result would doubtless have the constant of ensued. But the grand mistake was committed of leading that bulk of the voters to poll on the last day; and we are assured that hundreds of pro-rate voters were unable to gain access to the polling place. So great was the pressure that a wall was thrown down, and one man severely injured; and had it not been for the exertions of the county rediction. exertions of the county police, greater damage would have been done. The number of the anti-rate voters, yesterday, were largely spoiled if not reciple and property spoiled if not reciple and the second spoint of the se largely swelled, if not mainly composed, by strong enforcement of the hands of Messrs. Fielden, who poured in by the four o'clock train, from Bacup and Todmorden, others being conveyed in waggons; while the votes for the rate consisted chiefly of Rochdale men. The result will no doubt be set right by a scruting.

Civil Intelligence.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AT HALIFAX. From the Quebec Mercury Extraordinary.

Quebec, 19th August, 1840.

The Unicorn, Captain Douglas, having reached this port at a quarter after two o'clock, we hasten to lay before our readers the following principal items of intelligence brought by the Acadia, at Halifax, in ten days and a half from Liverpool, the most rapid passage yet made. We understand that but for the fog, which detained the Acadia below the harbour she would have been in detained the Acadia below the harbour, she would have been in

Halifax on the morning of the tenth day.

By this vessel we have received London papers of the 3d inst. In the House of Lords, on the evening of Monday, the 3d August, the Bishop of Exeter presented many petitions against the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, from Beverley, Exeter, Cambridge, and several places in Canada.

Cambridge, and several places in Canada.

The Acadia left Liverpool on Tuesday, the 4th of August, at 2, p.m., passed Holyhcad at 8, p.m.; on the 5th, passed Kinsale, at 4, p.m., and took her departure from Cape Clear on the same day at 8, p.m.

The Latitude and Longitude up to her arrival at

Lat.		Lor	Long.	
August 6,—51		13	51	
7,-49	48	19	53	
8,-48	51	25	45	
9,-48	35	31	35	
10,—47	32	36	28	
11,-47	8	41	19	
12,-46	44	47	43	
13,-45	31	52	43	
14.—45	21	58	59	

On the 15th, she was off Sambro light house at 8, a.m., and after being detained by fog about ten hours, a pilot came on board, and she arrived at Cunard's Wharf at 8 o'clock, p.m.; she sailed

thence for Boston in two and a half hours.

Several days of fine warm weather had a very beneficial effect on the crops in England, and it was expected that the harvest would be at least an average one. The Unicorn passed the bark Agenora, of Belfast, and seven other vessels, bound up.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE PRESIDENT.

France and England.—As gentlemen fight mortal duels on all gross breaches of courtesy, whilst material interests are left to more pacific decision, so will the French nation be more inclined to stake its very existence on "the blow in the face" it has just received, with regard to the East, than on account of any other wrong. As the Treasury journals are constantly cluding the truth, which they dare not flatly gainsay, as regards the insult, the following are the facts:—The last open protocol, of the 27th of July, 1839, signed by the contracting Powers, was to the effect that they were all fire agreed conjointly and amicably to settle the affairs of Egypt and Turkey. The views of France, as regards these countries, continued, up to a few days since, the objects of constant negociation of that Power with England, and were never interrupted but by the astounding notification that a were never interrupted but by the astounding notification that a compact had been signed by Lord Palmerston with the three other Powers, excluding France! If to this is added that this protocol had been signed by Lord Palmerston with the three other powers, excluding France! If to this is added that this protocol had been long in contemplation, and that the insurrection of Syria had been excited by England—ready for the occasion—can one hesitate to repeat that two acts of Machiavelism have been committed to committed the most opposed to the spirit of the nation?—Morning

General Espartero has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The announcement of this distinction must have reached him about the time that he was raising the

standard of rebellion in Barcelona—a singularly opportune compliment, therefore, to "El Rey Espartero"!!

Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore, M. Cremieux, the French barrister, and several distinguished members of the Israelite faith, together with Mr. Wire and Dr. Madden, embarked from Marseilles on the 22d inst. for Malta on their way to Alexandria.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

From the London Times.

The report of Commissioners Mudge and Featherstonhaugh upon the north-western boundary of the British province of New Brunswick is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of the great international question.

Any person who paid attention (and who has not?) to the Any person who paid attention (and who has hot.) to elamors of the republican newspapers for some years past, must have been persuaded, had he not known better, that the citizens of the State of Maine were a set of the most oppressed and the state of Maine were a set of the state of Maine were a set of the most oppressed and the state of Maine were a set of the state of Maine were a set of the state of Maine were a set ed and ill-used of God's creatures—lambs worried by the prowling wolves of England—turtle-doves fluttered in their hest stricken and sighing sufferers under wanton injury, with whom the world must sympathize, and who well deserved that every man able to use a firelock would join in that in that appeal to arms which they so long and lustily have

The press of England, and The Times amongst other Journals, had vaguely apprehended without direct inquiry, that the American claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of four claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of foundation in positive truth and justice, and that a mutual compromise, or in other words a certain sacrifice of Pretensions on both sides, might be necessary towards an equitable judgment of the feud. Our own fear was that the claim of England to the line of boundary from Mars Hill (south weak) (south west) towards the source of the Connecticut River might, by reference to history, prove to be untenable, and that we should very possibly have had to bribe America by a sum of the control of a sum of money into a peaceable acquiescence in the demand of a road or some narrow strip of territory along which to carry coming the control of the contro carry our indispensable communications between Fredericton and Quebec.

It was assumed as almost certain, that where there was on much smoke that there must have been some sparks of that where there was such confident and vehement assertion, there could scarcely fail to be some plausible pre-tence whereon to justify or excuse it—and that, in fact, if Maine was not altogether in the right, it was out of the question but that England must be to a considerable exduestion but that England must be to a considerable extent mistaken. We shared that impression, so prevalent of late years amongst our countrymen, and should, according to the blindness of our credulity, have, not reluctantly, compounded for a surrender of some portion of the national claim.

From such a necessity it is most gratifying to be convinced by the official report above alluded to that Great Britain stands henceforth completely and finally relieved.

It has seldom occurred to us to meet in the course of any political controversy a demonstration so triumphant as that brought forward on the part of Col. Mudge and Mr. Feathestonhaugh in support of a right so hotly and pertinaciously disputed. The temper, the diligence, the reasoning power, the thorough knowledge of their subject in all its branches, and their legid are reasoning to the reasoning power, the thorough knowledge of their subject in all its branches, and their legid are reasoning to the reasoning and their legid are reasoning to the reasoning and their legid are reasoning to the reaso and their lucid exposition of such a variety of complex and difficult matter, which are presented by the report of these the gentlemen, must do them the highest hour both here that it is the presented by the report of these than the lightest country that is the presented by the report of these than the lightest country that is the present that is the present the p and in America, although praise from the latter quarter hay no doubt be but grudgingly bestowed. Indeed, after disappointment which this decisive paper will have incted upon the confident anticipations of many thousands of sanguine minds among our neighbours, we cannot wonder, and ought scarcely blame them for showing signs of considerable dissatisfaction. We trust however, that the good dissatisfaction. We trust, however, that the good ense of America, when it has had time to operate, and the espect for Justice, which belongs to, as it ought to be inherent of the fairness of their foreign to be interested by the secure of the s

It would be an attempt at once irksome and superfluous, our readers to follow us through an analysis of the facts of arguments which constitute the body of proof in a report. It may suffice to state, as the result of the lagurs assigned to the commissioners, that they have satisfactorily ascertained by a strict investigation of the face of the country, and by an industrious perusal and comparison country, and by an industrious perusal and comparison charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical ords, the absolute and indisputable conformity between intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcaons of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; at no portion of the "disputed" districts ever could, under authority of that treaty, or with any colour of justice, we been claimed by the United States; that the award of King of Hall about

forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of the

Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated, viz., that "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that she has always had a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the whole disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to increase. the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire.

the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire."

