"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, CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

FNUMBER 36.

Original Poetry.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE PROMISED LAND AND DEATH OF MOSES.

Years have rolled on since first that host on Paran's sterile plain, Hath left the banks of ancient Nile, and haughty Pharaoh's reign,-Their journey ever onward through a parched and desert land, At length beside their destined home, toilworn, their children stand.

At Eshcol they have gathered from the wild but fruitful vine Her fairest fruit-fresh-bursting with the red and luscious wine. They see blue skies - soft summer airs from fruitful groves come down Loaded with nature's perfume e'er her virgin breath has flown! Tet black despair swept o'erthem, and "the people wept that night!" They dared defy th' Omnipotent—they trusted not his might!

Onward the ceaseless tramp is still-still on! The high behest Of Heaven hath left no time to pause—and for the foot no rest! Low murmurs from that giant host to Heaven's high throne ascend! Rash vows, despairing cries, with impious breathings upward wend! To idols, lo! they bend the knee-their rightful God upbraid, Unmindful of the hundred foes his arm of power hath stayed! His rites undone-his service shunned-his warnings loud unheard, They laugh to scorn his fearful threats—they dare arraign his word! Then pestilence, and famine dire, and war's avenging breath Unstayed, sweep terror through their ranks-dismay and hopeless death!

Disease in its most loathsome form—the leprous taint is there! The anguished warning thrilling sings-"Unclean, unclean, beware!"

Ten thousand forms, in agony, upon that waste of sand, Lie, writhing 'neath the burning sun, that seems on high to stand! Ten thousand forms lie stiff and stark, and yet no burial rite Divides the living from the dead, at morn, or noon, or night!

"It is enough!"-In thunder, from his mercy-seat on high, The God of that rebellious race proclaims "they shall not die!" Give thanks unto his holy name-Earth's sweetest incense burn! His anger fierce, when man repents, to pity aye doth turn! Now sadly, while their choral chaunt is plaintive, wailing, low, The Jewish maids, whose tresses dark, unbound, neglected flow, Sweep onward, breathing music-and, their march resumed once

The host moves on-by day and night a guide their path before!

From Pisgah's lofty mount the holy seer hath viewed, afar, The heritage of that proud race undying verdure wear! Then yielding, unto God who gave, his last rejoicing breath, Bright dreams of future glory crowned the "meek" man's bed of the waters cover the sea." death!

CLAUD HALCRO.

Toronto, February, 1841.

A SERMON,

Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, January 31,

St. Luke, xxII. 32.-"When thou art converted, strengthen [Concluded from our last.]

writer, Mr. Bingham, "that more t that the blood of some of those who are daily dropping | branches unto the river." pomps and vanities of the world, even in that limited | mission to enlighten, to strengthen, and to save!

self-righteousness, or some latent motive of self-interest? | are in operation in England and Wales.

can you look for a blessing on your offering; or how by the establishment of Schools in every Parish, is also we are united as Britons and as Churchmen with the can we expect you to give, either in proportion to your materially assisted in its operations by the liberality of mother country! In co-operating with them, we matemeans, or in any degree commensurate with the impor- this great Society; and by the best estimate that can be rially strengthen and cheer one another. Let us contance of the object we have in view? In this, as in all made, it appears from the latest accounts that upwards tribute, then, to swell the mighty tide of British benevoother undertakings in which God is pleased to employ of one million of children of the humbler classes in Eng- lence, by opening Branch Societies in every section of men as instruments for His glory, we are taught by ex- land and Wales are now receiving instruction in con- our Province, and calling upon all to aid in the supply of perience, as well as instructed by the text, that our main nexion with the Church, who are almost exclusively Christian instruction to the thousands who in all parts dependence must be upon those who are actuated by supplied with books by this Society. truly Christian motives; who, with Peter, being conthose who are in captivity to sin and death.

its advancement be thoughtlessly withheld.

duty of giving is perhaps the least part of their obligathe gold is his, and so are the cattle upon a thousand hills,—therefore, he needeth not these. His language to all is, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." In contributing, then, of their substance, they should not imagift, they should resolve to further the great object for and active influence. And all Christians need to be its beneficent views. reminded that they have such an influence, -one, too, this influence may not be very extensive, but it is ef- Society for the Propagaton of the Gospel in Foreign fectual as far as it bears; and, with God's help, we Parts, yet from an early period no small portion of its of souls. How effectually thus might we "strengthen sions in distant lands. To this Society, under God, plied us with opportunities, may we be enabled to hasten in any legitimate manner, has been its continued object, that blessed period of peace, and holiness, and joy, when as will appear from the following liberal grants reported

and zealous support.

into the burning lake, -not of those only who are far It is a matter of regret that no detailed account of dark and threatening clouds were lowering in her horizon. away, but of many who are near, who are within the the proceedings of this Society for the first forty years, We cannot have a more satisfactory proof of the stability within the sound and influence of the Gospel's glad- distributed nearly fifty-one millions of Books and Tracts: sins which call for national judgments: still, may we not tidings; but how inadequate have they hitherto proved? of these 4,314,500 were Bibles and Testaments,- humbly hope, from the prosperous state of these influmade in aid of this cause, even amongst those who pro- Books and Tracts. The issues for the year 1839 were, her sons and daughters, that notwithstanding her unworfess to feel its importance? Perhaps some of my hearers 210,253 Bibles and Testaments,—241,460 Common may be able to institute, within the sphere of their own Prayer Books and Psalters, and 2,487,333 bound Protestant Britain to do? The eves of the religious world propriated, and those squandered upon the pleasures and of good must have been effected through the agency of if Providence should make an opening for the introducelegancies of life; and if the excess in favour of the these publications, each charged with a peculiar com- tion of the Gospel there, judging humanly, what nation

