# ely churth. 

HER FOUUDATIOUS ARE UPOU THE HOLY HLLLS
STAND yE in the ways, and see, AND ASK for the old paths, where is the good
AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND

her rotten timbers, throatens to make her a wreck. On she drives
before the storm and the foe, while her mariners, with depperate infatuation, run up and down her decks, crying, "All's well-w
lold the true course; we are eertain of the port;"" $\begin{aligned} & \text { ill she strikes } \\ & \text { and the, her marines, and her passengers, }\end{aligned}$ go down together.
 power, laid on the country whose sovereign had happened to
offend. The churchies were shut; the elements moondered on the the hand of the bride; the mourner left the body unwept- the

 TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5,1840 . In the October number of Blachwood's Magazine is
an interesting article upon the moral and politital con-
dition France,-the more interesting from the conan interesting article apon more interesting from the con-
dition of France, -the
viction which we find it impossible to suppress, that this country is the great pivot upon which are to turn the
events that will bring convulsion and disaster upon earth events that will bring convulsion and disaster upon earth
antecedent to the period when "all the ends of the world anhall remember and turn unto the Lord, and all the kin
dreds of the nations shall workhip before him." A
cotding to the most rational interpreters of those my cording to the most rational interpreters of those mys-
terious prophecies which speak of an interval of 42
months,-or months of years, as it is casy to demonstrate from the primary overthrow, or first great check of the
to
then tion reached it climax in the murder of the King and be reckoned as fulfilling that prediction. The original rectly fixed in the year 533 , when by an edict of Justi-
nian, the Roman emperor, the bishop of Rome was declared the infallible head of the Christian Church; so
that the 1260 years embraced in the forty-two month the year 1792 or beginning of 1793 . In France, then,
arose the power which gave its fatal wound to the Papacy, arose the power which gave its fatal wound to che Papacy,
and which broke also the strength of the "ten horns."
or ten kingdoms, which had always clung to its dominion. or ten kingdoms, which had always clung to its dominion.
For no person that is conversant with the history of the
last fifty years, need be reminded of the overthrow of last fifty years, need be reminded of the overthrow
long established powers and principalities in Europe, consequent upon the destruction of the legitimate sove
reignty of France, and the elevation of Napoleon to its uncontrolled dominion.
But the the strength of thapacy received thus its
fatal blow, and reels still beneath the deadly wound, and only recruits its enfeebled energies to be crushed at last
with a complete and final overthrow, it is revealed that another power, equally adverse to the truth and infu-
ence of Christianity, was to rise upon its ruins; that
"the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal "the last gasp and termination of act of life" to the
Beast, is to be the first breath and act ond
Beast of Isrimburr. That this appalling power manifested iss origin in France,- co-eval, toct, wo the Papal
throw of the monarchy and the destuction
influence, -the records of its sanguinary revolution will not permit us to doubt. That baneful power,-wanton and violent, at its rise, beyond all experience or credi-
bility, - may appear, in some degree, to have lost its
virulence; yet, in all its essential properties, it is confesvirulence; yet, in all its essential properties, it is confes-
sedly the governing principle, almost the rule of faith,
morally and politically, -of that unhappy and distracted Nor is it a power which stands isolated in its baleful
and destroying energies: the poisoned atmosphere o
France quickly tainted the galas which blew puon the
neighbouring lands; and England, especially, did not neighbouring lands; and England, especially, did not
escape the venom of the moral plague. No sooner was
the goddess of Reason elevated upon the altar of Notre
tere in Paris, and infatuated crowds paid their homage Dame in Paris, and infatuated crowds paid their homage
to that obscene divinity, than the "Age of Reason" and the "Rights of Man," disseminated their pestilential
doctrines, subversive both of social duty and of religious obligation, throughout the neighbouring island. We
know, too, how many disciples were gained over to that blighting creed of atheism and revolution, and how Eng-
land tottered upon the verge of the precipice whence France had taken
the " three glorious days," as traitors and infidels are ful dynasty in France, thousands in England were found to echo the ungodly triumph. There the monster of
infidelity, ever watchful, erected his crests and whetted dergo a noral convulsion: popular excitememed was ofs-
tered and encouraged by peers of the realm; and the regal sanction was even given to the advancement of the
Reform Biil,- the early offpring of the Romish Eman
cination Act, the Pandora's box from whence there leaped upon the seapen generation shall not be able to attest half the viru
lence or the calamity. It might be thought that, amidst all the evils, social
and moral, of distracted France, the more tolerant spirit which has for some years existed towards the Protestant religion, is an augury of good,- a ray of light
anidst the thickness of its spiritual gloom. We should be short-sighted, however, to ascribe this milder tempe ciation of the truth, or to the growing influence of it
sanctifying sanctifing power. It is, alas ! no indication of
healthier religious tone in the nation, but purely the re
sult of indifference, - the effect of the chilling temper of sifidelity, so fearfully verifying the influence of the an
gel's vial of wrath upon the sea, "It became as the gel's vial of wrath
blood of a dead man.
One object of the article in Blackwood which we
have alluded to, is to bring forward certain opinions
upon the religious condition of France by an individual of great powers of mind, of distinguished
legislative talents, and what in a public functionary of that kingdom might be deemed anomalous, a Protestant,
In an essay not long since published by this able writer on Catholicism, Protestantism, and Philosophy, he thu
expresses himself:-