To the rights thus ably stated and zealously enforced it is not too much to express a hope that full justice will be done by the Government of this great country, and that the credit reflected on the commissioners by the service they have now rendered to Great Britain will not be turned into disgrace against their employers, through a failure to maintain with skill, firmness and patriotism, the national interest thus brought home to the consciousness of all intelligent and honest men. honest men.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

From the same.

It has long been to us, and a numerous class of society, a subject of unfeigned regret that Lord Durham laboured for so many months under an illness which, we fear, was as painful as it was were attached to the noble lord, that the same blow which has de prived them of a relative and a friend has also released him from a state of the most oppressive suffering. The noble earl was considered by those who knew him best to be a man of straightforward

truth and integrity, with little in him of a sordid or ungenerous nature, and with a heart quite capable of kind and warm affections.

The faults of this departed nobleman came more under the head of temper than of principle. He was said to be arrogant, though remper than or principle. The deficiency of the principle never heard that he was vindictive—and it is possible that the proneness to excitement with which he has often been reproached may have proceeded more from unvarying and harassing ill-health, than from original infirmity of the moral temperament. Respecting Lord Durham's capacity or solid attainments as a

atesman, we cannot conscientiously affirm much to his advantage. He was all his life a flashy politician—talked of, boasted of, aspiring to be prominent—but never, that we know of, accomplishing any acts or exhibiting any powers on which persons of sagacious judgment could rely as indications of eminence there-

In his Russian mission his lordship was generally looked upon as having rather evaded any difficulties which a bolder mind. one more tenacious of high purpose, might have struggled with, although perhaps unsuccessfully, than to have fairly encountered and overcome them. His whole demeanour at the Court of St. Petersburgh, if not foully slandered, was mainly characterised by obsequious complaisance towards the Sovereign, whose unfriendly feelings and purposes against this country he had, as the advo-cates of Lord Palmerston assert, been instructed to penetrate and to traverse.

Of the so-styled "despotic" mission to North America little can with truth be remarked, but that it was a failure the most entire, and as the history of a few years will show, the most calamitous to the empire, that has attended any effort of colonial policy since that series of horrible absurdities which ended in the establishment of the United States republic; while so far as concerned himself, the whole course of his autocracy was vain glorious, perverse, and reckless of national consequences - beginning in buoyant self conceit, and ending in feeble-minded petulance and mortification.

Lord Durham had some disciples among the most shallow and unscrupulous of the revolutionary rabble. But they knew not their man, nor did he know them. They thought he might be rusted in his demonstrations of democracy—he flattered himself they might be made subservient to his ambition, and led after his footsteps. The first practical trial would have undeceived them both.

The highest order of minds, and the most accurate of observers were those who professed to be the least sanguine of any useful result from the ever-promising, never-executing, career of Lord Durham. He was a man who spread much sa'l aloft, to catch every breeze by which even a feather could be lifted, but he had little or no ballast aboard him, and seldom kept a steady helm, or

FRANCE.

From the St. James's Chronicle. Great exasperation prevails in Paris against the English Cabinet, and the Parisian journalists are unanimous in denouncing what they designate the perfidious policy of Lord Palmerston on the affairs of the East. They inquire if the noble lord proposes to open a second time the gates of Constantinople to Russia; and M. Thiers, in his Constitutionnel, significantly remarks, "If Eng-"land is determined to overturn the East, and treat the Porte "and Egypt as the Congress of Verona and Laybach treated "Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, the first, the most imperious duty "of France, will be to break on the instant with the English govern"ment." The conduct of the Four Powers, in concluding a treaty vithout consulting France, is regarded as an insult to the national honour; the more especially as it is understood that orders to capture Egyptian vessels were sent to the British Admiral four days before the treaty was signed! A correspondent describes the irritation of the French Cabinet as extreme, and that it has been

Our correspondent states that the excitement to which the convention of the Four Powers has led in Paris is an opportune "tub" wherewith to amuse the whale during the "three glorious days;" and that the French government is disposed to regard it in that light. The rain, which appears to be falling in torrents in Paris, will no doubt, conjoined with the present excuse that has presented itself for abusing England and the English government, prove a useful auxiliary of order.

In spite of the belligerent tone of the French press, unanimous only, when the denunciation of England is the theme, we have but little apprehension on the subject.

SPAIN.

From the same.

The Gazette du Midi of the 23d inst. confirms the previous accounts of the insurrection at Barcelona, and the conduct of the charlatan Espartero, the new Knight of the Bath, and adds that although the dictatorship of the new Grand Cross of the Bath may not, as yet, have been sanctioned by the Cortes, its existence is not, therefore, less to be doubted.

There is no additional news from Spain of any importance. The contents of the Madrid papers of the 21st have been anticipated. Instructions have been dispatched from Paris to M. De La Redorte, to decline to act in his diplomatic capacity, should the Queen Regent be in duresse. M. Percz de Castro has arrived at Perpignan, and a dispatch has been sent from Barcelona to Madrid, dismissing the other ministers. The *Emancipation* of Toulouse, of the 24th, states that the news of the insurrectionary movement at Barcelona had been received with striking demon-strations of joy at Tarragona, Girona, and Reus. At Saragossa the National Guards made a target of a placard affixed to the walls of that city, proclaiming the Municipal Bill, by firing ball cartridges at it.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

From the same.

Private letters and journals from Malta, Constantinople, Egypt, and Syria, have reached us. These advices are from Malta to the 16th instant, Constantinople to the 7th, Smyrna to the 11th, Beyrout to the 5th, and Alexandria to the 7th.