sphere, is great, how vast must the same preponderance But the Society does not confine its efforts, in pro- ment in the hand of God for effecting his holy purposes? be throughout the world! And who amongst us can af- moting Christian Knowledge, to the printing and circu- And it is a striking fact, mentioned in the Society's last firm that he has exercised, as he ought, that most Chris- lation of books and tracts, -well calculated as they are Report, that the crews of the Wellesley and the Atalanta, tian and becoming grace of self-denial, that he might be to effect that object. In its infancy, its chief attention two of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the expedition to better able to contribute to the furtherance of the Gos- was directed to the support of schools on Christian principles, and under the patronage of the Church; and with Bibles, and Prayer Books, and various others of the In regard, too, to the motives by which we are led to it is encouraging to reflect on the success which has at- Society's publications; and who will not join in the contribute to this object, can we conscientiously say that tended its exertions. The fountains of knowledge it was prayer of their East Indian correspondent, who commuthey uniformly originate in a constraining sense of love thus permitted to open, soon spread their refreshing nicated the interesting fact, "May the Society, through and gratitude to Christians, -in a conviction of the im- waters over the whole country, and, with increasing effi- God's help, cause the Holy Bible to reach the heart of portance of the Gospel,—and from an earnest desire for ciency, are to this day aiding the poor to bring up their the Emperor of that great, but distant and benighted the good of souls? Or is it done in compliance with the | children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." | kingdom!" prevailing fashion of the day, -from a natural generosity It is supposed that, under the auspices of this Society, of disposition,—or alas, from ostentatious feelings of not less than fifteen hundred of these Charity Schools us deem it a pleasure and a privilege to co-operate with

In a sketch so brief as this must necessarily be, it is fainting within them. verted, feel it both a duty and a privilege to aid in pro- impossible to convey to you any adequate idea of the The greater part of you, my hearers, are not ignorant moting the honour of their Lord, by "strengthening the extensive operations of this Society at home. Based, of the effect and advantages of this excellent Society; weak-hearted, raising up them that fall," and liberating as it is, upon the injunction of our Lord to "preach the for this parish is one amongst the few that have faith-Gospel to every creature," it is not less pleasing than fully laboured to discharge their duty in this particular; The means for the accomplishment of these happy instructive to witness its efforts to communicate this and certainly it is no small proof of the prevalence of results are so graciously ordered, that every member of saving knowledge to all classes of persons, and especially sound Church principles and sterling piety within its Christ's Church may, and ought to, share in this labour to the poor: we therefore notice amongst its benefac- precincts. I am informed that the Cobourg Branch of of love. We all, even the most humble and ignorant tions, gratuities of books for distribution in necessitous this Society has been in active operation about twelve among us, have talents given us by God to improve, for parishes, -similar grants for the benefit of the National, years; during which period it has been the instrument which we shall have to render an account hereafter. Charity, and Sunday Schools, - supplies of books for of distributing several thousands of Bibles, Testaments,

give, they have therefore nothing to do; whilst the rich, and alms-houses,—for new churches,—for the supply of of the useful publications distributed by the Society. | quired in stewards that a man be found faithful." If,

the afflicted, and to confort the dying.

which may be most beneficially exercised. With many, it has transferred its Missionaries in India to the sister | triumphant in heaven, our brethren," as enjoined in the text! Let us pray, belongs the high honour of having founded, and fostered "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as in the accounts of the proceedings of the year 1840. The sum of £10,000 was granted towards the endow-The means of promoting the knowledge conveyed to ment of Bishoprics in the Colonies; (a similar sum had mankind by the Gospel, are various; yet should it be a been appropriated the year previous to the instruction subject of devout thankfulness to God, that there is not of the liberated negroes in the West India islands,) one, as I have already observed, in which the humblest £4000 as an endowment fund for the religious instruc-Christian may not bear a share. It would be foreign to tion of the inhabitants of the Scilly islands; £5000 ched in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, Junuary 54, a discourse to allude to each of these means 1 chalt, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. Solven Givins, Rector of Napanee, and Missionary to the Saltern Givins, Rector of Napanee, and Missionary to the with my present subject; and in doing so, I shall ensured to succeed with my present subject; and in doing so, I shall ensured to succeed with my present subject; and in doing so, I shall ensured to succeed the Newcastle District Committee of the Section of these means 1 chalt, Calculta, 2000 to the Colony of a Church Building fund in Ceylon; £3000 to the Section of sums in behalf of other colonies.

eighteen hundred the favour of Almighty God, have tended to exalt Great crease over the receipts of the previous year of £2,224, beloved Church. They all should unite in forwarding Saviour; and as far as we are able to judge, though we from a small seed, as it were, into a stately tree; to venerable Society is the more cheering, when it is remable blessings of his Gospel. cause to fear that we are involved in guilt on this account? cedars—she sent out her boughs unto the sea and her an increase of churches and ministers the destitute poputhiness,—and it is great,—God has yet much work for is so likely as our own to be used as the glorious instru-China, previous to their leaving Bombay, were supplied

Remembering the "rock whence we were hewn," let our brethren at home in this glorious work. What better If such be the case with any of you, brethren, how The National School Society for educating the poor tie can there be for strengthening the bonds by which of our land, are "hungering and thirsting, and their souls

The poor erroneously think that as they have nothing t the sick and unfortunate, in hospitals, gaols, work-houses and Prayer Books, together with a proportionate number

in giving of their abundance, flatter themselves that they the army and navy,—for libraries for the benefit of the Of these a large portion have been given gratuitously, therefore, any object having in view the glory of God, have discharged all their duty. To the poor, however, coast-guard service, tide-waiters, bargemen, and fisher- whilst liberal supplies have been afforded to various Sun- present itself for the co-operation of Christians, how can I would say—you must be poor indeed, if you cannot in men, and every other class of the community. And in day Schools. Nor has the Parent Society been unmind—they, consistently with their duty, withhold their support some respect forward the object we are commending to addition to a vast variety of excellent publications conful of its filial dependencies in this distant land; for from it? We can well understand a mere worldly person, you; if you have nothing to give towards its advance- tinually on hand, the Society evinces her zeal for the lately it has evinced the extraordinary generosity of -one who has neither the love nor the grace of God in ment! You can obtain and read the publications of this glory of God and the temporal and eternal interests of cancelling all the debts due to it by Colonial District his heart, -doling out his mite to such objects, while pious Society, and by adorning the doctrine of God our man, by the appointment of a Standing Committee to Associations,—an act of munificence by which the Co-Saviour in all things, you may as effectually diffuse a guard with jealous eye the attacks of infidelity and error, bourg Committee has benefited, I am informed, to the sensual gratification that for which he must one day knowledge of the Gospel, as if you gave a large sum to- and to strengthen those who are in danger of being cast extent of £70 sterling. One cause of the discharge of give an account; but how can the Christian, who is enwards it. By letting your light so shine before men- down through fear of the enemy. This Committee is these, in many instances, heavy obligations, will not, we trusted by God with all he has, for God's glory and not the light of a godly and a Christian life,—and behaving furnished with power, whenever circumstances require, feel assured, be overlooked,—that the Diocesan District his own,—how can be withhold his aid? I am aware of yourselves in all relations as becometh the Gospel of to correct the evil and defend the point attacked, by in- Committees may thus "have an opportunity afforded the many plausible objections which people are in the

