TNUMBER 15.

Poetry.

TRANSLATION OF THE ANCIENT HYMN, DIES IRÆ, DIES ILLA.*

Day of wrath! that awful day Shall the banner'd cross display, Earth in ashes melt away!

The trembling, the agony, When His coming shall be nigh Who shall all things judge and try! When the trumpet's thrilling tone, Through the tombs of ages gone,

ons all before the throne. Death and time shall stand aghast; And creation, at the blast, Rise to answer for the past.

Then the volume shall be spread, And the writing shall be read, Which shall judge the quick and dead.

Then the Judge shall sit; O then, All that's hid shall be made plain, Unrequited nought remain.

What shall wretched I then plead? Who for me shall intercede When the righteous scarce is freed?

King of dreadful majesty, Saving souls in mercy free, Fount of pity, save Thou met

Bear me, Lord, in heart, I pray, Object of thy saving way, Lest thou lose me on that day. Weary, seeking me, wast thou,

And for me in death didst bow— Be thy toils availing now!

Judge of justice, thee I pray Grant me pardon while I may, Ere that awful reckoning day.

O'er my crimes I guilty groan, Blush to think what I have done; Spare thy suppliant, Holy One. Thou did'st set th' adultress free-

Heard'st the thief upon the tree-Hope vouchsafing e'en to me. Nought of thee my prayers can claim;

Save in thy free mercy's name, Save me from the deathless flame. With thy sheep my place assign, Separate from th' accursed line;

Set me on thy right with thine. When the lost, to silence driven,

To devouring flames are given, Call me, with the blest, to heaven. Suppliant, fallen, low I bend, My bruised heart to ashes rend;

Care thou, Lord, for my last end. Full of tears the day shall prove, When, from ashes rising, move To the judgment guilty men;

Spare, thou God of mercy, then! Lord all-pitying, Jesu blest, Grant them thine eternal rest! Amen.

UNIVERSALISM TRACED TO ITS ORIGIN.

IN A SERMON BY THE REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

gregation in the State of Vermont. Of humble parentage, his in his day, -2 Tim. iii, 6, "For of this sort are they father being of unmingled African extraction, and reared in which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women, Poverty, he had but few advantages of literary cultivation; and laden with sins, led away with divers lusts." The same acquired the rudiments of his education, by the light of the fire, Apostle observes, Romans xvi, 17, 18, "Now I beseech when the labours of the day were ended, in the house of a New you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and England farmer, where he was apprenticed as a servant! His offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, stores of knowledge, the foundation of which was laid in the and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our "chimney corner," were much increased in after years; and his Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good love of study and strong devotional bias naturally led him to a words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple. preparation for the ministry of the Gospel. In the course of his inistrations, the place in which he resided was visited by a noted preacher will now be considered. This we have in the preacher of the Universalist heresy; and Mr. Haynes was obliged text,—"And the SERPENT said unto the woman, Ye so far to yield to the "liberal" spirit of the people and the times, shall not surely die." But how came the devil to as to concede to the disseminator of this awful doctrine the use of preach through the serpent? his pulpit. He was induced, however, to attend the preaching of discourse, made a sort of challenge to Mr. Haynes, to impugn his personally and unmasked, they would have more easily doctrine, if he could. The challenge was accepted on the spot; seen the deception. The reality of a future punishment and the following Sermon was delivered impromptu.-ED.]

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SELL,

GENESIS iii, 4 .- "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die."

The Holy Scriptures are a peculiar fund of instruction. They inform us of the origin of creation; of the and save his own character. primitive state of man; of his fall, or apostacy from God. It appears that he was placed in the garden of Eden, fruits that were to be found, except what grew on one serpent, before he set up preaching universal salvation,

that way, and disturbed their peace and tranquillity, by thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the endeavouring to reverse the prohibition of the Almighty, days of thy life." There is therefore a kind of duplias in our text-"Ye shall not surely die."

"She pluck'd, she atc;
Earth felt the wound; nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of wo,
That all was lost."—MILTON.

We may attend, To the character of the preacher—to the doctrine inculcated—to the hearer addressed—to the medium or instrument of the preaching.

I. As to the preacher, I would observe, he has many names given him in the sacred writings; the most common is the Devil. That it was he that disturbed the felicity of our first parents, is evident from 2 Cor. xi, 3, and many other passages of Scripture. He was once an angel of light, and knew better than to preach such doctrine; he did violence to his own reason.

But to be a little more particular, let it be observed, 1. He is an old preacher. He lived about one thousand seven hundred years before Abraham—above two thousand four hundred and thirty years before Moses—four thousand and four years before Christ. It is now five thousand eight hundred and nine years since he commenced preaching. By this time he must have acquired great skill in the art.

2. He is a very cunning, artful preacher. When Elymas, the sorcerer, came to turn away people from the

Peter compares him to a roaring non, wairing about, seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of seeking whom he may devour in the seeking whom he may devour in t seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour. When God inquires of only if substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he may devour in the substance repeat can't seeking whom he was a subst camest thou?" he "answered the Lord and said, From of the devil's old notes that he delivered almost six going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and thousand years ago. down in it." He is far from being circumscribed within the narrow limits of parish, state, or continental lines; but his haunt and travel is very large and extensive.

4. He is a heterogeneous preacher, if I may so express myself. He makes use of a Bible when he holds forth, to new inventions and exertions to build up hs cause. as in his sermon to our Saviour, Matt. iv, 6. He mixes truth with error, in order to make it go well, or to carry

his point. 5. He is a very presumptuous preacher. Notwithtive terms, "Thou shall die,"—yet this audacious wretch had the thou shall die,"—yet this audacious wretch had the impudence to confront Omnipotence, and say, "Ye shall be so kind as to point it out, and I will most heerfully the king my father taught me. not surely die!"

6. He is a very successful preacher. He draws a great number after him. No preacher can command hearers like him. He was added to parents—with the old world. Noah once preached to those spirits that are now in the prison of hell, and told them from God that they should surely die; but this preacher came along, and declared the contrary—"Ye shall not surely die." The greater part, it seems, believed him, and went to destruction. So it was with Sodom and Gomorrah-Lot preached to them; the substance of which was, "Up, get ye out of this place; for the Lord will destroy this city."—Gen. xix, 14.— But this old declaimer told them, No danger! no danger! "Ye shall not surely die." To which they generally gave heed; and Lot seemed to them as one who mocked, -they believed the Universal preacher, and were consumed,-agreeably to the declaration of the Apostle Jude, "Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about

them, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire." II. Let us attend to the doctrine inculcated by this preacher, "Ye shall not surely die." Bold assertion! without a single argument to support it. The death contained in the threatening was doubtless eternal death, -as nothing but this would express God's feelings towards sin, or render an infinite atonement necessary. to uninspired men. To suppose it to be spiritual death is to blend crime and punishment together. To suppose temporal death to be the curse of the law, then believers are not delivered from it, according to Galatians iii, 13. What Satan from it, according to Galatians iii, 13. What Satan from it according to Galatians iii, and that the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the sup meant to preach was, that there is no hell; and that the

wages of sin is not death, but eternal life. III. We shall now take notice of the hearer addressed by the preacher. This we have in the text,-"And the serpent said unto the Woman, Ye shall not surely die." That Eve had not so much experience as Adam, is

Sermon, was for many years the minister of a Presbyterian con-

IV. The instrument or medium made use of by the

1. To save his own character, and the better to carry his point. Had the devil come to our first parents is at times so clearly impressed on the human mind, that even Satan is constrained to own that there is a hell, although at other times he denies it. He does not wish to have it known that he is a liar; therefore he conceals himself, that he can the better accomplish his designs

2. The devil is an enemy to all good, to all happiness and excellence. He is opposed to the felicity of the brutes. He took delight in tormenting the swine. The tree: if he ate of that he should surely die, was the declaration of the Most High.

serpent, belove the set ap process difficulty and happy creature; but now his glory is departed. "And the Lord said unto the Happy were the human pair amid this delightful serpent, Because thou hast done this thou art cursed paradise, until a certain preacher, in his journey, came above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon

and hearers also.

kingdom, and stand ready to go at his call.

to preach as well as ever, "Ye shall not surely die." 2. Universal salvation is no new-fangled scheme,

but can boast of great antiquity. 3. See a reason why it ought to be rejected, because

it is an ancient devilish doctrine. "And he said unto them, "And he said unto the preach the Gosper to every stream. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth have been likewise altered if there had been cause; which opinion deduced from the apostles to be the constant universal practice of not shall be damned."

much to constant universal custom of the primitive Church; and because the denunciation of the Almighty was true, and to be the constant universal custom of the primitive Church; and because the definition of the primitive church, and to be the consequence as, by the alteration of it, we * This paragraph is interlined in the original.

tion will still prevail since this preacher is yetalive, and Wherefore, my constant maintenance of episcopacy in England, of them and of their gifts and duties, and that not upon occasion, not in the least superannuated; and every effort against where there was never any other government since Christianity him only enrages him more and more, and etcites him was in this kingdom, methinks should be rather commended than or bishop as hath power over other pastors, although it be true

retract; for it has ever been a maxim with me "Render unto all their dues."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS MAJETY KING CHARLES I. AND MR. ALBELIDER HENDERSON.

important subject.

Greater authority for theological dogmas might perhaps be derived from the name and character of lone prelate of deep learning and tried principles; but when the ppeal is to argument, and not to the personal weight of the authr, and when the proof is so complete as that which is here present, the authority even of the greatest name is comparatively unaportant. To borrow and adapt a happy illustration, authority is the shaft from the long-bow, which depends for its force up the strength of the bowman's arm; argument, like the bolfrom a cross-bow, is of equal force, whether it be launched by a child or by a man. equal force, whether it be launched be child or by a man. When the arguments are so powerful ashose which King Charles here employs, the authority even of the reatest name might be overlooked; and the interest of his namis valuable, not to blindfold the reason against truth, and to cay it away captive in spite of itself, but simply to conciliate attoion to sound reasons, and to rivet upon the mind and upon the lart of the reader the conclusion of a demonstration of a greater uthority, beyond comparison. son, than any human name, or any offic which was ever committed

as a commissioner of parliament tediscuss certain th questions with his sacred majesty at Urbridge, dealt with the king, questions with his sacred majesty at ubridge, dealt with the king, who was then at Newcastle, to cororm to the wishes of the parliament. The king was destitute of every single advantage which the fairest controvertist may justy demand. He was without leisure, without books, without apteounsellors; his mind was harassed with all the danger and bitternss of his situation, and he was in the power of those whose symposius were all engaged on evident; and so not equally able to withstand temptation. This doubtless was a reason why the tempter chose her, with whom he might hope to be successful.—
Doubtless he took a time when she was separated from the properties of the true materials of the controversy wich they display. They have been described in the danger and interess of his stuarion, and he was in the power of those whose sympahies were all engaged on the other side: and yet the following appers fairly challenge the admiration of the world, not only for this convincing reasoning, but for their calm and dignified tone, and/or the perfect command of the true materials of the controversy wich they display. his coronation-eath, and upon his own delibeate and well-grounded conviction, that episcopacy was the form f Church-government which had been handed down to us from the apostles. To those erown. To this determination he adhered in the extremity of his

Henderson, soon after this time, retired to Edinburgh; and it is said, on the authority of a contemporary, (Heylin), that he was greatly chagrined at his manifest defeat. There is, however, so uch between an actual discomfiture, and the consciousness of it,

The following letters (reprinted from the Hague edition of King Charles's work, 1651) have been carefully collated (by permission) with the autograph originals preserved among the Lambeth MSS.]

—Voice of the Church.

For Mr. Alexander Henderson. HIS MAJESTY'S FIRST PAPER.

Mr. HENDERSON,-I know very well what a great disadvanwhich really was the cause that made me desire to hear some Moses destroyed the golden calf, the good kings of Judah reformed learned man argue my opinion with you, of whose abilities I might the church in their time; but that such reformation hath been be confident that I should not be led into an error, for want of perfect I cannot admit. As a took away idolatry; but his refor-

believe, in relation to these present miserable distractions.

to the apostle's defence (Acts xxiv, 18), "neither with multitude Mordecai (Esth. iv, 14), nor what Savonarola told another 4. See one reason why it is that Satan is such a nor with tumult," but legally and orderly, and by those whom I 4. See one reason why to is that Satan is such a mortal enemy to the Bible, and to all who preach the Gospel, because of that injunction, Mark xvi, 15, 16,—Gospel, because of that injunction, Mark xvi, 15, 16,—induced and the state of the control of shall be aumated.

5. See whence it was that Satan exerted himself so perceived that in this particular (as I must say of all the rest) we the alteration of it, we should deprive ourselves of the lawfulness 5. See whence it the according to the anothing but according as it was deduced from the apostles of priesthood (I think your Majesty means a lawful ministry),

faith, he is said to be "luit of all subtlety, and a child of the devil,"—not only because he was an enemy of all or was it only a temporary evil, Satan would not be so of the devil,"—not only because he was an enemy of all or was it only a temporary evil, Satan would not be so or was of the devil, —not only because he was an enemy of all of was it only a convince men that there is none. It is righteousness, but on account of his carnal cunning and liver and element to liver and at the speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar, and the father has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and has been in the least abated. The least abated that ministry almost six thousand years, and his real is not in the least abated. The least abated the deduction them. We say in Scotland, "It cannot be brought there b'utt that is not b'en;" but (not to insist now in a liturgy, and things of that kind) are least abated. The least abated the least abated the least abated the deduction them. We say in Scotland, "It cannot be brought there b'utt that is not b'en;" but (not to insist now in a liturgy, and things of that kind) are least abated to the deduction them. We say in Scotland, "It cannot be brought there b'utt that is not b'en;" but (not to insist now in a liturgy, and things of that kind) are least abated to the least abated to th yet his zeal is not in the least abated. The Apostic repeat their preaching. If they preach the true Gospel, they Peter compares him to a roaring lion, walking about,

Now consider, ought I not to "keep myself from presumptuous sins?" and you know who says, "What doth it profit a man, but a mere identity in all. 2. That the apostles, intending to set 7. It is probable that the doctrine of universal salva- though he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Satan, he trusts no one will feel himself presonally subjects to endeavour to force their king's conscience, or to make injured by this short sermon. But should any mbibe a him alter laws against his will? If this be not my present case, I both ordinary and extraordinary, being placed in degree and

For His Majesty.