The news from Beyrout is of an important character, fully confirming the accounts communicated in our last paper. The Arabs and mountaineers of Lebanon were in complete insurrection, and their example was spreading like wildfire throughout Syria an affair which Mehemet Ali will find much more difficult of arrangement than the settlement of his differences with the Sultan. The excesses committed by the Egyptian and Albanian troops sent from Alexandria, had been such that the Druses, Turks, and sent from Alexandria, had been such that the Druses, Turks, and ce intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcans of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; at no portion of the "disputed" districts ever could, under authority of that treaty, or with any colour of justice, a King of Holland, which transferred to the republic about two constants of the "disputed" to the republic about two countries of the "disputed territory," was founded on the "disputed" to the treaty of the treaty or treatment of Mehemet Ali. In every contest which has yet taken place, the insurgents have had the advantage. They have numerous leaders, of tried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being fried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being fried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being fried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being fried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being fried courage and experience, and are in expectation of the Egyptian troops have been attacked, beaten, or held in check, at all points. Interesting details of the progress of the insurrection, will be found in an extract from the private course, and the demands of the course of the treaty of the treaty or the found in an extract from the a subsequently developed; that the award of that Sov-ign, if accepted by the parties, could never have been conted under any circumstrnees, the structure of the furty interposing the structure of the structure untry interposing thereto physical and irremovable at the corritory falling within the line of the United States, figorous construction of some authoritative documents also of Maine itself; and that, in fine, the conclusions upon thich certain "official agents of the republic have rested the certain "official agents of being the legitimate results of the conclusions, are unsubstantial inventions brought"

Turks, more likely to join the mountaineers than to oppose them; Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptians to young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready that the feation of the dispersion of the dispersion of the capital, dated the 16th inst. at Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptians to young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready that the feation of the Castor that the Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptian shops to sell themselves to the lighest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptian figates and one sloop. In addition to the Castor that the Palace of Mexico; and in a short time made the Eco, we learn from our correspondence of the Eco, we learn from our corresponde

the mountaineers, and that a conspiracy has been discovered among the crews of the vessels which conveyed the Egyptian troops, having for its object to gain possession of the ships, and convey them to Constantinople. Several of the officers and seamen were put to death in consequence. About 200 have, however, succeeded in making their escape, and have joined the insurgents. Two French officers are at the head of the mountaineers, one the Viscount de D—, with the title of Generalissimo, the other M. de C—, with the rank of Major-General. It is stated that 30,000 Egyptians are to join the 20,000 already at Beyrout, but it seems very unlikely that Mehemet can afford to concentrate such a force at any particular point. Tripoli, Seyde, Aleppo, St. Jean d'Aere, and Damascus, lave no more troops at hand than are imperatively demanded for their own defence, as the following extract of a letter from Damascus, dated July 1st, clearly shows:— July 1st, clearly shows:-

July 1st, clearly shows.

"The insurrection is becoming general: Damascus is threatened by Said Emir, at the head of 16,000 Syrians, who have all solemnly sworn not to lay down their arms until they have accomsolemily sworn hot to my down their arms until they have accomplished the ruin of the Egyptian government. A caravan of 200 camels, carrying cannon, munitions of war, and provisions, to the Egyptian regiments encamped at Balbec, has fallen into their power. The detachment which escorted the caravan was put to flight, and has returned to Damascus, after having lost several men. As soon as the news reached Damascus, Osman Bey set out with four regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and several pieces of artillery, for the purpose of protecting the communications with the troops at Balbec, but it is doubted whether his enterprise will be successful; for on one side the 16,000 men of Said Emir, which cover the road from Beyrout to Damascus, of Said Emir, which cover the road from Beyrout to Damascus, were expected to have been reinforced with numerous bodies of mountaineers, and on the other the Egyptian troops, who always fear the Syrians, are found to be so demoralised by the numerous successes they have recently obtained, that they fear nothing more than falling into their hands. The cause of the insurrection is gained, and Mehemet Ali would do wisely to evacuate a country. which, like Arabia, can give him nothing in return for the loss of men and money that is likely to increase his glory, or that of the dynasty which he aspires to found."

It is affirmed, moreover, that Abdel Rhaman, chief of the forner insurgents of Naplouse, has left that town at the head of 15,000 Bedouins and 4000 cavalry, for the purpose of reinforcing the mountaineers of Lebanon. Should the insurrection proceed as it has begun, Mehemet's hold on Syria will soon cease to form

a ground of dispute.

The Malta Times Extraordinary of the 16th, contains an extract from a British naval officer on board the extract from a letter from a British naval officer on board the Castor, dated Beyrout, the 4th inst., which states that so panic-struck are the Egyptians, that although they muster an army of 15,000 men and 17 sail, they are afraid to attack the Syrians, until reinforced by the army of Ibrahim; in fact, that they have

positively refused to fight.

Further intelligence from Alexandria, but still only of the 6th instant, has reached us by the Semaphore de Marseilles. It states that on the evening of the 4th, the Genereus steamer had arrived from Beyrout, with intelligence that in two engagements the insurgents had been cut to pieces by the troops of the Pacha, and that in one of them they had 400 men killed and 600 wounded; but the English steamer Cyclons arrived subsequently, and with but the English steamer Cyclops arrived subsequently, and with ater news, which was published by the English Consul, and deseribed by him as "sinister." One of the Turkish ships of war was said to have escaped and sailed for Constantinople. These statements were not, however, generally credited in Alexandria,

and an expectation was entertained that the insurrection would be appeased or quelled in 15 days.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 7th of July, states that an envoy from Mehemet Ali had arrived at Constantinople with proposals from the Pacha; but the Porte, considering the affair to be out of its heads dealined to entertain o be out of its hands, declined to enter into any negociation with im. A large body of Albanian troops is expected at Constantinople, and the army will soon, under the active administration of the present Seraskier Pacha, be placed on a more respectable foot-

ing than heretofore.

A traveller, who has been to visit the coal mines lately discovered near the Black Sea, reports, that if the government know how to avail themselves of the wealth of those mines, this discovery will be an immense benefit to the country.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. From the N. Y. Con. Advretiser.

By an arrival at New Orleans, late and very interesting, as well as By an arrival at New Orleans, late and very interesting, as well as unexpected intelligence has been received from the capital of Mexico; the dates being, from Matamoras August 1. and from Mexico July 23d. A sudden outbreak of F, deralism, at the capital, has actually put the public buildings, and the person of the President, in the possession of the insurgents. The following are the particulars, as given in the New Orleans Bulletin:—

"Urrea, the late Republican leader, had escaped from the dungeon of the Inquisition, roused the people, attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made President Bustamente a prisoner.—
Bustamente subsequently got his liberty, and called the Centralists to the rescue; and as will be seen by the details below, a general battle is yet to decide which party shall remain master of the central the capital.

MATAMORAS, July 30. An extraordinary express arrived here on the 25th, three days

from Tampico, bringing the important intelligence that the city of Mexico was in the hands of the Federalists. In my last communication, you will recollect, I spoke to you of

Urrea, giving you an account of that general since his escape at the battle of Acajete. It appears that he was lately released from imprisonment, followers immediately flocked around him, and the spirit of rebellion issued forth in the very heart of the capital.

all but resolved to raise a war levy of 200,000 men, in order to convince the British Cabinet that France is really in earnest in the matter. The alarm occasioned by these rumours had depressed in two days. favour of Federalism; and he will sint or swim with the cause he has espoused. Subsequently, the seminary, the cathedral, and the disputacion were taken possession of; these, with the palace, form the four corners of the square.