charitable objects. They should remember, for their to arrest and counteract their evil proceedings, and no great account,* to whose active co-operation and zealous sumptuously every day," allege them? Answer ye, whose encouragement, that the poor man's penny, given in less a sum than £7000 was raised and applied to this support this Society is under great obligations. In the consciences convict you of inconsistency, if any such be faith, will receive a more abundant blessing than the object through the instrumentality of the Society. In removal by the hand of God of him who long filled the present. guinea of the rich worldling; and if the poor have no- the years 1830 and 1831, remarkable for the boldness important office of Treasurer and Depositary of this Inthing to give but their prayers in behalf of a cause so and malignity of the assaults made upon our faith by the stitution, this congregation and community has been backwardness in carrying on the work of the Lord, which sacred and important, let not this powerful auxiliary to enemies of the truth, the funds raised by the Society for deprived of one of its oldest and most respected mem- characterises so large a class of the professors of the the same special purpose amounted to £2382. And bers, and the Christian Knowledge Society of one of its On the other hand, the affluent should be informed again, in the years in which that awful visitation, the most efficient supporters. Painful as it is to part with far in their duty, as to taste the pleasure of giving from that giving is not all that is required of them. The Cholera, prevailed in Great Britain, the Society, with a those whose worth has been so long and so generally becoming liberality, increased the gratuitous distribution appreciated, it cannot but be consolatory to us all, and by a constraining power to which they are now, unhaption. The Lord informs us that the silver is his and of such publications as were calculated to promote a especially to those upon whom the bereavement falls pily, strangers. cheerful trust in God, to strengthen the weak, to console most heavily, to be assured that our loss is his eternal gain. Such visitations, my brethren, are not without But the benevolence of the Society has not been sel- their general and particular objects; and while this ad- mark of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his late Charge, fishly limited to domestic operations. In proof of the monishes us all to be faithful in the discharge of every gine they have done all they ought to do; but with their truly Christian and compehensive principles upon which appointed duty, and to be at all times ready to give an have recently been made to British benevolence, presents it is founded, it has ever been ready to take advantage account of our stewardship, it speaks to those of you in this point in its true light: "We may fairly infer that which it is contributed by their own personal example of any opening that presented itself, for the exercise of particular, whose means, and station in society, qualify the fountain of charity is never exhausted, and that every you to supply the vacancy occasioned by his removal drain of its waters only increases a fresh supply." We therefore find that although, since the year 1824, from the Church militant here on earth to the Church

blessing will rest upon your pious endeavours. "His never forget," to use the language of a late Colonial should resolve to improve it to the utmost for the good funds had been appropriated to the maintenance of Mis- word shall not return unto him void, but shall accom- Diocesan Report,* "that if the Society's income is large, plish that which he pleases, and shall prosper in the thing whereto he sent it." With this promise, it would be both various and great; its field of operation wide althen, that we may act consistently with the petition we for many years, the now extensive Church in India, with impious to doubt that many souls have been refreshed most as the world itself, extending from Canada to Van so often put to the throne of grace, "Thy kingdom come;" its numerous brilliant testimonies to the faith of Christ. and "strengthened," if not saved, through your instru- Dieman's land, from Honduras to Calcutta, from Scotand according as God hath given us the means and sup- Indeed the promotion of Christianity, in any place, and mentality. How cheering is this hope, and what a stimu- land to the Cape of Good Hope; and that, so far from lant is it to renewed exertion!

In conclusion, brethren, permit me to remind you that the object of this venerable Society, whose cause I am humbly endeavouring to plead to-day, is to take part with the sister Institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in endeavouring to bring the heathen to a knowledge of the truth, by expending its funds in translating and printing the Scriptures, and other pious books, in their various languages, my present subject, as well as exceed the usual limits of towards the building and endowing of a Cathedral at as well as to strengthen, through the means of its valuable publications, Christians who have emigrated to distant lands, in that faith in which they had been reared, but deavour to set before you a brief statement of the history, objects, and success of the venerable Institution which

\$\pmu 1000 \text{ to the Bishop of Australia for the purposes of the cessary to remind you, that never since the Society was which, from various causes too obvious to a reflecting we are solicitous to recommend to your favourable regard Society in his Diocese; besides many grants of smaller established has a wider field been opened for the exercise of its faith and labour of love, than at the present period. THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW- The receipts of this venerable Society for the year The Society, therefore, continues to urge the high claims "How melancholy is it to reflect," observes a late LEDGE is one of those noble institutions which, under 1840, are stated at £92,487 sterling,—shewing an invears have rolled away, since our Lord Jesus Christ left | Britain to the honourable station she has so long occu- and over those of 1838, of £11,544. God forbid, its pious designs by every means in their power; by the commission, 'Go into all the world and preach the pied among the nations, with honour to herself and ad- brethren, that we should rejoice over these proofs of their cordial encouragement—by their zealous co-operahave passed into eternity without the knowledge of a the fostering influence of the "Sun of righteousness," of our Church and country? The prosperity of this the knowledge of our Divine Redeemer, and the inesti-

-must have perished for "lack of knowledge." And, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the flourishing equally with this; and that, too, notwithacquaintance, a comparison between the sums thus apBooks and Tracts. Now, what an incalculable amount are, at this moment, anxiously bent upon the East; and Bibles translated into the vulgar tongues,—pestilential particularly the young, over to their sect, by inducing been impenetrable. them to desert from the Catholic faith."