MR. ALEX. HENDERSON'S TIRST PAPER.

as I did apprehend that it was not your Majesty's purpose to have tions do not satisfy, your Majesty may have more, or the same the question disputed by divines on both sides, which I would further cleared. never, to the wronging of the cause, have undertaken alone; and now in hand, these many years past.

hands of such a father; the length of time wherein your Majesty much. The learned Josephus Scaliger testifieth, that from the hath been settled in your principles of Church-government; the end of the Acts of the Apostles until a good time after, no cerarguments which have continually, in private and public, espe- tainty can be had from ecclesiastical authors about Churchcially of late at Oxford, filled your Majesty's ears for the divine matters. It is true, Diotrephes sought the pre-eminence in the right thereof; your coronation-oath, and divers state-reasons apostles' times, and the mystery of iniquity did then begin to which your Majesty doth not mention; —I do not wonder, nor work; and no doubt in after-times, some puffed up with ambition, think it any strange thing, that your Majesty hath not at first given place to a contrary impression. I remember that the famous Church-government; but that all the learned and godly of those Joannes Picus Mirandula proveth by irrefragable reasons, which times consented to such a change as is talked of afterwards, will no rational man will contradict. "that no man hath so much never be proved. power over his own understanding as to make himself believe what 6. Thirdly, I will never think that your Majesty will deny the or command can constrain me to determine otherwise than my by a presbyter, although not ordained by a bishop, are not one and reason teacheth me. Yet, sir, I hope your Majesty will acknow- the same thing. ledge, for your paper professeth no less, that, according to the 7. Concerning the other argument taken from your Majesty's against the change now than they had in former times,

committed to the prelates, who have greatest need to be reformed tage it is for me to maintain an argument of divinity with so able themselves; not left to the multitude, whom God stirreth up and learned a man as yourself, it being your, not my profession; when princes are negligent: thus did Jacob reform his own family, imagine suffers for the weakness of those that maintain it, always brake the brazen serpent; and Josiah destroyed the idol-temples, thinking that equal champions would cast the balance on the other who therefore beareth this eulogy, "that like unto him there was part; yet since that you, thinking that it will save time, desire to go no king before him." It is too well known that the Reformation another way, I shall not contest with you in t, but treating you of King Henry VIII. was most imperfect in the essentials of as my physician, give you leave to take your own way of cure; doctrine, worship, and government; and although it proceeded by only I thought fit to warn you, lest if you, not I, should be mistaken in this, you would be fain, in a manner, to begin anew. Then know that, from my infancy, I was blest with the king my limbs of the antichristian hierarchy retained—upon what snares father's love, which, I thank God, was an unvaluable happiness to and temptations of avarice and ambition, the great enchantress of days of thy life. There is therefore a kind of dupli-cate cunning in the matter—Satan gets the preachers me all his days; and among all his cares for my education, his the clergy, I need not express. It was a hard saying of Romathe clergy, I need not express. It was a natu saying of Romato those that loved better the simplicity of the Gospel than the
norum Malleus Grosted of Lincoln, that reformation was not to which he made himself so eminent to all the world, that I am sure which he made himself so eminent to all the world, that I am sure be expected, nisi in ore gladii cruentandi; yet this I may say, that which he had be expected, not in ore gladic cruentana; yet this I may say, that point and ceremonies of the Charles of the Cha And more than sample conquest in the reason why Satan employs instruments in

Another reason why Satan employs instruments in 3. Another reason why Satart employs instruments in his service is, because his empire is large, and he cannot his service is, because his empire is large, and he cannot his service is, because his empire is large, and he cannot have the grounds of Christianity, which to this day I have been constant in; so that, whether the worthiness of my e every where himself.

4. He has a large number at his command, that love instructor be considered, or the not few years that I have been instructor be considered, or the not few years that 4. He has a large number at his command, that love and approve of his work, delight in building up his and approve of his work, delight in building up his and approve of his work to pul.

(Churches, which God did bless with greater purity of reformation. The Lora give your Majesty and discerning spirit, to choose that in time which is right. hitherto I have, according to St. Paul's rule (Rom. xiv, 22) been Josiah may be made yours; which yet will be no dispraise to your 1. The devil is not dead, but still lives, and is able happy in "not condemning myself in that thing which I allow." royal father, or Edward the Sixth, or any other religious princes Thus, having shewed you how, it remains to tell you what I before you; none of them having so fair an opportunity as is now by the supreme Providence put into your royal hands. My soul No one thing made me more reverence the reformation of my trembleth to think and to foresee what may be the event, if this mother the Church of England, than that it was done according opportunity may be neglected. I will neither use the words of

Gospel, because of that injured, mark xvi, 15, 16, other had a strongly have expressed) "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and very perfect as to essentials; of which number, Church-governbriefly, and yet so fully and strongly have expressed) "that very perfect as to essentials; of which number, Church-governof mine was soon turned into more than a confidence, when I the primitive Church; and that it was of such consequence as, by

faith, he is said to be "full of all subtlety, and a child belief of it. Was there no truth in future punishment, should deprive ourselves of a lawful priesthood; and then how the sacraments can be administered is easy to difference of office, power, or degree, betwixt the one and the other, down the offices and officers of the Church, and speaking so often but of set purpose, do neither express nor imply any such pastor wondered at, my conscience directing me to maintain the laws of that they have distinctly and particularly expressed the office, To close the subject. As the author of theforegoing the land; which, being only my endeavours at this time, I desire gifts, and duties of the meanest officers, such as deacons. 3. That discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of to know of you what warrant there is in the Word of God for in the ministry of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely, beautistic discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of the New Testament there is a comely of the New Testament ful, and divine order and subordination; one kind of ministers, degree of friendship for this aged divine, and tlink that shall be glad to be mistaken; or, if my judgment in religion hath dignity one before another; as the apostles first, the evangelists, standing God had declared in the most plain and positive terms, "Thou shalt surely die,"—or, "In dying I have not treated this universal preacher with that tive terms, "Thou shalt surely die,"—or, "In dying I have not treated this universal preacher with the been misled all this time, I shall be willing to be better direct; till pastors, doctors, &c., in their own ranks; but we cannot find, in unless in moral respects; no evangelist above other evangelists; or deacon above other deacons; why, then, a pastor above other pastors? In all other sorts of ministers, ordinary and extraordinary, a parity in their own kind; only in the office of pastor Srn,-1. It is your Majesty's royal goodness, and not my merit, an inequality. 4. That the whole power and all the parts of the that hath made your Majesty to conceive any opinion of my ministry, which are commanly entired some power and are the party of order and abilities; which, were they worthy of the smallest testimony from jurisdiction," are by the apostles declared to be common to the It is impossible to mention a name while should invest a theological work with greater interest than that of King Charles theological work with greater interest than that of King Charles the First, our royal martyr; and we now present to our readers a series of papers from the hand of this mourch, upon a most important subject. which drew my mind to the dislike of episcopal government, not, tell it the bishop; there is no place left to a retrogradation wherein I was bred in my younger years in the university. Like from more to one, were he never so eminent. If these considera-

> 5. Secondly, I do humbly desire your Majesty to take notice which seldom or never hath proved an effectual way for finding of of the fallacy of that argument from the practice of the primitive truth, or moving the minds of men to relinquish their former | Church, and the universal consent of the Fathers. It is the tenets: dum res transit à judicio in affectum; witness the polemics argument of the papists for such traditions as no orthodox divine between the papists and us, and among ourselves about the matter will admit. The law and testimony must be the rule.* We can have no certain knowledge of the practice universal of the Church 2. Sir, when I consider your Majesty's education under the for many years; Eusebius, the prime historian, confesseth so

he will, or to think that to be true which his reason telleth him is lawfulness of a ministry, and the due administration of the sacrafalse; much less is it possible for any man to have his reason ments, in the reformed Churches, which yet have no diocesan commanded by the will or at the pleasure of another." It is a bishops; sith it is not only manifest by Scripture, but a great many true saying of the schoolmen, Voluntas imperat intellectui quoad of the strongest champions for episcopacy do confess, that presbyexercitium, non quoad specificationem: mine own will, or the will ters may ordain other presbyters; and that baptism administered of another, may command me to think upon a matter; but no will by a private person wanting a public calling, or by a midwife, and

That this preacher has had the greatest success in the dark and ignorant paths of the earth, is evident; his thingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great kingdom of darkness. He is a great kingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great with the dark and ignorant paths of the earth, is evident; his denemy to light. St. Paul gives us some account of him the dark and ignorant paths of the earth, is evident; his difference of rebels. "Charles was not be shaken," says the less violence of rebels. "Charles was not be shaken," say Roman empire, and from the laws of the land—to persuade them humbleness and sincerity, to lay before your Majesty's eyes this To those to constancy in the ancient pagan profession of the Romans against one thing, which perhaps might require a larger discourse, that which had been handed down to us from the apostles. To those who pressed him with argument, he answerd with sound learning, sound judgment, and the strength of tath; and to ill-advised friends, he replied, that his conscience was dearer to him than his friends, he replied, that his conscience was dearer to him than his friends, he replied, that his conscience was dearer to him than his popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of religion juramenti pertinet ad forum divinum, yet in some cases it popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of religion juramenti pertinet ad forum divinum, yet in some cases it popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of religion juramenti pertinet ad forum divinum, yet in some cases it popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of religion juramenti pertinet ad forum divinum, yet in some cases it popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of religion juramenti pertinet ad forum divinum, yet in some cases it popers and for the papacy itself against the referencing of the Romans against the reasons were used although no human authority can dispense with an oath, quita and Church-government; and therefore can have no more strength we swear homage and obedience to our lord and superior, who afterwards ceaseth to be our lord and superior; for then the formal 3. But your Majesty may perhaps say that this is petitio cause of the oath is taken away, and therefore the obligation, principii, and nothing else but the begging of the question; and I sublatû causû tollitur effectus; sublato relato, tollitur correlatum. confess it were so, if there can be no reasons brought for a reformation or change. Your Majesty reverences the Reformation of to whom I make the promise, if we have their desire or consent, the Church of England, as being done legally and orderly, and by the obligation ceaseth; because all such oaths, from the nature of those who had the reforming power; and I do not deny but it the thing, do include a condition. When the parliaments of both were to be wished that religion, where there is need, were always kingdoms have covenanted for the abolishing or altering of a law, reformed in that manner and by such power, and that it were not your Majesty's oath doth not bind you or your conscience to the tive power. This, I conceive, hath been the ground of removing episcopal government in Scotland, and of removing the bishops out of the parliament of England. And I assure myself that your Majesty did not intend, at the taking of your oath, that although both houses of parliament should find an alteration necessary, having all which could be said laid open unto ne; for indeed, my mation was not perfect, for Jehosaphat removed the high places; although, which God Almighty avert, you should lose yourself and mation was not perfect, for Jehosaphat removed the high places; humour is such, that I am still partial for that side which I yet was not his reformation perfect, for it was Hezekiah that matter of the oath is necessary and immutable, that doth not belong to this, but to the former argument.

8. I have but one word more concerning your piety to your royal father and teacher of happy memory, with which your Majesty does conclude. Your Majesty knows that King James never admitted episcopacy upon divine right; that his Majesty did swear and subscribe to the doctrine, worship, and discipline of

SWEDISH MILITIA.

A company of soldiers, as I thought from their appearance, of the footguards, marched into the town yesterday, and the captain and six men were billeted upon my landlord. They were remarkably fine looking grenadiers, well dressed in white round jackets with yellow epaulets, and blue trowsers, and all their appointments seemed substantial, clean, and soldier like. The only part of their equipment, perhaps, not altogether as good as in our service, was copper instead of block tin canteens. The soldier's ration may often contract acidity, which renders a copper vessel for his soup less suitable. These men were well set up, evidently well drilled, and

* How closely do the above Presbyterian remarks resemble those of some professedly Church publications on the same subject in the present day!

* From "Thoughts in Past Years," by the author of "The

our door struck me very much. After the roll was called and the Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. The Gentiles have been made to praise him, when raging against his Church; reports and orders delivered, the commanding officer called one of been permitted to take their place in the love and favour and the louder the enemy boasts himself against us, the the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without turn or se- of heaven; the "wild olive tree" has been grafted in, greater may our confidence be that God will interpose lection, and the whole company taking off their caps at once, this and has, as it were, usurped all the strength and dignity man repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which they all sung a hymn of the parent stock. Yet are we assured of the intended very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, arrival of a "fulness of time" in regard to the Jews, and about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to that the period is determined upon, and appears to be march to their next halting place before the heat of the day set in.

Between sleeping and waking I heard the same service repeated—

fast approaching, in the counsels of Heaven, when the land of Canaan shall flow again with the milk and honey by J. F. Lehmann, to which, however, our engagements off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, JESUS which the importance of the subject demands. We twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus, which has been retained in the Swedish army since the thirty years war. [These soldiers, the author subsequently learned, were not regulars, but military colonists who are provided with farms, &c. and, in peace, are only called on to do duty for a few weeks in summer .- ED. OF CH.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

The latest news from England upon Eastern affairs, which, at the present moment, are almost the absorbing topic of conversation and reflection, communicate nothing that is definite, -nothing that may help us to a correct anticipation of the great results with which passing events in the Old World are so likely to be attended.