On the 16th, the latest intelligence received, Bustamente was given his liberty; the centralists were collecting their forces to

ake a desperate resistance.
Upon the occurrence of these important events, Santa Anna left Vera Cruz immediately for the Capital.

Generals Wall, Condea, and Canlizo have left here for the city of Mexico. There is a very small force here under the command of Empoedo, and Matamoras, I assure you, is in a very defenceless state. Arista, who was expected here, is reported to have left

Tampico for the capital.

All this is glorious news for Texas. I hope they will not attack this place; for her independence is upon the eve of being acknowledged, and it is necessary that she act with great caution at this August 1, 1840.

The express arrived night before last from Tampico, and I have dates from the capital up to the 23d ult. Urrea had still possession of the palace, los casos publicos that command the great square of the city, and appearances at this date are of rather a gloomy

feature for him.

Santa Anna, it appears, was eager in his proffers of assistance to the Government, but was informed that the revolutionists could be subdued without his aid. He is at Puebla.

Many of Urrea's followors were about to throw themselves upon the leniency of the Executive, fearing the results of their operathe leniency of the Executive, fearing the results of their operations, but were told none need be expected, the sword should determine the result. If they were taken prisoners, they must abide by the decisions of the councils of their country. The next intelligence is looked for with exciting interest.

The 5th regiment of Cavalry, which were taken prisoners by the federalists, had made their escape and again joined the ranks of the centralists. By a private letter of great respectability, from the city, I learn that upon the first attack of the pronunciados they sustained a loss of 100 killed, 60 wested and 35 made prisoners.

they sustained a loss of 100 killed, 60 wounded, and 35 made prisoners, and they met a similar fate on the 22d. The letter adds that government will not think of any kind of capitulation what-ever, no matter how carnestly it might be requested; that one of the two parties must sink, and sink forever. The words of the President are these:—"I could put an end to these difficulties, and quietness would be restored immediately, but no—war, and war, alone, must end these internal broils and revolutions. The

war, alone, must end these internal broils and revolutions. The future welfare and peace of the country demand it."

Arista is on his way to this place, and will be here in a few days.

He brings considerable money, and will pay up to date all the officers and troops.

cers and troops.

I have seen a private letter of the 8th of July from a gentleman of high standing, which says that New Mexico had declared in favour of Texas, with the commandant general Amije at their head. There is a flying report that San Luis Potosi had declared in favour of the Federalists, but 1 place no confidence in it.

We will receive intelligence from the capital again on Monday, and if the vessel has not left 1 will endeavour to get a letter on board, giving you an account of the result of things.

[Supplement to the Arcla, of Matamoras, July 24th, Central.] An express courier had just arrived from Mexico, which brings but one communication from the capital, dated the 16th inst. at

tine street, was set at liberty. He immediately put himself at the head of his troops, and commenced to lay siege to the thousand times ungrateful and unnatural Urrea, who escaped from prison, and who headed the conspiracy.

The enemy were besieged by more than 3,000 faithful soldiers

of the army, without any other artillery than four pieces of small calibre; but still the patriotic Mexicans advanced boldly against the treasonable foe, although they were entrenched behind a park of artillery of large calibre, in the citadel, and they were on the point of reducing them when the courier left the capital.

From all directions troops have arrived and continue to pour in from the country, to the assistance of the government. Generals Felisola, Valencia, Menou, and many others, who are ready to combat at the side of the able and valiant Bustamente.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Mercury. IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF COLONIAL POSTAGE.

We have much pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to Lord John Russell, conveying the assent of their Lordships to the recommendation of the Governor General for a reduction of Postage in the Colonies. Directions have been sent o the Post Office authorities to act without delay upon their structions, and the new system will be put into operation the

oment that arrangements can be made.

This boon, which will cost the Mother Country much money, is another proof of that disposition to which we adverted in our last, in the present government, of which we have seen so many instances since our present Governor General has taken the helm of our affairs, "to regard these distant populations of the Empire with the same consideration that they regard the neighbouring Counties of Middlesex and Surrey,—to place all, as the common children of one parentage, upon the same footing of privilege

It is also a proof that Mr. Thomson, when he speaks of the It is also a proof that Mr. Thomson, when he speaks of the advantages of practical improvements, means what he says, that he is willing, as he told the people of Halifax, to "lead the way to improvements," and seriously devotes himself to the important task. The promptitude with which the suggestions of the Governor General were adopted and acted upon by the Colonial Minister, Lord John Russell, and upon his recommendation, by the Lords of the Treasury, is an honourable and gratifying proof of the good understanding that exists between the government and the ministry at home, and of the sincerity of the latter to promote all well matured and judicious views of improvement promote all well matured and judicious views of improvement here. Little more than five weeks clapsed between the date of the suggestions transmitted home, and the acquiescence of the

Treasury in those suggestions.

A Commission, we understand, will immediately meet to inquire into and report upon the Inland Colonial Postage Rates,

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Treasury Chambers, July 9, 1840.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Russell, that my Lords having carefully considered the despatch from the Governor General of British North America, which was proceed in your letter of the 25th May lest and feeling. enclosed in your letter of the 25th May last, and feeling convinced that the present high rates of postage between the British Islands and the North American Colonies, which amount frequently to three or four shillings for a single letter, must be a

crious grievance to the poorer settlers in the North American colonies, and their correspondents in this country, and must tend bijuriously to check emigration, and to discourage the friendly ntercourse which it is so important to promote between the Colonies and the Mother Country, have determined to reduce uch rates of postage to an extent nearly equal to that recom-mended by the Governor General

In conformity with this determination my Lords will adopt the

1st. As regards all letters passing between this country and our North American Colonies, and conveyed between them direct, either by packet or slrip, to charge the internal Colonial Postage, if any, not as heretofore, according to the number of enclosures and by distance, but according to weight, adopting the same scale of weight and number of rates as now apply to the packet and ship

rates on the same letters;—and,
2d. To continue to charge on the above letters the present
packet and ship letter postage, but to reduce the internal Colonial
postage on the same to a uniform charge of 2d. the single rate,
whatever distance within the Colonies the same shall be conveyed. Under this arrangement a letter not exceeding half an ounce, if posted in any part of the United Kingdom for delivery in our North American Colonies, or if posted in our North American Colonies, for delivery in any part of the United Kingdom, will be

charged as follows:-If a packet letter, and either posted or delivered at Halifax or at St. Johns, Newfoundland, (the packet ports), 1s. But if either posted or delivered at any other place in our North American

Colonies, 1s. 2d.

If a ship letter, and either posted at the port of the ship's departure from our North American Colonies, or delivered at the port of the ship's arrival in our North American Colonies, 8d.— But if posted or delivered at any other place in our North American Colonies, 10d. The Colonies to which these regulations will apply are—Upper

and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island; and the reduction in the Internal Colonial rates is to extend to all letters passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, whether in transit to or from any other British Colony or foreign country, or otherwise, provided that such letters, in passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, are conveyed direct by packet or ship, and do not pass through any foreign country.