> Society, or what more cheering account of its success | Christian antiquary such investigations must ever terminate in could we desire? The Pope's appeal will doubtless some glorious view opened to the head, and in some deep affection produce a fiercer opposition to our benevolent endea- implanted in the heart. At the least a more accurate knowledge vours; but we must only redouble our exertions. It is of the position which he occupies, as to time and place, in the considered a sound maxim in worldly policy, to receive | Church of God, and a consequent sense of thankfuluess and resinstruction even from enemies; and why should it not ponsibility, will be the fruits of his meditation. Employed in the be so in religion? Let, then, the outcry from Rome investigation of the successions of the priests, the manuscripts of the rouse us also to the struggle; and as long as we have chartulary, of the ancient vaults and substructure of the temple truth on our side, we shall have nothing to fear and must of God's Church, he has ever the foundation of his faith before prevail. Let us follow up our successes, by sending him. Even minds, which have been but little affected by the Travelling Missionaries to preach the truths of the everlasting Gospel in every corner of the land, and let us this study, and the antiquities of the Christian Church, in rite, second their efforts by furnishing to all who are ready to doctrine, and discipline, have irresistibly engaged the understand receive them, abundant supplies of the precious Word ing and imagination of men, even where they have failed to inculof God,—that most suitable companion to it, the Book cate the lesson which they so vividly exhibit. What then must of Common Prayer, and the Society's various other edifying and useful publications; accompanied with fervent prayer for the Divine blessing upon them.

> You are now, my brethren, called upon to contribute in aid of the funds of the Branch of this Society established in this parish.—The duty of honouring the Lord with your substance is so fully revealed, and so frequently enjoined in the standard of our faith; it presents itself so forcibly to the heart and conscience of every real FACILITIES FOR DISSENT IN SCOTLAND AND IN Christian, that I should not again allude to it here, did I not know that, in every community, there is a strange misconception of their duty, on the part of some, in other

Many persons forget that of the substance of which they are possessed, they are only stewards; and I need

* Benjamin Throop, Esq.

Christ, you may glorify your Father in heaven, and by provoking others to corresponding love and good works, may be really advancing His kingdom.

Committees may thus nave an epotential the considering the circulation of the commencing their operations with zeal and books and tracts best calculated the formula tracket, by in them of re-commencing their operations with zeal and books and tracts best calculation of the enough to live apon,—in the lawful acceptation of the enough to live apon,—in the lawful acceptation of the enough to live apon,—in the lawful acceptation of the expression and not as pride and self-indulgence are dis-But I must be permitted to say that there are very concern and dismay the efforts which the enemies of tions in this benevolent enterprise, I cannot omit the posed to construc it,-I admit they have some weight. few in humble life, who are unable to give something, Christianity were making in disseminating the poison opportunity of paying a passing tribute of respect to the But what are we to think, when professing Christians, however little, towards the advancement of pious and of infidelity, called into action all the means in its power memory of one recently called from among you to his who are "clothed in purple and fine linen and fare.

> To weakness, or to want of faith, must we ascribe that present day. Could we only induce them to engage so Christian motives, they would soon be impelled to give

> Charity, like all other Christian graces, is a vital principle, and grows in proportion as it is exercised. A realluding to numerous and very successful appeals that

The liberality of our brethren at home should provoke us to endeavour to relieve them of the burden they have Be assured, beloved brethren, that the dew of God's so long and cheerfully borne on our behalf. "We should requiring to be impeded by any new burthens, it is in need of all the aid which Christian benevolence can afford, to enable it to meet the daily increasing calls in regions less favoured than our own, for its salutary help."

Our aim, my brethren, should rather be to become less chargeable to it daily, and, if possible, to share with it in the privilege of carrying on its noble and holy efforts in the different quarters of the globe.

These sentiments are worthy of our heartiest adoption; and I fervently pray that our conduct in relation to this and similar matters, as Christians and Britons, shall henceforth prove us worthy of the distinguished name

May He, who has given the means and the wish to promote the honour of His name, continue to bless the labours of his servants, and by his Holy Spirit, strengthen the feeble hands in seeking the extension of his kingdom, and turning many to righteousness!-Amen.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITY.

The study of antiquity, if pursued in the proper spirit, cannot Gospel,' yet six out of the eight hundred millions of vantage to the world. During a period of one hundred but be a most profitable study. The mere collection indeed of mankind are without the Gospel, and in that long period and fifty years it has been in active and increasing ope- but is it not refreshing to every Chris- blessing on its endeavours—to strengthen our fainting dead facts and of obsolete fragments, is as useless as it is foolish; how many hundreds of millions of immortal souls must ration. It is delightful to trace its rapid growth, under tian, to behold such indisputable proofs of the well-being brethren in all parts of the world, by conveying to them but when it is accompanied by a spirit which, by means of these materials, can cement the present times to the past, and draw reasonable omens respecting the future, it is both useful and wise. presume not to limit the Divine mercies, how vast the which may not be inaptly applied the beautiful imagery membered that our parent country nourishes in her bosom Amongst the numerous testimonies in proof of the The remote genealogy, the antique weapon, the ruinous pile, the multitude of those who, thus dying, must have been lost, of the Psalmist, "Thou didst cause it to take deep root usefulness of this Society, I may adduce as not the least grass-grown entrenchment, worthless though they may seem as to adopt the sentiments of the same writer, is there not shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly standing the late unprecedented exertions to supply by Letter, addressed to the Romish hierarchy: "You are the mere passing and outward appearance of things, and to minds not unaware, venerable brethren, how great is the mul- which turn into vulgar ridicule all which they cannot understand, lation of the mother country, and during a period when titude of errors of every kind by which our Holy Reli- yet are to the more highly-gifted powerful excitements to reflecgion is combated, and with what craft and fraud the tion, and become efficacious materials of thought. They are the heretics and infidels labour to pervert the hearts of the homely-looking harbingers of a brilliant procession of ideas—they sphere of our immediate influence,—may be upon our has been preserved. In the year 1733, it first began to first began to faithful. And thus, to be silent on every other subject, resemble those quaint and soberly-clad domestics by whom we are heads? It is true, my brethren, that measures are taken report its issues of publications; and from that period of a truth." Yet does it become us to "rejoice with are we not reduced to see the craftiest opponents of the sometimes guided through a palace, and introduced to rooms hung heads? It is true, my brethren, that measures are taken to avert this deplorable effect, and bring perishing souls to the end of the year 1839, it is calculated that it has trembling;" for we cannot close our eyes to the many truth spreading in every direction,—invading the cities with famous pictures, and furnished with royal magnificence. and villages, -establishing in them schools of error and The rusty arrow-head, dug up in the turfy trench, will carry such impiety, and spreading, by means of the press, the poison a mind into long and interesting scenes of contemplation; and how slender and disproportioned are the contributions 4,274,721 Prayer Books,—and 42,319,142 Bound ential Societies, and the increase of true piety among of their doctrines. We see them for the same end trawhole nations of markind, the extinct introducing to the unborn, verse the country, enter the cottages of the poor, intro- will march, with their various attributes of language, habits, and duce themselves familiarly among the people of the towns destiny, before his mental eye. The fragment of a frieze or and the labourers of the field. Thus nothing is spared. column will suggest in a mere turn of the chisel, which to common eyes seems accidental, a whole period of history, teeming with journals,—works of small size are freely distributed, all events and characters. And a rude cankered coin will throw a calculated to draw and win the unlettered people, and flash of abiding light on some point where the darkness had hitherto