The East, from a combination of solemn, sacred, and thrilling associations, must ever be contemplated with an intensity of interest, when it is connected at all with the events which awaken the energies of nations and provoke the pomp and terribleness of war. It was in the East in which the happy garden was placed, where our first parents, uncontaminated by sin, were permitted to dwell; and the Paradise lost by the first Adam, was in the East regained by the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, the Saviour of a perishing world. There, in short, humanity had its commencement; from thence civilization sprang; and there, too, the stupendous plan of redemption,—confounding, by its own wonders of mercy and love, the wise and the disputer of this world, -was perfected by the atoning sacrifice of the Son of

When He, the Redeemer, breathed out his soul darkness over all the land: that darkness passed, in a few hours, away; but a moral gloom seemed gradually to have gathered over those once favoured regions, and the Sun of Righteousness shone with brighter beams upon lands which hitherto had been excluded from the influence of civilization and the refinement of the arts. Jerusalem fell; Rome declined; and the Mahometan imposture, with the strong adjuncts of fire and sword, scarcely left to Christianity a solitary refuge in the East. But the tide of Gospel grace and blessing seems now to vast empire of India is fast admitting the religion of spiritual worship. And the British expedition to China, -without weighing its political causes or calculating its political results, -is likely to open a door wide and from the words which we have marked in italics; they heretofore to have been impregnably barred against the feet of those who seek to propagate its good tidings of peace. The sullenness and pride of that strange people, yielding to the earthly conqueror, may learn submission also to him whose weapons of warfare are not carnal; mands—shall be obtained for Ireland, and himself placed and there is no extravagance in hoping that events, in vast region the influence of heavenly truth. The grain of mustard-seed, cast in there perchance by a reckless hand, may grow into a wide-spreading tree, affording in Liverpool, and there are upwards of 200,000 Irishshelter to the needy and the wanderer; and the little men in London. There is not a town or city throughleaven, introduced it may be, by one who prizes not the out the land that has not multitudinous masses of our treasure, may leaven the whole lump of that thicklypeopled and darkened land. India and China may soon port one another; and if the homesteads and the viladd their names to the list of the ransomed of the Lord; lages of Ireland were exposed to the destruction of a and a spiritual kingdom be founded in the East which, riotous soldiery—if, for instance, the Russian despot in purity of faith and holiness of practice, may far sur- lent his troops to England for the purpose of putting pass the most privileged spot which now shines amongst | down the popular movement in Ireland-if such a state the converted regions of the West.

startle and interest the civilized and Christian world, is citizens in England for the persecution of their friends the position which the ancient people of God-the Jews -maintain in the present aspect of human affairs. For many years they have engaged the deepest sympathy of elty to Ireland?" Here, no doubt, the wish was father the more fervent and devoted of the great household of to the thought; and the prediction, we believe, will fur-Christians; and by an almost unanimous agreement in nish a hint which may lead to an attempt at least towards the interpretation of prophecy, the time appears to be at hand when the long-scattered of God's chosen people are to be gathered into one,-brought to the knowledge of Him whom, in their blindness, they crucified,-and planted, as a portion of the Messiah's kingdom, in the long desolate heritage of their fathers. The hill of Zion is even now the resort of many of Israel's faithful children; and Calvary's eminence, once stained with the blood of the Son of God, resounds with the praises of Him who there endured a malefactor's death. And to the Christian Lady's Magazine, the September number members of the Church of England it must be a reflection replete with comfort and joy, to know that our invaluable Liturgy is translated into the Hebrew tongue, and that Hebrew worshippers are found to unite in its beautiful prayers and to listen to its well-chosen and awakening Scriptural lessons, in the very spot where their Temple, so long the joy and pride of their land, had

At an early period of their history, -before, indeed, they emerged from the wilderness where, for their sins and their rebellion, they were so long condemned to in the shadow of Egypt, England forsook her own merthe woes, fearful and accumulated, which they would be whose very faith is a lie, and their doctrine a tissue of made to endure if they forsook the God of their fathers. These threatenings are contained at length in the twentyeighth chapter of Deuteronomy; and whosoever reads the commentary of Bishop Patrick upon that impressive chapter, will, without reference to historical documents more minute, discover how literally and how fearfully those predictions have been fulfilled.

But it is not a prophecy of woe alone which has been people of God. A day of restoration is as clearly revealed and must be as stedfastly believed in, as the day of invitation which has so fully and fearfully arrived. The Jews have been scattered throughout the world, permitted to perish. They have never lost their dis-

Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, shall again promise to do so soon. be the "joy of the whole earth."

To the accomplishment of this event, the armaments preparing by Mehemet Ali on the one hand, and by the European powers on the other, may be designed by an inscrutable Providence to contribute. We are not advocates of the opinion sometimes entertained, that the restoration of the Jews to the promised land will be effected by the miraculous interposition of the Most High: we believe, on the contrary, that, as other vast spiritual events have been brought about, it will be accomplished in the usual train of Providential occurrences; and perhaps, as in many other parallel cases,the great Reformation of religion in England for instance, —the wrath and the pride of man may be so overruled as to work out the righteousness of God. Perhaps Palestine itself may be the chief seat of the coming warfare; and the thunder of our nation's arms upon those sacred shores may be followed by the calm of peace and by the reign of prosperty to the Israel of God. Be it so: and while to careless and worldly-minded observers of the times, these are words to be addressed in all their fearfulness, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish," the heartfelt follower of the Lord will, as roll after roll of long-sealed prediction shall be evolved, magnify the "goodness and severity of God," -his severity in the fall of his disobedient people, and his goodness in the restoration of the penitent and

We stated last week, rather as a matter of opinion than of fact, that in case of England's becoming embroiled in a Continental war, the opportunity would immediately be seized of converting against the strength of her Protestantism all the influence and power of the amidst the agonies of the cross, we are told there was benighted millions of the Papal faith in Ireland. We were not, at the moment, aware that the arch-agitator of that unhappy and deluded country had lately expressed himself in terms amounting to a threat of that very course in case of a Continental war. At a recent meeting of "Repealers" in Tuam, the notorious Mr. O'Connell is reported to have expressed himself in the following strain :- "Perhaps I ought to say that I should be sorry for the misfortunes of England-it might be more prudent in me at least to conceal my pleasure; but I am not prudent; candour is my forte, and therebe rolling back to those long overclouded regions. The fore it is that I declare I am not sorry that the King of the French is collecting an armament of 130,000 men Jesus, and exchanging her cruel idolatries for a pure and and a numerous fleet in the Mediterranean. Let but one shot be fired in anger, and justice must be done to Ireland." It is not hard to draw the intended inference efectual to the entrance of the Gospel, which seemed are susceptible but of one meaning, -that when the favourable moment has arrived, Ireland, through his instigations, will strike for what he terms "justice," and join with his foreign foes in the attempt to humble England, until a separation-for that is what the traitor dewhich the worldliness and selfishness and even wicked- country tributary to some papal power. But this reckness of man are mainly operative, may be so overruled less individual carries his plans of revenge beyond the to the glory of God, as to plant and propagate in that bounds of what he deems his injured country, as appears from the following expressions: "There are 30,000 Irishmen in Manchester. There are 90,000 Irishmen fellow countrymen, who are all ready to assist and supof things occurred in this country, who shall tell me Not the least remarkable feature in the events which | what frightful revenge might not be taken by our fellow on this side of the water, and in what fearful manner her proudest cities might be made to suffer for her cruits fulfilment. It is impossible not to understand the meaning of this atrocious agitator to be, that if any effort is made to subdue a popular rising in Ireland, the Irish population in the principal cities of England will set them on fire!

The same individual speaks loudly and vauntingly of the degradation of England in submitting with so much quiet patience to the haughty menaces of France; and on this we may well say with the accomplished editor of of which is now before us :- "It is all true; true to the letter; true from first to last. England does stand before the world in the degraded situation described by this bold bad man. She has fallen from the height he speaks of to the depths he displays; and the degradation is a judgment from above, called down by the iniquity of her cruel injustice to the Irish people by conrming them in their bondage to this very man and his wily employers. To purchase peace with Rome, to avert greatest harmony and regularity. Dr. Rolph delivered the menaced outbreak of rebellion, to strengthen herself an address in his usual energetic style, which was rewander,—the prediction was uttered in solemn terms of cies: she trusted in the deceitful professions of those Besides that gentleman, the meeting was addressed, in deceits, and preferred their hollow friendship to the tried mercy and faithfulness of God. She stayed the work of improvement, the progress of the blessed Gospel among the poor people of the land, by arming with tenfold power and influence its deadliest opponents, and for this we now suffer, exposed to the taunting insults of such a wretch as he whose words you have quoted, is a bitter aggravation; but it is the fact."

This is a melancholy contemplation; and we must partially break its gloom by the following comforting reflections from the same writer :- "Happily, the Lord through every clime and amongst every nation; but God Omnipotent reigneth, and not a hair of the head of scattered and degraded as they are, they have not been any that belong to Him can perish, unless he gives commandment that so it should be. Rulers of the earth tinctive character, never become amalgated with other may take counsel, and set themselves against Him, but to present themselves for examination not later than the people; they stand out, in every region, a separate and He who sitteth in the heavens shall laugh their puny peculiar race, animated by the same strong and intense efforts to scorn. Through many a terrible crisis he has and unquenchable hope of the Messiah, who is to deliver brought this country, often scourging, but never dethem from their bondage and their humiliation, and stroying it; and there is much among our population restore them to the land of their ancestors. We cannot that affords sweet encouragement yet. Every praying believe that they have been preserved, in a manner to | Christian is a warrior fighting his country's battle with | which the history of any other people since the founda- weapons that God has appointed and blessed. We tion of the world does not afford a parallel, without a have many such in all ranks, and each of us may do marked intent to fulfil some wise purpose of a gracious something towards increasing the number. I fear no- intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral and superintending Providence. It would appear that, thing so much as the failing of our hearts through lack Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November punished and humbled and degraded as they are, they of faith: if we suffer ourselves to be terrified by man's next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to Him who so emphatically styles himself the God of according to our unbelief. The wrath of man has often delay.

with a rebuke to silence the blasphemer, and speak comfort to the hearts of his trusting servants."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet by J. F. Lehmann, to which, however, our engagements the Lord's Prayer and a morning hymn sung, before they marched of a spiritual abundance, and when Jerusalem, rebuilt have not as yet enabled us to give that attentive perusal

> We have to make the same apology in relation to the letters recently conveyed to us upon Sunday School instruction; but we can assure their esteemed writer that their contents shall not be overlooked.

We give below an extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser in reference to an individual against whose dishonest and disreputable conduct we lately took occasion to caution our readers. From the coincidence of name, in part at least, and especially from the description of his personal appearance, we are scarcely allowed to doubt that it is the same individual who, having emigrated from England in 1834, resided in Cobourg for about half a year, and left it under circumstances—n reference to certain pecuniary transactions -not at all creditable to his professions as a gentleman and a Christian :--

We would call the attention of our editorial brethren to the following. The impostor, we learn, while living in Painesvill, was known by the name of Hewit. A clergyman of Canada says he learned a few weeks since, that a man naned Irvine was collecting funds in England, ostensibly for the benefit of the College at Toronto, and to render the impoition complete, showed forged credentials, purport-ing to begiven him by Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto. It is altojether probable that both impostors are one and the sameperson

For the Commercial Advertiser and Journal.

AN IMPOSTOR. I deem imy duty to put the public on their guard against a man calling himself J. Hewit Irvine, of Oxford, and alledging himself to be an unmarried Clergyman of the Other of England, a Reliew of Oxford University, Rector of Coventry, and Prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin, just arrived from England, and his way to Canada, on eccleration besides. from England, on his way to Canada, on ecclesiastical business of some kind. He brought letters from Clergymen in New York city and elsewhere, who are doubtless deceived New York city and elsewhere, who are doubtless deceived as to his real character. On these letters he has been admitted into some of our pulpits. It is understood that he once taught schoo in Painesville, Ohio—that he has a wife and children, whom he left there in destitute circumstances, and whom he may in this city, (Buffalo.) Many of his statements have proved wholly untrue; a satisfactory expla-nation of his conduc having been required, and none been given, and believinghim to be either no clergyman at all. if a clergyman, to be one of a most unworthy character publish his name and the following description of him, to put others on their gard against him.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY. Bp. othe Diocese of Western New York.

Buffalo, Oct. 3, 1840 He is of large frame, bout five feet ten inches high, sandy hair, light blue eyes, hifront teeth large and prominent, his shoulders broad, and higgait slow and heavy.

It gives us great plesure to perceive that, after what we may term a long intregnum, a Bishop has been appointed to the Diocese of Maryland. Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the following extract from our

valued contemporary, the New York Churchman: Thursday last, the 17thinstant, being the day appointed for the Conservation of he Rev. WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM, D. D., St Mark's Church in the Bowery Professor of Ecclesiastica History in the General Theological Seminary, to the epscopate of Maryland, the services were performed in St. Pal's Church, in the city of Baltimore, in the presence of number of the Clergy, and of a large congregation. The Bishop elect, vested in his rocket, and attended by the Rev. Dr. Johns and the Rev. James A. McKenney, took his set in front of the chancel. Marning McKenney, took his set in front of the chancel. Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt. The Ante-Com-Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt. The Ante-Communion Service was red by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore of Virginia, the Right Rev. Dr. Doane of New Jersey reading the Epistle, and the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk of New York reading the Gospel. The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, the presiding Bishop, from the 6th chapter of Acts, 4th verse The Bishop elect was then presented by the Bishops of New York and New Jersey. The testimonial of the Convention of the Diocese was read by the Rev. Dr. Humphrøs; the testimonials of the Standing Committees of the sveral Dioceses, by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Elhiney, and the leters of consent from the several Bishops, by the Rev. Dr. Hejshaw; after which the Litany was read by the Rev. Dr. Hesshaw; after which the Litany was read by the Bishop of Yew York. The Bishop elect, being clothed in the vest of the Episcopal habit by the attending Presbyters, was conscrated Bishop by the Right Rev. the presiding Bishop, and the Bishops of Virginia, New York, and New Jersey uniting with him in the laying on of hands. In the administration of the Holy Communion, the Presiding Pichon was assisted by the products just named.

Bishop was assisted by the prelates just named. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact alluded to by Bishop Griswold in his sermon, that it was just forty eight years, that day, since the Episcopacy of Maryland was established; the first Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Claggett, having been consecrated on the 17th of September, A. D. 1792.—N. Y. Churchman.