I am further directed to state that my lords will immediately

authorize the Post Master General to issue instructions to his officers in the North American Colonies, in conformity with these regulations, and will instruct his lordship to fix the earliest

onvenient day for bringing them into operation.

As regards the Internal Colonial rates on the letters to which the preceding regulations do not apply, as for instance, the letters which are both posted and delivered in the North American Colonics, my lords propose to leave such rates as a subject of enquiry in the Colonies; and with a view to such enquiry, their lordships recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General to appoint three gentlemen, of whom an officer of the Post Office Department should be one, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration, the remuneration of its officers, the rates of postage, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete enquiry.

(Signed) R. Gordon. James Stephen, Esq.

UPPER CANADA.

AN ACT OF OFFICIAL JUSTICE. - We are sure our readers generally in this district will participate in the satisfaction we have derived from the perusal of the following letter, announcing the re-appointment of M. F. Whitehead, Esq. to the Collectorship of Port Hope. The handsome terms of the communication are alike honorable to the Government and just towards the individual restored, and we sincerely congratulate Mr. Whitehead, on the pleasure its recention must have afforded him.—Colourg Star. sure its reception must have afforded him .- Cobourg Star.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Lieutenant Governor has taken into his attentive consideration the circumstances under which you were removed from the Collectorship of Customs, at Port Hope, previously to its having been conferred upon the late incumbent, and that His Excellency has decided in favour of your appointment to fill the vacancy, which has recently occurred in that office by the resignation of William Kingsmill, Esq. You will therefore be pleased to place yourself in communication with the Inspector General, for the purpose of

upplying the necessary securities as required by law.

I have further to add, that His Excellency feels a particular pleasure in being enabled by the present opportunity to signify his concurrence with the testimony, which has been borne by Lord Scaton, in regard to your meritorious character. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant

S. B. HARRISON. M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope.

Mr. SIMPSON.-We copied from the St. Louis Bulletin, the other day, an account of a melancholy event in the North West territory—the suicide of Mr. Thomas Simpson, in an access of insanity, after killing two of his companions in the expedition of discovery. The Montreal Gazette expresses an opinion that the whole story is a fabrication.

It affords us pleasure to add that intelligence has been received in this city also, leading to a concurrence to the opinion of the Montreal Gazette.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.-The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday says—"A British police officer fell yesterday from the cliff near the Clifton House, at the Falls, eighty feet into the gulf, and struck on some projecting rocks; he arose and crawled up to within ten feet of the top of the precipice, when he fainted and fell again a less distance. His skull was badly fractured, and also his ribs and one shoulder. He is not expected to recover.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one peuny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by lith proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOQDS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of GROCERIES, Liquons, &c., besides an assortment of Dry Goods, equally extensive as TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rubidge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Vance Boswell, at Cobourg. Cobourg, 10th August, 1840.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BUILDEES AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th day of September next, for the erection of a NEW CHURCH, in the town of Niagara, according to a plan and specification, to be seen at the store of Mr. Henry Charles, Queen street.

Tenders to be addressed (post paid) to the subscriber.

W. COCKELL, Honorary Secretary.

Niagara, U. C., August 15, 1840.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has disposed of his stock in trade to Messieurs Lynan, Farr & Co. It is his intention to re-commence in one of the new buildings in the Market Block, and with a new stock. He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of his friends.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS Toronto, August 29, 1840.

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DAY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the home-wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co. of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840. LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Steam Boat Cobourg are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Committee held this day, a dividend of two Pounds Currency per share, was declared, payable at the office of W. L. Perrin Esquire, King street, Toronto.

By order of the Committee,

DAVID M. PATERSON,

Secretary.

Toronto, 4th August, 1840. YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN, who has for some time conducted a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the usual departments of a useful and accomplished education, in the healthy and flourishing town of Cobourg, begs to announce that she has now a vacancy for two or three additional Boarders.

For Terms, which are moderate, application (Post paid) may be made to her at Cobourg, or to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom she is permitted to refer.

Cobourg, August 19, 1840.

7-6w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

THE Misses Winn, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate that school will re-commence on Monday 7th September. THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will be resumed on the

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S.

Toronto, August 11, 1840.

THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Summer Vacation will terminate on Monday the 17th of August, and the School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 18th.

JOHN DEACON,

Picton, August 10th, 1840. THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL.
Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—ASSISTANT. THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th.

There are three vacancies as Boarders.

For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal.

Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

6-6w

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chalaer in all Sprinc), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George 1V, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

Toronto, August 27, 1840. JUST PUBLISHED, BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO,

"THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;" A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

5-3w

BIRTH. In Montreal, on the 16th instant, Mrs. James Cameron, of a

daughter. MARRIED. On July 18, at the Hotel of the British Ambassador, Paris, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, Katharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chermside, M.D., to Arthur, youngest son of William Beeston, Esq., of Grove Lane, Camberwell, England.

At St. Johns, L. C., on the 11th instant, by the Rev. James Reid, of St. Armand, the Rev. Charles P. Reid, Rector of Compton, to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Gray, of

DIED. In this city, suddenly, on the morning of Friday, the 14th instant, at the residence of his son in-law, J. Walton, Mr. Archibald Duff, late of Aberdeen, N.B., aged 71 years.

At St. Catharines, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, Mary Catharine, daughter of Thomas Adams, Esq., aged one month and

In Kingston, on Friday, the 14th instant, of consumption, Eleanor Mary, daughter of John Lister, Esq., of Bowmanville, Newcastle District, aged 18.

At Brockville, on the morning of the 21st instant, after a painful and protracted illness, the Hon. Charles Jones, aged about 60. His loss will long be felt and deeply regretted by an extensive

or the 24th instant, Alice Eliza Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. Wm. F. S. Harper, Rector of March, aged 6 months and 27 days. In Glasgow, (Scotland), on the 8th of July last, of consumption, in the twentieth year of her age, Mary Jane, second daughter of William Baneks, Esq., of that city, and late of Bewdley Mills, on

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 28; T. S. Shortt, Esq.; J. Knowlson, Esq.; A. C. Newman, Esq., rem. in full for vol. 4; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Robert Hamilton, Esq.; G. C. Wood, Esq.; John R. Forsyth, Esq.

The following have been received by the Editor:

Mr. C. Hughes, rem. acc. of vol. 3; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Mr. Newman, rem. in full vol. 3; Mr. Sawbridge, do. do.
The communications of John Wampum, and an Exe-witness

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Sept. 6 .- 12th Sunday after Trinity. _____ 13.—13th do. do. do. _____ 20.—14th do. do. do.

-21.—St. Mathew. -27.—15th Sunday after Trinity.

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER IV .-- A CHRISTIAN'S DEATH-BED.

It is said that no pain is so exquisite as that which accompanies the return of life after its temporary suspension in the body. It is even so in the misd. A spark of divine truth, of such as in the days of Adam's innocence lighted up and gave life to all its operations, when once introduced into its darkened and corrupt receptacle, immediately commences a struggle with the powers of darkness there, so violent as to convulse its frail framework even to peril of dissolution. So was it now with Alban. He could neither rest in mind nor in body; throughout the day he wandered about, sometimes taking short and hasty turns in his portico, then threading the walks of his garden, and looking with a vain endeavour of attention upon some favourite tree or flower, and then sallying forth into the fields.