If such be the case in the fleeting things of this world, what What better proof, my brethren, of the utility of this must it be in the case of the things of the world to come. To the Spirit of Christ, have confessed the extraordinary fascination of it be to those hearts which are open to the lesson? The next best gift to prophecy is a clear spiritual retrospect of the past. In some measure it suggests the spirit of prophecy, by disclosing causes which must continue in operation long after our own days; just as the mathematician, only with greater certainty, discovers and applies original I ws, by which he can predict the course of the hearens for ages to come .- Rev. R. W. Evans.

ENGLAND.

It is the boast of Dr. M'Crie, himself a seceder, that those who respects, well-disposed persons, which requires to be set | have seceded from the Kirk have not left it as the dissenters did the Church of England, because they objected to its original principles, but because they wished to see those principles preserved and carried out. And here we have a lesson for the Church. It scarcely repeat the Divine admonition, that "it is re- is a common notion in our own day that the way to meet the

* Barbadoes.

by having worship (on week-days at least, if not on Sundays,) constituted authority soon follows a violation of the conducted on their model, a short extemporary prayer followed by sanctions of religion; and the perversion of Scriptural a long sermon, and if this may not be in the Church, by shutting truths is usually attended by the invention of some up the house of God and carrying it on in the school-room. Now enormous creed of political dissention and revolution .the worship of the Kirk is merely that of the dissenters, and the Our own Province has seriously felt the evils consequent that a highly respected minister of the Kirk, the Professor of of political warfare, and it becomes us therefore to have Committee Evidence, 1591.) "It must be considered, that there of God. Were the sacred volume of inspiration conare fewer obstacles to dissent in the Scotch than in the English sulted more devoutly, studied more perseveringly by Church; and much more depends on the character of the individ- those restless politicians who appear to delight in never-England. Here there is the liturgy, which is considered by many as the most important part of the daily service. And besides, there and for the burial of the dead. In this way, whatever objection there may be to the minister personally, the inhabitants of the parish may derive great advantage from attending his ministry. Then in England a man cannot leave the Church without abandowing the form of public worship altogether or connecting himself with some religious sect, differing from the Church of England in many important particulars of government and worship: while the Church of Scotland is surrounded with sects differing from her in nothing but the law of patronage. In this way secession is much more easy in Scotland than in England, and every cause that may lead to it should be more carefully avoided." interesting to observe, that the very things which many Churchmen are disposed to give up in order to attract dissenters, are the things which in the judgment of Kirkmen make dissent less easy in England than in Scotland .- British Critic. July. 1840.

TEED CHUROH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

Among the duties commanded in the infallible pages of the Bible, one of the most obligatory nature-enjoined frequently and forcibly—is that of Christian Unity; yet, perhaps, there is none, the performance of which is more extensively neglected. That all the followers of Christ should be united in bonds of holy amity; that their actions and sentiments should agree, seems not only in strict accordance with the parental tenderness of our Heavenly Father, but also in harmony with the principles of his numerous, and admirable works. When we examine the world around us, the works and arrangements of its Almighty and Omniscient Creator, if there be one distinguishing trait that strikes us more deeply and gratefully than another, it is the wonderful unity which, amidst an apparently illimitable variety, is maintained throughout. In the natural world, things that at the first glance appear most accidentally grouped, and occurrences that strike one as most fortuitous and even discordant with each other, prove, nevertheless, after a patient observation, and a comparison of numerous cases, to have been all obeying fixed laws, and acting in perfect unison with a universal plan. "The heavens," says St. Clement, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, "declare the glory of their great Creator, uniformly performing their operations in obedience to his decrees. At the word of the Almighty, the sun ariseth and knoweth his going down. The heavenly bodies run their appointed circuits in concert and their motions clash not. Day and night, spring and summer, autumn and winter. in peaceful order give place to, and succeed each other. The earth, without murmuring or disputing, yields her increase at the stated seasons. Winds blow, and waters roll, in subserviency to the will of him who made them; the very waves of the ocean practise submission; they pass not the bounds prescribed them, but under the regulation of that powerful voice which said, 'Hitherto shall ye come, but no farther,' they only serve to fill up the mighty chorus of inanimate beings that are incessantly, in their way, rendering homage to the Lord of nature. They continue this day according to his ordinance, for all things serve him in their several places, without let or molestation. Animals and insects, the least and most defenceless, do yet maintain, by mutual agreement, their respective societies, and preserve themselves from their numerous and potent adversaries Thus doth all creation silently reprove the eccentric motions of contentious men, who oppose the will of God, and devour one another.' Again, if we turn from the physical to the moral and

spiritual world, in the midst of which we find ourselves. we discover similar principles obtaining. Review rapidly the series of revelations which it has pleased God from the beginning of time to make to man: how various were the means employed! how different the capacities of the men! how widely separated in time and place! How isolated are the facts related! how scattered the precepts! how incidental and apparently fortuitous the events which illustrate principles of the most serious moment! Yet from the midst of all this variety, this respectively polled yesterday, but we understand that mixture, we might almost say, this desultoriness, what a | Col. Macaulay was 25 behind Mr. Small. perfect system of harmony and uniform Faith is produced! What a goodly edifice of consistent doctrine is raised up from the various materials! Like the gorgeously stained device upon a window of some of those venerable and sacred piles that adorn the face of our mother land, the pieces and compartments are innumerable and irregular, but the whole is one, - one idea, one design, beautifully conceived, boldly executed.