 weaknes
quisite th
then, and
their
tnite



This the reviewer terms an eloquent and beautifu
of the compliment. It does not, however,-we are bold nough to assert it,-bespeak the convictions of the e
lightened Christian as much as the worldyly wisdom
he sagacious philosopher; and it indicates, we are con the sagacious philosopher; and it indicates, we are con
pelled to feel, a mingling of the lamentable infidelity of
the land with the better principles which Protestantis the land with the better principles which Protestantism
must be supposed to have engendered in the mind of M. Guizot. We yield, at the same time, the fullest ad religious regeneration of the country, while he sighs for
peace to its political agitations. But who that has renounced the errors of the blinding creed of Romanism,
can acquiesce in the doctrine that our religious profession should communicate "a profound sentiment of se
curity;" if by this is meant, an undoubteldy it must be
understood to mean, a leaning upon the mere profession a dependence upon the formalitien of the fepe frofthession that is
espoused? For who does not know that it is not this
Scriptural and essential doctrine, "Being justified by Scriptural and essential doctrine, "Being justified by
faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus
Christ," which begets in the Romanist that profound Christ," which begets in the Romanist that profound
sentiment of security; but that it is the result of extra-
neous and adventitious things, often of the simple persuasion that they are within the pale of an infallible
Church? Who does not know that [Roman] "Catholicism is marvellously adapted to this turn of mind,"-
that it is the author of a spiritual deadness,
the parent of a dull and tranquillizing sentiment of irresponsible
security? Who does not know the stagnation of spirit, the prostration of principle, which a slavish reliance upon
its false tenets begets, -the rejection, in short, of all that restraining and spiritualizing terated Christianity exerts in the soul?
In the following passage, our readers will agree with
us, M. Guizot speaks merely as the politician; and it is
one of the disastrous signs of the times that the wisdom us, M. Guizot speaks merely as the politician; and it is
one of the disastrous sign of the times that the wisdom
of the world, as it is termed, is so often opposed to the "As far as the state


 rity as a principle, and carries it into practice with graeat
framess of doutine and a rare inteligence of human nate.
Catholicism is the greatest, the holiest school of respect
which the world has ever seen.
Our readers must not forget that this special pleading
on behalf of Romanism, - oot Catholicism, as by M. Guizot and others it is so often misnamed, is in sup-
port of a proposition that this religion should be restored in France to its former political ascendancy ; because
with its foll grasp upon the mind and energies of the people, even they, volatile and restless as they are,
would exhibit the spirit's passive subjection to civil as well as to ecclesiastical authority. But need we ex-
pose the fallacies of this argument, or dwell upon the pose the fallacies of this argument, or , awel apon down
arbitrary process which hit recomments, to chain down
the restive waters by inducing over them a thick covering of ice, that upon their cold, calm surface the elements
of strife may revel barmlessly,- to ply with opiates the of strife may revel harmlessly,-to ply with opiates the
fererish patient, that the quick pulsation and the maddened brain may be sticel enated steps, goes on within?
work of death, with accela
This is substantially the recommendation that is offered; but as to the practicability even of the temporary calm
which is expected, let us adduce the words of another
writer, M. Bouvet of Strasbourg, the author of a Reply to the novelties of M. Guizot:-
"Catholicism has song ceased to be in the paths of reli.
gion. Left behind almost every where by the civilization
which it has never been able to effect,and which it has even opposed, it is now undergoing the penalty of having turned
aside from Christian morality, in order to gratiy its own
temporal ambiton. Far from being cable of inning back
French society to the faith, and of reigning ower it by con-