He had now found out a people who professed to have that very knowledge which his father so much desired; and not only professed, but founded all their hopes, and built all their conduct upon it, and so firmly as not to be shaken by the severest trials of the world. They were indeed a people whom his father had ever held in contempt and detestation; but this, he now found, had been caused by misrepresentation. He himself had been equally confirmed in the same error; for error he now began to acknowledge it to be. Had there been no other motive therefore, duty towards his father would have prompted him to proceed in the enquiry.-But this motive was quite absorbed in the boundless curiosity, the overpowering interest which the adventure of the past night had excited. He was determined to arrive at a full knowledge of the whole of that system of which but a part only had so exceedingly affected him; accordingly, as soon as the dusk of evening came on, he was again on his way to the wood.

It was not until after much perplexity and many a devious winding, that he gained the glade of the Druid's circle. Here he could not help pausing, not only for rest, but also for an examination of the singular spectacle presented to him. The rude altar, composed of an immense slab of unhewn stone, reclining upon several upright supporters of stone equally unchiselled, threw its gigantic form in deep shadow against the moonlight which reposed on the trees of the opposite belt of the circle. Tufts of grass and fern nodded to the wind from its summit, and proclaimed, more distinctly than words could, the complete ruin of the ancient British super-

Since the religion of his conquerer had made but little impression, if indeed any, upon the Briton, this abandonment of his national altars could be ascribed to nothing but that devourer of all previous religions, Christianity. Before this stranger, with which the worship of the eternal city was now maintaining a struggle for life and death, and quailing before its inevitable advance, had fallen that proud and artfully-wrought fabrick of superstition which had extended, in all the amplitude of priestly magnificence and power, from the Alps to the Orcades. This, to which the Briton had clung the more closely as the Roman endeavoured to draw him off, and make him an associate in the religion of the empire, he had willingly foregone for one which he was to share with Romans. Surely, thought Alban, there is some wondrous power of allurement in Christianity, and if it really possess those blessings, which last night I heard its votaries profess, it is the voice of God; let it but convince as strongly as it affects deeply, and who but the fool can resist it? Thus was Alban insensibly and unconsciously becoming Christian, and he thought himself impartial and indifferent long after he had effectually passed through the entrance, without a possibility of

While he was gazing, and occupied with these thoughts, suddenly the wind arose, and the forest began to roar with the sound as of many waterfalls. A torrent of rain shortly poured down, which compelled Alban to flee for shelter. He ran into the entrance of one of the cells; he had not stood there long before he observed a light reflected against the further end. On going up to it, he found a short passage to his right hand, and this led him into a room, where a fire, blazing from a heap thee with this holy curiosity. O how excellent is his of dry boughs, threw a bright light around. Seated at the hearth, and tending the fire with much diligence, was a wild-looking boy, who started up from his seat at his entrance; another head also raised itself from a bed of dry leaves, overspread with skins and garments, and placed at the other side of the room. The face was one of exceeding dignity, and venerable age; but the features were shrunk and wan, and betrayed that ghastly look of approaching dissolution, which his father's last moments had so deeply impressed upon his memory.-The light fitfully played upon them, and the deep shade shewed their hollowness with great distinctness.

Shocked at intruding upon such a scene, Alban made a short excuse for the interruption, and was turning round to retire, when the old man called him back, and said, with an accent and idiom which shewed that he was a Briton, "Stranger (and Roman too I perceive), be not so hasty to quit this house of shelter to which your seat by the fire, until it shall have past over. I thank God that he has guided thee hither, and made mistake not that countenance. Sit down, sit down.-Do not think of intrusion. I rejoice at this arrival .-Thou art the giver, I the receiver.'

He then spoke some words to the boy, which were unintelligible to Alban's ear, for they were British .-The boy ran out, and presently returned with several large stones, which on laying down and putting a board across, he beckoned Alban to sit down, and then resuming his seat on the opposite side of the fire, gazed intently at him with a wild look of untaught curiosity. The old man also kept his eye fastened upon him, but with a look of exceeding benevolence. Alban repeated his excuses, saying that he had never dreamed of intruding upon an occupant, where all was to outward appearance ruin and desolation. He then expressed his surprise at finding a splendid Druidical pile, the religious metropolis of the district, in so forlorn a state, and enquired how long this had happened. The old man here raised himself up in his bed, and looking earnestly at a narrow window, through which a star was visible (for the sky by this time was fast clearing), and shone exactly over the central part of the altar, said,

"It was on this night, aye and at this very hour (pointing to the star), that I offered the last sacrifice which burned upon yonder altar. Oh blessed night, and blessed hour, in which thy chains fell off, and I ceased from the service of demons! Thanks for it, O my glorious Lord and Redeemer." Here he paused, and raising his eyes to heaven, moved his lips in silent

* From "Tales of the Ancient British Church," by the Rev.

all power, spiritual, bodily, and mental, amid their countrymen, and he had yet become most gladly reconciled must be one of sorrow to me, for I was impure, and how to a sect which was not only unpretending and lowly, could I become pure? Could the formal and unmeanbut also disclaimed all earthly power. Here then he would find the very essence of the Christian system: he was eager for the discovery, and with an impatience of tone, which might readily be mistaken for the expression of indignant or contemptuous surprise, cried out, I presume then, old man, that you are become a Chris-

thee joy. Thou hast been successful. Here in this den thou hast hunted down one. Yet is your game hardly worth the carrying; life will have left me before you can have dragged me to the verge of this forest. Is it weak women, helpless children, and dying old men?-Were not this better reserved for the German and the Parthian, who, I hear, are carrying fire and sword into who neither do you harm, nor resist you. But God's

"You mistake me, old man, most grievously have misunderstood me. I am no spy of Bassian's, nor bear I any peculiar hatred to the Christian name. I am neasures against him, nor will be."

"Indeed!" replied the Druid, "then thou art not far

from the kingdom of heaven." Alban sate for a long time in silence, musing upon the words of the Druid. At last he raised his head, and looking towards the old man, whose eyes he found steadfastly fixed upon him, said, "Father, may I ask you a question?" "Go on, my son," replied the Druid.—
"I am wondering," said Alban, "what advantage a Druid could find in Christianity. He already holds the immortality of the soul, and what beyond this does that religion offer?"

"What?-why every thing," replied the Druid; "yea, both it and every thing. For what was our immortality? -a succession of various states of being, unassociated by any links of consciousness and memory. What had such a future lot to do with hope or fear? What were it to me, if to-morrow I should die, and my soul pass into the vilest worm that crawls on the dust, if that wretched state have no connexion through memory with this? We are two distinct beings-distinct as myself and this little bird which has perched itself to sing his even-song at my window. No! there was neither hope nor fear in such a prospect of eternal life.