While all the works, then, of the Almighty, are subservient to a happy law of harmony and concord, how is it that Man-his noblest and most perfect work, endowed with the peculiar and excellent gift of Reason, and possessing the distinctive properties of an immortal soul-should constitute, in many instances, a solitary exception to the general rule? Is it because that his Maker, who formed him after his own image, after supplying him with every direction necessary for his guidance, while on earth, to a future state of existence, left him destitute of a law to teach him to look on his neighbour with fraternal affection, and to secure that unity which is an essential ingredient of real happiness? The thought is both impious, and irrational, and repugnant to truth. In the Sacred Records the will of God has been clearly revealed to mankind, and on no subject are the Divine declarations more explicit than on that of love and fellowship. But man has, in this division of his duty as in every other, violated the injunctions of his Creator, and, instead of harmony, he has generated discord; instead of cultivating benevolence, he turns his mind to the heartburnings of angry contention.

If this truth be applicable—as it unquestionably is to the walks of private life, how much more powerfully does it apply to the turmoil of political existence!-How frequently are we condemned to behold the implacable hostility manifested by the advocates of antagonist systems of politics, each of which, if we may believe the Reverend and dear Sir. assertions of all the combatants, is perfectly consistent with truth! It is a painful scene for the Christian philanthropist to contemplate, but the origin from whence it derives its existence may easily be discovered. A disregard of Scriptural doctrine has occasioned it: the Bible has been laid aside for vain traditions, or disfigured by rash interpretations; and the natural consequence has been that error has, in many cases, supplanted truth; and the most dangerous passions of the human heart, liberated from salutary restraint, have been

dissenters is by making our services as like as may be to theirs; discontent, and open rebellion. Contempt of legally effect has been that one-third of Scotland has left the Kirk; and on the destruction of CHRISTIAN UNITY by the bitterness Church History in the University of Edinburgh, says (Patronage recourse to the efficacious remedy furnished in the Word ual clergyman in Scotland than in England. In this way the evil ending strife, as if it were the only element they could of an ill-exercised patronage is felt more strongly with us than in exist in, loyalty and contentment would prevail more generally than at present. Oh! if the mad republican in our days, would but seek in this unerring book a rule are the forms of marriage and baptism, and for visiting the sick, for his conduct; if he would but contrast his own fatal, unrighteous, blighting creed, with the holy and tranquil principles of the Bible; how would he stand convicted in his own sight! Did he but stop one moment in his bewildering career to contemplate its salutary lessons; to view the protection invariably afforded by the King of kings to the unaspiring, orderly loyalist, and his consuming displeasure manifested, with all the terrors of infinite justice towards the rebel, he would perceive the gulf that yawns before to swallow him up, and would rush appalled from the precipice on which he is standing, unconscious of the dangers that threaten him, and blind to the terrible destruction that awaits him. But the unnatural excitement that directs his thoughts and actions paralyzes his better feelings. How true are the solemn words of the Preacher, "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." Because rebellion has sometimes succeeded, and the counsels of the wicked have been allowed-through some mysterious design of the Almighty-to triumph, the patriot, so miscalled by many, believes that if he but nmence the battle, Heaven will lend him weapons to carry it on. But in his wild enthusiasm he remembers not, that "it shall not be well with the wicked, neither shall he prolong his days, which are as a shadow; because he feareth not before God." Much as we may lament the existence, in our land,

of this principle of insubordination, so destructive of peace and directly at variance with the spirit of CHRIS-TIAN UNITY, yet must we not yield to it. It is the duty of every member of our Catholic and Apostolic Church to unite with his brother in the defence of sound doctrine, and it is equally incumbent on him to discountenance schism. "He who exhorted his Corinthian brethren to be 'of one mind,' never thought it a matter of indifference whether they were so in the belief and propagation of TRUTH or of ERROR." Compromise is worse than useless, it can have no beneficial effect on our enemies, and will certainly terminate in our own discomfiture. We must be resolute, though in Christian charity, in earnestly contending for the "Faith once devered to the saints," and in holding it up to men as the only certain rule of conduct. If there were union on this all-important subject, how changed, how agreeably changed, should be the aspect of political affairs. The torch of internal discord should then be quenched in love; sedition exist but in name, a hideous phantom of the past; and revolution, with its attendant horrors, should form but a recollection of by-gone days, and live but to cast its blood-stained garb round the annals of civil carnage. Loyalty should be esteemed, not a matter of expediency, but an inviolable division of the Christian's duty; and orderly submission should be considered the production of celestial regions, and the handmaid of religion. The Church of God should flourish indeed: her tranquillizing influence controlling the fury of the storm, and her rites and ordinances regarded with that respect from which, in the present day, secular bickerings so seriously detract.

We are enabled to furnish our readers with the following information respecting the Elections: YORK.

> 3rd, 4th day. Mr. Price,......88 277 340 460 Mr. Gamble,.....84 170 281 329

The poll has not yet been closed, but we fear that Mr. Gamble's situation is hopeless.

2ND RIDING. 1st, 2nd, 3rd day.

Mr. Duggan,......109 280 434

Mr. Baldwin,......11 109 187

Mr. E. W. Thomson, 23 55 59

Mr. Duggan has been returned for this Riding.

3RD RIDING. lst, 2nd, 3rd day. Col. Macaulay,......95 198 334

Mr. Small,.....56 109 275 We have been unable to ascertain the number of votes

Owing to the resignation of Mr. John McIntosh, the Solicitor General has been returned without opposition. HAMILTON.

4TH RIDING.

The intelligence received from this quarter is very gratifying indeed. Sir Allan Macnab has been elected by a majority of 101.

NIAGARA.

The contest in this town is very severe. 1st, 2nd day. Mr. Boulton,.....11 Mr. Campbell,......11 66

The Hamilton Gazette asserts that the success of the Hon. John Willson, for Wentworth, is certain. Under the head of Colonial Intelligence our readers will find a brief account of the election for Frontenac.

An accident that has occurred in the transmission of the Editorial by the Editor, occasions the paucity of original matter this week.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.
Toronto, February, 1841.