 it substituted the authority of man for the authority of mo
raily, and when a bilin and clumsy system of poliey re
placed, at Rome, the religion of the primitive Christians."
This is true as far as it goes; but we regret to ob-
serve throughout the whole Response of M. Bouvet a feebleness of argument, because he seems to render sub-
ordinate and even to place out of sight what, in such controversy, constitutes the only stable basis of an arguquent distortion of some of the facts of history. He
tells us, for example, in a succeeding paragraph, that tells us, for example, in a succeeding paragraph, that
"Christianity was os much dishonoured by the conduct
of its heads, in the sixth century, that one half of the
Christion world ( Christian world (Asia and Africa) threw itself in diggus
into the arms of Mahomet." The point of history to
which he refers is by no means an unfamiliar one; that there are many who canc correct unf, if we are wrong
in denying the justness of the assertion at the conclusion of the last quoted sentence. In recurring to ether our
ecclesiastical or civil historians, we discover nothing
which justifies so severe a reflection upon the Christian
body. It is true that the Church was, physically as body. It is true that the Church was, physically a
well as morally, enfeebled by its divisions, that the jealousy of sect against sect, the antipathy of party to
party, rendered the Christians less capable of resisting party, rendered the Christians less capable of resisting
their Mahometan foes; and possibly the easy submission which, in consequence of a state of perfect belplessness,
they were sometimes induced to yield, might be mistaken
for an indifference to for an indifference to their own creed or a predilection
for the belief of their conquerors. Of this, from all the facts of history, we feel certain, that the usual alterna-
tive of "the Koran, tribute or the sword" was uniformly
more cogent in producing the surrender of Christian
than the rivalry of paties more co rivalry of parties, or the despotism or ill con
than the
dact of their own rulers. But admitting M. Bouvet'
assertion to be erroneous, there is one lesson which the assertion to
undeniable facts of the case must bring home to.ever
heart heart,-that the divisions of Christians are found by
experience to incapacitate for any successful confederacy
against a common foe. We may fear no more th against a common foe. We may fear no more the
crescent of Mahomet; but daily events are warning us crescent of Mahomet; bur dail tevents are warning
that a warfare fercee and cruel is to be encountered w
the combined strength of Popery and Infidelity : mel the combined strength of Popery and Infidelity: m
choly then must our anticipations be of the result o
contest, if, instead of being united under one stan contest, if, instead of being united under one standard
the multitude of true believers are standing in detached
sections apart, watching with a jealons eye the movements of each other!
Ourlimits when Our limits warn us to bring these reflections to a close
and in doing so, we are and in doing so, we are compelled to repeat that we ap
prove not of the theories of M. Guizot, and cannot an
ticipate the doctrines of M. Bouvet. Nor are we permitted to
say that we can unite with heartiness in the opinion o
eith say that we can unite with heartiness in the opinion of
either which the Reviewer himself promulgates : we do
not discover in it that manly repudiation of a false philosophy, nor that uncompromising rebuke of a trimming
liberality which usually characterizes the honest and
conservative pages of Blackuoodr conservative pages of Blachwood's Magazine,

## We have, at various times, furnished some account of the progress of the Lord Bishop of Toronto throughout

 the progress of the Lord Bishop of Toronto throughoutthis Diocese during the last summer, and we have now
the gratification of presenting our readers with some
particlara of the lateve Vistation of Gaspe in the Gult


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$\substack{\text { corcem } \\ \text { recmin }}$of the Chistian ministry,- - respect which we are per-
suaded, will, in most cases, accompany the faithful and
consistent discharge of its duties.