"But now I know that this soul, this mind, this body, with all the powers of consciousness and memory, shall inherit everlasting life, and according to the thoughts and deeds admitted by it here, shall be happy or wretched hereafter. Now I know that had man been visited by such a future condition as he was entitled to, that condition must, to the very best of us, have been one far inferior to this-must have been one of degradation and punishment. For who among us has lived up even to the light of the law of his own conscience? does not that law condemn? And where shall he find forgiveness? Can a God of justice forgive? Can even a God of love bear with the ungrateful disobedience that mars his works of love? But he has established the means of forgiveness. Here then is the treasure which I have found in Christianity: a blissful immortality to sinful but repentant man.'

Here his father's last words came upon Alban. The Druid had given them a direct answer; as direct as if the question on which they contained had been put to him. His soul thrilled with the delight of the discovery. Go on, go on, he cried to the Druid; tell me how you found this treasure, and shew me more distinctly the riches of your treasure.

"God is with thee I see, young man, replied the Druid; his grace hath already fallen upon thee, and prompted goodness to me, in making me his instrument to call thee to the knowledge of his Gospel! First then, let me tell thee how I found this treasure. You cannot but have wondered how one bred up in the lordly and domineering notions of our haughty priesthood, exulting over fellow man in all the extravagance of self-imputed holiness and spiritual power, how such an one could condescend to the humble level of the weak, the poor, and the despised Christian. Hear, then, how easily God brings

such changes to pass. duty, to officiate at yonder altar. You are aware, no came to him, in the shape of a man, but in exceeding doubt, that this is among our most solemn festivals; glory, and put his hand on his forehead, and said, "Thou crowds, which it were vain to count, flock to it from decked in my splendid priestly robes, and having invoked the Deity of the festival, was at leisure to contemplate and, expanding as they rose, vanished at last into the my hearth a refuge for one of his children in distress; clear blue vault overhead, I looked down on the immense for veritable child of his thou art, or surely wilt be, if I circle of prostrate worshippers beneath; and then how my heart swelled with pride: I was exalted above my fellow men, standing in the proud situation of mediator between them and God. I felt more than man. I myself, exulted over the ignorant and vile multitude. and indulged my carnal heart in that triumph of spiritual feared to go forth. pride, by which the priest is tempted to put himself in the place of God, and make his worship but the ministry to his own love of domineering and vainglory.

"At this moment a sudden thought, never entertained It was directly contrary to the whole train of feeling with gestion, his merciful interposition. All at once this dream of pride, in which I was measuring, with selfish satisfaction, the interval between my people and myself, me more suddenly or with greater amazement: my mind fell prostrate as at a blow; the tremendous awfulness of my situation opened before me, as it were a gulph at my feet. There was I standing, weak, helpless, guilty seized with an agony of fear and perplexity. Luckily my part of the ceremony was now concluded. I hastily descended from the altar, and when all was finished and the crowd dismissed, retired to my celi, and there shut myself up for several days, resolved to follow out this new thought whithersoever it should lead mc.

"It led me, indeed, into many and obscure ways; but raised himself, and asked, "Have you brought me an January 1st, 1840.

cast as those which he had overheard at the hut, Alban by me. I made progress, although it was by mere flounthe old man raised a loud cry of joy, and Alban awoke, readily concluded that this Druid had become Christian. dering on. Here I stumbled, there I was entangled in He was delighted with this unexpected opportunity of thickets. I feel it difficult now to go over in memory a on him to rise, since the hour which he had appointed pursuing his enquiry. He could not have applied to a path so very tortuous and perplexed. The end, howbetter source. Here was one who had belonged to a ever, at which I arrived was, that I was guilty before Never since the commencement of his father's sickness proud and overbearing priesthood, which monopolized God; that the next life was most probably connected had he arisen with a mind so much at peace, with a by the same consciousness with this; that therefore it ing lustrations which my religion applied to the body, have any efficacy to cleanse the soul? Impossible! had been pleading for others; what warrant had I for it? How can man plead before God for man? Will even man admit a criminal to plead for a criminal? Common sense rejects the notion.

"In short, with my view thus directed upon sinful man on this side of the grave, and on everlasting retribut resolute look, "I am, young man; and shouldst thou bution on the other, I passed several weeks of doubt, and certain. In our spiritual concerns, therefore, wherein 'we look be one of those bloodhounds with which the governor of Verulam is tracking the path of the Christian, I give when in the next moment it had vanished, the darkness self-evident. To creatures born for immortality, and ordained was still deeper than before.

"It was at the time of the very depth of this gloominess of mind, that wandering in this wood, utterly recknot shameful for you Romans to exercise your rage upon less of my path, I met an old man. Occupied with not be, the objects of our senses, nor discoverable by any exertion thoughts which gave me no rest, I had stumbled against of our intellectual faculties. We contend, therefore, for the reathe root of a tree, and my fall was so violent as to leave me senseless on the ground. On recovery I found myself which a knowledge of theological subjects can properly be groundyour provinces? Chastise them, and leave us alone, in his arms; and in his arms he took me spiritually too, ed, and because there is no inlet through which such knowledge as a shepherd the young lamb. He released me from can be communicated, but that of Divine instruction. And a will be done; take me away with you if you will; but as a snepherd the young faint. The told me the glad tidings of Divine instruction can be of no effect, unless those to whom it is a younger and fresher victim would better suit your the salvation of man, how that God's blessed Son, our vouchsafed are willing to receive it, as necessarily and indisputa-Lord Jesus Christ, had suffered death on the cross as a bly true, on account of the source from which it is derived, it folsacrifice for our sins, and rose again to assure us of lows that all who renounce Faith as their guide, must be content everlasting life. Thus have I found perfect rest to my to remain in ignorance of the truths thus imparted, however imtroubled spirit: all is peace and serenity and joy. Nor portant or necessary they may be.—Bishop Van Mildert. indeed no Christian myself, but I am no party to any have I been so selfish as to keep such a treasure to myself; my exertions, aided by his, have brought over every one of those who formerly beheld in me a priest of their own vile superstition: yea, O blessed Lord, not a single sheep is wanting." With these words he raised his eyes, and clasped his thin and wasted hands, and a smile of triumphant gratitude enlightened his pale fea-

The Druid had exhausted himself by this exertion; henceforward he continued for a long time silent, with his eyes directed upwards. At last he moved his head, and looked towards the window, through which the evening star was now shining bright. After having attentively watched its beautiful disk for some minutes, he turned to Alban and said, "Young stranger, we must now part; the storm is quite hushed, and I am expecting every moment the friend whom I have been just mentioning; with him I would wish to be alone; but be assured that I bless God for having directed thy steps bither?"

