"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

INUMBER 22.

Original Poetry.

For the Church. GOD IS LOVE.

The bud unfolding in the vernal beam, The fruit that basks in Summer's golden gleam, Autumn's rich smile-e'en Winter's frown above, All tell my thrilling soul that "God is love."

The flow'r that blushes on the streamlet's brink, Where dewy herbs the tears of morning drink,-Each leaf that quivers in the verdant grove, Whispers mine inmost heart that "God is love."

Seasons, successive in their changeful flight-Day's dazzling pomp-the solemn reign of night-Pale evening's brow, with tresses dark inwove, And ruddy morn declare that "God is love."

The stars that gild the glowing arch on high, Orbs-worlds-transcendant wonders of the sky! You suns of glory, that majestic move, All have a voice, and echo "God is love."

Thunders, with roar reverberating loud, Lightnings, whose arrowy shafts transpierce the cloud; Comets thro' ether that eccentric rove, With one accord attest that "God is love."

Flow'rs, fruits,—the beauty and the joy of earth,— Stars, moons, and planets, -of celestial birth, -Suns, worlds, winds, meteors, - that erratic move, -Tell the wide universe that "God is love."

Yet faint as fall the murmurs of the stream, Or echo of the whisper of a dream, Compar'd with Calvary's Cross, their accents prove To teach my thankful spirit, "God is love."

COMMON PRAYER.*

PART II.—ON THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGLISH LITURGY. (Concluded from No. XX.)

just in its intention and scope.

variance with the inspired record.

been considerately and studiously rejected? able it may be, to a nominal agreement, but destructive rescue it from total extinction. almost in the very words of the Bible. Where this is not possible, the subject matter passing out of the range of biblical phraseology, the character of the inspired text is still preserved. By an exquisite adaptation of Scripthe words, we are kept, as it were, on holy ground, and day to day, and from week to week, by no casual or all, may, if he please, be said by him. arbitrary directions. They follow in the track of the Gospel, and wait upon the Saviour, wherever he hath been, and whithersoever he will go.

we doubt that it is Spiritual?

olved

47-tf

ELL,

We know that this has been denied; that it has been said to reflect the feelings of worldly, carnal men, living under the law, and that those who are spiritual, speak munion,—all that the most pious and best informed emotion of heavenly birth, whether of penitence, or sional devotion, will be found in that treasure of religious supplication, or thankfulness, whether of faith, or pious

appropriately and adequately set forth? To some, indeed, it appears too spiritual, suited rather selves," or as it is otherwise expressed, regenerate and

* From "The Scriptural character of the Church," by the nothing which they did not adorn. Still, in its essential Rev. Derwent Coleridge.

but prepared. the good principle is in full operation. This that which immediately succeeded it, or, at all events, which befel them in these days of trouble, rebuke, and blasphemy, own sufficiency, to thrust himself into the vineyard; but chose into action; the bad principle is in full operation. into action, the distance of the paper. In the seventy of the paper. fought a good fight;" they "have finished their course;" A large proportion had been in use in the Church for perfect precision. they "have kept the faith." This is also an extreme many hundreds of years antecedently to the usurpations they nave kept the latting and also all extreme that the rest, the traditions of short visit of private business to England; whence, however he case. In the great majority of instances, the contest has case. In the great majority of matthews, the contest has a proceed in the same actually commenced, but is not yet concluded. Their other Apostolic Churches furnished at least a precedent never returned to his native country. But his absence did not method after his ascension (Acts, xiv. 23), "They ordained them state is variable and comparative. The feeblest com- and an authority.

resistance. They pray to be "delivered from the body as the work of any single man, or set of men either country were plundered by the rebels; his rents seized; his teneresistance. They pray to be derived from the body as the work of this death." They, on the other hand, who have in their individual or collective capacities. It is the ments quite ruined and destroyed; his numerous flocks and herds cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest—ordain elders in of this death. They gift and constitution of the universal Church, and has of cattle, to a very great value, driven away; in a word, nothing every city.—Lay hands suddenly on no man," &c. St. Clement, rought best, sent less, sent less, sent less and the furniture of his become to us an accumulated patrimony, carefully hus-

already perfect."

religious acts in which they join may prove the occasion ally Catholic, and, therefore, without the least mixture his present supply. of a happy change. If not, they must issue in their of fanaticism; perfectly free from all the vanities of selfis striking, and the more effectual, because its personal nay rather by the special care and providence of God, attended with a gracious encouragement. From the work,) but from all the grosser errors and bominatimes. Liturgy, we learn what we are as members of Christ: tions of deceived and deceiving man. what we are in ourselves, we may know from conscience, which he Engwhat we are in ourselves, we may know from conscience, such is that "form of sound words," which he Engin a remote country; at least, he died at Stockholm, a very aged
the Church of Christ were ordained to succeed one another, and and we are reproved by the comparison. But because lish Christian may hear in the divine service of his man, in 1659. admonished. Yes! to many the forms of the Church undevotional feelings. blessed encouragement to all.

devotions through the medium of the Established ety, of each individual minister. If these be wanting, Liturgy. If he pray at all, if he be permitted to join (and how shall we guard against human frailty?) nay, with his brethren in any act of worship, what other wherever there exists a difference of epinion between To examine the Book of Common Prayer in detail, language can he use, less spiritual, than that which is the pastor and his flock, what is the result? The diswould, of course, far exceed my limits; but a few words provided for him in the English Church? Shall he be senting parties desert "the great congregation:" they are sufficient to set forth its general excellence. The made to say, I do not repent, I am not contrite, I do not withdraw themselves from the assemblies of public wor-ARGUMENT I.—St. Peter preached in Britain, because Gildas, and at the Resembon, and at the Resembon at t in charity with my neighbour? It is easy to assert, that of sentiments resembling his own, splitting that Church, With respect to the doctrine which it exhibits, we can Setting aside every other consideration, I affirm that thousand petty sects, again to quarrel each one within its only stand upon the defensive. In one or other of its such statements would belie the real feelings of the most narrow pale, and disunite, and be for ever sub-divided. formularies, almost every article of the Christian faith is careless, and do grievous violence to their conscience.— But with a settled Liturgy, we know beforehand what either declared or implied: every important article is As worshippers, they are not open to such imputations: we shall hear, and are prepared to bear our own part in impressively and affectingly asserted. It remains with their minds, for the time, and so long as the occasion the services. We have long made up our minds, that the objector to point out which of its statements is at lasts, are differently turned, at least to a certain point. such is the truth of God, and such the wants of our I grant the sad inconsistency which this indicates, and souls. Our devotional feelings have early habituated At all events, it is ostensibly Scriptural. We know the serious culpability which it involves. But in what themselves to this mould. Our heart recalls the long how large a portion of the Roman Breviary, at the does this consist? Not in joining in a holy and spiritual remembered words, and we "pray with the spirit, and period of the Reformation, was occupied with the inven- worship, of which they are unworthy; viewed in relation with the understanding also." tions of man. Can this be affirmed of the English to personal merit, or actual meetness, it transcends the Thus much of the first and most important part of Prayer Book. Has not every spurious, every modern, best estate of those by whom it is most fully realized.— our Church service, being the whole of that which can every unauthorized addition to the declarations of Not in endeavouring to assume a position, which it is properly be called public worship. For the rest, if the Scripture, and the known constitution of the Apostles, their misery not to assert more confidently. In this they preacher govern himself in his public teaching by the do well. It is the rest of their conduct, every thing else formularies which, happily, regulate and control his mi-But again, is it not Scriptural in tone, expression, and which they feel and do, which constitutes both their nistrations, (and if he ever call to mind the solemn enwhat we may call handling? With the exception of a guilt and their folly. Of course I am not speaking of gagements under which he received his ordination, he few technical phrases, on which the Church throughout | confirmed unbelievers, but of Christians in fact, and in | cannot stray very far from their general sense,) we may the world has long ago set its seal, and which it has been intention, for whom alone the services of the Church are hope that the service of the pulpit will harmonize with found impossible to discard without risk to the impordesigned. May we not hope that the habit of representtant verities which they embody,—phrases retained with ing a character, from which their personal experience and fairly expect to hear the same Gospel "preached" but to preserve and guard its subbut to preserve the wisest judgment, not merely to determine the limits differs so widely, (no hypocrisy being implied in the act), (in the restricted and popular sense of the term), which stance, and which have never been abandoned without receding still further from the Christian standard, may the Liturgy as in the sermon, as effectually, and almost

phrase. They are entirely spiritual, but at the same provided in the formularies of Common Prayer. True of Armagh at the Restoration: time, they are strictly practical; and while they contain it is, that no pledge can be given, which will not sometime, they are strictly practical, and while they contain it is, that no pieuge can be given, which will not fee from his see within a few months of his consecration in 1641, make a leg, in thanks for a favour he never received, deserveth times be violated, no safe-guard devised which will not might not be ashamed to join, they are nevertheless sometimes be evaded; yet in what other way could whence he had derived no emolument, and having passed through rather to be blamed for want of wit, than to be praised for store of might not be ashamed to join, they are nevertheless sometimes be evaded, yet in what other way could expressly suited to the condition of fallen men, engaged even an approach to uniformity of doctrine have been a long succession of poverty, suffering, and persecutions, survived manners. None therefore can justly tax us of ingratitude, if we and perfect; and affecting the thoughts even more than in the warfare of life, frail yet strengthened, afflicted but thus far secured to us, in the absence or entire relaxations, the absence or entire relaxations in the warfare of life, frail yet strengthened, afflicted but thus far secured to us, in the absence or entire relaxations. comforted, tempted but not given over to despair. It is tion of a compulsory discipline, through so many perino imaginary picture which they present. They ods of change, and so many fluctuations of public opin-

I have characterized the English Liturgy as Scriptural, is,) have been so long, and on the whole, so well mainspiritual, practical; let me ask, finally, Is it not compre- tained, failing of which, the house of prayer must be- disposed persons: What part of "the counsel of God," as come a theatre of controversy, and church communion But if the Book of Common Prayer be Scriptural, can revealed for the salvation of man, is not there to be a shadow and a mockery? found? Confession, prayer, intercession, thanksgiving, praise, the profitable word of Scripture, the divinely instituted sacraments of baptism, and Eucharistic comin a loftier strain. But with what reason? What Christian can look for, whether in his daily, or his occa- doubt, no anxious suspension of belief or acquiescence. services, the Common Prayer Book, arranged in the most in our adhesion through our sponsors at our baptism, by hope, or love in its religious sense, or holy joy, or that beautiful order of succession, and expressed in such a our own act and deed at our confirmation. We renew the mean time, by reason of the wars, he never received the humble confidence which alone becomes a Christian; solemn, devotional, lucid, and harmonious style of comwhat evangelical sentiment, I would ask, is not there position, as can hardly be paralleled in any other writing most solemnly when we kneel down together at the not immediately divine. The causes of this excellence | Lord's table. With this assurance, that we are all of THE CAUSE OF EPISCOPACY BRIEFLY STATED. it would neither be unprofitable to trace, nor difficult to one mind, to which in his ordination www, the minister to a congregation of saints, as the term is now under-discover. They lie, indeed, above the range of those has set his seal, we can listen to the preacher with that stood,—men visibly converted, and "come to them- influences to which the merit of a merely human pro- respect which is due to the office, independently of duction is imputable, however holy its design, or admirthat which may be due to the man. We can attend to sanctified, in a restricted sense of these terms, than to able its execution. Neither the learning, the piety, nor his instructions, accept his consolations and submit to the mixed assemblies by whom it is employed,—men the judgment of a Ridley, or a Cranmer, or any other his reproofs. Grant that some imperfection attaches to entangled with the world, and scantily imbued with any individual of that illustrious band, nor all of them in this part of the prophetical office. Grant that through of the holy feelings which it expresses. This objection council, could alone have sufficed to make the English the weakness of the agent, the work may be in some has been already noticed, and as the same sentiment Liturgy such as it is, and such as we have received it measure defective. May we not find it this very imperconstantly reappears under various forms, we shall have from their hands. We are indebted to these great and tion, an exercise for our charity, a tilal of our faith, repeated occasions to recur to it. It is one main object holy men for a judicious selection, for careful adaptation, and a lesson to our pride? of these discourses to show in what its real force consists, for many admirable additions, conceived in so Catholic and how it is misapplied. The congregations of baptized a spirit, as to render them indistinguishable from the Christians, who meet together for prayer in our churches, elder portions of the work. Our obligations to the rant, and the unwary, if they be taught to forsake their are regenerate, if baptism be any thing more than a compilers of our Liturgy are, indeed, equally great, guide, to despise authority, and to trust to the broken form; are saints, in more than a ceremonial sense; are whether we take into consideration what they rejected, reed of "private interpretation?" Is it not to be anunder a process of sanctification. Born of God, his or what they retained; their wisdom, and their moral ticipated that they will desert altogether the healingseed remaineth in them, though it may not yet have courage being equally evident, in their casting aside so pool of Bethesda, and hew out "proken cisterns" germinated; though that "inner man" who "sinneth much of the old material, and in their not casting aside for themselves; that they will have "itching ears," not," and who "cannot sin," may have for them no more. To this praise they are entitled in their character and "be blown about by every wind of doctrine?" more than a potential existence, and the "law of their of Reformers; nay, it may be conceded to them, that "Woe unto that man," saith our Saviour, "who members" be still triumphant. "For if we say that we they have left the impress of their mind on the whole have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in collection, no less in that which they appropriated, than us." The new man is implanted in the old, but it does in that which they themselves produced; that they were TREATMENT OF THE PROTESTANT BISHOPS IN not immediately or entirely supersede it. "The infec- not a whit behind the most eminent saints who had gone tion of nature doth remain, yea, in them that are before them in that spirit of prayer to which these comporegenerated." Hereupon a struggle ensues, carried on sitions owe their peculiar excellence; and, in the highest with various success, at different periods of life, under sense in which the words can be employed, they touched

banded, and handed down from age to age. Scriptural house at Drogheda, which were secured by the strength of the which was then rising up amongst them, says, parag. 44, "That of those who meet together in the house of prayer, in doctrine, spiritual in sentiment, practical inits tensome are doubtless "in the gall of bitterness, and the dency, comprehensive in form; in all these respects, with much difficulty transmitted to him the following year. To episcopal name, (or office,) did themselves appoint the persons." bond of iniquity." Yet, by the grace of God, the in form, in spirit, in operation, and in doctrine, essentior a nappy change. It not, they made issue in their orders, it and approved or a nappy change. But in this case they are "condemned exalting schism, and mystical illumination; untainted by a miraculous interposition of God's Providence, had been premen, should succeed them in their ministry;" parag. 43, "that already." To very many, the forms of the Church, it by the pride of learning, and the yet more inclerable must be confessed, convey a reproof, as wholesome as it conceit of ignorance; it appears saved by miracle, refuge for the persecuted Protestants of the country. He died constitute these officers." application is the work of the spirit; but it comes not, indeed, from all imperfection, (it is still 1 human neighbourhood, spent with age and grief for the calamities of the many more that might be produced: it is such a public matter of

we are members of Christ, we are not delivered over Church. Nor may I omit to add, what is perhaps not Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, and with him Maxwell, bishop

impressed, of the worshippers who offer their public votions, on the knowledge, the judgment, and the pi-