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## "Fernando Corradi, Seeretary of the Junta. The Prussian government has just published the following no

tice:-
ti hereby acquaint the public, that by a Cabinet ordered of
his Majest dated the the of this month, the exportation of horses
along the frontiers of the whole monarchy; and in all directions,






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mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay
thom. The The Reform of Smyma, of the 12 th ult, says, that Ibrahin
Tasha had been compelled to male a retrogade movement in con
The Reform of Smyrna, of the 12 th ult. sass, that Ibrabim
Pasha had been compelled to make 2 retrogad movement in con-
ecquence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing

"Gentlemen.- My last communication will have informed Y .


Wisuch

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Che ©huth

| sCraps from my Journal <br> no. vi--Altona-kiel. | en aceomplished with unusually little disturbance, in the churches, the ornamens wich werin us ring the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion 11 remain, in all their singularity and grotesqueness. |
| :---: | :---: |
| -mee Scrap I have applied to it Lady M. W. | The errat ttractions of Kiel are the be |
| Scrap P have applied to it Laty 1 N. |  |
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| Seven | ,id |
| be compareat the B |  |
| iokse nd |  |
| tona, built on the termination of the ridge |  |
| cenee, presented from the river, , |  |
| len | This Palace or Castle is a very large brick builaing |
| from the arrangement of particoloured Chi |  |
| rs on the shelves of a cabinet. | of our visit it was in great confusion, o |
| this situ |  |
| t when you enter the city itself, and |  |
| g its streets, where you lose all view |  |
| netioing |  |
| ch may probably be owing to the | The Chapel |
| ancient buiaings by yhe conamgatio. In that year | fine carving in fret work about the organ-loft and the |
| completely laid in ashes by this c |  |
| 100 houses remained standing. | The |
| gainedi |  |
|  | , work, which by joining the river Eyder to the Batic |
| , apron ma |  |
| h to Blankenese to be much smaler tha |  |
| It contains, however, a popain, the Lut | It has six sluices, which are capable of admitting vessels |
| ing here also that of the establishment. The Jews | - It was begun in 1777, finished in 1784, |
| have here a large synagogue, and pay yearly | It such evident utility that 435 vessels passed through it |
| (eon stering. There is here also an | during the fin 1803 , when the navigation of the |
| seven teachers, a library, a house |  |
| We left Hamburgh for Kiel on the after | lin the mail pack |
| 12, at 3 o'clock, and travelled by the extr been advised not to purchase a carriage |  |
|  | wards Copenhagen. |
|  |  |

 along the whole of its length, the same as thase com-
monly io suse here, and upon these were placed three seats. The centre one was ornamented with a shady
covering which had once been the top of an old gig, and Hont, and the rear was oceupied by our servant wis
had charge of the baggage. The roads were so ver indififerent that it took us 20 hours constant traiz
ling to accomplish the distance of 56 mines. Our route lay through a conntry which could
 each other by rowe of alder, hazel, beech and oak,
which had onoe been trimned as hedges, but, eventu-
隹 ally outgrowing or escaping from the knife, , had bee
allowed to grow in widid luxuriance. If not of muc

 partly for their own con
for sale in Hamburgh.
In one feature does
 difirence to that of England Yope present and hark
country seats of gentlemen. The propr ietors all live
the capital and consume the rents of their estates
 singular appearance. They do not from a little vilag
as in the opd courty, nor a collection of buidings
here, but dwelling-house, barn, stables and byreare e covered by one roof. The building is necessarily yery
large, and has a huge gate in the centro of either end, with a passage of corresponding with beetween
Into this you drive at once without alighting.
It
 firm howse, you have a repetition of the same on the
ightt; then follow on each side stables, even pens, and
 you leare, the gate at the other end of the building is
thrown open, and out jou go. These hooses seting
aside erery otherdisad nside every ot her disad vanatage, must be most he Sanish
tably cold in imiter and shew how much the ppand
tylye of building has even here encroached upon the
 frout; it is the only entrance, and most frequently the
dining-room is upon one side of this paved road and the drawing-room upon the other.
About
20
miles from Kiel the country begins very
The fields become sensibly to improve afon you. The frieds become
larger and better cultivated ; the moss gradually disap-
 through the foliage. The eerdure was here astonishing. their dwellings, this district would soon present the appearance of a perfect garden. Rye is here the staplo
crop and real staff of life: the whean is growe eiter for export or for consumption among the more effeminate
inlabitants of the towns. The peasantry seem quite $\underset{\sim}{\text { Kicel }}$ his the capital of the Grand Duchy of Holstein, and more as a neeessary mark of distinction than
from its importance as a fortifcation, is surrounded lron walls. It stands upon an inlet from the Baltio
called the Kiderord, which is just wide enough to
cole lave the appearance of a fine lake, and winding
enough to make the scenery look like the banks of large and noble river. It is regulaly built, and has
straight well-paved streets which generally radiate from straigigt wellppayed streets which generally radiate fron
the market place. It contains upwards of 7000 in habitatsts, but is so quiet as to present little appearance
of the buste of even this moderate population. Its or the bustle of even thins moderate population. It
harbour is good, but tist trade is limited chiefly to the export of the produce of the neighbouring country,
and to bringining in the suppies $\begin{aligned} & \text { which are wanted of } \\ & \text { It is the seat of a } \\ & \text { University }\end{aligned}$ consumption in return. It is hhe seat of a diversitit.
which though attended by searely ever more than 150
 are two spacious halls, an anatomical theatre and a col
lection or medichl preparatios. Attached toit ither
is also a library and an observatory. The religio is also a library and an observatory. The religio
here is Lutheran, and the reformation seems to hav