Alban immediately rose up to depart. But the whole scene had been so novel to him, and so full of overpowering interest from the direct contrast which it afforded to the last hours of his father, to whose question also it proffered a direct answer, that he asked leave to repeat his visit on the following night. "I do not think that you will find me then in this world. Come, however, at all events. God has prompted thy request, and thou wilt surely find some gift awaiting thee here from him. God's fold is not yet full in this wilderness, I perceive.' Then, with a smile of inexpressible sweetness, he beckoned Alban to his bedside, and laying his hand solemnly upon his head cried, "The blessing of God Almighty be upon thee; may his grace prevent thee and follow thee in all things: depart in peace." He then waved his hand. Alban understood the signal, and quitted the cell.

quite changed; the wind was laid, the forest was in deepest silence; the mornlight was streaming from the huge central altar, whose massive blocks jutted out gigantically in all the strength of contrasted light and in having a proud, and indiscreet, and a vicious young Prince, shade. He stood for some minutes before it, picturing likely to inherit all his greatness. And if nothing appears in the to his mind the white-robed Druid, and the prostrate face of such a fortune to tell all the world that it is spotted and people. He was thus occupied when he saw a figure imperfect; yet there is in all conditions of the world, such weariemerge from behind the altar, and enter the cell which ness and tediousnes of the spirits that a manisever more pleased with he had just quitted. He caught sufficient glimpse of it hopesofgoing off from the present, than in dwelling upon that condito discover that it was the same mysterious stranger tion, which, it may be, others admire and think beauteous, but none whom he had followed into the forest on the preceding night: he felt a strong inclination to return to the cell; the recollection, however, of the Druid's words checked wide forest, and after some delay, caused less by perplexity than by noting marks to direct him more readily on a future occasion, he emerged into the open country, and reached home with a much lighter heart than he

The dawn had made some progress before he was laid in his bed. Having been sleepless all the former night, he soon fell asleep in despite of his agitated state of mind. But he was visited by dreams, which presented to him in detached fragments, and sometimes in entire scenes, of exceeding beauty and glitter, the feelings and "It was on the eve of the last midsummer's day but conceptions which were working in his bosom. He one, that I was called upon, in the established round of dreamed at one time, that the God of the Christians art mine." He then heard the voices of his acquaintevery quarter. I was standing at the altar, with the smoke of the sacrifice ascending from it before me, indignation, "Alban has become a Christian." He was pursued by them, and betook himself in flight to the forest, and found refuge in the Christian's hut. It was the wall, and you will shortly be lost in the wood; take the seene around me. After having watched and mused lighted up and full of people as before. No one noticed upon the folds of smoke which curled up from the altar, his intrusion, but he was allowed to take his place as if he had long been one of the society. They were singing; and, what seemed exceedingly strange, he heard mingled with their hymn the voices of his pursuers, as if they were standing outside the door and demanding him to be delivered to them, with threats and execrations. Yet the Christians took no notice, and sang on, as if seemed to myself an angel. I was standing erect, when they heard not. When the assembly broke up he staid they were bowing. I took a part of the adoration to behind, and was shortly left quite alone in the but.— The voices of his pursuers had died away, but yet he

Shortly a tremendous storm arose; the forest roared with the agony of confliction with its power; the rain descended with the noise of many waters. But just in the same degree as the fury of the tempest grew, the before, flashed most unaccountably upon my mind. It cheerfulness of his house of shelter increased; the lamps came indeed from God, unexpected as an angel's visit. blazed with augmented light, until every part of the room was illuminated with surpassing brilliancy. Sudwhich I was then possessed. It was his immediate sug- denly, in the midst of this splendour, he perceived the figure, which he had followed on the former night, approach him. He brought in his hands bread and wine, and offered them to him; being faint and hungry was broken by the suggestion of the interval between he partook of them, and in a moment he felt as it were God and myself. His thunderbolt could not have struck a new life within him; he felt as if he had the bodily power to do any thing he chose, even to leap up to the stars, and the mental power to comprehend every thing, even the secrets of heaven. All at once the place was filled with its usual congregation. They all pressed man, pleading for weak, helpless, guilty man. I was round him and hailed him as a brother, and he joined with them, with all his heart and voice, in singing a hymn to Christ, in which they praised and thanked him for forgiveness of sin, and resurrection from death. Then, in the twinkling of an eye, he found himself in his father's sick chamber, and the old man reclined, as in his last sickness, on his bed. On seeing his son, he liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid.

From these expressions, which were quite of the same | they had as yet all been untrodden, yea even unsuspected, | answer to my question?" I have, said Alban. At this

(To be continued.)

The Garner.

"Faith," says the Apostle to the Hebrews, "is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen." It makes us for cattle beneath. acquainted with objects not discernible by the light of Nature. It embodies, as it were, our hopes, and renders them substantial to life for ever in a future and invisible world, there must be many things to be hoped for," and many things "not seen;" concerning sonableness and the importance of faith, as the only principle on

I WILL FEAR NO EVIL.

This fearlessness of evil as to the future, this power of content plating without alarm the passage through the deep waters of trouble, and through the valley of the shadow of death, is the privilege of faith and the blessedness which belongeth unto the adoption; and were we duly scusible of the magnitude, and the fulness and the freedom of the unspeakable gift which GoD has given to his Church in giving Christ Jesus, and all things in him; and in giving the Holy Spirit to make all these things ours; and did we seek unto the Lord with holy confidence and bold requests for the very largest, chiefest, yea, for all the blessings which his precious blood has purchased, we too should say with David, "I vill fear no evil." Where our fears do not arise from our worldly dispositions and worldly compliance, from our inconsistent lives and unsanctified tempers, from our grieving the Holy Spirit by an unholy walk, they spring, and therefore, in the brocen-hearted and sorrowful contrite ones, do arise from legal fears and a want of realizing the exceeding great and precious promises which are their rightful portion, and not from any will or purpose in Jehovah that they should be thus fearful. Oh, God would would have us stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made his adopted free. He would have us fear no evil, since no evil can ever reach those around whom Jesus throws his everlasting arms, and for whom hesanctifies every dispensation and causes all things to work together for good-Rev. H. J. Owen.

Suppose a man lord of all this world, a universal monarch, as ome princes have lately designed; all that cannot minister content to him; not that content which a poor contemplative man, by the strength of Christian philosophy, and the support of a very small fortune, daily does enjoy. All his power and greatness cannot command the sea to overflow his shores, or to stay from retiring to the opposite strand; it cannot make his children dutiful On coming into the fresh open air he found the night or wise. And though the world admired at the greatness of Philip the Second's fortune, in the accession of Portugal and the East Indies to his principalities, yet this could not allay the infelicity of his family, and the unhandsomeness of his condition knoweth the smart of it but he that drank off the little pleasure and felt the ill relish of the appendage. How many Kings have groaned under the burden of their crowns, and have sunk down his curiosity. Once again he launched out into the and died! How many have quitted their pompous cares, and retired into private lives, there to enjoy the pleasures of philosophy and religion, which their thrones denied!-Jeremy Taylor.

Advertisements.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this institution will

terminate as follows:-Male Department,-Tuesday, August 18th. Female Department—Saturday, August 22d. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

August, 1, 1840.

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

be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take

By order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

London, June 3, 1840. FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. UST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling

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

whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

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THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El

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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 water power.

This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Perry 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'Arey E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

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

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

VANNORMAN'S STOVES. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the

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

ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, 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.
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Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale,

with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with
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Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, 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 associated Street, where their friends &c. find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER TO U. CANADA COLLEGE,

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

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