As it is, a pre-established order implying a general (Romish) bishop; and was burned at Dewsbury in 1655. agreement, and precluding all incongruous intermixture, whether in the manner or the matter of the preacher's admonitions, our religious exercises are troubled by no Our consent has been gained long ago. We have given The same may be said of Sibthorp, bishop of Kilfenora, who was

At all events, "let those who are strong, consider the weak." What is to become of the simple, the ignocauseth one of these little ones to offend."

IRELAND, IN THE REBELLION OF 1641. From Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.

During such acts of animosity against the Church, and every part, the English Ritual claims a different, and an elder the auspices of their hierarchy and their priesthood, who participated mission?

many forms, and with opposite results. In some it is origin: several portions, and those the most solemn and in, or abetted these atrocities, it is not to be supposed that the govmany torins, and with opposite tenance. In some it is but prepared: the good principle has not yet been called important, date from the apostolic age: many more to ernors of the Church escaped uninjured. The disasters, indeed, so did he not leave it to his disciples, to every one's opinion of his

> The primate (USSHER) in the preceding year, had gone on a exempt him from a share of the common afflictions. In a very elders in every Church," On the whole, our Liturgy is not to be regarded few days after the breaking out of the Rebellion, his houses in the 5. But had they who were thus ordained by the apostles power

> > served from imminent destruction, and became the sole place of they who were entrusted with this work by God in Christ did some years afterwards, at Taulaught his country residence in the But this matter depends not upon the testimony of him, or

unto death. "Greater is he that is in us, than he that the least praise to which it is entitled, it is fixed and uniis in the world." "There is no condemnation to them form; secured against the endless changes of unsettled in great peril of their lives from an insurrection of the townsmen, which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, creeds, the captious objections of contending parties, the who took up arms against the garrison. Bishop Maxwell had been but after the spirit." Thus are we comforted and impatience and the fastidiousness of unsantified and forced from his episcopal palace by the rebels, plundered of all his goods, attacked, with his wife, three children, and a number of admonished. 1es: to many the forms of the Charlet and To employ the mildest phrase, man is liable to erconvey a severe, to every one a necessary reproof, but a To employ the mildest phrase, man is liable to erconvey a severe, to every one a necessary reproof, but a To employ the mildest phrase, man is liable to error. But for this wholesome provision, this settled form several were slain, and the bishop himself, with others was wounded; Take the case of the most imperfect, the least of words, we must depend exclusively, it our public de-

Of several no incidents are related, beyond the date, and perhaps the place, of the death of each. Spottiswood, bishop of ployed in preaching in Britain and other places. His arguments He had taken early alarm at the Rebellion, and withdrawn, with WORTH, bishop of Dromore, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, ing the seat of Peter with their unclean feet." in numberless instances this would be nearer the fact. which, like Jerusalem, is built as a city in itself, into a also retired to England, and died in 1652. Under similar circumstances, USSHER, bishop of Kildare, died in 1642; and ADAIR, sion of the ministry: for it follows, "They have sitten in the peabishop of Waterford, at Bristol, in 1647; and SYNGE, bishop of tilent chair of Judas the traitor." Whence it appears, both are Cloyne, at Bridgeworth, in 1653, having, however, not gone to meant mystically and metaphorically, parallel to the expressions England till 1647; and Dawson, bishop of Clonfort, at Kendal, of the Apostle, Jude 11, "They have gone in the way of Cain," &c. his native place, 1643; Of these no particulars, having reference to the Rebellion, are stated, save the fact of their having sought a refuge from the storm in England.

Of the following more particulars are related. As that MARTIN, of Nero, he returned to Rome. bishop of Meath, having had his house pillaged and burnt in the beginning of the troubles, and all his property seized by the rebels, who left him nothing capable of being converted into money, but which we shall have occasion hereafter to make honourable men- islands, were founded by St. Peter. tion, till he died there, oppressed with poverty, and a victim to the

That LESLEY, bishop of Down and Connor, patiently and nagnanimously endured the loss of all his substance in the common calamity; and having loyally attended his sovereign in his distress, was, on the restoration of that sovereign's son, promoted to the see | thor, setting forth his book ann. 1566. Besides, he builds on the of Meath, in 1660:

That BRAMHALL, bishop of Derry, having narrowly escaped a giving rise to a vague and latitudinarian belief, favourable it was better the constraint standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced the constraint standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced to standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced to standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced to standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced to standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as effectuary, and announced to standard, may the Entury as in the sermon, as in the sermon, as in the ocas runy, in the fixed omces of the Church, as in the occasional expositions of her ministers. At all events, no plundered; took ship privately for England, and was of great certain words of St. Paul, "Neither give heed to fables;" Tim. i. 4. Shall we say, then, that the forms of the Church are barrier has yet been suggested against the uncertainties service, by his faithful adherence to the king; and, in the end,

our devotion is drawn from the same source. Our defineste a state of things in which every one may from captivity in his voyage, and afterwards from the loss of a blessing, but also do her drudgery, endeavoureth to make slaves of sentiment, at least on essential points, among the authorized teachers of religion, (imperfect as it confessedly choice and valuable library, died in 1649 at Derby; having, during all her children. the troubles in England, been relieved out of the alms of well-

And that Henry Tilson, bishop of Elphin, retired to England, having undergone the pillage of his library and goods by the titular

One of the Irish prelates, LESLEY, bishop of Raphoe, continued in the country under circumstances hereafter to be mentioned; and one other, Jones, bishop of Killaloe, appears not to have quitted the country, as he is related to have died in Dublin in 1646

BY THE REVEREND CHARLES LESLEY, M. A.

Section 1.—The necessity of an Outward Commission to THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

We will inquire concerning those qualifications which are requisite in any person that shall take upon him to administer the sacraments of Christ's institution: and

These qualifications are of two sorts, personal or sacerdotal. 1. Personal—the holiness of the administrator. And though this is a great qualification to fit a man for such an holy administration, yet this alone does not sufficiently qualify any man to take upon him such an administration.

2. But there is moreover required a sacerdotal qualification, that is, an outward commission, to authorise a man to execute any sacerdotal or ministerial act of religion; for "this honour no man taketh unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron" (Heb. v. 4). "So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an High-Priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son-Thou

Accordingly we find that Christ did not take upon him the office of preacher, till after that outward commission given to him by a voice from heaven at his baptism; for it is written (Matt. iv 17), From that time Jesus began to preach;" then he began; and he was then "about thirty years of age" (Luke, iii. 23). Now no man can doubt of Christ's qualifications before that time, as to holiness, sufficiency, and all personal endowments. And if all these were not sufficient to Christ himself, without an outward commission, what other man can pretend to it, upon the account thing connected with it, perpetrated by the Irish Papists, under of any personal excellencies in himself, without an outward com-

3. And as Christ was outwardly commissionated by his Father,

4. And as Christ gave outward commissions while he was upon

BUCKELY, archbishop of Dublin, remained in that city, which when those that were ordained should die, others, fit and approved

fact, that I might as well go about to quote particular authors to Hamilton, archbishop of Cashel, appears to have sought safety prove that there were emperors in Rome, as that the ministers of that they did so succeed.

(To be continued.)

ST. PETER FALSELY REPORTED TO HAVE PREACHED IN BRITAIN. From Fuller's Church History.

But now, who it was that first brought over the Gospel into sons the Jesuit) mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the Gospel here. Yea, when Protestants object against St. Peter's being at Rome, because St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans, omitteth to name or salute him; the Jesuit handsomely answers, that Peter was then probably from home, emto prove it are not so strong, but that they easily accept of answers, as followeth :-

ARGUMENT I .- St. Peter preached in Britain, because Gildas,

ANSWER .- Understand him, that they had abused the profes-

ARGUMENT II. - Simeon Metaphrastes saith so, that he stayed some days in Britain, where, having preached the word, established churches, ordained bishops, priests and deacons, in the twelfth year

Answer. -- Metaphrastes is an author of no credit, as Baronius himself doth confess.

ARGUMENT III .- Innocent the First reporteth that the first a few old gowns, continued in Dublin, under circumstances of churches in Italy, France, Spain, Sicily, and the interjacent

> Answer .- Make the map an umpire, and the epithet "interacent," will not reach Britain, intending only the islands in the

ARGUMENT IV .- Gulielmus Eysingrenius saith so.

Answer.-Though he hath a long name, he is but a late auauthority of Metaphrastes; and so fall both together.

ARGUMENT v.-St. Peter himself in a vision, in the days of

revelation are transferred to our liturgical services, too spiritual? We disclaim the notion involved in the That WILLIAMS, bishop of Ossory, having been compelled to hath proved, let the reader judge. He that will give a cap and That CHAPPEL, bishop of Cork and Ross, fled to England in rather because Rome is of so tyrannical a disposition, that, making December, 1641, to avoid the fury of the Rebellion, which had herself the mother-church, she expects of her daughters not only of our devotion is drawn from the same source. Our delineate a state of things in which every one may ion? In what other way could a general agreement of

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.*

I have done with her doctrines; and I hasten to exhibit to you three distinct portraits of Papal Rome; what she was in the days of the plenitude of her power; what she is in her present day of humiliation and decline; and what she yet must be, when the full counsel of God against her is accomplished, and heaven and earth shall exclaim, in the language of my text, "The hour of his translated to Limerick in 1642, and died in 1649 in Dublin. In judgment is come; Babylon is fallen, is fallen." It is not four hundred years since her power exceeded all that was ever known by the name of power on earth. The sway of the most extensive conqueror, the despotism of the most absolute tyrant, were but bands of straw, compared with the chain of adamant in which she bound the bodies and the souls of men. There was not a nation in Europe where she had not deposed or created a sovereign .-She stood mistress confessed of both worlds; and all Europe, from Orcades to Calpe, from the western extremity of Ireland to the confines of Russia, bowed before her and worshipped. Europe !-What do I say? From Paraguay to China-from Labrador to Lapland, she claimed all power, and possessed all she claimed .-She sat in the palace and seat of the Cæsars, her foot on the necks of kings, and her triple crown mingling with the stars of heaven. Nor was her opulence less than her power; every ship that traversed the seas brought her wealth; every horn that sounded at the gates of the seven-hilled city announced homage; every breeze that blew beneath the canopy of heaven, fanned the standard of the triple crown; and wherever that standard waved, it waved triumphant. Such, not more than four hundred years ago, was the Church of Rome in her day of greatness, glory, and crime.-What is she now? "The same—the same," cry her adherents; the same in spirit, if not in power. That she is the same in spirit, I readily acknowledge and bitterly lament; but can the most desperate and blinded bigot close his eyes against the obvious and increasing decline of her power? She was, indeed, a proud and glorious galley, the burden and the terror of the great deep; but she lies on its waters now a dismasted hulk; her pendant sweeps the seas no more; the strong blast of the Reformation bath rent away mast and mainsail, rope and rudder; the mighty rushing winds of heaven are ahead, and assail her from every point of the compass; England, Scotland, all the north, and half the east of Europe, hold her in chase, and every shot they send through

* From the Sermons of the Rev. C. R. Maturin.

before the storm and the foe, while her mariners, with desperate enough to assert it,-bespeak the convictions of the eninfatuation, run up and down her decks, crying, "All's well-we lightened Christian as much as the worldly wisdom of hold the true course; we are certain of the port;" till she strikes! the sagacious philosopher; and it indicates, we are comand she, her mariners, and her passengers, go down together.

power, laid on the country whose sovereign had happened to offend. The churches were shut; the elements mouldered on the altar; the priests fled the churches; from the bridegroom dropped the hand of the bride; the mourner left the body unwept-the religious regeneration of the country, while he sighs for corpse mouldered on the highway unburied; the mother viewed with horror her new-born babe, never to be named by the name of a Christian; and the child shrunk from its parent placed beyond can acquiesce in the doctrine that our religious profesthe pale of salvation, and excluded from the rites of the Church. sion should communicate "a profound sentiment of se-

THE OHUROH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

In the October number of Blackwood's Magazine is an interesting article upon the moral and political condition of France,-the more interesting from the conviction 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 antecedent to the period when "all the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord, and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before him." According to the most rational interpreters of those mysterious prophecies which speak of an interval of 42 months, -or months of years, as it is easy to demonstrate from coinciding testimonies that they mean,-antecedent to the primary overthrow, or first great check of the Papal power, the year 1792, when the French Revolution reached its climax in the murder of the King and the abolition of the regal government, is the period to be reckoned as fulfilling that prediction. The original establishment of the Papal power would seem to be correctly fixed in the year 533, when by an edict of Justinian, 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 months already mentioned, would reach exactly to the close of the year 1792 or beginning of 1793. In France, then, arose the power which gave its fatal wound to the Papacy, and which broke also the strength of the "ten horns," 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 long established powers and principalities in Europe, consequent upon the destruction of the legitimate sovereignty of France, and the elevation of Napoleon to its uncontrolled dominion.