He had for some time before resolved to leare the county, wan en ipena caused a house to be provided for
isbury wher in where he o oolde perform his devotion every day, and for
he converation of many of his family who lived there and not far from it; and especially that he might be nd he obigiged his son to accompany thim thither befo
 he was wholly taken up in receiving visits from his man, friends being a person wonderfilly reverenced in those
parts, that he watked very little out of his lous. The next morning, being sunday, he rose very eary, and
went to two or three churches, and when he returned which was by eight of the clock, he told his wife and his
son, "that he had been to look out a place to be burie in, but tound none a against which he hedad not some exceeption, the cathecral only excepted; where he had made
chooce of a place near ainsano of fisowname, and
had showed it to the sexton, whom he had sent for to that purpose and wished them to see him buried there;" and this with as much composedness of mind ds if it had to esmono, and dpent the whole day in a cheerful coi-
veration widh his friends, (saxing only the frequent
 the most confrued health could do. Monday was
Mie heaemas Day, when in the morning he went to visit
Wis bremer
 to the church to o serveronon, wiere he found himself an
little pressed as he used to be, and therefore thought fit
 his arm seizing upon him, he fell down dead, withou
the least motion of any limb. The suddenness of i
 cause, nor could the physicians make any reasonabic
guess from whence that morat buor procede. He
wanted about six weeks of a ftanining the agee of seeventy wanted about sis weeks of attaining the age of serenty,
and was the greatest instance of the felicity of a country



 he didid in trusth believe to bo the wisest man he had eve
known and he was often heard to say, in the time whe

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## Earl of Clarendon, by h himself

## The Garner.


 station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening
and ameliorating influence of the seeves and objects
Nhich surround him

 cast the grain with his hand overthe plowghed dield, and
watct its
wnit antil it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle,
without being led sometimes to consider within himself who has given this quickening power toso small a grain,
vhich enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he gos forthbes this caily task in the morning, and returns
in the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the cky sining forth in all their brightress and glory-..the torrent descending from the moutain's side, and the
snow-wreath enveloping all around with its fleecy cor-

 educated individual who earns his beread by the sweat
of his brow is liable to be so affected by the scenes and operaitions of nature, bow much greater will be the
affet

 ditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the
subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevolence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works
of the creation. And who is there who possesses a cul. or the creation. And who is there who possesses ace
tivated mind, and h herar attuned to feeing, who des
not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the examnot somedimesexperience a wish to initate the exam-
ple of the patriarh of old, and go oftran and refeet
amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Whe is amidst the quiet and silence of the country? who
there whio has not felt dipsoded at one eriod on othe
in may be even from the society of his own household, to
separate himeelf for a brief space foo this world mey beven himelf for a brief space from this world and
sits concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there hare seasons of the year when this desire or weres power the mind with greater powe
than at others. In the freshness and genial air of spring morring, when veesetabese life is is anain waro burstig when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights an
sounds of happiness and joy--in the mild and sobe


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| pure, and lovely, and of good report: "by pureness, by knowledge. |  |
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 Notes of mr. buckinghan's lectures.



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