On the afternoon of Thursday last the Sheriff, W. B. Jarvis, Esq., in compliance with a requisition previously presented to him, convened, at the Court-House in this city, a meeting for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing an Association for the furtherance of the cause of emigration, and to co-operate with the "British North American Colonial Committee." The attendance was smaller than might have been reasonably expected from the importance of the object, for the attainment of which the meeting had been called. The proceedings, however, were extremely gratifying, serving to illustrate many points connected with the absorbing theme of emigration, and being conducted with the ceived with the applause which he never fails to elicit. appropriate language, by the movers of the resolutions. These latter we shall insert in our next.

The QUADRUPLE TREATY entered into by the courts of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, and the Sultan of Turkey, for the settlement of the affairs of the East, will be found in this week's impression. We have published it entire, considering it a document of the highest public importance, which—especially from the highest public importance, which—especially from the highest public importance, which—especially from the highest public importance in the second s and who has, of all persons, the best right to scoff and highest public importance, which—especially from the bequeathed to us in relation to the ancient and chosen to scorn us, for being such miserable dupes to him. It view in which France has been pleased to regard it cannot but be interesting and deserving of perusal.

> We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Siquis attested in the ordinary

are looked upon with a kindly and compassionate eye by vain breath, we shall provoke the Lord to deal with us give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasett without

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

Paris, Oct. 10, 1840. DEAR SIR:—It may be gratifying to Captain Baily's friend, who has lately sent us a Ten Pound Bank of England Note, in aid of the funds of our Church, to be informed, brough the columns of your valuable paper, should it reach him, that his handsome gratuity has been received, and

applied to the purposes intended.

To both these gentlemen we offer our best thanks:—to the one for his interference in behalf of the object in quesion, and to the other for his timely munificence

How much might be done towards relieving the spiritual wants of the people of this Province, if all those who, like Captain Baily, have friends living in affluence in the mother intry, would use their endeavours to induce them to give of the abundance wherewith God hath favoured them, for the relief of the necessities of their poorer brethren here! Temples to the living God might be erected in many places where they are much needed; our fellow men would have increased opportunities for worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness; and, through the Divine blessing companying the word preached, numbers who are now sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death, would doubt less rise up to call their benefactors blessed.

o call then
I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. MORSE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

More Churches .- At a time like the present, when it as been attempted to create some excitement in the coun try respecting the erection of new churches from a part of the revenue of the river Weaver, and as a great deal of calumny has been heaped upon all those who promoted that measure, it will be highly gratifying to the friends of the Church to learn that in Congleton and its vicinity, some gentlemen, who have been charged with acting from un-worthy purposes, have subscribed a large amount for the ment and erection of several churches in that neigh ourhood—a sufficient proof that they have acted from pure motives, and a sincere desire to provide for the spiritual wants of the poor. Our readers will recollect Congleton Church has lately been enlarged, whereby 300 additional free sittings were provided for the poor. In addition to this a large and newly-built chapel has been purchased from the followers of Mr. Robert Aitkin, which is at present undergoing alteration, and will in a short time be ready for opening. The sittings in this are to he free St Thomas' Chaper, Old Rode, the place where the Rev. Edward Wil son has so long and piously laboured, and which was lately the property of Mr. Dobbs, has been purchased by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., who is now causing a considerable en-largement to be made. The increase of such institutions and the growing desire of the population to receive spiritual instruction in them, are very gratifying and encouraging to every true Christian, and should induce them to go on with still greater exertion in this laudable work, till the poulation of the country shall be thoroughly imbued with the inciples of true and genuine Christianity .- Macclesfield

HANWELL CHURCH .- The church at Hanwell having been found quite inadequate to the wants of the parish, it has been determined, at the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of London, to rebuild it. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Carr, the Bishop of London, &c., have most liberally subscribed to this object, as well as the Rector and the other inhabitants of the parish, which contains a very numerous labouring population, for whom little or no provision is at present made to enable them to attend Divine Worship. The whole sum requisite to supply the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood by rebuilding the church on an enlarged scale is, we derstand, but a few hundreds deficient, which the ven rable Rector, the Rev. Dr. Walmesly (for many years Secretary to the National Society), still hopes to raise amongst the benevolently disposed, to enable the building operations

to commence immediately.

There has been lately established at Patley-bridge a club, called the Churchman's Club, the proposed object of which is to unite Churchmen in a society for relieving its members in cases of sickness and distress, and for providing religious books and tracts for general reading and circulation. rules are also framed so as to exclude those who addict them-selves to irregular habits, and thus the society aids the cause of order. We are informed great benefits have resulted from its formation, and its founder strongly recommends it for general adoption where similar institutions do not already exist.—Doncaster Chronicle.

general adoption where similar illsutations are exist.—Doncaster Chronicle.

Novel Scene.—On Saturday week the village and parish church of High Holyhead, presented a rather extraordinary spectacle. The Right Rev. Athanasius Abdelmesih, a Syrian Jacobite bishop, from Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, and his interpreter, Mr. Joussuff Mussalli, from Aleppo, were on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, L. L. D., D. D., curate of High Holyhead, with whom the bishop had contracted a friendship when the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been prewhen the doctor was in Mesopotamia and Estremadura. At the same time the departure of their Majesties, which was to take place on the 8th, was adjourned sine die. himself at church that day, and would deliver an address in the Arabic language, which Dr. Wolff would interpret, a very great sensation was excited in the neighbourhood.— The church was crowded to excess, and many hundreds could not gain admittance. The estimated number present was from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The Rev. gentleman congratulated the Christian Church in England on the near affinity it bore to the Oriental Churches, and alluded with fervent gratitude to Dr. Wolff's visit to Mesopotamia in the year 1823. After service, the rush to get a sight of him was immense, he being dressed in the Oriental Costume, with a fine flowing beard. The Right Rev. Gentleman seemed to be highly pleased, and kept continually bowing to the assembled multitude on his return to the rectory house, accompanied by the Church-wardens and neighbour-

ing gentlemen.—[Leeds paper.
RIVER WEAVER.—A special general meeting of the trustees of the River Weaver was held at the Navigation Office, in Northwich, on Thursday last, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Weaver Churches Act. A large number of trustees attended, and we understand that they have determined forthwith to put in execu-tion the powers of the act, by erecting a church and parson-age-house at Weston Point, in the parish of Runcorn. As e evidence before parliament has proved so strong a case of want of church accommodation for the flatmen, haulers, and others, at Northwich and Winsford, we feel assured that the trustees will delay as little as possible in extending the benefit of a church and a resident minister to those two places,

as specified in the act of parliament. - Chester Courant. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The inhabitants of the district assigned to Pont Bleddyn church, in the parish of Mold, presented the Rev. John Davies, M.A., their late minister, with a very handsome piece of silver plate, as a token of their esteem and approbation of his public and private conduct, during the four years of his ministry amongst

We understand that a new chapel will shortly be erected at Buttermere, at the sole expense of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, of Oxford. It is intended to rear the new building upon the site of the present old one.—Carlisle Patriot.

Civil Intelligence.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE CALEDONIA.

FRANCE.

The fortifications of Paris occupy the general attention. thought of; and, while England is advancing in the arts of civilization, France will present the strange spectacle of a country covered with fortresses and barracks, conserving in the nineteenth century the barbarous passions of the fifteenth. This is deplorable century the barbarous passions of the fifteenth. This is deplorable. It is not a little singular that this waste of money, and time, and property, is all the work of a parliamentary minister, undertaken without the consent of parliament—nay, done at a time when he dares not convoke the Chambers. Procrastination is his policy, unless events prove too strong for him. Mehemet Ali is counselled to procrastinate until the spring. France will by that time selled to procrastinate until the spring. France will by that time be in readiness to support him, and will do so, unless she be foiled by events. "Preparing and arming," is the ministerial motto—and all under the mockery of an apprehended attack by England at the head of an armed coalition. It is the Minister of France who modified an armed coalition. at the head of an armed coalition. It is the Minister of France who meditates the disturbance of Europe, and who will accomplish his unprincipled purpose, unless such great and good men as Lamartine, already disgusted by his proceedings, succeed in wresting from him his mischievous power.

Orders have been received at Grenoble, Verdun, Montmedy, Metz, Longwy, Thionville, Dunkirk and Calais, to put those

ortresses into an immediate state of defence. Orders have been sent to the Royal Cannon Foundry at Nevers, to cast immediately 600 guns for the navy. The works have

already begun, and proceed without intermission. Numerous orders for projectiles of all kinds have been sent to the establishments of Tournen in the Cher, and Vandenesse in the Nièvre. A correspondent at St. Omer contradicts the report of the formation of the camp having been counter-ordered. He says that from 4000 to 5000 men will be assembled there, and will be exer-

cised with percussion muskets.

The Frankfort Journal quotes a letter from Constantinople of 20th ult., which states that on the preceding day, the Grand Vizier Raouf Pacha had had a long conference with the Russian Ambassador. It was said that an arrangement had been made between the Porte and Russia, for the latter Power to send army immediately towards Syria, so as to oppose the advance of the Egyptian troops, without the Russian force going to Constant

The following is M. de Lamartine's summary of the patriotic performances of M. Thiers and his colleagues during their short tenure of office, and it can hardly be pronounced to be over

"The ministry of the 1st of March received the question of the East upon the basis of the statu quo, and in its progress to a pacific solution it has adopted a new basis, in contradiction to the rmally-expressed will of the Chamber, and all possibility of an

ormany-expressed with of the Chamber, and air possession benounable peace with Europe.

"It found negociations pending and conferences opened at London; it retired from the conferences and refused the negociations. Instead of statu quo and the integrity of the empire, it has manifested the formal intention of giving Syria to the Pacha, and establishing a second Ottoman empire in the place of the empire cognised by us and by the Powers.

"By means of this diplomatic blow it has broken or violently let go the English alliance—our only alliance.
"It has caused a treaty to be concluded at London between the Four Powers, the basis of a permanent or eventual coalition against France.

"It has thrown France back into an isolated position, from

which the great aim of M. de Talleyrand's diplomacy for 10 years had been to rescue it. "It has, by giving the country this isolated position, embittered the patriotism, and stirred up again the ashes of the volcano of 1792. An isolated nation is necessarily a darkly jealous and

"It has delivered Central Asia up to the sole agency, henceforth combined, of Russia and England, which it was our natural policy

to disunite and balance. "It has negociated by millions of expense and levies of troops instead of negociating with diplomatic notes and the parole of France. It-has expended 70,000,000f. in armaments, which may

perhaps be useless "It has hurried off 100,000 of the working classes from agri-

culture, trade, and their own families.
"It has suspended for an indefinite time more than 400,000,000f. worth of business. "It has caused by the disordered oscillations of the funds more

than 50,000,000f. of difference to be paid at the Bourse.
"Finally, it has arrived at a war without allies, without a cause,

without an end.
"Or at a treaty of all against one—that is to say, at an armistice of all Europe, thus placed by it at an external qui vive with respect to France."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 7. The capital is perfectly tranquil. Three battalions are now constantly under arms. The progressive movement is gaining ground; Santander and Logrono have sent in their adhesion, and it is generally believed that Andalusia, Estremadura, and Galicia, will do so before long.

The Queen's answer has not yet reached us. Some persons

here pretend that on her Majesty being informed of the reaction which had broken out at Madrid, she merely replied, "Qued enterada" (I know all about it.) Others, on the contrary, that she instantly sent off expresses for Espartero and Oni

It appears that General Aldama and his small escort are in avery awkward predicament; in several towns they have been denied entrance, and in others have been pelted with stones.

Troops continue to flock into the town, and a grand review is to take place to-morrow; all the troops in the capital are to be present, and their number is estimated at 30,000 men. The ine will extend from the Castellana Fountain, by the Prado, to

The Gazette de Madrid states, that amongst the persons holding public offices who have refused to serve under the orders of the government at Madrid, appear the names of Senors Garcia, Perez de Castro, De Baza, Pacheco, and Castejan.

Valencia, Sept. 6.

News of the events of Madrid arrived here on the 3rd, at halfpast three in the afternoon, and was brought by a foot messenger,
who had been entrusted with despatches for our municipality.

So much discretion was observed on the occasion that the Queen
and her ministers have nothing of the occasion that the Queen and her ministers knew nothing of the manifestation of the capital till 10 at night.

A Cabinet Council, consisting of General Aspiroz, Minister of War; of the Minister of the Marine; and of M. Castello, Minister (ad interim) of Foreign Affairs, was immediately held, and it was decided that vigorous measures should be immediately adopted to

A circular to the Captains General sures to assist the movement, was another of the resol by the council; but at the moment the gravity of the position was not known, and when at last this was discovered it became necessary to have recourse to other proceedings. Orders were sent to General Claveria to suspend his march, and the Queen decided on writing with her own hand to General Espartero, requesting his support, and urging him to march on Madrid, to restore order, and at the same time sent the general a number of El Huracan, to shew the evil designs of her enemies.

The reply of the Duke de Vittoria is anxiously awaited.* The town is quite tranquil, in spite of the endeavours of the municipality and of the provincial deputation to excite agitation; and General O'Donnell has taken precautionary measures to preserve order. His troops bivouac on the square where their Majesties reside, and horse patrols accountly

sties reside, and horse-patrols scour the town night and day.-Had it not been for these precautions, we might have had some BARCELONA, Sept. 8.