But if the strength of the Papacy 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 influence of Christianity, was to rise upon its ruins; that "the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast, is to be the first breath and act of life" to the Beast of INFIDELITY. That this appalling power manifested its origin in France, -co-eval, too, with the overthrow of the monarchy and the destruction of the Papal 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 credibility,-may appear, in some degree, to have lost its virulence; yet, in all its essential properties, it is confessedly 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 of France quickly tainted the gales which blew upon the 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 Dame in Paris, and infatuated crowds paid their homage obligation, throughout the neighbouring island. We know, too, how many disciples were gained over to that blighting creed of atheism and revolution, and how England tottered upon the verge of the precipice whence France had taken the fatal leap. And when in 1830, the "three glorious days," as traitors and infidels are wont to term them, witnessed the subversion of the lawful 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 his fangs again: the spirit of the nation seemed to undergo a moral convulsion: popular excitement was fostered and encouraged by peers of the realm; and the regal sanction was even given to the advancement of the Reform Bill,—the early offspring of the Romish Emancipation Act, the Pandora's box from whence there leaped upon the land a crowd of woes of which the present generation shall not be able to attest half the virulence 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 amidst the thickness of its spiritual gloom. We should be short-sighted, however, to ascribe this milder temper of the people towards Protestantism to a better appreciation of the truth, or to the growing influence of its sanctifying power. It is, alas! no indication of a healthier religious tone in the nation, but purely the result of indifference,—the effect of the chilling temper of infidelity, so fearfully verifying the influence of the angel's vial of wrath upon the sea, "It became as the 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 M. Guizot,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 thus

"French society is suffering from moral maladies of very There are some who are tired and disgusted with uncertainty and disorder of mind; they have need of a port where no tempest can penetrate—of a light that never flickers, and of a hand that will never let them stumble. They demand from religion support for their weakness, rather than aliments for their activity. It is requisite that religion, while she elevates, should also sustain them, and while teaching their hearts, should also subjugate their intelligence; it is necessary for them, that while she animates their internal life, she should, at the same time, and above all things, give them a profound sentiment of security. Catholicism is marvellously adapted to this turn of mind, so frequent of occurrence in our days. It possesses satisfaction for such desires, and remedies for such sufferings; it is able, at the same time, to conquer and to please; its anchors are strong, and its prospects full of attraction for the imagination. It excels in giving occupation to the soul, at the same time that it allows it to rest; it is acceptable after a period of great fatigue, for, without leaving the soul to become cold or inactive, it eases it of much labour, and lightens for it the

her rotten timbers, threatens to make her a wreck. On she drives of the compliment. It does not, however, -we are bold pelled to feel, a mingling of the lamentable infidelity of Imagine the horrors of an interdict which Popery, in its day of 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 admission that this distinguished individual desires the peace to its political agitations. But who that has renounced the errors of the blinding creed of Romanism, curity;" if by this is meant, as undoubtedly it must be understood to mean, a leaning upon the mere profession, a dependence upon the formalities of the faith that is espoused? For who does not know that it is not this 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 sentiment of security; but that it is the result of extraneous 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 power which unadulterated 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 of the world, as it is termed, is so often opposed to the truth of the Gospel:-

"As far as the state is concerned, the malady that preys on it is the enfeeblement of authority. I do not say of force, which makes itself to be obeyed; the depositaries of public power never had more force, perhaps never so much; but of authority recognized beforehand as a principle, accepted and felt as a right, which has no need to recur to force; of that authority before which the mind bends without the heart being abased, and which speaks with command, not as reposing on fear, but as based on necessity. Catholicism is full of this spirit of authority—it is authority itself, systematically conceived and organized. It lays down authority as a principle, and carries it into practice with great firmness of doctrine and a rare intelligence of human nature. Catholicism is the greatest, the holiest school of respect

Our readers must not forget that this special pleading on behalf of Romanism, -not Catholicism, as by M. Guizot and others it is so often misnamed, -is in support of a proposition that this religion should be restored in France to its former political ascendancy; because with its full 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 expose the fallacies of this argument, or dwell upon the arbitrary process which it recommends,—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 harmlessly,-to ply with opiates the feverish patient, that the quick pulsation and the maddened brain may be stilled and tranquillized, while the work of death, with accelerated steps, goes on within? 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 long ceased to be in the paths of relirion. 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 uside from Christian morality, in order to gratify its, own temporal ambition. Far from being capable of winning back French society to the faith, and of reigning over it by confidence and persuasion, it is a witness, even in our days, to the failure of its attempts of this kind in all quarters. France 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 religious and when a blind and clumsy system of policy replaced, at Rome, the religion of the primitive Christians."

This is true as far as it goes; but we regret to observe throughout the whole Response of M. Bouvet a feebleness of argument, because he seems to render subordinate and even to place out of sight what, in such a controversy, constitutes the only stable basis of an argument, as well as a strange misapprehension and consequent distortion of some of the facts of history. He ells us, for example, in a succeeding paragraph, that Christianity was so much dishonoured by the conduct of its heads, in the sixth century, that one half of the Christian world (Asia and Africa) threw itself in disgust into the arms of Mahomet." The point of history to which he refers is by no means an unfamiliar one; so that there are many who can correct us, if we are wrong in denying the justness of the assertion at the conclusion of the last quoted sentence. In recurring to either our Friday, the 11th. Service was performed to a small con 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 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 their Mahometan foes; and possibly the easy submission which, in consequence of a state of perfect helplessness. they were sometimes induced to yield, might be mistaken 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 alternative of "the Koran, tribute, or the sword" was uniformly more cogent in producing the surrender of Christians than the rivalry of parties, or the despotism or ill conduct of their own rulers. But admitting M. Bouvet's assertion to be erroneous, there is one lesson which the undeniable facts of the case must bring home to every 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 the crescent of Mahomet; but daily events are warning us that a warfare fierce and cruel is to be encountered with the combined strength of Popery and Infidelity: melancholy then must our anticipations be of the result of the contest, if, instead of being united under one standard, the multitude of true believers are standing in detached sections apart, watching with a jealous eye the move-

ments of each other! Our limits warn us to bring these reflections to a close; and in doing so, we are compelled to repeat that we approve not of the theories of M. Guizot, and cannot anicipate any effectual correction of their deficiencies, from the doctrines of M. Bouvet. Nor are we permitted to 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 Blackwood's Magazine,

We have, at various times, furnished some account of the progress of the Lord Bishop of Toronto throughout This the reviewer terms an eloquent and beautiful this Diocese during the last summer, and we have now passage, nor are we disposed to dissent from the justice the gratification of presenting our readers with some

particulars of the late Visitation of Gaspe in the Gulf trations of the Church could be very sparingly, if at all, of St. Lawrence by the Lord Bishop of MONTREAL:-

"The Lord Bishop of Montreal, after attending the early orning service in the Cathedral at Quebec on Sunday the 30th of August, embarked on board the Unicorn Steamer, accompanied by the Rev. C. Morris, who was proceeding to take charge of the Mission in Gaspé Bay. The evening service of the church was performed on board and his Lordship method. He was performed on board of the first of Services of the first of Services and the first of Services ship preached. He was landed at night, on the first of September, at St. George's Cove in Gaspé Bay,—a settlement composed chiefly of Protestants from the islands of Jersey and Guenneau machine the Example Incompany machine the Example Incompany March 1988. and Guernsey, speaking the French language. Here the service was performed in French on the 2d,—the prayers being read by Mr. Morris, and the sermon preached by the Bishop; and here Mr. Morris was left, in order to complete the preparation of the young persons, at this and other stations in the Bay, whom the Rev. Mr. Cusack, the late Missionary, had been engaged in instructing for confirmation. Mr. Cusack before undertaking a new charge, had resolved, with the sanction of the Bishop, to pay a visit to some settlements on the Labrador coast, wholly unprovided with the ministration of the Gospel, and lying about 300 miles from Gaspé. To that desolate region he had accordingly proceeded in one of the small whaling-vessels fitted out

n the Bay.
"His Lordship left St. George's Cove on the morning of made to the 3d of September,—his arrangements being made to return, with Divine permission, to the same point by the 17th; on which, or on the following day, the Unicorn Steamer was here to call for him, on her way back from Halifax to Quebec. The Bishop proceeded, in the first instance, in an open row-boat, supplied by the kindness of Mr. Johnson, the agent at Grande Greve of a Jersey-house, to Point St. Peter at which also have again embedded. to Point St. Peter, at which place he again embarked in another converance of a similar description, in which he was to make his whole circuit on the coast and to return

This was the Collector's boat, the Collector himself, Mr. McConnell, accompanying his Lordship all the way.

"There are three Missions in the District,—the Gaspè Bay, the Pecè, and the Bay of Chaleurs Missions.—
They all comprehend different actions very for They all comprehend different stations, very far apart-from each other, visited at fixed intervals by the Clergy, whose duties in this way are exceedingly arduous, partly by sea and partly by land. The Bishop proceeded with all speed to he extreme point,—making as he went along, his appointments for his return,—and reached N. Carlisle in the Bay of Challenge. in the Bay of Chalcurs, the head quarters of the District and the residence of the District Judge, on the evening of the 5th. Fere he was most hospitably received at the house of Mr. McDonald, the Crown Agent.

"On the 6th, which was Sunday, service was held in the morning, in Paspébiac Church; in the afternoon, in that of the N. Carlisle; and in the evening again in that of Paspébiac,—the Bishop preaching upon each occasion, the last time in French. Owing to some circumstances of discouragement experienced by the Rev. Mr. Johnston in this Mission,—which, however, it is hoped are only of a transient nature,—the number of candidates for confirmation was extremely small, and the state of their preparation in some instances not felt to be satisfactory. It was judged best, therefore, to postpone the administration of the rite. It may behere observed that within the last two years, there have been several wrecks, on different parts of he Gaspé coast, of vessels laden with highly valuable car-bes, and it is melantholy to observe the proofs which have been hence afforded of the depravity of nature; these awful and affecting calamities having, as in other places, served only to miniser to sin among a certain portion of the population,—inflaming their cupidity, exciting them to lawless plunder, dissipating their minds, and producing fraud and extortion on the one hand, or idleness or extrava-gance on the other. Neither police nor troops being at the command of the magstracy, it was impossible to control an-excited multitude who seemed as if they agreed to regard the booty thrown in their way, as bringing a dispens from ordinary scruples and accustomed restraints; and the exemption thus assumed appears unhappily to have extended itself much beyord those who first poured down to seize upon their share. The Clergy, however, have not been deficient in lifting their voices against these proceedings, and n labouring to check the frenzy which has been epidemic along the coast; and it may be hoped that, after the fresh effects of the evil shall have subsided, a juster sense of duty will, by the grace of God's good Spirit, settle itself in

many minds which have been led astray.

"On Monday, the 7th, the Bishop met by appointment the heads of each of the two congregations; and some measures were satisfactorily put in train for providing permanent accommodation for a new Minister,—the Rev. Mr. Johnston being about to remove to another charge. His Lordship then proceeded by land to Port Daniel, eighteen miles down the Bay, the boat following to meet him at that place. Here he had made an appointment, in going up, to preach in the evening. About fifty persons were assembled, partly in the sitting room, and partly in the kitchen of the house, the door being open between. This place is one of the stations of the Bay of Chaleurs' Missionary, and is visited one Sunday in the month,—Hopetown, which lies upon the road, six miles from his residence, being served upon the same day. Part of the road is exceedingly bad.

"The next day, with very hard labour to the poor boat-

men, brought the Bishop to sleep at Grand River, -a name extended ministrations, have requested permission to which, as in some other instances in Canada, conveys much too magnificent an idea; the French word grande being thus rendered, instead of being made great, as it ought to be, in English; and the word great being itself only comparatively applicable to distinguish the stream from a smaller one in its ghbourhood. Here are no Protestant settlers.