I send you a few lines which I scarcely dare hope will be deemed worthy of an insertion in your paper. Should they however meet with your approbation, you will oblige me by however meet with your approbation, you will oblige me by the insertion of the accompanying remarks. You were kind enough to convey to me and my friends through the medium of your columns, the very flattering intimation that the Churchman Magazine, published in London, had copied a little bit of poetry, which I formerly sent you. I well remember noticing at the time in my letter to you, that it was an imitation of the style of an exquisite little piece which I had met with in the Penny Magazine. It behoves me now, as the praise has been made public, to acknowledge publicly as the praise has been made public, to acknowledge publicly

minister-at-war—which was ringing in my ears. I was not however guilty of a plagiarism. I never wrote with the vain idea of becoming a Poet: I was too sensible that I drew upon the resources of others; and that every avenue to the PRIEST.—The Rev. Fred. Broome, assistant minister of attainment of that character within the reach of a very ordinary imagination had already been blocked up.

But—I speak it without diffidence, for I know that this also has been oftentimes freely advanced—equally with that man, who has indulged in visionary flights and vain-glorious aspirations, till reason has tottered on her throne, do I see se to look with pity upon that other, who, unsatisfied that he himself is not a victim to the commission of that heinous crime of Poetry, performs the duty of a censor of those who are the unhappy criminals, and thanks God that he is not as these men are! For take their respective situations. One is a man whom overwrought enthusiasm has robbed of sense-the other that more enviable personage who never had any sense to lose. I never met with any thing but, what I freely own I never could have deserved, the kind encouragement of friends. So that I speak not from personal pique—nor in defence of poetry, merely as poetry. But I speak of it because I know it is too often thoughtlessly laughed down, and because I have known parents, with a lamentable display of ignorance, view the indi-cation of this criminal taste, in their children, with a sort of religious horror. I speak in its defence, because I know it to be a main ingredient in all polite literature—the very pith and marrow of human thought—the concentrated vigour—the cumulative energy of the human mind. And, viewing it in this light, who cannot see in it a preservative of that

"Flows in fit words, and heavenly eloquence"? I mean that the correct study of poetry, and its moderate use, even although it should never end in more than a correct, but médiocre imitation, generates, or at any rate preserves that taste, which, in all ages, has resulted in the useful eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, or the senate. The idea that common sense is seldom spoken except where the speaker is indifferent about his style, is not exploded—but speaker is indifferent about his style, is not exploded—with the who speaks with this levity of so important a subject, is never in himself possessed of the power of any other method of expression. I care not that this is the age of mechanical improvement—that Eries—that the style of the power of the po son's screws-and horrible projectiles-and unimaginative rockets—either propel vessels apparently without any human agency, or destroy stone fortifications by their mysterious explosion, or sweep away whole brigides in their desolating flight. I care not for all these, though they too may be said to have the poetry (a fearful one I adnit), of sound and motion; but I look upon that which preserves the English language, or gives a taste for its cultivation, as a mechanism of the mind equally as useful. It would be no very difficult thing. thing, by tracing out causation and affect, to establish, what at first sight seems a more than dubous proposition, that the power which has improved the human understanding and by creating a desire for increased knowledge, forced it up to by creating a desire for increased knowledge, forced it up to its present commanding position, s in fact the power which has set in motion Ericsson's propelling screw—or given rise to the wonderful, and still unexplained, projectile. When therefore any convert to the dortrines which I have now propounded, and who "bears his ilushing honours" too "thick upon him," shall feel inclined to give way beneath "the pressure of the times," let him fortify himself with the language of Milton, who speaks of a more serious difficulty,

"Yet not the more Cease I to wander where the muses haunt." Should he feel abashed at being told that he is the mere copyist of a thousand copyers, let him nevertheless resolved not to be deterred from a practice which is at least thus far useful, that it improves himself. Let him turn to D'Israeli's chapter on "Poetical imitations and similarities," and, if he is a novice, he will learn that those whose names we rightly regard with reverence and admiration, have filched their olden stores, and most treasured expressions, from the granaries of some old, quaint, and obsolete authors. Let him collect that even Shakspeare himself, as his most ardent admirer, and most successful commentator, Washington Irving, has shewn to the world, moulded by his master mind he tales of preceding times into a tangible shape, and weave them with his verse, with such felicitous expression, that ages elapsed before the world believed he had drawn from other sources, than his own imagination. But these are proud and eminent examples of that most true saying which eessive era of its pregress, will be found to have built itself upon that next immediately preceding." Within view of these scarcely can the most ardent aspirant now hope to come. They have fixed the standard of the English language. They have manned the citadel of fame. Nevertheless, humbly but fervently, I shall maintain that the study of these authors, and the most humble endeavours to write th purity and correctness, should be constantly encouraged The effect of those sneers which now too generally preva is not as some foolishly imagine, merely to stop the babblin

of some pert and self-sufficient boy; but it tends to destroy that taste which should constantly keep in view the grea usefulness of the English classics. And so shall we at last see them fall into neglect and disuse. So shall we become de facto an age of propelling screws-exhaustion pipes for railways—and missiles for the annihilation o creatures. Perchance it may not be too much to say, that in half a century hence it may be as necessary for some one whose eccentric mind does not run in the mechanical turn of the world, to write down the opinion that there is no other way in which the efforts of the understanding can be of use
—as it was in our own times for that elegant authoress, Mrs. Jameson, to argue that women were not made merely "to

The Bible, whether we look to its history, or to the countries through which in imagination it carries us, or its own poetic style, raises a rich field, where the juvenile aspirant may cull flowers to wreathe into his verse. Some of the most exquisite pieces of poetry in the English language, such as Pope's Messiah, are merely a paraphrase of the Bible. Those however who have copied the poetic language of the Bible too closely have generally failed,—because they

enlarge upon the language, and render what was a striking thought before, mere bombast or empty verbiage. Care should then be taken not to fall into this mistake. In reference to the last few lines of the accompanying piece of poetry, I must acknowledge that the thought was

suggested to me by reading, I forget who it was, that gave Moses in imagination the prophetic vision, at his death, revealing to him the destines of his people. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, CLAUD HALCRO.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH IN STAINBRO' PARK .- We are given to understand, that it is the intention of Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq. of Stainbro' Hall, in this county, to erect, at his own cost, a new church or chapel within the park the present edifice being considerably too small for the increasing congregation.—Leeds Wednesday Journal.

The splendid old church of St. Peter, Tiverton, is now lighted with lamps on the "solar" principle, much to the

Satisfaction of the congregation.