The Madrid post brought news on the 4th which caused dismay in the city. The Ayuntamiento of Madrid engaged that of our city to rally round its manifestation. The municipality of Barcelona, through deference for the Duke de la Vittoria, and perhaps also through fear, hastened to him, in order to demand authority for establishing a junta of provisional government and for organizing the National Guards on the former footing. The Duke refusing to acquiesce in those manifestations rejected those demands. He only authorised the Ayuntamiento at Barcelona to publish in the journals a proclamation approving of the conduct of that of Madrid. Matters were in that state when Brigadier Poniaqua, of General O'Donnell's staff, arrived, being the bearer of a letter from her Majesty for General Espartero. to his usual custom, the general avoided giving an immediate reply. It is stated, on good authority, that the general's answer will be merely evasive. He could not with a portion only of his army march upon Madrid; the means would be insufficient to act aciously; and, on the other hand, to withdraw a portion of his troops from Catalonia would be to expose himself for Barcelona to imitate the example of Madrid. It is thought that Espartero wishes to assume a passive attitude and strict neutrality until the Queen has changed her ministry and dissolved the Cortes. Upon one point the municipality of Barcelona found the Duke de la Vittoria the municipality of Barcelona found the Duke de la Vittoria very decided upon in no wise giving in, and that is, the organization of the National Guards. In order to answer the better for the tranquillity of Barcelona, and wishing to have in case of need a supplementary confidential person, Espartero has appointed General Araaz (Ayacucho) commandant of the first

of the government of Lerida was to depose, in the most brutal manner, the authorities which were installed by the Duke de la Vittoria himself. Zurbano, at the head of his column, is to re-establish those very authorities, and to watch over the maintenance of tranquillity, having received orders to that effect from the General in Chief. If his forces are not sufficient Ayerbe will complete the affair.

corps stationed at Barcelona. General Ayerbe, who was to cover

Arragon with 16 battalions, has received orders from the Duke de

la Vittoria to proceed slowly towards Madrid, by passing through Lerida, which has made its movement. The first act of the junta

General Diego Leon, in spite of the encounter which he made on the road of some couriers from Madrid, continued his march

*The manifesto of Espartero, alluded to in the telegraphic dispatch published in our Parisian correspondent's letter of Tuesday, may be taken as the answer of the Queen's general.—St. ames's Chronicle.

QUADRUPLE TREATY.

From the Morning Herald.

We received last night an authentic copy of the quadruple treaty of the 15th July, with the additional pieces connected with that convention, which we hasten to lay before our readers in the following order: 1. Copy of the Convention concluded between Great Britain,

Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the Sublime Porte. 2. Acte Separé annexed to the said treaty.

3. Protocol signed the same day, reserving the rights of the Porte to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.
4. Secret Protocol (protocole reservé), signed the same day.

CONVENTION

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, of the other, for the pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th of July, 1840.

In the name of the Most Merciful God. His Highness the Sultan having had recourse to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to reclaim their aid and their assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; their said Majesties, united by the sentiment of sincere friendship which subsists between them, animated by the desire to watch over the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire in the interest which were contracted by the note transmitted to the Porte by their representative at Constantinople, the 27th July, 1839, and desiring, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which the cantinuation of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Pacha and the subjects of his Highness. the authorities of the Pacha and the subjects of his Highness

Their said Majesties and his Highness the Sultan have resolved with the above end to conclude between them a convention, and have named for that purpose for their plenipotentiaries—namely, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Honourable Henry John Viscount almerston, Baron Temple, Peer of Ireland, Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, and

her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Philip Baron de Nieuman, Commander of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Cross of Civil Merit, Commander of the Orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class of Russia, Aulic Councillor, and Plenipotentiary near her

ritannic Majesty. His Majesty the King of Prussia, Henry William Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class, and of St. Waldemir of the fourth class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the Falcon of Saxe Weimar, his Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, Actual Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleointecturer near her Britannia atraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near her Britannie

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Philip Baron de Brunow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Waldemir of the third class, Commander of the Order of St. Etienne of Hungary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle and of St. John of Jerusalem, his Privy Councillor, and Envoy Extraordinary near her Britannic

Majesty.

And his Most Majestic and Most High Majesty Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, Chekib Effendi of the Order of Nichan Ifteha of the first class, Beylikdgi of the Imperial Divan, Honorary Councillor of Foreign Affairs, his Ambassador Extraordinary near her Britannic Majesty.

Who, having reciprocally interchanged their full powers in good and due form, have agreed on and signed the following articles:

His Highness the Sultan, being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Eungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of his Highness to allow to Mahamet Alice conditions which will be found specified ARTICLE I. allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act hereto annexed—their Majesties evgage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself to co-operate to this end with the means of action which each of them can dispose of.

ART. II.

If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majestics, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and egreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime, the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to the commanders of their naval forces in the Mediterranean; their nanders of their naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall interest in their

tatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Oardanelles, as well as the capital of the Ottoman empire, secure gainst all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, consequence of such attempt, receive the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence nultaneously, and enter respectively into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

It is always distinctly understood that the co-operation men-tioned in the preceding article, and destined to place temporarily man capital, under the safeguard of the high contracting consuls will give to this agent all the assistance, and all the aid in their power; and that they will employ all their means of influence on Mehemet Ali to the purpose of determining him to accept the arrangement offered to him by order of his Sublime this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman empire, in virtue of which it has been at all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign powers to extend the said in their power; and that they will employ all their means of influence on Mehemet Ali to the purpose of determining him to accept the arrangement offered to him by order of his Sublime Highness the Sultan.

The admirals of the respective squadrons in the Mediterranean hibited to vessels of war of foreign powers to enter into the straits will receive the necessary instructions to place themselves in com of the Dardauelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above-mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in London, within the space of two months, or sooner,

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of grace, 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. [CHEKIB.

NIEUMAN. BRUNOW.

ADDITIONAL ACT.

Additional Act (act separé) annexed to the Convention concluded at London, the 15th of July, 1840, between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the other.

His Highness the Sultan has the intention to record and to make known to Mehemet Ali the conditions of the arrangement

His Highness promises to accord to Mehemet Ali for him and for his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Pachalic of Egypt; and his Highness promises, moreover, to accord to Mehemet Ali during his life, with the title of Pacha of Acre and the command of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, the administration of the southern part of Syria, of which the limits are designated by the following line of demarcation:-

This line drawn from the Cape Ras-el-Nakhora, on the shores of the Mediterranean, extending from thence directly to the mouth of the river Seisaban, northern extremity of the Tiberias, along the western coast of the said lake, following the right bank of the river Jordan and the western coast of the Dead Sea, extending from thence in a right line as far as the Red Sea, and resting on the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba, and following the western coast of the Gulf of Akaba and the eastern coast of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez.

retire immediately from Arabia, and all the holy cities therein situated, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and all the other parts of the Ottoman empire which are not comprised in the limits of Egypt, and in that of the Pachalic of Acre, such as

Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the space of ten days following, that is to say, in the space of twenty of the Sultan the necessary instructions to his commanders by land and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Pachalic of Egypt.

be proportioned more or less to the territory of which the latter will obtain the administration, according as he accepts the first or

It is, moreover, expressly understood that in the first, as well as in the second ultimatum, Mehemet Ali (before the expiration of the term fixed of ten or twenty days) shall be bound to send back the Turkish fleet, with the crews and armamens, to the care of the Turkish authority, who shall be charged to receive them—the commanders of the allied squadrons assisting at this restora-

It is understood that in any case Mehemet Ali cannot charge in account, nor deduct from the tribute payable to the Sultan, the expenses of keeping up the Ottoman fleet during the time that it has remained in the Egyptian ports.

All the treaties and all the laws of the Ottoman empire shall be applicable to Egypt and the Pachalic of Acre, such as it he above designed, as well as to every other part of the Octoman empire; but the Sultan consents, that on condition of the regular payment of tribute above mentioned, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall levy imposts in the name of the Sultan, and as the delegate of his Highness in the provinces of which the administration is to be to him confided. It is further understood that on the condition of receiving the above taxes and imposts, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall provide for all expenses of the civil and military administrations of said provinces.

The land and sea forces which the Pacha of Egypt and of Acre may maintain shall form part of the forces of the Ottoman empire, and shall always be considered as kept up for the service of the

The present separate act shall bear the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day.— It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, at the same time with those of the said convention.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of grace, 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. [CHEKIB. NIEUMAN. Bulow.

BRUNOW. PROTOCOL RESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE PORTE.

Protocol signed at London by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., the 15th July, 1840.

In affixing his signature to the convention of this day the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has declared in the service of the correspondence of the legation of friendly

The plenipotentiaries have taken note of this present declara-tion, to bring it to the knowledge of their courts. PALMERSTON. (Signed)

NIEUMAN. Bulow. BRUNOW.

Considering, that from the distance which separates the capi-

The said plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, agree etween themselves that the preliminary measures mentioned in We observe that it is not the intention of Government to fill between themselves that the preliminary measures mentioned in Article II. of the said convention shall be put into execution at once, and without waiting for the exchange of the ratifications, Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell to Ceylon. The headconsent formally by the present act with the assent of their courts to the immediate execution of those measures.

required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall Plants the Sultan shall proceed to address to Mehemet Ali the to the command, with the rank and pay of a Colonel on the Staff, communication and the offers specified in the separate act annexed to the convention of this date.

It is agreed, moreover, that the consular agents of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will put themselves in communication with the agent of the Sultan to address to Mehemet Ali straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the the communication and offers above-mentioned; that the said consuls will give to this agent all the assistance, and all the aid in

> The admirals of the respective squadrons in the Mediterranean munication with the said consuls. (Signed)

PALMERSTON. NIEUMAN. Bulow. BRUNOW.

Note.-It is believed that a secret article exists, by which other coercive measures may be employed, and by which the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are to be closed against all

NOVA SCOTIA.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL. From the Halifax Times.

The arrival of the new Governor has of course given rise to much discussion in the political circle. The construction which some have put upon the retirement of Sir Colin is a just specimen of the manuer in which the most obvious truth can be perverted to the purposes of party. It was or might have been perfectly notorious long prior to the last indefensible act of the House of Assembly, that the usual term of office would expire with his Excellency about this period, and consequently the petition for his recal was to say the least, unnecessary. However it was sent home, and people waited anxiously to know the result. First the home, and people waited anxiously to know the result. First the information came out that the paper could not be presented, owing to its not having been transmitted through the regular channel, the sage majority seemingly carrying their want of confidence so far as to conceive that the Executive would venture to take liberties with a public document. That resource failing, the expected visit of the Governor General was made the next bugbear to frighten the factor of the control of the 'official faction.' The same taunts were thrown out, the same the official faction. The same caunts were thrown out, the same self-congratulations induged in on that occasion as have met our met with that spirit of liberality, and followed by that support, eyes for the last few weeks on another subject. Now what is the eyes for the last lew weeks on another subject. Now what is the real state of the case? Sir Colin Campbell is promoted to a much factory to us to learn that Your Excellency's exertions have been more lucrative, and what is generally esteemed a more honorable command than Nova Scotia, so that actually his continuance here would be a punishment instead of a privilege. That he should be forced to remain when his term is up and a better place is and loyal people. and loyal people. be forced to remain when his cut of the place is within his acceptance, merely in order to put a small party in the wrong, would be a consequence alike provoking to himself and easily capable of being twisted by his assailants into an evidence of the individual members of whom collectively the composed. This culture, improvement, and excellence of the individual members of whom collectively the composed. easily capable of being twisted by his assailants into an evidence of disgrace. The radicals of Canada acted very differently from ours when the late Earl of Dalhousie left the scene of their sickening complaints to take the chief command in India—without a composed. This culture, improvement and excellence, it is the design of such associations as ours to promote and nourish; in behalf of such associations has Your Excellency frequency in the composed of the individual members of whom collectively the community is composed. This culture, improvement and excellence, it is the design of such associations as ours to promote and nourish; in behalf of such associations has Your Excellency frequency of the individual members of whom collectively the community is composed. word of tigers or jungle fever they grumbled that instead of being sent back in dishonor to "his native hills" he was thought worthy in furthering the welfare and usefulness of our institution has sent back in dishonor to "his native hills" he was thought worthy by the government of such confidence and promotion. If Mr. Thomson's conduct again has given satisfaction to the movement party, we know not on what grounds, unless that they are now certain of what self interest might have obscured before, viz., that the natural series of the Sultan, in making these offers, attaches to litterference of the Assembly with the functions of the Eventian. Nevertheless the Sultan, in making these offers, attaches to them the condition, that Mehemet Ali accepts them within the space of ten days after the communication has been made to him the Alexandria by an agent of his Highness; and that at the same the Mehemet Ali deposits in the hands of that agent the necessary and sincerely to give urterance of our esteem and gratitude—feelings which are the nature of what self interest might have obscured before, viz., that the formations of the Executive for the pupils. When the term bills interference of the Assembly with the functions of the Executive for the pupils. When the term bills interference of the Assembly with the Government. The does not meet with the approval of the home Government. The abominable road system may now be regarded as defunct. Let the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not in the House henceforward resume and gratitude—feelings which are the natural manue.

The transe to our esteem and gratitude—feelings which are the natural manue in the true of the House henceforward the natural manue.

The transe to our esteem and gratitude—feelings which are the natural manue.

The transe to our esteem and gratitude—feelings which are the

sary orders to the commanders of his forces by sea and land to as a body of men individually subservient to and obliged to supas a body of men individually subservient to and obliged to sup-port the friends of their own appointment, but as a tribunal before whose bar the negligent and the wasteful may be summoned to appear, without dread of having the charge of private peculation retorted upon itself. We should be doing injustice however to the limits of Egypt, and in that of the Pachalic of Acre, such as they are above designated.

II.

If within the space of ten days, above fixed, Mehemet Ali does not accept the said arrangement, the Sultan will then withdraw the offer of the life administration of the Pachalic of Acre; but his Highness will still consent to accord to Mehemet Ali, for him and his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted to the pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accep

and and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Pachalic of Egypt.

The annual tribute to be paid the Sultan by Mehemet Ali will be proportioned more or less to the territory of which the latter will obtain the administration, according as he accepts the first or the second ultimatum.

The annual tribute to be paid the Sultan by Mehemet Ali will sources of our disturbances in a clearer light than those who merely behold them as they are. In our own opinion the now expiring Editor-ridden House no more represents the feelings and wishes

which the occupant of his exposed situation has ever been subjected, entitle a man to praise, we feel confident that the sane regret is almost universal. For his own sake every one who thinks with us must rejoice at his advancement to a higher dignity, and hope that the happiness of his future life may compensate for the annoyance which has of late so causelessly beset his path. Time which does justice to all will ere long find the whole population of Nova Scotia united in offering a heartfelt tribute to the nerits of Sir Connection of Colin Compilell.

years in addition to it.—Montreal Herald.