"The appointment for Wednesday, the 9th, was in the scattered settlement of Cape Cove, in the central or Percée Mission, served by the Rev. Mr. Shor. Here a confirmation was held in an unfinished Church, roughly fitted up in temporary way, in which the candidates from Percée and the intervening settlements met those whose home was upon the spot. Twenty-one persons were confirmed. The Bishop preacked to a good and deeply attentive congregation. The same remark will apply to that which assembled by appointment at Percée Church, on the following afternoon. At this place his Lordship made some little delay for the oppor-tunity of viewing, with a lady of his family who was in his company, the wonderfully striking features of the scenery which it presents. The Confirmation at Mal Bay Church nine miles further on, was appointed for the afternoon of gregation,—the settlers being widely dispersed and the weather desperately bad,—but the full preparation of the few candidates for Confirmation not having been satisfactorily ascertained, the evening was spent in part in examining and instructing them, and another appointment was made for Confirmation on the following morning. Only four young persons were finally admitted; but there may be four young persons were many authors are and value of the rite were the better appreciated by the congregation generally, in consequence of the measure of strictness observed, (which, however, was not excessive) and the explanations which were rendered upon the occasion. Bishop returned, after the Confirmation, to Point St. Peter, near Mal Bay, where he had slept, and went on in the boat to Gaspé Basin, the head-quarters of the Gaspé Bay Mission, beautifully situated at the head of the Bay. Here he emained till Wednesday morning, at the house of the

"On Sunday, the 13th, service was performed, mornin and afternoon, in Gaspé Basin Church; the Bishop preachin upon both occasions, and the prayers being read by the Rev C. Morris, who had come up some days before from Grande Grève, where, as has been stated, he was left on the 2d. It was in the afternoon that Confirmation was administered.-Thirty individuals in the sanctuary of God and in the presence of his assembled worshippers, responded to the demand of the Church that they would declare their adherence to their baptismal engagements, knelt to receive her solemn benediction and to unite in her prayers for their constancy to their holy vow, and listened to the charge of her presiding Paster that, by God's grace, they would walk worthy of the vocacion wherewith they were called.

The two following days were spent in business relating to Church matters in the neighbourhood. On Monday, at a meeting held at the Church and presided over by the Bishop, a subscription was entered into upon the spot for repairing, painting, and otherwise improving the Church; and matters were also put in train for expediting the erection of a Church at Haldimand-town, about five miles distant, the materia's for which had previously been collected. The Rev. Mr. Cusick, before his departure for Labrador, had been exceedingly active in promoting this and other similar objects within his charge, which, before the appointment of Mr. Sh. accounts the same of the same

similar objects within his charge, which, before the appointment of Mr. Short, comprehended the now distinct missions of Gaspé Bay and the Percée coast.

"On Wednesday morning, the Bishop went down to the settlements at Grande Grève and St. George's Cove, within the Bay of Gaspé, the places where he had first landed in the District, and the Confirmation for which was appointed for the afternoon of the same day. Here his Lordship again preached in French (as Mr. Morris had also done during his absence) and confirmed nine persons. An additional his absence) and confirmed nine persons. An additional interest was felt, in many instances, among the confirma-tions of this District, from the fact that the Bishop had tions of this District, from the fact that the Bishop had himself, in a visit made in his capacity of Archdeacon, baptized individuals in places where, at the time, the minis-

afforded, who now came forward to assume their baptismal

engagements upon themselves.
"The 17th was passed in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Steamer; which made its appearance on the following morning. A fire, according to the arrangements which had been concerted, had been kept blazing all night upon an eminence, as a signal to guide the steamer in case of her arriving while it was dark. A great sensation was excited by her appearance, and she was quickly surrounded by a vast fry of the fishermen's boats. The inhabitants, some of whom had never before seen a steamer in their lives, were permitted to gratify their curiosity by boarding her; and were quite dazzled by the extraordinary splendor of her interior fitting up.—The Bishop now took his leave of the District, with much cause for thankfulness, although ningled, as may have been seen, with feelings of discour-gement, that the Church and her ordinances had been fairby planted among the Protestants of this destitute coast by he venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, one of the present Missionaries, however, was supported for nine months by the munificence of a kind benefactress in England to the Canadian Church) and that by the means thus afforded, it might reasonably be hoped that not a few souls had been brought to a knowledge of Christ. He had much cause also to be thankful for the kindness of man; the primitive virtue of hospitality having been exercised towards him, (as upon former occasions on the same circuit in a manner which not only made the want of inns and pub lic accommodations of every kind unfelt, but afforded a constant source of gratification in the manifestations of ready service, assiduous attention, and affectionate good-will among all classes alike; whether the Collector and other public functionaries, the Agents conducting the establishments, along the coast, of the great Jersey houses, the traders or the fishermen, there was one spirit among them and their families, to shew their consideration for the traveller, and their regard for his office.

"One of the sore evils of the District is the utter absence of any tolerable provision in most parts of the District, for the education of the children. But hopes are entertained that, by the Divine blessing, this evil may be greatly allevi-

In the Maidstone Journal of the 6th of October, with which we have been kindly favoured by one of our correspondents, is the Charge of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, lately delivered to the Clergy of that it in contemplation, as soon as it can be procured, to erect Diocese. It is characterized by the purity of taste and soundness of principle, as well as moderation, for which eventful years, which it embraces, as well as for the practical lessons both to the laity and the clergy which it contains, we intend to present it in full to our readers, as a document which must be universally interesting and useful, at as early a period as practicable.

We cannot deny, we shall not say to ourselves the gratification, but to our journal the benefit of the folowing extract from the Churchman, a Magazine published monthly in London in support of the cause which is designated by its name, and with a zeal and ability which has, we believe, secured to it a very extensive and influential patronage:

"We do not usually extract poetry from other publications, and we shall now be less than ever likely to do so. We however, feel much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following spirited lines, taken from a newspaper pubthe following spirited lines, taken from a newspaper pub-lished at Cobourg; [now at Toronto] Upper Canada,—and which is not only one of the best conducted journals with which it has ever been our lot to meet, but also the only paper extant (so far as cur knowledge goes), which can be called a truly Catholic "religious newspaper.

The poem alluded to is the "Crusaders' Hymn before Jerusalem," by our correspondent Claud Halcro; who will feel encouraged by this flattering notice to cultivate his poetical talent, while we ourselves shall be animated to endeavour better to deserve as well the fraternal greetings of religious periodicals in our mother-land, as a continuance of the patronage and favour which in our own country has been so liberally extended to this journal.

We lately mentioned it as probable that the Rev. J. Grier would retire from his present mission and assume the parochial charge of Belleville. His appointment to the latter place has now been confirmed; and he will remove thither, we understand, in the course of the month of January next. It is pleasing to learn, and not less pleasing to us to record, that several of his parishioners in the township of Hillier, one of the scenes of his widelyconvey all his effects to his new sphere of duty in their cwn vehicles, free of expence. This is highly creditable they have uniformly evinced a fervent attachment to they have uniformly evinced a fervent attachment to they have uniformly even been in the force. the church of their fathers, have ever been in the forewill gladly bear their testimony that these feelings of devotion to their Sovereign were deepened and sancti-

fied by the Christian counsels of their henoured pastor. It gives us great pleasure also to learn, that a handsome Gown has lately been presented to the same reverendgentleman by Lieutenant and Mrs. Townsend(R. N.) of Cramahe, as a slight but affectionate memento of gratitude for his valuable ministrations, in the benefit of which it was often their privilege to participate.

These are circumstances which we have peculiar satisfaction in recording, from the evidence which they afford of sincere and growing respect for the sacred office of the Christian ministry, -a respect which we are persuaded, will, in most cases, accompany the faithful and consistent discharge of its duties.

Mr. Parker, the late proprietor of the Caledonia Springs' Mercury, has transferred to Mr. Bridges, the Editor, the entire superintendance of that Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

THE MOHAWK INDIANS. [Concluded from our last.]

But to proceed with my narrative. I had been for several days expecting the departure of my poor friend, when on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th of June, I was summoned to attend his death-bed, and, on reaching the house, found, las! the cold hand of death upon him.

He was unable to speak to me, and life was fleeting fast.

On entering the apartment, the scene that presented itself was worthy of the pencil. On a bedstead of simple construction was laid the swarthy patriarch, apparently conscious of his situation and the change that momentarily awaited

It was a scene of painful interest, but not unattended with expectation. Death in this instance, (whether from my long expectation of his approach I know not), appeared to me divested of that awful form he so generally assumes.

Beside, and at the foot of the bed, sat his two sons in silent some process.

silent sorrow, watching every breath and trifling motion of their beloved parent. Around the bed, and in different parts of the room, were sitting or standing eighteen or twenty Indians, engaged in singing in a sweetly subdued tone meet for the ears of the dying—hymns suited to the solemn occasion. This practice is invariably followed by the Indians when a death is about to take place, and there is something inexpressibly beautiful in the idea that involuntarily thrusts itself on the mind, that the departing spirit may not have lost the sound of the earthly hymn when the song of the Redeemed may burst on his ear, glorifying God and the Lamb who redeemed them, for another ransomed soul, and rejoicing in the addition of another Spirit to their

When I thought his end was at hand, I called upon all present to join in commending our dear brother's soil into the hands of "his faithful Creator and most Merciful

appreciate its beauty and applicability. Short as that prayer is, and although he was breathing very hard at the com-mencement, ere it was finished, the ordinary indications of death were visible, and without the slightest struggle he ceased to breathe. A solemn interval of silence ensued, during which each seemed buried in his own reflections.-These, doubtless, borrowed their complexion from the event we had just witnessed. It is in situations like these that we can truly realize the value and object of human life. On the present occasion, I experienced the justice of the poet's

'The chamber in which the good man meets his end, Is privileged beyond the common haunts of men, Close on the verge of heaven."

The Indians then sung a hymn; and before leaving the oom, deeply affected as I was, I undertook to offer up the last Collect of the Burial Service,—so full of comfort and edification on such occasions; but before I had finished, the touching scene before me moved me to tears. The Indian, whose stern nature has, in some measure, been softened by Christianity, however deeply he may feel, weeps but seldom in his savage state, never, as it is deemed a weakness un-worthy of a warrior; but on this occasion, no sooner was the tear of Christian sympathy seen to flow, than every one in the apartment yielded to the impulse. It was indeed an affecting sight, I doubt not each thought within himself, "It is good for us to be here." May God bless it to our spiritual

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improvement for his dear Son's sake.

Before leaving the house, I was informed by one of his attendants, that some time before his speech failed, he told them "that his time was at hand, and bade them farewell; he requested them to thank all his friends for their kindness." during his sickness, and as he had not the ability to reward them, he trusted God would. He desired them not to be sorry, as it was good for him to be relieved; and, as his parting wish, he requested they would attend more diligently to the care of their souls, and that whenever they thought him, they should remember the advice he had given

In this peaceful state of mind, and with a firm and unwavering faith in the all-sufficient merits of his Saviour, did this lowly servant of his Master "fall asleep in Jesus." On the Friday following, his remains were followed to the grave by a large assemblage of persons,—the white settlers in the neighbourhood uniting with their Indian brethren in this last mark of respect to departed worth.

His remains and those of his wife were deposited in the Indian burial-ground near the Church, and the Nation have

over their graves a memorial of the esteem in which they

Did I not feel assured, my friend, that I am writing to one our venerable Metropolitan is distinguished. From the history of Church matters in England, during the late gracious operations of that "One and the self same Spirit, who worketh all in all," I should fear I had been tediously particular; but I know that trifling as these incidents may appear in the estimation of the worldly, they will be precious to believers; and that you and they will rejoice with me that the Lord hath chosen these lowly ones of the earth to make the monuments of his grace and goodness.

make the monuments of his grace and goodness.

As it is not improbable, those who have favoured these pages with a perusal, may be impressed with the idea, that the Mohawks are in a very advanced state of moral and religious culture, I feel it right, before I conclude, to allude to the actual condition of the settlement.

Although we are cheered by the hope that God smiles upon our humble endeavours, and have sufficient cause to thank Him for his past mercies to these prove records.

thank Him for his past mercies to these poor people, yet there is much to humble us and to stimulate us to increased

I have hitherto enumerated only the benefits they have enjoyed: justice requires that I should now mention the disadvantages they have laboured under, and the evils they have been exposed to since their residence in Upper Canada. The unsettled state of their nation from the breaking out of the troubles in America to their settlement here, together

with the loss of their Pastor, must have been very injurious to a people recently converted to Christianity and but just emerging from savage life. Nor were the advantages they enjoyed here, till within a few years, such as to warrant any material improvement in their condition. The occasional visits of a distant Clergyman and the services of Indian Catechists of limited attainments, (sharing, doubtless, to a certain extent, the fate of "prophets in their own country," were by no means adequate to the spiritual exigencies of

such a community.

Besides, the class of persons who settled around them, so far from proving a benefit by setting them an example, have been instrumental in corrupting them. The simplicity and pliancy of the Indian, his ignorance of English and of trade, rendered him an easy prey to the designing white man; and ardent spirits, that bane of his unfortunate race, was unsparingly used to degrade and ruin him. As the country became settled, the timber on the Indian reservation excited the cupidity of peculators, as it had become one of the staple exports of Canada. It was purchased at a very trifling consideration, and the Indians themselves were employed to get it out," and assist in rafting it to the market at Quebec. It is difficult to conceive a more demoralizing, and, to the labourer, more unprofitable occupation, than that of lumbering. The exposure and hardships endured by the Indians who engaged in it, shattered their constitutions, and the temptations to which they were exposed, by associating with entailed a host of evils upon the little community of which cwn vehicles, free of expence. This is highly creditable they were members. This had a blighting influence on to this warm-hearted portion of his flock; who, while their tribe, the traces of which are still painfully perceptible.

ir advancement in the arts of civilized life has most rank when the call of duty summoned them to the defence of the Throne. This was peculiarly evinced but it must also be remembered that the physical powers of during the stirring winters of 1838 and 1839; and they the Indian are inferior to those of the white, nor does he possess that same perseverance and industry so necessary to ccess. On one occasion, expostulating with an aged Indian on the want of industry among his people, he shrewdly remarked, "Why, Minister, you are very unreasonable. When God made the world, He made a great many kinds of animals, but He taught them all different ways of getting a living. He taught them all dinerent ways of getting a living. He taught the fox to range through the woods and live upon what he could catch. The beaver He taught to live beside the water; He shewed him how to dam the river and build a house, and to lay by a stock of provisions for winter. So He also did with different kinds of men. Now you cannot teach the fox to live like the beaver and you make the Ludian work and live like the beaver, nor can you make the Indian work and live like the white man. I have a farm, and could live by it; but when the season comes for game or fish, I must have some, and I am tempted to go and look for it, even to the

neglect of sowing and gathering my crops."