We learn with satisfaction from the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Shubenaca-perial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection of the Nova Scotian that the Imperial Government has directed an inspection Colin Campbell.

LOWER CANADA.

EXECUTION OF A SEAMAN FOR MURDER .- A melancholy event took place yesterday in the harbour of Quebec, the seaman who was convicted of murdering a Sergeant of Marines on board H. M. S. Cleopatra, having undergone the extreme penalty of martial law. This, we believe, is the first time that such an occurrence has come to pass in this port, and a painful interest was excited in the minds of the inhabitants of Quebec. We are unable, even if we were willing, to gratify the curiosity of those who entertain a morbid desire to learn minute particulars of the last moments of a fellow-being who has deserved the awful sentence incurred by a flagrant breach of Divine and human law, and we therefore confine ourselves to a record of the following facts:-

Some time before the hour appointed frexecution, two boats from each of the other four of Her Majety's Ships now in port proceeded to within a short distance of the Cleopa ra, which had hoisted the signal for punishment, an took up their several stations; two boats were also furnished by the Cleopa ra, thus making the whole number of boats ten which, by stemming the In affixing his signature to the convention of this day the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has declared—
That in stating in the fourth article of the said convention, the ancient law of the Ottoman empire, in virtue of which it is prohibited at all times to foreign vessels of war to enter in the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, the Sublime Porte reserves to herself, as heretofore, to deliver firmans to light vessels under the flag of war, which are employed, according to custom, in the surging of the heavy not of the leave to the control of the desired on the wharves, the ramparts, and other places commanding a view of the ships of war, and, as the dred hour, eight o'clock, approached, the most intense anxiety was depicted on every counternance. At about five minutes before eight, the crews of the which their oars, remained stationary opposite the bow of the street vessel. A large number of boats ten,which, by stemming the whole number of boats ten,which, by stemming the w Vestal, 26; Crocodile, 26; and Pilo 16, ascended the rigging of their respective vessels in order to be witnesses of the terrible example about to be made of one who by his crimes, had rendered himself unworthy of being any long entitled to be one of their fellow seamen. Precisely as "eight ells" struck, a gun was fired from the starboard bow of the Cleoatra, and, on the clearing away of the smoke, the unfortunate alprit was discovered abo in the agonies of death, suspended from the fore-yard arm. Secret Protocol, signed at London the 15th July, 1840, by the
Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c.
The plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., having, in virtue of their full powers, concluded and signed, this day, a convention between their respective Sovereigns for the pacification of the Le-

suicide, by putting the string of his dravers round his neck and pulling it tight in a slip knot. He had very nearly succeeded in

Considering, that from the distance which separates the capisaid Majestics promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give, in the name of the alliance, all and every assistance in their lower to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fadelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

If Mchemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting Parties, on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer in the grantees of the sid convertion of the said convention of the said conv his purpose ere he was discovered, and deerred from adding the crime of self-murder to those already on lis head.

The name of the culprit was Robert Colins, and if any thing in the accomplishment of the pacification which the said transaction is destined to attain;

a court and give an old shipmate a fair word at parting, that he may not leav; the world without

> quarters of the Lower Provinces have been removed to Fredericton, where Major General Sir John Harvey succeeds to the chief command; whilst at Halifax, Colonel Smelt has been appointed with one Aid-de-Camp. A considerable saving will ensue from this arrangement.—Quebec Gazette.

> A fire occurred at Quebec, on Thursday morning, October 1, on the south side of the Napoleon wharf, by which 3 stores, 3 hotels, 3 taverns, 5 dwelling houses, and 1 office were destroyed; damage estimated at £30,000, part insured. The brig Margaret and Sarah, of Newcastle, caught fire, and lost her masts, rigging, &c., but the hull was saved. Five small craft were burnt. was caused by the sparks from the chimney of the steamer Lady Aylmer, which lodged in the roof of Joseph & Co's store, and were fanned into a blaze by the wind. A Mr. Grott, of New Brunswick, fell from a roof on which he was throwing water, and was so much hurt that his life was despaired of.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock this day, the Telegraph on Cape Diamond, which for hours previous had been anxiously looked up to, announced the approach of the Steamship Unicorn. A large number of persons immediately proceeded to the Queen's Wharf, alongside which the Unicorn soon moored. The Unicorn is last from Halifax, having gone there for the 23d Regiment, which arrived here in her. On rounding the Sapplire, which had just got under weigh, the band of the 23d struck up "Rule Britans and the same was the s just got under were interchanged between the regiment just arriving and that going home. - Quebec Mercury, Oct. 7.

this city, waited on His Excellency the Governor General, yesterday, with the following address, to which His Excellency gave the subjoined reply:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute, repectfully offer our congratulations, on the occasion of Your Exllency's return from your visit to the different prtions of the xtensive territories confided by our Gracious Soveeign to Your Excellency's Government.

xcellency's Government.

In common with our fellow citizens generally, we have within the common with our fellow citizens. nessed with much satisfaction, the unity of feeling which has characterised the inhabitants of all parts of the American Provinces, in the course of Your Excellency's tour, and we have hailed it as a flattering evidence that the well devised measures of Government, for the improvement of our common country, will be which can alone render them effective for good. It is no less satisfactory to us to learn equally appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign. It equally appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign. It

and loyal people.

Intimately connected with the safety and happiness of the peo-

we express our cordial and unanimous approbation of the general aim and tenor of Your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this too long distracted Provin

REPLY. GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the kind expressions contained in your address, to which I attach peculiar value from the deep interest I take in Institutions like yours, and

the respect I entertain for your Members,
I need only again assure you that it will afford me the utmost pleasure to promote the interests of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal.—Mont. Transcript.

We are happy to learn that General orders have been issued from the Horse Guards to raise a corps to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, composed of men who have served in the line for the period of fifteen years, and who are to receive the same pay Pachalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the space of tendays following, that is to say, in the space of twenty days, counting from the date of the communication made to him; and provided that he likewise deposits in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary instructions to his commanders by land and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within agriculturists and mechanics, by express permission of the Commandant of the District in which they are stationed. The regiment is to be a moveable corps, liable to serve in any portion of British America and the islands adjacent, but in the mean time is sources of our disturbances in a clearer light than those who merely behold them as they are. In our own opinion the new expiring Editor-ridden House no more represents the feelings and wishes of the people, than did any ambitious character in history, who having owed his elevation to the voice of the multitude, has afterwards used his power to injure and oppress them. For proof of this we appeal to the fact, that the representatives of Halifax county were the chosen of all denominations of christians, not one word of dominant church, and such like nonsense being heard until after Mr. Howe had begun his career of practical reform. The recent public demonstrations of dissatisfaction made throughout the country, are another proof of our position if any were necessary.

For the sake of the Province and of the Province and of the Province and of the Regiment, but without the mean time it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the hostile aggressions of our friendly neighbours. The Commander of the Forces in British America and the islands adjacent, but in the mean time it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the hostile aggressions of our friendly neighbours. The Commander of the Forces in British America and the islands adjacent, but in the mean time it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the hostile aggressions of our friendly neighbours. The Commander of the Forces in British America and the islands adjacent, but in the mean time it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the hostile aggressions of our friendly neighbours. The Commander the country, are another proof of our position if any were necessary.

For the sake of the Province and of all who feel concerned in the just and faithful administration of its affairs, we regret the approaching departure of our excellent Governor. If an unceasing endeavour to perform his public duties conscientiously, without respect to persons, a kind and courteous deportment in private life, and a triumphant exit from the most vexations ordeal to which the occupant of his exposed situation has ever been subjected, entitle a man to praise, we feel confident that the same regret is

expense of completing the work. This Canal was commenced some years ago by a Company, and, after expending £100,000, further progress in the works was abandoned for want of means. Lieutenant Colonel Jones and Captain Wentworth, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by Judge Fairbanks, and Mr. Mackay, Surveyor, left Halifax a short time ago, for the purpose of executing this service; and will draw up a Report, containing the result of their investigations.—Montreal Gaz.

UPPER CANADA. From the Upper Canada Gazette, 1st Oct.

Government House,
Toronto, 12th Sept., 1840.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been please The Excellency Lie Tradiction of the Argument Charles William Grant, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Alexander McDonell, Anthony Manahan, and Henry Sadlier, Esquires, to be Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, at

Trovincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 29th Sept., 1840.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Samuel B. Harrison, Palmer Esten, and John Thomas William Jones, Esquires, to be Commissioners to investigate and inquire into the business of the Canada Company—Commission dated 22nd Sant 1840.

11 E STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,
and Oswego.

She will leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays and Oswego.
She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Nlagara, toothing at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

pany-Commission dated 22nd Sept., 1840. Provincial Secretary's Office,
Torouto, 29th Sept., 1840.

Ric Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following person to be Justices of the Peace in and for their respective Districts, viz.:

FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE ME

FOR THE PROVINCE.

Date of Commission.

Samuel B. Harrison, and 13th April, 1840. James Porteus, Esquires, (Accy. Fost Office Surveyor.) LONDON DISTRICT. 13th July, 1840. Thomas Parke, Esquire, William Mattice, Martin Carman, Hugh McCargar, 7th July, 1840. Jacob Brouse, John Dillabough, and George Markle, Esquires. GORE DISTRICT. Arthur Bowen, 22nd Sept., 1840.

Henry Moyle, and John Esten Wilkes, Esquires. HOME DISTRIC James Dallas, Jacob Æmilus Irving, and 23rd Sept., 1840. James Pearson, Esquires.

BROCK DISTRICT. Calvin Martin, Esquire . 22nd Sept., 1840.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 29th Sept., 1840.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William Falkner, Esquire, Judge of the Newcastle District Court—Commission dated 23rd September, 1840.

From the Kingston Chronicle. We have in our capacity as public journalists, had frequent occasion to bestow our humble but sincere commendations on the administration of His Excellency the Governor-General. The vigor and ability with which he carried his all-important measure of the Union into effect, in spite of all the strenuous and in some respects factious opposition it met with, deserved and have received our deepest gratitude and thanks. His subsequent conduct has our deepers that the same untring energy, and the same anxious desire to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of these Provinces, and after an attentive consideration of His Excellency's administration, we can only discover one act which can be objected to. That act was the appointment of Mr. Robert Baldwin to the office of Solicitor-General. Nothing could exceed the dismay, nay, the disgust, with which the announcement of his appointment was received by every loyal subject; and the question was asked on all sides, if this be the reward of disaffection what is the use of being loyal? In the first place, Mr. Baldwin has no claims upon such a situation. He had never received any mark of confidence from the people of Upper Canada, no constituency ever chose him to represent their interests in the Legislature, and we have all seen, in the outbreak of 1837, in the prostration of public confidence the cessation of Emigration, the courts martial, and the executions since that time, the consequences of his shortlived appointment as Executive Councillor. To the conduct of himself and his worthy confrere, Dr. Rolph, while in the Council, A committee of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute in the turbulent and disaffected, do we owe all the miseries with which this Province has been visited for the last three years. And what was his conduct when the consequences of his principles were developed and brought into action by the rashness of Mackenzie, when the dragon's teeth which he had sown, grew up into armed men? In that hour of peril, when the capital of the Province was threatened, when our connection with Great Britain was endangered, and when every loyal man found himself bound by every tie of honour and duty to rush to arms, the only man, not actually implicated in the Rebellion absent from his post, was the present Solicitor General of Upper Canada—then, we believe, a Colonel of Militia. And when, as the known friend of the Leaders of the Rebellion, he acted as ambassador between them and Sir Francis Head, he not only allowed his brother envoy Dr. Rolph to hold private and unrestricted communication with them, but on his return to Toronto, refused to give any information as to the number, situation, or resources of the insurgents.

ST. MARY'S HALL, GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PATRON.

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PARION.

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PARION.

of November. The charges per term, of five months, for boarding, lodging, fuel, use of bed, bedding and towels, all English branches, ancient languages and Psaimody all \$106. Washing is charged at 50c. per dozen. Music with use of Piano \$15 per quarter, French \$7. 50., Drawing \$8 per quarter.

At the suggestion of several friends of the institution and in consequence of pecuniary depression of the country the following propositions are made:

nade: A deduction of ten per cent will be made on all bills of the second of fifteen per cent the third year, and of twenty per cent on subse

ar, of fifteen per cent the third year, and of twenty per cent of social vears.

2. To those who send pupils for three or more years, leaving the time of their attendance to the several ornamental branches at the direction of the Principal, the whole charge for the term including washing amounting as the several items do to about \$180 will be \$150.

3. When three or more daughters of one family are educated at the Iall, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made on all bills.

4. When more than five and less than ten pupils come from the same leighbourhood a deduction of fifteen per cent on all charges will be made: and when the number is more than ten, a deduction of twenty

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

MRS. J. WALTON has removed to the House in New Street lately occupied by E. Goldswiffe, Esq., and is now prepared to give
instructions on the PIANO FORTE, (on the improved system of her
late brother Mr. Alex. Duff, of Montreal) to a limited number of Young
Ladies. Terms may be known on application.

Zw-15

A LADY accustomed to Tuition (lately arrived from the old country) is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governoss in a respectable family, has no objection to the country.—Letters post paid, addressed M., Box 150 Post Office, Toronto.

October 17, 1848.

PRINTING INE,

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. HENRY ROWSELL,

Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto

A GENTLEMAN, who has received a Collegiate education, and who has had several years experience in the tuition of youth, is desirous of being employed in some respectable families as Private Tutor, or as Assistant in a Classical School in any part of this Province. Unexceptionable references, from some of the most influential gentlemen of this city, in whose families he has officiated in the above capacity, can be adduced. Address A. B., care of II. Rowsell, this office.

Toronto, September 26, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOUT.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

WATERIOO HOUSE.
October 1, 1840.

THE Subscriber-begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousseline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, bleached Cottons, &c.

W. M. WESTMACOTT. W. M. WESTMACOTT.

THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of WESTMACOTT & LEWIS, and to inform them that (having withdrawn from that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has had in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840. *** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street.

NOTIOE.

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION,

Mohawk Mission, 5th Oct., 1840.

The Members of the Western Clerical Society are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday 5th of November next.

The Sermon will be preached in the Mohawk Church, on Thursday morning, by the Rev. Richard Flood, B. A., Missionary to the Indians of the Delaware and Munsee Tribes, residing on the River Thames.

WILLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary Dundas, 13th October, 1840.

BIRTH. In Sherbrooke, L. C., on the 19th ult, Mrs. W. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIL D. On Thursday the 8th instant, at the tathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. M. W. Browne, of Hamilton, to Elizabeth, third daughter of J. Seph Bloor Esq.,

On the 5th instant, at Cornwall, by the Rev. E. D. Tr Brockville, Mr. George Easton, merchant, of Brockville, o Isabelle, eldest daughter of George Crawford Esq., of the former pa

At Cobourg, on the 13th Inst. Mr. George Hart, long a respected inhabitant, and for twenty years Clerk of St. Peter's Church in that town.

At the residence of her son Warren Claus, Esquire, at Niagara, on Sunday evening, the 4th Inst., Mrs. Catherine Claus, widow of the late Honorable Col. Wm. Claus, and eldest daughter of the late Jacob Jordan, Esq., Seigneur of Terreboune in the Province of Lower Canada, in the 73rd year of her age. The funeral took place on the Wednesday, and was attended by the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood-she was

interred in the family vault. This venerable matron has "come to the grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season." In applying this inspired declaration in the Book of Job to the occasion, on the Sunday following, a feeling and well merited eulogium was passed on the character and domestic worth of the dacrased, which has been so character and domestic worth of the doctased, which has been so long known and esteemed in this community, and who was endeared in no ordinary degree, to her own family and those best acquainted with her, by all the virtues which adorn the wife, the mother and the Christian friend. In early and more prosperous days she was the delight and ornament of the circle in which she moved—but the sunshine of her life became clouded—a large share of grief and sorrow was allotted to her, and she was called by Divine Providence, no doubt, for wise and gracious purposes, to pass through the furnace of affliction.—A beloved son of much promise, after having arrived at the age of manhood, fell in defence of his country, during the last war—another son, at a more advanced age, died in India in the service of his Sovercign,—two daughters age, died in India in the errite of the bloom of youth—and several years ago, her circumstances were greatly changed by the demise of her late revered husband, which was preceded by a long and painful illness, which engaged all her sympathies, and affectionate solicitude. This change of circumstances was indeed great, and the more severely felt on account of her pension which she justly claimed being withheld by the Government—and still more in the non-confirmation of the grant of Indian land made to her late husband confirmation of the grant of ration and made to let have the confirmation of the grant of the ladians—the partiality and injustice thus experienced at the hands of a Government which he had served so long and so faithfully both in a military and civil capacity was manifest from the circumstance of trustees being appointed with a salary after his death, besides the appointment of a superintendent, the ituation for which only he has received a salary, during his life,-This injury and disappointment to her family, which has been effected by some evil counsel's secret influence prevailing against the usual justice and generosity of the British Government, sank deep into the mind of the deceased—not on her own account, for she had every comfort that could be provided for her, but on account of the memory of her deceased husband, and the interests of her

But Mrs. Claus has passed through all her earthly trials and borne her griefs with exemplary patience and pious resignation,— she died in peace, in the bosom of her family, with holy calmness and Christian hope—exercising, to the last moment, unshaken trust in the merits of her Redeemer, to whom she had committed

the keeping of her soul in well-doing.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord—they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."-Communicated.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 16 :-Rev. S. Givins; Rev. E. Denroche; Mrs. Sibbald, rem. in full vol. 4; W. B. McVity Esq.; Rev. W. McMurray (the back numbers desired are sent except the earliest one, of which we have not a copy); Rev. J Padfield, add. sub. and rem. (the back numbers are sent); A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethane.

The following have been received by the Editor:-J. Bertram Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; J. H. Hagarty Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; J. G. Bethune Esq.; Amicus (written to on the 6th inst.); Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Mr. P. W. Lemmon

We must again remind our correspondents of the propriety of paying the postage on letters in which they desire the rectifying mistakes, consequent on change of residence &c.

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER IX .- THE TRIAL.

While these things were taking place at Alban's house, intense was the curiosity and expectation of altar." those who were assembled in the governor's judgmenthall. They were eagerly looking forward to the appearance of Amphibalus. At break of day Bassian had taken his seat on his tribunal, and commenced a rigid examination of all such as were brought before him charged with the crime of Christianity. In the course of it circumstances came out which declared Amphibalus the grand leader, the very life and soul of the sect; and a further enquiry disclosed his hiding-place. Great was the burst of astonishment when it appeared that he had found refuge in the house of Alban. Yet, on a moment's consideration, all were satisfied that he had not been privy to it, and imputed it to his carelessness with regard to the doings of his domestics. Many were even it cannot be. Where are the perjured witnesses?—let party's story completely out; joked and scolded both doth concur to it, he must needs know what he doth concur to. privy to it, and imputed it to his carelessness with reamused, and joked upon the whimsical circumstance of the criminal having sought shelter under the roof of one of the most powerful and determined enemies of his sect. As the day advanced, their impatience grew, and every noise of movement in the streets was anxiously caught up as the sign of the approach of the Christian leader.

It was now the third hour. All the criminals which had been brought before the tribunal had been disposed of in various ways, and singular was the appearance of things within the hall. On the tribunal sate the governor, who had put on looks of unusual severity. In front of him stood an altar, on which a fire was burning. Beside it stood the chief-priest of Diana, enjoying his victory with a grim smile, and at his side a little boy with a censer-box, hardly old enough to appreciate the cense. Pitiable, indeed, was the spectacle which they which they were afraid to surrender, some kept their eyes fixed on the ground, others stared around with horrible vacancy, and others gazed with fixed looks of indescribable horror and dismay upon the door by which they momentarily expected their leader to enter.

The excitement which had been now going on for several hours, had at last sunk into a breathless silence of expectation, when the distant shouts of the multitude were heard. Immediately every one hastily secured an no! no! that can never be. Thy hand, Alban! advantageous place; a crowd came pouring in; the shout had become deafening outside the hall, and was answered with loud and tumultuous cheers from within; and in the midst of this tremendous chorus of salutation, Amphibalus, in the custody of Lucius and his guard, entered the hall. He was conducted up to the altar, and immediately a death-like silence prevailed. All caracal which he wore concealed his features from view. "Off with the caracal," began to be the cry, which Bassian immediately silenced by a wave of his hand.

Bassian then, without staying to use any persuasion as he had in other instances, shortly and sternly said, "Amphibalus, you know your alternative make an instant round with a devilish gran of exultation.

His dominious were always growing and extending; but phibalus, you know your alternative, make an instant The boy immediately incense or death." offered him the censer-box, whence to take a grait of incense; the priest revived his fire. But the curistian loud voice "It is false, Romans; I have not offered. his standing army, his police, his fortresses. The good "Dost refuse?" cried the priest in adignation. "I priest), thy triumph shall be short indeed. Priest of child was his guard and soldier, trained to concert in conjure you," said Bassian, "think or a moment on the irrevocable consequences." "Lecense or death," should irrevocable consequences." "Lecense or death," should be a chief the wiles nor thy master's shall avail. Romans! hear me. I am a Christian, and the Gods of leader in the field, their head in all their sports and the crowd. Again he desared not a word in answer, Rome are devils. Lead me to death!" but waved back his hape in token of denial.

Roused to fury by such contemptuous indifference, Bassian cried ou, to the soldiers to strip him for execulence, and thus addressed the youth :-

"Alban, son of a beloved father, and up to this moment beloved by me, and by all around, I do hope and scorn thee, cast thee off, thou base intruder upon their trust that you are not so besotted as to make all appeal | honourable name. Miserable wretch! look around, and of your friends vain. Painful indeed is our disappoint- see an earnest above ground of that contempt and abment; grievous indeed is our sorrow to discover a rebel horrence which is awaiting thee below. Away with to the Gods and to Cæsar in you-in you, above all thee!" others, to whom we have been so long and so fondly looking as the sure upholder of the rites and customs of was the crisis of his fiery trial. Death he had calmly your forefathers. Family, fortune, abilities, personal contemplated; but this had been but vaguely anticipated gifts and accomplishments, have the Gods showered upon by his imagination, when he made up his mind to the you, as upon a favoured worshipper, and destined support of their altars. Will you turn their own gifts intense affection; whose commands it was his delight such ingratitude? For surely you will not assert that laid up so much of the joy of his heart; was indeed a enemy, as up to within a very few days you have been. ther's inflexible fortitude, and his newly-acquired Master At least he must be but a blind God, so to deal them did not forsake him in his time of need. He instantly forth. Consider a moment what I say. Be not as the resumed his calmness, and looked around him. On Gods, yet by your country, by your friends, by your duty esteem), he saw abhorrent rejection and contempt. to your noble and pious mother, by your reverence and love of the memory of your good and virtuous father, by see not one friendly eye amid all this multitude. But I

in his mantle. Nor was Alban less affected. The repeated from every mouth, till it grew beyond further has hitherto been conversant is now changed. The follies of the dying words and gestures of his father came upon his controul. Bassian pronounced sentence, and Alban, world have lost their power of giving him contentment; if, indeed, memory with overwhelming force. He put his hands preceded by the executioner, and attended with an exebefore his eyes, and then lifting both up to heaven, ex- crating multitude, left the hall. claimed "O that he had lived to see this day; so had he known and felt even as I now do. But heaven's will

be done!" "Alban," resumed Bassian, recovering his firmness,

overlook this act, and remember only your past services (and they are most praiseworthy), on condition of your claim or petition was complied with; and consequently return to your former loyalty. Now therefore give us he was said to be foolishly extravagant. He was always tion. In all the revolutions in the world, there is the eye of God's

the words, "My son! my son!—where is he?—where had something merry and smart for every one; and he beholds it. "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding crowd, and stood before the altar: it was Alban's mo- tone of his voice had something jocular in it. He was the actions, knows the thoughts, registers the gracious discourses, ther. She stood for a moment in amazement, with her an easy, good sort of man. But withal he was univerdishevelled hair waving wildly around her. She then sally respected. He had a ready ear for all the tales not a whispered oath, not an atheistical thought, though but only rushed forward, and grasping her son by the hand, cried, and distresses of his poorer neighbours, and he would peeping upon the heart and sinking down again in that mass of "It cannot be !—it is impossible;—I know it is;—tell spend hours in listening to them. This was a waste of corruption; not a disorderly word, but he knows and marks it. me so, Alban! Immortal Gods! Alban, the son of a great deal of time; but he made that up partly, by The soul hath a particular knowledge of every act, because it is Posthumus and Appia, harbour an enemy of the Gods living to eighty. This was a low taste; but he was six the spring of every act in any member, and nothing is done in this and Cæsar! As well may the dove cherish the serpent. foot, and every inch a perfect gentleman. He settled little world, but the soul knows it. Surely then, there is not an It is unnatural, most noble Bassian. I assure you that all the quarrels in the neighbourhood. He heard each act done in the world, nor the motion of any creature, but as God me question them."

"It were but too useless to do that, most excellent lady," replied Bassian; "the fact is but too certainly established; most willingly would I find it to be other-

Appia here again lost all presence of mind. She stood thunderstruck; looking alternately with a look of astonishment, now at her son, now at the Prefect. The multitude gazed on in sympathetic and reverential silence, which was then gently interrupted by a sob here and there, heaved by some persons who were cut to the heart by the spectacle of misery which was before them. They saw her lips quivering from the intensity of her internal agony, and her fine intelligent face blank, and vacant through the stupefaction of her grief. At length, importance of the vessel which he bore, yet well pleased as if she had caught a plank in the act of drowning, she at the busy scene around, and elate with the part which started and cried, "Oh! it must be some youthful freak. he had to perform in it. On the left of the altar stood He is after all but a boy, Bassian. He has some years a wretched ghastly group of apostates, who had been to wait for the full period of manly discretion. Come, a wretted ghashy group of apostates, the was as factly the Squire of his prevailed upon, partly by persuasion, partly by menace, confess, Alban; trifle not with things so serious. Tell of the county, as any other man was the Squire of his partly by persuasion, partly by menace, one with the Christian? Will you own parish; and all the common people supposed that not say? What!—silent!—is it then all true? Oh his power was as great, and that he was equally well. presented: self-condemned, and loathing the very life | ye Gods!" And she fell back lifeless into the arms of the priest.

On recovering her senses, she hastily averted her eyes from her son, and cast a wretched imploring look upon Bassian. With a voice, tremulous with pity, he said, 'Appia! I feel indeed most acutely for you-persuade your son to offer incense, and all may yet be well.'