Now, although I am not disposed to receive this ingenious apology for his brethren, still there is a great deal of truth

There are, I am happy to say, in this and almost every Indian settlement, many pleasing instances of success in agricultural and mechanical skill; and we are encouraged to hope that every succeeding generation will more rapidly

mprove.

The means, in my opinion, best calculated to effect their improvement, are schools, in which an education upon truly Christian principles can be obtained. At present, as the Mohawk settlement extends eight or nine miles along the Bay, it has been found necessary to divide the children into two schools. One of these is maintained by the New England Company, who have done much for the Indian tribes in North America, and the other by the Indians themselves. selves. The average attendance at the former is about twenty, and at the latter thirty-five, of both sexes. These chools are of a humble order,—the children being taught in them merely the common branches of English education and grounded in the chief truths of Christianity. It would be very beneficial to the rising generation if one of these schools could be converted into a boarding school, under the superintendence of a master and mistress well qualified for the task; at which a certain number of both sexes could be thoroughly educated. By annexing a field or two for tillage, and a few sheep and cows to give occupation to the children when not in school, the expenses of the establishment would be diminished, industrious habits formed, and a taste for agricultural and domestic employments created, which would be productive of very beneficial results. Indians are desirous of such a school, and would do all in their power to secure it; but their own means are not

sufficient, and we know not where to apply for them.

This Mission, in consequence of the dearth of means and labourers, is held in connection with the neighbouring parish of Napanee. I can, therefore, only devote half my time to the Indians; but they indeed require it all. To them I give the Sabbath morning. A Sunday School is conducted during the greater part of the year for an hour or two, before service: the attendance of the children is satisfactory, and their desire to improve encouraging. The service is con-ducted partly in English and partly in Mohawk, as many of the Indians understand English, and a number of the neighbouring white families attend. The instruction from e pulpit is conveyed through an interpreter. The singing in Indian, generally of hymns. In this sacred service

Indians are thought, by judges, to excel. The evening service is conducted in Mohawk exclusively

The Sacraments of the Church are duly administered:

the number of communicants is about forty-five,-Indians

and a number of whites.

On the occasion of the last visitation by the Bishop of Toronto, thirty-five Indians,—a number of them adults and several far advanced in years,—were confirmed.

The translations in use among them are as follows:—
The four Gospels, St. Paul's two Epistles to the Corinthians, and a selection of important texts of Scripture;
The Common Prayer, with the offices, and a form of

family prayer; A selection of Hymns and Psalms; The book of the Prophet Isaiah; and a few other portions

of the Holy Scriptures. They have also various portions of the Old Testament translated, but not printed.

Of late years the Indians, in this province, have attracted more attention than formerly, and it is gratifying to be enabled to state, that the Missionary endeavours made by the various bodies of Christians, have been crowned with a great measure of success. The Wesleyan Methodists have several Missions, and the Moravians (I believe) two.

The following are the Missions in connection with our Church:—Two supported by the New England Company on the Grand River, one under the charge of Mr. Nelles, among the Mohawks, and another under Mr. Elliot, among the Tuscaroras. This Company also supports a number of schools for the benefit of the North American Indians in these provinces. The Provincial Society for converting and civilizing the Indians, &c., also maintains two interesting Missions,—one at the Sault St. Maric, among the wild tribes of the North-West, and another (I believe in some measure aided by government) at the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, under Mr. Brough. Mr. Flood, of Caradoc, has also charge of a tribe of Indians. All these Missions, at the latest accounts, were in a very encouraging state. These gentlemen, I am sure, could furnish much interesting information, respecting the poor people among whom they labour, and if they were to unite in an effort to draw the attention of the Christian public to the spiritual wants of this long neglected and much injured race, it would speedily command for them a fairer share of attention than has hitherto been

The following anecdote, recorded in American history, is not less a correct than affecting statement of the case of the Indian population of this continent:—"In the year 1789, the American General Knox gave an entertainment at New York to a number of Indian chiefs, sachems and warriors. Before dinner, several of these walked from the apartment where they were assembled to the balcony in front of the house, from which there was a commanding view of the city and its harbour, of the East and North Rivers, and the island upon which New York now stands. On returning into the room, the Indians seemed dejected, their principal chief more so than the rest. This was observed by General Knox, who kindly asked if any thing had happened to distress him. 'Brother,' replied the Chief, 'I will tell you. I have been looking at your beautiful city, the great water and your fine country, and I see how happy you all are.

But, then, I could not help thinking that this fine country, this great water were once ours. Our ancestors lived here they enjoyed it as their own in peace; it was the gift of the Great Spirit to them and to their children. At length the white people came in a great canoe. They asked only to let them tie it to a tree, that the waters might not carry it away. They then said, that some of their people were sick, and they asked permission to land them and put them under the shade of the trees. The ice afterwards came, and they could not get away. They then begged a piece of ground to build wigwams for the winter; this we granted. They then asked for some corn to keep them from starving; we furnished it to them, and they promised to depart when the We told them they must now depart; but pointed to their big guns round their wigwams, and said they would stay, and we could not make them go away. Afterwards more came. They brought with them intoxicating and destructive liquors, of which the Indians became very fond. They persuaded us to sell them some land, and finally they drove us back from time to time into the wilderness. They have destroyed the game, our people have wasted away, and now we live miserable and wretched, while the white people are enjoying our rich and beautiful country. It is this, brother, that makes me sorry."*

This is a pitiable, but correct statement of the wrongs of nearly every Indian tribe on the continent of America. however, satisfactory to know that the conduct of our government to the tribes within these provinces has been marked by unvaried kindness and generosity, and certainly bears a pleasing contrast with that of our American neighbours, whose treatment of them has been scarcely human but still it remains a question to be answered, -what benefit have we, as a Christian nation, conferred, or attempted to confer, on them, commensurate with the injury they have sustained by us? A supply of clothing for their perishable bodies, or other necessaries, with the rights of subjects, surely cannot be pleaded as sufficient indemnification for the vast and productive territories we have deprived them of, and the destructive evils our intercourse has entailed upon

How much more becoming an enlightened and wealthy nation like the English; the glory of whose Constitution i that it is based upon Christianity; to have made, through the instrumentality of her Established Church, an attempt to Christianize them, worthy of the exalted station God has long permitted her to fill in the Christian world?

I might, my dear friend, moralize at great length upon this depressing state of things, but the length of my communication warns me to forbear. While, then, we pray, in the language of our beautiful Liturgy, for all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, let us never forget in our supplications of the production of the tions to the heavenly throne, the poor untutored, wandering

I remain, with great affection, Your's in Christian bonds,

THE MISSIONARY.

SIR-Will you have the kindness to insert the enclosed corres-Pondence in your next number, for the information of such of the Clergy as are entitled to draw half-yearly on the Hon. the Receiver-General John H. Dunn, that they may attend to the

To the Editor of the Church.

alteration suggested. I have the honor to be,

> Your obedient humble Servant, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 3d December, 1849. SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant, which I have this moment received; and in which, to avoid a difficulty that has been experienced in taking but one receipt from the Clergy of the Church of England entitled to draw on you half-yearly for their respective salaries; you suggest, that in future the drafts be drawn and endorsed in duplicate, agreeably

to the form enclosed. I shall lose no time in communicating this information to such of my Clergy as it concerns, and I beg to tender my thanks for the kind consideration you have thus manifested for their benefit and convenience.

I have the honor to be,

The Hon. John H. Dunn.

id sh

Receiver-General's Office, Toronto, 2d December, 1840.

My LORD,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that in consequence of some difficulty which has arisen in taking but one accept from the Clergy of the Church of England for their half-Scar's salaries, &c. paid from this office (and which, to save trouble and postage, I would willingly continue), it appears necessary that I should receive receipts in future in duplicate: I will therefore feel obliged if you will have the goodness to inform those gentlemen in time, that when the period arrives they may not experience disappointment and delay. And I would suggest to Jour lordship that their drafts be drawn out and endorsed in duplicate agreeably to the form herewith enclosed, which I apprehend will answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be.

My Lord, Your lordship's most obedient

Missionary at -

Humble servant,

JOHN H. DUNN, To the Hon. and Rt. Rev. H. M. R. . G. JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

(Date-Stg. PLEASE pay to the order of A ____ B ___ the sum - Pounds — Sterling, being my half-year's salary as Missionary of --____, from the -inclusive.

Toronto.

To the Honourable John Henry Dunn, H. M.'s Receiver-General, &c. &c. &c.

* Boudinot.

(Duplicate.)

Stg. PLEASE pay to the order of A----- the sum Pounds — Sterling, being my half-year's salary as Missionary of -, from the

Missionary at -To the Honourable John Henry Dann, H. M.'s Receiver-General, &c. &c. &c.

To be endorsed as usual, and forwarded together; i. e., in the

Civil Intelligence.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. - INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The installation of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland into the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, took The officers of the University, and the Heads of Colleges, arrived, shortly after 11 o'clock; but, as peremptory orders were given not shortly after 11 o'clock; but, as peremptory orders were given not to admit any one except those taking a part in the ceremony, we, of course, are unable to give any report of the proceedings. Our reporter was informed that no representative of the public

The noble duke, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, gave a sumptuous banquet last evening, at Northumberland House, to a large party of the leading members of that univer-Covers were laid for upwards of 30.

sity. Covers were laid for upwards of 30.

High Stewardship of Cambridge.—We understand that Lord Lyndhurst is expected in town in the course of this day or to-morrow. His lordship's election to the office of High Steward of Cambridge University is considered certain. We believe that the members of the legal profession have determined to give his lordship their united and active support.—Morning Post.

(From the Times.)

We have more than once adverted to the contest now carrying on for the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. The contest has throughout been conducted by the friends of Lord Lyndhurst with a degree of moderation and forpearance which, looking at the relative claims of the candidates, and the course resorted to by indiscreet friends of his opponent, s perhaps without a parallel in electioneering annals. The friends of Lord Lyttleton, on the contrary, to judge by the paragraphs which have appeared in the London and provincial press, have not been over scrupulous as to the nature of the support to be of-fered to the noble lord who has the misfortune to be befriended by them. They have presented to the public three grounds upon which they looked for support for Lord Lyttleton: the first, that he was a Conservative, and therefore that the question involved in the contest was not a party one; the next, that he deserved the confidence of the University on the ground that he had pposed the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill; and the third | have undertake that it was by no means certain that Lord Lyndhurst would be a

candidate for the High Stewardship. Senate were sought, and have in some instances been obtained from unsuspecting persons, i. e., that Lord Lyttleton is a Conservative, has proved a false one; for the Globe of Wednesday evening, while admitting that "Lord Lyndhurst is a thorough Conservative," holds up Lord Lyttleton as a Whig member of the legislature. The clergy, then, can hardly fail to remember the important services rendered by Lord Lyndhurst, "the thorough Conservative," to the Established Church. They have not forgotten his constant support of those institutions of the country which constitute, as far as human means are considered, the surest protection to the best interests of religion and social

As to the second—the opposition to the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill-it need only be said, that the clause proposed by Lord Lyttleton, after it failed to secure due attention in the House of Commons, received the support of Lord Lyndhurst's vote. The proposition was lost. What would have been its fate had Lord Lyndhurst, and not Lord Lyttleton, been the proposer of the amendment, we think our readers, whether in the University or out of it, will not hesitate to determine.

We now come to the third ground upon which the supporters of Lord Lyttleton found his chance of success-the a of Lord Lyndhurst, and the assumption founded upon it that he could not be regarded as actually in the field.

could not be regarded as actuary in the need.

If the other grounds have failed them as signally as this, there can be little hope for Lord Lyttleton; for we beg to refer to our columns for a triumphant answer to the objection that Lord Lyndhurst is not a candidate. In those columns will be found an advertisement of the address of Lord Lyndhurst, dated Baden; and ny days will not elapse before we see him in England.

But if the three main grounds upon which the support of Lord Lyttleton rested are thus to fail, what remains to justify him in continuing a candidate in opposition to Lord Lyndhurst? Lord Lyttleton's friends are already forced to admit that they must be defeated. Why, then, occasion to the members of the Senate the inconvenience of a personal attendance upon a question for this post, as the only person worthy by his talents, virtues, Senate the inconvenience of a personal attendance upon a question which common sense and good feeling have already decided against the younger and patriotism, of which you have given so many proofs. the younger and untried candidate? If Lord Lyttleton has, as hasten to forward to your Excellency the reply of the we are willing to believe, any serious intention of pressing his claim to a University office on some future occasion, he should be "God p careful not to annoy his supporters, nor to render that which is now only a well-founded opposition a determined resistance to any claim which may be urged by Lord Lyttleton on some future

REPEAL AGITATION.

REPEAL AGITATION.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

Notwithstanding the presure of foreign political news, we must interpose a few words to-day upon the subject of the O'Connel repeal agitation.

The ministerial journals, which some weeks ago affected to treat this treasonable movement with contenut as one

The ministerial journals, when some weeks ago anected to treat this treasonable movement with contempt, as one in which the Romish priests took no part and the populace little interest, are now carefully silent respecting it; but the truth must not be concealed from the British public.

The sedition proceeds with a rapidity unexampled in that classic land of rebellion which is its scene; and, if not repressed in time, it will proceed to a triumph—the effect of which must be the severance of Ireland from the British empire and the British Crown.

empire and the British Crown.

On Wednesday Mr. O'Connell held a repealmeeting at Kilkenny; the numbers present were, according to his statement, two hundred and fifty thousand, this of course, is extravagant exaggeration, for there are not 250,000 adult males in Kilkenny and any three adjacent counties; but, allowing for the most extravagant exaggeration, admitting that the incendiary multiplied the numbers of his hearers ten fold, the Killkenny meeting was probably the most numerous ever held in the south of Ireland for any political purpose. doctrines addressed to this multitudinous rabble may be con-jectured from the common tenure of Mr. O'Connell's speeches; few, doubtless, have much curiosity to see a sample of them -we feel it a duty, however, to transcribe the following passages of the speech of a Dr. Cane: the thoughts and phrases are indeed familiar, but so much the worse; familiar phrases are indeed familiar, but so much the worse; familiar thoughts and phrases are the constituents of cant, and cant is the creed of the vulgar, eminently the creed of such ignorant creatures as the thousands by whom the speaker was surrounded. We must not despise such stuff as we are about to quote as trite, absurd, and false, though we know it to be all three, when we know that it is received as truth by twenties of thousands of hot-blooded barbarians. by twenties of thousands of hot-blooded barbarians:—

"He (Dr. Cane) hoped that there never would exist any

NECESSITY FOR RESORTING TO PHYSICAL FORCE, but if there should, was it not evident to every one that there was sufficient in the mass of the people surrounding him, which the eye might command, but which the voice could not reach, eye might command, but which the foce could not reach, to ensure success? (Loud cheers.) Yes, he had no hesitation in saying that the first word of the act of repeal had been written in Kilkenny. The requisition convening their meeting had been headed by nearly Three Hundred of the patriotic and virtuous Catholic clergy of Ireland, and as surely as the entire the patriotic and virtuous as surely as the entire the patriotic and virtuous Catholic clergy of Ireland, and as surely as God was in heaven, as surely as the evening mist was

as God was in heaven, as such the release the mountains of Slieve-no-mon, Ireland would be a nation.

How long is this to be suffered to proceed? The most thoughtless and dimsighted must now see the purpose with which Mr. O'Connell and the priests, whose servant he is, collect such huge assemblies as that at Killkenny. It is to consolidate the physical force of the savage peasantry, to warn them that a necessity for the exercise of that force may arise, to encourage their evil dispositions by its display, and to direct all their rage against the existing constitution of the to theet and the British connection—to get rid of both is the empire and the British connection—to get rid of both is the clear unequivocal meaning of Ireland "becoming a nation."

> FRANCE. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 5,

The King has opened the session of the Chambers in per-The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the streets, the other under arms in their barracks. The National streets, the other attention of the National Guards turned out rather numerously. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of 'war, sire,' were said to have been uttered by some of the comparative small number of spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the coldest of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was said and believed in the best and Macao Roads, this 22nd day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's ship was the treaty between the Four Powers and of the insurrection in Syria.

"We waited from day to day the Pacha's answer, until the news arrived of the treaty between the Four Powers and of the insurrection in Syria.

"The road to Damascus by these two events being effectually eight hundred and forty.

informed quarters, that Count Molè would be the new French

informed quarters, that Court.

Ambassador at the British Court.

The papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in La Presse of Wednesday, and which predicted the rapid approach of a new revolution in France and a partition of that country.

The effect of the King's speech on the funds was favourable.-

At two o'clock, the three per cents were at 77f. 50c.; the five per cents. at 90f. 50c.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND M. THIERS.—The Paris correspo dent of the Frankfort Journal states that King Louis Phi has assured Baron Von Armin of his firm intention to do nothin that will endanger the peace of Europe. According to the same authority, M. Thiers has declared his intention to M. Guizot of not offering a systematic opposition to the new minister; and the latter is said to have asserted that he will continue the armaments of France until Lord Palmerston shall adopt a more conciliatory tone, on the application of Austria and Prussia to that effect.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies, I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pachao of our country at heart as and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France

in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the mo-

tives of them. I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilisation. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon you, if the honour of France, and the rank which she holds

among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

Peace was re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulated ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil

I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella the Second, and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

Not having obtained from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights,

Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valour of our soldiers has been signalised-two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My government will know how to accomplish what we

The city of Boulogne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt andidate for the High Stewardship.

The first ground upon which the suffrages of members of the tional Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the allpowerful expression of the national will.

The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination.

I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting

the state of our finances.

Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility or behalf of literature and education.

Gentlemen-I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be pretended, my Government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and ha ness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments.

The Madrid Gazette of the 26th ult. publishes the following etter, addressed by the Minister of Justice to Don Manuel Jose

Quintana:-"Excellency,-The Provisional Regency of the kingdom has received your communication, dated the 18th inst., in which you inform it, that having been appointed by the Queen widow, Donna Maria Christina, the 11th inst., preceptor to her illustrious daughter Queen Isabella II., and her other daughter Donna Maria Fernanda, you request a definite permission to accept this employ-ment. The Provisional Regency requests me to inform you, that

"God preserve you many years.

(From the Madrid Gazette of October 26.)

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRID. "The Junta, in relinquishing the functions of government which it has fulfilled up to the present time through the will of the nation, would be wanting in its duty if it did not evince its gratitude and admiration to the heroic population of Madrid, to the brave National Guard, and to the valiant garrison, for their intrepidity, the firmness and sympathy with which they co-operated in the triumph of the most glorious manifestation which is consigned to the political history of nations. The members of this Jupta ask, have they reproduded to the positive of the configuration of the firmness and George, attacked Osman Pasha and torced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the service of the arrived with only 1000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners.

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Diqui. Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Diqui. this Junta ask, have they responded to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in the midst of critical circumstances? It is not for us to decide it. The facts exist and speak for themselves; the whole nation has been an eye-witness to them, and we submit to whole nation has been an eye-witness to them, and we submit to its irrevocable decree. Although the Junta does not doubt that the men who have been called upon to rule over the destinies of the country, and who are sincere in their honourable professions of faith and long standing, will crown the work of our political regeneration, which has been commenced under such fortunate auspices, it will nevertheless continue to assemble in order to watch over the rights of the people until the programme which has been accepted by the ministry shall be fulfilled in every sense.

"Madrid, Oct. 25, 1840.

"PEDRO BEROGIN, President.

"PIO LABORDA,
"JOSE PORTILLA,
"VALENTIN LLANOS,

Members. "Fernando Corradi, Secretary of the Junta.

The Prussian government has just published the following no-

"I hereby acquaint the public, that by a Cabinet ordered of his Majesty dated the 6th of this month, the exportation of horses along the frontiers of the whole monarchy; and in all directions, along the frontiers of the state of the stat

CHINA.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. We announced yesterday, in a postscript, the arrival of the fast-sailing Indiaman, the Ann McKim, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 25th June, bringing the long expected intelligence of the arrival of the English squadron.

The first arrival in the Chinese waters was the sloop-of-war Alligator, on the 9th of June; 'the next, on the 16th, was the armed steam-ship Madagascar; and on the 21st the Wellesley 74 armed steam-ship Madagacar, and on the 21st the Wellesley made her appearance, having on board Commodore Bremer, commanding the squadron until the arrival of Admiral Elliott; at the same time with the Wellesley arrived two more armed steam-ships, sighteen the Queen and Atalanta, two sloops of war, a troop ship, eighteen transports, having on board some 5000 of the troops for land ser-

of the blockade of Canton and its river, by all entrances, to take place on the 28th. With the notice of the blockade was issued the following:

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., con of the first class and commander in chief of Her Britannic
Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on
the East India station and seas adjacent.

We, there

blockade of the river and the port of Canton, notice is hereby given, that the senior officer off that station has been instructed to permit them to repair, and remain at anchorage in the neighborood of the port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to Until further notice, it is to be understood that the anchorage

of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon

of the transports proceeded North, and were followed on the 23rd by the Wellesley and all the other vessels except the frigate Druid, the sloops of war Hyacinth, Volage and Larne, two transports and the steam-ship Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade. Nothing positive was known as to the destination of the squadron; the conjectures of the English editors will be found among the extracts from the Macao papers.

Admiral Elliott was expected daily with the heavy ships of the

The Macao papers say that an attempt had been made by the Chinese authorities to scatter death among the ships by means of poisoned tea; but that the fatal packages were captured on their way to Macao by pirates, who sold them to the Chinese inhabitants of the coast, many of whom had died. This is probably an inven-

They say also that at the moment of the arrival of the Alligator a number of Chinese fire rafts were drifting down upon the ships lying at anchor in Tong Koo bay, but that they were easily towed ashore by the boats, and did no damage.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce MACAO, 22d June, 1840.

The British fleet has at length arrived and is now in Macao Roads. It is smaller than was expected, but when the portion of it which is expected from England makes its appearance, with Admiral Eliott, it will be sufficient; if proper measures are decided upon and vigorously carried into effect. Of this, however, there are some reasonable doubts.—Nothing is known of the intentions of the English government, but it is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked; that the Bogue forts will be taken possession of, and the river blockaded; and the force then move lirectly to the North. If they go to Pekin at once, they will be unsuccessful; the probability is that they will take possession of Chusan, or some insular position, and operate from thence on such points as seem to offer the best chance of distressing the Chinese

without great loss of life. These probably are the mouths of the great rivers, and particulary the junction of the grand canal with them. There are parties who believe this will be sufficient-but to me it seems wholly inadequate to the means proposed, which, as I have often written, is virtually to revolutionize this immense empire. Such a system of intimidation, and such a show of force as shall cona system of minimature, which is the control of the system of the control of the dilapidated, and their arms matchlocks and bows and arrows ! But the fear is that the English will be contented with too little, and that they will not take proper steps to secure even this permanently—but a few days may enable us to form a better opinior of what is to be done hereabout. Meanwhile the Americans are leaving Canton-almost all their ships are out of the river, and

their property for the most part safe. We have to-day many reports in circulation which may not all be true; that a reward of 25,000 dollars will be paid to any one blowing up the "Wellesley," and in proportion to the other men of war; that a price has been set on the heads of some of the English merchants; and that the Americans have been ordered to leave Canton in five days! It is impossible to believe this. The stock of tea is exhausted, and but little Nankin silk remains. After all, the export of tea to England will amount to 30 million pounds! ten millions more than was confidently predicted. We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption of the trade, from 6 to 18 months, (and it appears to us that parties with you will be safe in acting on this calculation.) The opium trade, the cause of our present troubles proximately, so far from being checked by the measures of Lin, was never more flourishing.

SYRIA.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27th.

On the 10th inst. an engagement took place between the allied roops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers. 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their country About 2000 ir all, who remained outside the walls re-entered the next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners

Gen. Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout. The camp at Djuni Bay is broken up. The only vessels now maining there are Vice Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on boaud, is to be sent

nediately to Constantinople. Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gordon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli. By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with nomunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the

THE DEFEAT OF IBRAHIM PASHA The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent poortunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout with 3000 nen. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

oners, the rest were One thousand Egyptians were made pris general war, the Egyptian army at the most moderate calculation,

A supplement of the Eco de Orient, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria. "On the morning of the 4th ult. the mountaineers, under the orders of the Sheiks, Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced

is in the power of the insurgents.—The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th ult. with the Seraskier Isset Pasha and Admiral Stopford. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him, and in return he en-

life and property should be secured to him, and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pacha. On the evening of the 5th ult. the Turkish steam boat Tahiri Bahiri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were incessantly harassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay due

The Reform of Smyrna, of the 12th ult. says, that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrogade movement in con-sequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN THE EAST. The following letter has been received by the London Jews from Sir Moses Montefiore:—

"Alexandria, Sept. 17, 1840.

"Gentlemen.—My last communication will have informed you of the state of the proceedings relative to the mission up to the date of the departure of the last packet. We had then obtained the order for liberation of the nine unhappy prisoners at Damascus, which we had dispatched to that city, and yesterday we had the unspeakable satisfaction of receiving the happy news that all had been honourably set free, and had returned rejoicing to their wives and families

"We send with this some extracts from letters dated Damascus, 6th and 7th September, which have reached us, describing the joy which had filled the hearts of all at their deliverance. [After adverting to the many and unforeseen difficulties against which the mission had had to contend, Sir Moses continues]—

"Day by day the reports varied as to our success, and as to the calumnies uttered against our religion. The latter became softened down and almost abandoned, until at last it was merely whis pered that a murder had been committed, and that, not from religious obligation, but from a motive of revenge. Notwithstanding, however, all reports, we steadily pursued our object, and endeacharacter, and to place it upon the grounds of humanity and

"We, therefore, placed in the hands of the Viceroy our demand With a view to the convenience of British and other foreign nerchant ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the protected from torture and bodily fear. We demanded a revision of the judgment which had condemned innocent men to torture, of the pudgment which had condemned innocent men to torture, of whom died under their are first field to avoid further. four of whom died under their sufferings, six fled to avoid further persecutions, and nine were at our arrival in prison, after having undergone sufferings too horrible to relate. We desired that this proceeding should take place before an appointed judge in open court—thus daring the accusers of our brethren to produce witnesses, if they could, to prove their wicked accusations.
"We waited from day to day the Pacha's answer, until the news

On the same day, the 22nd, two of the men of war and several Damascus or here, we then thought it desirable to obtain the un conditional discharge of the prisoners rather than let them remain lingering in prison until political events should favour us in obtaining a trial. The discharge of the prisoners was offered as an act of grace, but refused. Ultimately it was obtained as a matter of right, and with it permission for such as had fled to return to their homes unmolested, and for all to receive the same protection which others, whether Christian or Mussulmen, enjoy.