"Immortal Diana! and is it come to this," she exclaimed. "Is he himself become a Christian? Oh! With this she rudely seized his hand, before he could possibly withdraw it, and plunged it into the censer-box, "Well," they said, "if the Squire says so, it must be which the boy with officious simplicity pushed in his true:" and so they all went home again. It cost way. The Priest and his attendants immediately closed twenty pres, the otherday, to quiet a similar movement their ranks around, and concealed what was going on among this same class of people, in a time of no depresfrom the general view. A violent struggle seemed to be son or difficulty; and the wound, it is to be feared, is taking place. The circle of bystanders waved irregu- not cured, but only slightly healed. How much easier eyes were turned upon him. But the head-piece of the larly, as making way for the shifting positions of the are men governed by low than by the bayonet! What parties within. At last a light thin smoke was seen to a force there is in kindness and gentleness! How the rise from the centre of the ring, and the odour of frank- meek and simple may possess and govern the earth! incense diffused itself through the hall. A shout of How much firmer is the empire over the hearts than triumph arose from the multitude. The Triest of Diana over the minds of men! and chief enemy to the Gods and Cæsar, is it, Lucius?" came forward; instantly all was silence. "Alban has came forward; mstantly all was silence. "Alban has came forward; mstantly all was silence to the offered," he cried, "and resumed his allegiance to the undivided empire. He was king, by general obedience and consent. The limit of his kingdom were not set-

leaped forward, and standing upon a bench cried with a or threat to resist the invasion. He had his body-guard, shook his head, and pushed away the conser-box.— O thou hoary minister of devils (here he turned to the will of men was his defence; every man, woman and

"To death! to death! away with him!" replied the and follow in the tunult of battle! multitude. It was with great difficulty that they were kept back from rushing forward, and tearing him in pieces. no trophies of war and victory; his kingdom was of Bassian cried out to the street of the caracal. "Oh! But their attention was also now taken up with the appeace. It is only told of him, that in his time the peomighty Diana, what is this?" cried the priest, and pearance of Appia. All her former wildness and conmighty bland, what is this. Cited the pites, and percentile that the pites, and colline that stands and colline was wholly without a friend; people did as they classed his hands in astonishment and dismay. "O ye sternation was utterly gone; she stood calm and colline was wholly without a friend; people did as they Claspet his hands in astonishment and distant, people did as they Gods! it is Alban," cried Bassian, starting up, as thunderstruck, from his seat. "It is Alban," was echoed a cold severity marked her features; her bosom ceased wrong; people were merry and contented, and lived in through the hall in accents of painful surprise. A dreary to heave; all feeling, save that of offended pride, and harmony; and they dearly loved "the old Squire." silence immediately followed: the youth in calm dignity unbounded contempt, seemed quite subdued. With an British Critic. surveyed the surrounding multitude; his frank and noble eye fixed and cold as marble, she looked steadily on her countenance, the recoilection of his rank, and of his son, and with a voice, purposely deliberate, said, "Go father, and the habitual reverence paid to his family, to death; away, with thee, from my sight. For thou from which his conduct had not in the least subtracted, art no son of mine; degenerate wretch, I renounce thee. prolonged the silence for some minutes. But then it I have brought up, it seems, a changeling, the child of was broken up by one sudden and general shout of execration. "Traitor!" "Traitor!" "Off with him to mighty Diana, that I have suckled a Christian. I here execution," burst forth from every quarter of the hall. solemnly cast him off, and, if it please thee, will tear off The Priest of Diana, with furious gestulations, led the my guilty breasts too. Wretch! cast none of your chorus; whenever it began to sink he gave the signal to looks upon me; I understand them not. Take off your renew it, and it rose again like a reiterated peal of thun- eyes from a Roman matron; dare not to insult her with der. After many vain endeavours Bassian obtained si- your gaze. I tell thee, I am not thy mother; the Gods forbid it! O, may their vengeance quickly pursue thee! O, may the illustrious shades of our house mock thee,

For a moment Alban's heart was riven asunder: this proof. Thus to part with a mother whom he loved with against them? Will you be guilty of the baseness of not only to obey, but to anticipate; in whom he had the God of the Christians gave you them? He would terrible blow. For a moment he changed countenance not (supposing he could) bestow them upon a professed and faultered. But nature had not denied him his modishonest hireling, who, having received his earnest, runs every face (and many there were which an hour ago away to another master. Oh, if not by the immortal would have looked on him with smiles of friendship and

"True!" he cried, "I am utterly abandoned here; I

AN OLD ENGLISH SQUIRE.

* From "Tales of the Ancient British Church," by the Rev. ral table, proportioned to his means; and he was one of answer the question, by replying, "I am dead; and my life is hid the most friendly and sociable men in the world. Every- with Christ in God."-Bp. Bedell.

body was welcome who came to him. Every one's an immediate earnest of it by offering incense at the a little beyond his income, and some few repairs were omniscience to see them, and the arm of his omnipotence to guide neglected; but though he did not enlarge his estate, he them: not the most retired corner, nor the darkest cell; not the left it unimpaired, and he did not die in debt. He was deepest cavern, nor most inward project; not the most secret was heard from the door: it came onward, consisting of the most cheerful, good-humoured man imaginable; he wickedness, nor the closest goodness; but the eye of the Lord All at once the exclaimer emerged from the laughed at everybody's joke against himself. Every the evil and the good." (Prov. xv. 3.) He hears the words, sees imaginable.

trates; and always took the side of lenity. He granted body of as big a proportion as the matter of the whole creation, it poachers upon their word of a gentleman; punished the motion of it. How much more God, who hath infinity, and exmeddlesome man who had the law on his side; dismissed the innocent aggressor; kept the whole bench this world, and know every motion of it? There is nothing done of justices in good humour; did all the business him- in the world, but some creature or other knows it,—he that acts self; sent every body away happy and contented; and it, doth at least know it: if God did not know it, the creatures was said to be a very bad justice.

equals loved and laughed at him; the common people Rev. S. Charnock. loved, respected, adored him. They looked up to him as their counsellor, their protector, their friend, their father; and did whatever he recommended them: must be right," said they, "for the Squire says it."

Squire Lewis was "the Squire"; he was never mentioned by any other same. He was as much the Squire known by that title, all over England. A poor woman came up to a learned serjeant in the inns of court, and said to him, "Sir, if you will mention the Squire's name, the Chancellor will give me the estate". When the banks were run upon in 1825, he sat behind the counter of the principal county bank, and scolded the people home again. Theiron-workers having collected together in vast numbers, with violent intentions, at a time of great distress, and bong about to march, to the terror of the whole county, "the Squire" was requested to go

His dominions were always growing and extending; but But now the ring was suddenly burst open, and Alban there was no note of renonstrance from his neighbours, amusements; and whose voice but his could they hear

The Squire leftbehind him no marble monuments, e were happy and peaceable; no one person felt that

The Garner.

COMPASSION OF CHRIST.

The crowning manifestation of Christ's compassion towards our striking and complete. It would have afforded a less impressive gratitude! would he find one?—Massillon. and amazing display of the compassion of Christ, and of the several perfections of Deity. It would have been a wonderful exhibition of mercy indeed, if forgiveness could have been extended unto man without any sacrifice on the part of the Son of God. But when we consider that in order to reconcile the jarring interests which had been set at variance, with reference to the pardon and deliverance of nankind, it was necessary that he, who was co-equal with the Father, and from eternity had dwelt in his bosom, should unite humanity to Deity and die a death of agony upon the cross, we are lost in amazement at the depth,-the intensity,-the transcendent greatness of that love, which may be truly described as a love that passeth knowledge.—Rev. J. Davies, B. D.

THE REGENERATE CHRISTIAN.

Has the Creator dealt hardly with the papilio, because, in consequence of his ordinance it changes its nature, ceases to crawl on the ground, and mounts aloft in the air, deriving its pleasure from a new source? Has the captive long a prisoner and a slave in the Siberian mines, any reason for accusing his sovereign of barbarity these I entreat you be not a traitor and apostate from look up, and see one whom no other eye can see. O when his chains are knocked off, and he is restored to the light of what they value and have valued above all things. O gracious and glorious Lord! mighty to save! Thou art day, and to the pleasures of society on the surface of the earth; unhappy mother, who hast lived to see this day! O with me!" He stood looking upward with an angelic because he is now separated from those low gratifications to which happy father, to whom the Gods have so mercifully smile of joy, when the impatience of the crowd burst spared the sight of it!"

smile of joy, when the impatience of the crowd burst forth. "Away with him!" they cried, "the fool is in subterranean caverns? The believer is become, by regenerations to be the crowd burst in subterranean caverns? The believer is become, by regenerations. Here Bassian, overcome by the affectionate recollections of old friendship, suddenly paused, and hid his face raving at the sky, and worshipping the clouds. Off with him to death! The cry "to death! to death! to death! "The cry "to death! to death!" The spect of all those things with which he they can be said to afford it to any persons. His hopes and fears, his desires and aversions, his joys and sorrows, arise from new causes, and are directed to new ends. What he receives in lieu causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes, and are directed to new ends. What he causes are directed to new ends. The causes are dire Squire Lewis was a gentleman of ancient family and gracious reception which his father gave him, he was no longer and his sternness too, "by harbouring this Christian, moderate landed estate, in one of the western counties, under a necessity of feeding on husks with the swine which his and contriving his escape, you are guilty of treason, and in which there were other much more extensive landed former master had set him to keep? Let the Christian who is enhave incurred the penalty of death. But to shew you proprietors. He resided all his life upon his property, joying the privileges of his profession, be asked, Whether the rethe elemency of that master, whose confidence you have and never incurred the expense of a second house, nor quisition of renouncing the world be harsh; and whether God abused, I venture to assure you in his name, that he will adopted the style of London manners. He kept a libe- who makes it be an Egyptian task-master. He will know how to

The eye of God is upon the whole circle of the creature's mobeing of a God, than the knowledge and ordaining every motion He attended all the meetings of gentry and magis- of the body is to a finite soul.—Or, suppose a soul clothed with a licences to publicans of questionable sobriety; let off would actuate this body, though of a greater bulk, and know every then in that particular knowledge would be superior to God, and The great men loved and wondered at him; his know something more than God knows: can this be possible?—

If thy vessel be but small in the ocean of this world-if meanness of possessions be thy allotment upon earth-forget not those virtues which the great Disposer of all bids thee entertain from thy quality and condition,-that is, submission, humility, content of mind, and industry. Content may dwell in all stations. To be low, but above contempt, may be high enough to be happy. But many of low degree may be higher than computed, and some cubits above the common mensuration; for in all states virtue gives qualifications and allowances, which make out defects. Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles; and meanness may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire. If our merits be above our station-if our intrinsical value be greater than we go for, or our value than our valuation-and if we stand higher in God's than in the censor's book -- it may make some equitable balance in the inequalities of this world, and there may be no such vast chasm or gulf between disparities as con measures determine. The Divine eye looks upon high and low differently from that of men. They who seem to stand upon Olympus, and high-mounted unto our eyes, may be but in the valleys and low ground unto His; for He looks upon those as highest who nearest approach his divinity, and upon those as lowest who are farthest from it .- Sir Thomas Browne.

The wisdom of worldly-minded men must needs be great, sine our Lord assures us, that it is greater than that of the children of God; yet with all its pretensions and fair appearances, it is fatal to those who follow it. This crooked and subtle wisdom is most pposite to that of God, which is ever plain and simple; and what does it avail its professors, seeing they are always taken in their own devices? The apostle St. James saith of this kind of wisdom, that it is earthly, animal (or sensual) and devilish; Earthly, because it confines its care to the getting or possessing the things of the earth. Animal, or sensual, because it seeks only to make provision for gratifying the passions or sensual appetites; and devilish, because, to the subtlety and penetration of a demon, it oins also the malice: men, so qualified, think to impose upon others, but in the event, they deceive only themselves.

Blind, therefore, are all those, who think themselves wise without the grace of Christ Jesus, which only can make us truly wise They are like those, who in a dream think themselves awake, and believe all the objects they imagine to be true and real. And while they are pursuing their vain projects of pleasure or ambition, (so great is the infatuation that possesses them) they see not what lies in the way before them; sometimes disgrace, always death, judgment, and eternity. These great objects daily adnearer to profane men; yet they see them not. Their political skill foresees every thing, but the inevitable fate of all they set their hearts upon. O mad and infatuated men, when will ye open your eyes to the light of Jesus Christ, which discovers the emptiness of all grandeur here below !- Fenelon.

THE LAST SCRUTINY.

Let me suppose that this was the last hour of us all; that the heavens were opening over our heads; that time was past and eternity begun; that Jesus Christ in all his glory, that man of sorrows in all his glory, appeared on the tribunal, and that we guilty race was presented in his incarnation and death, and in the were assembled here to receive our final decree of death or life inestimable blessings which were thereby secured unto us. If it eternal! Let me ask, impressed with terror as well as yourselves, had been possible, consistently with the attributes of God and the and not separating my lot from yours, but putting myself in the interests of his universal government, that the evils of the fall same situation in which we must all one day appear before God, should be repaired, and that man should be restored to favour and our Judge: let me ask, if Jesus Christ should now appear to make peace by a decree of sovereign and unconditional pardon issued in the terrible separation of the just from the unjust, do you think his behalf-if, without the intervention of an atonement, the guilt the greatest number would be saved? Do you think that the which he had contracted could have been removed—if without ef- number of the elect would be even equal to that of the sinners? fusion of blood the remission of sin could have been obtained,- Do you think, if all our works were examined with justice, would the triumph of mercy, though still great, would have been less he find ten just persons in this great assembly? Monsters of in-

Advertisements.

A Waster Wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every applicant for the above School will be examined, and must also produce testimonies as to his moral and religious character. The Trustees of the School request all applications to be made to Mr. Charakse Elioto, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, on or before the 15th of November next.

18th September, 1840.

13-3w

MAT. CAP, AND BUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 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 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a theaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, 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 laring the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. August 21, 1840.

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, lauris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of GROCERIES, Laquous, &c., besides an assortment of Dry Goods, equally extensive as heir imports for Toronto.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,
MANUFACTURER OF
CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in e habit of tempora rily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, ommodious room, in Church Street, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY,

of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLIAR ECUS STATIONALY
posisting, among other articles, of—
FOLIO POST, QUARTO POST, FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND
FOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Leadencils, Slates, Slate-j-encils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing
encils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.
hich, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers,
ey can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received

Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having regardines of those in general use in Canada, and published cleap editions of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walkinghame's Arithmetic, Manson's Primer, the Primer, by Peter Parley, jundand the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or mado

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
St. Paul Street.
12-6w

Montreal, September, 1840.

Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SHUTER & PATERSON.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s. g. TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

TUST 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 penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. EMBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE.

A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each.

HENRY ROWSELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

King Street, Toronto.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, Agent for the
British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories
in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.
These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

43—6m

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. ngaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will be resumed on the

me day.

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

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. 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.
August 1, 1740.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be e payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several neh Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by Local Boards.

to of Exchange current on the Court, at Local Boards.

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

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

London June 3, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. f by letter, post-paid.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

TERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

29-tf VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

75 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 trade. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

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

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS,

SADDLERY GOODS,

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—
Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.
Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness
Furniture, latest patterns.
Horse and Carriage Brushes.
Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.
Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.
N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactures with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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

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