"At the time this order was given to us the Pacha gave a firman to us to proceed to Damascus, but he advised us not to go, saying he could not answer for the consequences. This advice was confirmed by all official persons and by those who knew the country and the feelings of the inhabitants. We, therefore, determined ot to proceed, but we sent the order, and thus our unfortanate brethren were saved. Nine men owe their lives to your generous sympathy, and they, with their families and co-religionists in the East, will ever remember with gratitude the noble efforts you have made in their behalf.

"If nothing further had been done than saving nine persons from a lingering and cruel death in a prison, the proceedings of this mission would form a bright page in the history of humanity. But the indirect influence of the mission has been great in demon-strating to the Governors of the East—that enlightened humanity knows no distinction of clime or creed, but that where there is oppression there will be found sympathy for the oppressed, and pow to aid them against their enemies.

"Since we obtained from the Viceroy the order for the discharge of the prisoners we have presented to him a letter of thanks (a translation of which we also send herewith). In this letter we pray that he will abolish torture in judicial investigations, and thus follow the example set to him by those states who have blotted from the records of their country this instrument of a savage

and barbarous age.
"On the arrival of the news from Damascus, I, with Mr Wire and Dr. Loewe, waited upon his Highness (M. Cremieux being gone to Caito), to express to him the lively satisfaction and joy xperienced in Damascus at the deliverance of the prisoners. His Highness was much gratified, spoke much and familiar with me, and I left his Highness under favourable impressions towards the

mission and towards the Jews. "I cannot conclude this letter, without saying that, notwithstanding all my privations, anxieties, and pains, I am more than repaid by the success of our labours, and that I shall never hesitate, when the cause of my brethren demands my aid, nor think any sacrifice too great, if I am in any degree honoured in guarding the purity of our holy faith, in defending its precepts, in vindicating its pure humanity, in asserting its horror of blood, or in upholding its divinity. I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "Moses Monteriore."

Accounts from Rangoon state, that a boat has arrived from the capital in 10 days, bringing accounts that the following persons were executed:—The old Queen (wife of the deposed King), her rother and his daughter, and three other women; besides these, 17 officers of the old King, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting asimilar fate. All these persons were suspected, or proved, to be implicated in the designs of the malcontents. According to the Burmese custom, the old Queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that

have occurred, in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HENRY ROWSELL Wishes to give notice to the Subscribers to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Voyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have heen carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with as little delay as nossible. king Street, Nov. 28, 1840.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. CENTLEMEN.—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention, at the approaching election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER DIXON.

ANNUALS FOR 1841. ANNUALS FOR 1841.

A FEW OF THE ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Illustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c. Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL, Pocksaller and Stationar

Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CARREOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messrs. A. Oglivie & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:—

Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality, Sherry "

Best English Vinegar, in hhds.

London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each, Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles, English Printing Ink, in kegs.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—Beaver Cloths, new style,

Flushings, Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys,

Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.
of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.
FRANCIS LEWIS,
Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

Toronto, 19th November, 1840. HAT, CAP, AND FUR 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.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price. &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS, Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSELL, Nov. 20, 1840. King St. Toronto.

G on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT. WATERLOO HOUSE.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

BIRTH. At Belleville, on the 26th. ult. Mrs. Ridley, of a son. MARRIED.

At Colborne, on the 25th ult. by the Rev A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, John M. Grover, Esq. merchant, of Colborne, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. D. Goslee, Esq. of the same

At Tiverton, England, on the 22d of October last, Capt. Carew, R. N., son of the late Sir John Carew, Bart. of Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, [Father of Mrs. W. Boulton. of Cobourg,] in the 83rd. year of his age. Capt. Carew entered the Navy in 1772, at the age of fifteen, and left it, after thirty two years service, in 1804. Although for some years in ill health, his faculties were unimpaired to the last, and his 'death—the Christian's calm repose, was tranquil as a sleep.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday Dec. 4:-Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) add. sub. and rems; George S. Jarvis, Esq. (the subscriptions alluded to are for the current Vol; please to remit to Toronto); A. Davidson, Esq. Geo. Dice, Esq., rem; G. W. Baker, Esq., add. sub; Dr. Ridley; C. Dunkin, Esq.; J. Maclaren, Esq. rem; Rev. S. Givins.

The following have been received by the Editor: Rev. J. Grier, rem; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem. Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. W. McMurray.

tion in Syria.

"The road to Damascus by these two events being effectually closed against us, and a new trial having been denied either at column, for "meagre substance," read "meagre sustenance."

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. VI. -ALTONA-KIEL.

The best appearance of Altona is from the River .-In a former Scrap I have applied to it Lady M. W. Montague's description of Constantincple, though without meaning to assert that the situation of Altona can vie in beauty with that of the City of the Seven Hills, or the Elbe be compared to the Bosphorus, with its many domes and minarets, its cypress-shaded cemeteries, its beautiful kiosks, and glittering palaces. I asserted simply that Altona, built on the termination of the ridge of Blankenese, presented from the river, with its many tinted houses rising one above another in distinct and varied outline, a striking resemblance to her simile drawn from the arrangement of particoloured China Jars on the shelves of a cabinet.

As a matter of course whatever of grotesque or romantic this situation of Altona gives it from a distance, is lost when you enter the city itself, and are confined among its streets, where you lose all view of the surrounding country. Altona is well built, but without any striking feature in its architecture, -a tameness which may probably be owing to the destruction of all its ancient buildings by the conflagration caused by the Swedish General Steinbock in 1713. In that year it was so completely laid in ashes by this commander that only 100 houses remained standing. What in the process of rebuilding it has lost in picturesque attraction, it has gained in comfort to the inhabitants.

Altona being now built on the slope of the ridge and having its length from the river towards the country, seems to a person crossing it in his course from Hamburgh to Blankenese to be much smaller than it really is. It contains, however, a population of about 30,-000 persons, of all sects of religion, the Lutheran being here also that of the establishment. The Jews have here a large synagogue, and pay yearly for toleration and protection the sum of 2000 ducats, or about £1000 sterling. There is here also an academy with seven teachers, a library, a house of correction and an

orphan hospital. We left Hamburgh for Kiel on the afternoon of June 12, at 3 o'clock, and travelled by the extra post; having been advised not to purchase a carriage till our arrival in Sweden, where we could find plenty of a description better suited to the roads, and at a lower price than here. Our conveyance was a waggon precisely of the make and appearance of those used in Upper Canada, but I think somewhat longer. It had wooded springs along the whole of its length, the same as those commonly in use 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 was destined for our accommodation; our driver sat in peaceful, and, taking every thing into consideration, the front, and the rear was occupied by our servant who most happy. It is the most calculated to promote our had charge of the baggage. The roads were so very indifferent that it took us 20 hours constant travelling to accomplish the distance of 56 miles.

Our route lay through a country which could not be called level, yet it was but very gently undulating, and divided into large fields. These were separated from each other by rows of alder, hazel, beech and oak, which had once been trimmed as hedges, but, eventually outgrowing or escaping from the knife, had been of nature—the firmament above us, adorned with its inallowed to grow in wild luxuriance. If not of much use as fences, they gave an appearance of richness

for sale in Hamburgh. drawing-room upon the other.

sensibly to improve upon you. The fields become snow-wreath enveloping all around with its fleecy covlarger and better cultivated; the moss gradually disap- ering---sights and scenes which he is accustomed to witpears and its place is supplied by woods irregularly dis- ness at different periods of the year---all these induce crop and real staff of life: the wheat is grown either for feelings and sensibilities heightened, and his powers of and particularly of that great and terrible calamity, which was export or for consumption among the more effeminate observation drawn forth and improved by intellectual to fall upon them in the destruction of Jerusalem, and accordingly inhabitants of the towns. The peasantry seem quite culture! happy and contented.

is also a library and an observatory. The religion sounds of happiness and joy---in the mild and sober remain. And this sight, pleasing in itself, becomes still more so here is Lutheran, and the reformation seems to have glories of a serene autumn afternoon, that sweet season when it is compared with the minister of the Gospel, to whom is

still remain, in all their singularity and grotesqueness.

and situation with which the Divine Author of the its perishable concerns, make him forget that he is a up that which was broken, and strengthens that which was sick." The great attractions of Kiel are the beauty of scone Universe has surrounded and blessed it: it is a beauty of child of earth, and tell him, in characters which can And "when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them." rich contentment, fitted for quiet contemplation. Its never be effaced, that he is an inheritor of heaven. Who He directs and leads, but does not drive them: he goes before neighbourhood is full of swelling eminences, rich woods, has not at such a time felt his heart lifted up to the them in whatsoever things are true, and honest, and just, and natural beauty, has been heightened with great and humble gratitude for Divine mercies, a more unhesitat- by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost; by love unhood of the Palace.

This Palace or Castle is a very large brick building ter, and a happier man? of an irregular shape, and had been converted by the Swedes into barracks and an hospital. At the time of our visit it was in great confusion, owing to extensive preparations which were making for the arrival of one of the female members of the Royal Family. In the Palace there are many fine rooms, but as a matter of course they were at this time without any decorations. A few paintings still remained, but they were chiefly portraits, and with no great claims to passing notice. The Chapel is an ancient building, with a great deal of where he could perform his devotion every day, and for fine carving in fret work about the organ-loft and the the conversation of many of his family who lived there,

The public grounds and walks attached to the Palace extend down the Bay in the direction where the Canal of Kiel terminates. This is a most important work, which by joining the river Eyder to the Baltic makes a free navigation across the peninsula of Holstein. It is 221 miles in length, about 90 feet wide at the surface, 54 feet at the bottom and at least 10 feet deep. It has six sluices, which are capable of admitting vessels 95 feet long, 24 feet wide and with a draught of 9 feet. If was begun in 1777, finished in 1784, and was of such evident utility that 435 vessels passed through it during the very first year. It was in greatest activity during the war, from 1803, when the navigation of the passed through it in a year.

We set sail from Kiel in the mail packet on Sunday, wards Copenhagen.

RIVIGNUS.

RURAL LIFE. From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

Of all the modes of life which man can pass, country one is the most innocent, the most serene and moral welfare, our spiritual improvement, and is at the same time most conducive to our physical health. Man was originally intended to pass such a life by his Maker. God, who has created all things, has in a more especial manner rendered visible the operations of his Almighty hand in the country. The different processes of vegetation, the changes of the seasons and the effects resulting from them-the decay and the revival numerable bright and shining lights-the beautiful and verdant surface upon which we walk, enamelled with its and of comfort, and an English air to the land- flowers of various hues-the feathered inhabitants of scape. This appearance was increased by the quanthe forest, the grove, and the plain, pouring forth their tity of land which was in meadow, and at this sea- daily concert of joy and delight—these, and ten thouson of a brilliant verdure. The grain crops were sand other objects as beautiful, as varied, and as sublime, very luxuriant, though little pains had evidently been all attest the existence of that Great Being who is taken to stimulate the soil either by fallow or ma- above all, and in all, and through all, and by whom all nures. At intervals we saw large patches of black things consist, and stamp in characters of life and light moss, in which the peasants were busy cutting fuel, His omnipotence, benevolence, and wisdom. And partly for their own consumption in winter and partly where, it may well be asked, can these marks of an allwise and superintending Providence be so well observ-In one feature does the scenery here and over al- ed, or so thankfully acknowledged, as amidst the quietmost the whole continent of Europe present a marked ness and retirement of a country life? The dweller in difference to that of England. You find here no the city is so surrounded by the works of his fellow-men, country seats of gentlemen. The proprietors all live in and is so much accustomed to regard the art and skill the capital and consume the rents of their estates in of the creature, that he is apt to forget, and, to his and mother, for whose sakes principally he thought God maintaining the luxury or display necessary for their shame be it spoken, to disregard the omnipotence of the attendance at court. The farm buildings have also a Creator. The din of the crowded street, the noise and singular appearance. They do not form a little village, excitement of the public assembly, the bustle and huras in the old country, nor a collection of buildings as ry of commerce and amusement, too often, alas! repress here; but dwelling-house, barn, stables and byre are all that still small voice within, which, if permitted to covered by one roof. The building is necessarily very speak, would tell us of the Great Source from whence large, and has a huge gate in the centre of either end, all blessings flow. But the case is far different in the with a passage of corresponding width between them.— country. There, every individual, whatever may be his Into this you drive at once without alighting. On the station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening left hand side you find the apartments of the family and ameliorating influence of the scenes and objects their servants, and should this be a tavern, as well as which surround him. The most humble peasant who farm house, you have a repetition of the same on the pursues his labours in the fields, however unenlightenright; then follow on each side stables, even pens, and ed by education, cannot fail to draw conclusions from places for waggons, carts, and carriages, while above the very occupation in which he is engaged, favourable all is secured the whole produce of the farm. When to his condition as an accountable being. He cannot you leave, the gate at the other end of the building is cast the grain with his hand over the ploughed field, and thrown open, and out you go. These houses, setting watch its progress from a small and tender green shoot aside every other disadvantage, must be most uncomfor- until it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle, tably cold in winter, and shew how much the Spanish without being led sometimes to consider within himself style of building has even here encroached upon the who has given this quickening power to so small a grain, German. In the city of Antwerp it is worse: there which enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he every house has its porte cocher in the centre of the goes forth to his daily task in the morning, and returns front; it is the only entrance, and most frequently the in the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the dining-room is upon one side of this paved road and the sky shining forth in all their brightness and glory---the thunder storm, the rain, and the sheeted lightning, the About 20 miles from Kiel the country begins very torrent descending from the mountain's side, and the persed, but of singular richness and beauty! while every him to reflect, and lead him up to Him "who hath given here and there is a beautiful small lake glancing life and light to all, who causeth his sun to shine and through the foliage. The verdure was here astonishing. his rain to fall on the just and unjust." But if the un-Were the landlords to spend their rents among the te- educated individual who earns his bread by the sweat this holy religion, as to its continuance among us to the end of nantry and stimulate them to neatness in and round of his brow is liable to be so affected by the scenes the world, of the calling of the Gentiles thereinto, and the rejecttheir dwellings, this district would soon present the ap- and operations of nature, how much greater will be the ing of the Jews; of the great calamities which should attend pearance of a perfect garden. Rye is here the staple effect produced upon the educated man, who has had his that people (as accordingly they have through all ages since),

and more as a necessary mark of distinction than subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevoof the bustle of even this moderate population. Its separate himself for a brief space from this world and even to this day.—Dean Prideaux. harbour is good, but its trade is limited chiefly to the its concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves export of the produce of the neighbouring country, on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there and to bringing in the supplies which are wanted for are seasons of the year when this desire of which we consumption in return. It is the seat of a University, have spoken comes over the mind with greater power quietly on their way: not driven by violence, or harassed by noise; which though attended by scarcely ever more than 150 than at others. In the freshness and genial air of a but slowly moving onwards, with their shepherd before them, car students, boasts of a formidable array of 19 regular spring morning, when vegetable life is again bursting rying perhaps a lamb in his bosom, or gently leading those that and 10 extraordinary professors. In the University forth—in the brightness of a cloudless summer's day, are with young. From time to time they linger awhile, and gaze are two spacious halls, an anatomical theatre and a col- when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets, by the way side: but still he is leading them forward, and they lection of medical preparations. Attached to it there and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights and are making progress towards the spot where he intends them to

for in the churches, the ornaments which were in use bath of the year,"—who has not at such seasons as calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out." Are any during the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion these felt a train of new and unknown sensations pass missing? are any needing his peculiar care. He answers the through his mind, purified from all taint of earthly dross, prophet's description, (Ezek. xxxiv. 16,) and "seeks that which which raise him for the time above this nether world and was lost, and brings again that which was driven away, and binds and abundance of water. What there is in these of Maker and Giver of all good, and experienced a more pure, and lovely, and of good report: "by pureness, by knowledge, very good taste by the many public walks with which ing belief, and a more unquestionable faith in the truths feigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God." And thus the Holstein family have ornamented the neighbour- of revelation? Who has not returned from such meditations as these, to his former occupations, a wiser, a bet-

LORD (CHANCELLOR) CLARENDON'S FATHER.

He had for some time before resolved to leave the country, and to spend the remainder of his time in Salisbury, where ne had caused a house to be provided for him both for the neighbourhood of the cathedral church, and he obliged his son to accompany him thither before tion, the cathedral only excepted; where he had made that purpose; and wished them to see him buried there;" the most confirmed health could do. Monday was Michaelmas Day, when in the morning he went to visit a journey in the service of the King, and from him went to the church to a sermon, where he found himself a little pressed as he used to be, and therefore thought fit to make what haste he could to his house, and was no sooner come thither into a lower room, than the pain in his arm seizing upon him, he fell down dead, without the least motion of any limb. The suddenness of it made it apprehended to be an apoplexy, but there being nothing like conclusions, it is not like to be from that cause; nor could the physicians make any reasonable and was the greatest instance of the felicity of a country life that was seen in that age; having enjoyed a competent, and to him a plentiful fortune, a very great reputa-Earl of Clarendon, by himself

The Garner.

THE PROPHECIES OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Or that such instruments as he employed in this work, a company Hickman. of poor, ignorant, and contemptible fishermen, should ever have been able to have effected it, without the extraordinary providence of God over-ruling the hearts as well us the power of men? A thing, in the ordinary course of human affairs, so unlikely to succeed, could never have been brought to pass; nor could our Saviour have any manner of ground, from the nature of the thing, so much as to guess at so strange an event, and therefore could never have so punctually foretold it, but that being sent of God to begin this work, he foreknew all that he would do for the perfecting of it. And the same is to be said of what he further predicted of happened about forty years after, which he so exactly foretold, We are told in holy writ that Isaac went forth to me- not only as to the time, (for he saith it should be, before 'that Kiel is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Holstein, ditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the generation should pass away), but also as to all other the most from its importance as a fortification, is surrounded lence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works act and perfect comment on the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, and by walls. It stands upon an inlet from the Baltic of the creation. And who is there who possesses a culcalled the Kiderford, which is just wide enough to tivated mind, and a heart attuned to feeling, who does is foretold, than that history of Josephus, which gives us an achave the appearance of a fine lake, and winding not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the exam- count how it was brought to pass. And that part of the prophecy, enough to make the scenery look like the banks of a ple of the patriarch of old, and go forth and reflect which relates to the final destruction of the Temple, foretelling, large and noble river. It is regularly built, and has amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Who is that one stone should not be left upon another, hath been so exstraight well-paved streets which generally radiate from there who has not felt disposed, at one period or other actly verified, that notwithstanding several attempts which have the market place. It contains upwards of 7000 in- in his life, to withdraw from his usual occupation, and it been made for the re-edifying of it, it could never be effected; no, habitants, but is so quiet as to present little appearance may be even from the society of his own household, to not as far as the laying one stone upon another in order thereto,

THE SHEPHERD AND THE SHEEP.

It is an interesting sight to observe a flock of sheep going

been accomplished with unusually little disturbance, which has been so beautifully described as the "Sab- committed the charge of Christ's sheep in this sinful world. "He disturbed fold; into which "the chief shepherd" is already entered, and is watching to preserve his sheep, now scattered in this world of trial, and waiting to receive them into a world of safety and of joy. There they shall "neither hunger nor thirst, neither shall the heat nor the sun smite them." For through all eternity "the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters:" and the shepherd and the sheep shall rejoice together .- Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop

WITHOUT CHRIST.

Without Him, we are undone, forlorn caitiffs, masses of misery, fine carving in fret work about the organ-lost and the Pulpit. Above the altar is a painting of our Saviour on and not far from it; and especially that he might be as you say, having nothing either in us or on us, nothing but buried there, where many of his family and friends lay; poverty and wretchedness, blindness and nakedness, altogether ignorant of the way to happiness, yea, ignorant of our very misery, his return to London; and he came to Salisbury on the a nest of fools, natural fools, children of folly, (as they who are Friday before Michaelmas Day in the year 1632, and renewed by, and provided with, this wisdom, are children of wislodged in his own house that night. The next day dom,) guilty, filthy, condemned slaves. This is the goodly posture he was wholly taken up in receiving visits from his many | we are in, out of Christ; yet, who is sensible of it. How few can friends, being a person wonderfully reverenced in those be brought to serious thoughts about it. Nay, are not the most parts, that he walked very little out of his house. The in this misery, yet full of high conceits of their worth, wit, freenext morning, being Sunday, he rose very early, and dom, &c. As frantic bedlamites, lying naked and filthy in their went to two or three churches, and when he returned, chains, yet dream they are great and wise persons, commanding which was by eight of the clock, he told his wife and his and ordering all about them; fancying, possibly, that they are son, "that he had been to look out a place to be buried kings, a stick in their hands a sceptre, and their iron chains of in, but found none against which he had not some excep- gold. This is a pleasing madness for the time; yet, who does not pity it, that looks on? Methinks I see one of this sort, when I during the war, from 1803, when the navigation of the Sound being interrupted, from 3000 to 4000 vessels choice of a place near a kinsman of his own name, and see one evidently destitute of Christ, bearing himself big upon the had showed it to the sexton, whom he had sent for to fancy of his own parts, and birth, and riches or stoutness; see such, upon any cross word, swelling against others, threatening We set sail from Kiel in the man packet on Sunday, and this with as much composedness of mind as if it had high, and protesting they will be slaves of none; not knowing fair, the weather fine, and we made rapid progress toto sermon, and spent the whole day in a cheerful con- the hardest and basest kind of slavery. Inquire if ever you had a versation with his friends, (saving only the frequent right and clear view of your natural misery; otherwise you are, interruptions his infirmity gave him once in two or three | it is likely, still in it, and though you profess to believe in Christ, hours, sometimes more, sometimes less), as the man in are not yet gone out of yourselves to him, and not knowing your great need of him. You are full and reign without him; all is well, and in quiet; but it is owing to the strong man's yet possessing the his brother, Sir Lawrence Hyde, who was then making house, and keeping you captives as quiet as he can, that you look not out, or cry for a deliverer. He is afraid of Him, to be dispossessed and turned out by one who is stronger, the mighty Redeemer that came out of Zion. Oh, that many amongst you were crying to him, and waiting for him, to come unto you for your rescue. -Archbishop Leighton.

If [having agreed in fundamentals] in some other things we be otherwise minded, than others of our brethren are: let us bear one guess from whence that mortal blow proceeded. He however we may see cause why we should dissent from others in wanted about six weeks of attaining the age of seventy, matter of opinion, yet, let us remember, that that is no cause why we should break the King's peace, and make a rent in the Church of God. A thing deeply to be thought of by the Ishmaels of our time, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand tion of piety and virtue, and his death being attended against them; who bite and devour one another, until they be conwith universal lamentation. It cannot be expressed sumed one of another; who forsake the fellowship of the Saints, with what agony his son bore this loss, having, as he was and by a sacrilegious separation break this bond of peace. Little used to say, "not only lost the best father, but the best as these men consider, how precious the peace of the Church ought friend, and the best companion he ever had or could to be in our eyes, (to be redeemed with a thousand of our lives have;" and he was never so well pleased, as when he and of what daugerous consequence the matter of schism is unto had fit occasions given him to mention his father, whom their souls. For, howsoever the schismatic in his intention and he did in truth believe to be the wisest man he had ever wicked purpose, taketh away unity from the Church, even as he known; and he was often heard to say, in the time when that hateth God doth take away goodness from him, as much as his condition was at highest, "that though God Almighty | in him lieth; yet, in truth and in very deed, he taketh away the had been very propitious to him, in raising him to great unity of the Church only from himself: that is, he cutteth himself honours and preferments, he did not value any honour off from being united with the rest of the body; how is it possible he had so much, as the being the son of such a father that he should retain communion with the Head? - Archbp. Ussher.

THE SACRAMENT A MEANS OF SALVATION.

When God appointed the passover to the house of Israel. was but a type of this blessed Sacrament, he commanded them to sprinkle their door-posts with the blood of the Paschal Lamb, that, upon the sight of this blood, the destroying angel might pass by. But had any man refused this token; and said, that God knows how to distinguish His people well enough without it, he had cer-As to the prophecies of our Saviour, the truth of their event, in tainly and deservedly perished among the unbelieving obstinate every particular, proves the truth of him that predicted them. Egyptians. And if any person now despises the use of our sacra-For did he not come from God, how could he have this wonderful ments for the same cause, it is to be feared he will fall under the knowledge, as thus to foretel things to come? Were he not of the same condemnation. 'Tis true, that God can save a man without ecrets of the Almighty, how could be so certainly have foreshown it; but how do we know He will, especially since He has appointed what in aftertimes he would bring to pass? If it were only by this very thing as a means of our salvation. Where the use of guess that he did so, how possibly could all things so exactly fall these sacraments is not to be had, there is no doubt but God (who out in the event, that nothing should in the least happen other- does not tie up himself to terms, as he does us) can find out other wise than as he predicted; especially since as to most of them, it | means to convey His grace and mercy to us. But where these cannot be so much as said, that there was any place for human ordinary means are offered us and we neglect to use them, then if agacity, or the least probable conjecture to help him to any fore- the destroying angel does come upon us, our destruction is only ight therein? For how improbable was it that the religion which from ourselves, our blood will be upon our own head. And, he taught should, against the bent of the whole world, have made therefore, to forbear the sacrament upon this account (as too so great and speedy process therein, as he foretold that it should? many amongst us do) is a dangerous, high presumption.—Bishop

SIN PUNISHED BY SIN.

God very often punishes sin with sin, and many times with sins of the same kind. Our daily observation may furnish us with examples enough of it, which are visibly and publickly known; and, it may be, there are few sinners but know some which concern themselves, which the rest of the world does not know. Thus God punished the murder and adultery of David with the incest and rebellion of his son Absalom; and thus oppression is often punished with oppression, adultery with adultery, murther with murther; and wicked men are made plagues and scourges to each other. And God thinks it no dishonour to the holiness of his Providence, to attribute all such retributions to himself; for God can serve the wise ends of His Providence by the sins of men, without contributing to their sins. And it is certain, there is not a fitter punishment in the world for sinners, than to suffer the evils they do, that is, to be punished by the very sins they commit. Nothing more sensibly convinces them of a just Providence than this; nothing can give them a more just abhorrence of their sins, than to feel the evils and mischiefs of them: nothing can more waken, and rouse their consciences, than to suffer the evils which they have done. And one would reasonably think, nothing should make them more afraid to do any evil which they are unwilling to suffer. So that nothing could better serve the wise ends of Providence to convince men of a divine vengeance, to give them an abhorrence of their sins, and to make them afraid to commit them. - Dr. Sherlock.

Advertisements.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 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.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

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-Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one 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, Toron

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:—
Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740. 4tf

NOTICE. THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE, W II.L leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, a. m. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!! THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that ... in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacting of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can commend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own presents he fort extractions are orekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the gr

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW.

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL

WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS 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 the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

Typouto, Sentember 12, 100 as how the principal that the condition of the condition

Foronto, September 17, 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. Toronto, 26th September, 1840. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PRANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

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

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Sceretary.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the soventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood lane, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—

If by letter, post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS 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.

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.

REPTISH SAMDLERY WARRINGUSE.

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.

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.

51-t

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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No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Deliving of the Police.

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