We understand that the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A.

of St. John's College, Cambridge, late master of the Grammar School at Helstone, and author of "The Scriptural Character of the English Church considered," has been appointed by the committee of the National Society Principal of their training institution at Stanley-grove, Chelsea. The hereditary talents of Mr. Coleridge, his experience in tuition, and his reputation both as a scholar and a divine, will render this appointment most acceptable to the friends of sound religious education.

The congregation of Llanelly Church, Breconshire, have lately presented their curate, the Rev. John Hughes, with a pocket service of communion plate, enclosed in a case of purple velvet, on which is a silver plate bearing a suitable inscription; this was accompanied with a copy of D'Oyly and Mant's Commentary on the Holy Bible, and Bishop Mant's Commentary on the Common Prayer, in five volumes, elegantly bound, the first volume of the Bible having an nscription on the cover.—Carmarthen Journal.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.—Letters from Limerick mention that the Lord Bishop of that diocese, the Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. Knox, is labouring under severe indisposition. A letter states that no hopes whatever were entertained by the physicians in attendance of the ultimate recovery of the venerable prelate.

ORDINATION.—On Suuday morning at half-past nine clock, an Ordination was held in Christ Church in this ity, when the following gentlemen were admitted respe the orders of deacons and priests, by the Lord Bishop Montreal :-

DEACONS.—Mr. Abraham Cowley, late Theological Student in the Church Missionary College at Islington, London. The ultimate destination of thisgentleman, is in the Hudson's heart, interated from salutary restraint, have been suffered to run into licentious fury. From this source have flowed the fearful evils of sedition, murmuring, have been had public, to acknowledge publicly take part of the charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw of the charge of the Charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw of the charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw of the charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw of the charge of the Charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw of the Charge o

Trinity Church Montreal.

The Bishop was assisted in the Ordination by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector of the Parish, the Rev. M. Willoughby, Minister of Trinity Church, and the Rev. S. S. Strong, Minister of Bytown. The latter part of the preceding week had been occupied in the examination of the candidates. His Lordship during his visit to this city, has preached to large congregations at Christ Church, and Trinity Church, visited the Sunday School of the latter, and addressed the teachers and children .- Montreal Herald.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Wednesday, March 3, at 11, A.M., the Steamship President arrived at New York from Liverpool, after a passage of about twenty days. By her we have received our London files to February 9.

Our readers, we feel confident, will peruse with deep interest and sincere satisfaction the debates in both branches of the Legislature on the imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod. The earnestness universally manifested in behalf of this injured and unfortunate man augurs well for a speedy and favourable termination of this subject

The intelligence from China is, we grieve to say, very unsatisfactory. The British forces were still in Chusan suffering severely from the effects of privation and disease. There is now, we fear, little doubt but that the negociation, tendered by the Emperor of China, is one of those ingenious artifices in which Chinese policy is proverbially fruitful. An opinion prevails that another expedition will be required to execute the intentions for which the original armament was dispatched.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Feb. 8.

The Earl of Mounteashel said he perceived that some correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister the United States, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod, on a charge of murder and arson; but no official information had been received on the subject. It appeared from the public prints that certain members of Congress had spoken in a violent manner on the subject-in a manner not alone disrespectful to the govern ment of this country, but in a manner exceedingly harsh and violent towards the accused individual. He therefore felt it to be his humble duty to bring the matter before their lordships, for the jesty's government. At the same time, he much feared that what had transpired in that house would not arrive in America in sufficient time to save this unfortunate gentleman, who appeared to be most falsely and unjustly accused. He begged leave to state, that he had the opportunity of knowing, through the means of Captain Drew, that Mr. M'Leod was not present when the schooner Caroline was burnt, and that he was, in fact, on shore at the time, doing his duty, in obedience to the command of his superiors. It would therefore appear, that the persons who came forward with the charge had made a false and unjust accusation. He had, in the hopes of saving the life of a British subject, brought this matter before the house. It was, in a public point of view, a matter of much more importance than some individuals might suppose. It was, in fact, very nearly connected with our honour as a nation and he did hope and trust that the government would take active and energetic steps to assert, maintain, and uphold, the character of this great country. He hoped that they would not, by tamely submitting to insult and wrong, suffer the national character to sink into contempt. Looking to the hostile feelings that had been manifested in the United States, it was evident to him that if they did not take a dignified position they would be trampled on—on every occasion they would be insulted wherever they went. In short, there would be no safety abroad for British subjects. He hoped, therefore, that the government would exert themselves for the preservation of the life of this worthy individual, who was now suffering in a dungeon of the United States, and that they would fully vindicate the character of this country. The vessel in tion, the Caroline, was actively employed during the troubl The vessel in ques Canada in assisting those who were armed against British authority. A party of marauders from the United States had, at that time, taken possession of an island belonging to Great Britain; and this vessel was employed in carrying thither men, provisions, and ammunition. The vessel was originally engaged in smuggling between the coast of the United States and Canada. She was next employed in that most illegal act which he had described. Now, he would ask, had she letters of marque, or any other authority, for taken on the high seas, without letters of marque or any proper authority for cruising in a hostile way, and was taken by a French man of war or a Russian man of war, would the English governwith having acted improperly if a force belonging to them captured such a vessel and hanged her crew at the yard arm? No: they would say that such a capture was perfectly defensible. But it would appear that the Americans had one law for themselves and another for other nations, or else they could never think of punishing a man for destroying a ishing a man for destroying a piratical vessel. He only wished that the Americans would act on those principles which we adopted on other occasions. When, in 1818, the Americans purchased the Floridas from Spain, and found themselves engaged in a war with Seminole Indians, did not General Jackson, when in one of the forts that were captured two English subjects were discovered, order them to be executed? He did; and this government did not interfere, because those parties were acting in a hostile capacity without any authority whatsoever. The noble lord con-cluded by asking whether any information had been received from Canada of the capture and detention of a British subject in the State of New York upon a charge of murder, and on suspicion of being one of those who had been engaged in the destruction of the Caroline steamer, if so, what steps her Majesty's ministers intended

taking in consequence?
Viscount Melbourne said, that he would proceed to answer the question without entering into the facts and arguments with which the noble lord had prefaced it. Her Majesty's government had certainly received information that an individual of the name of M'Leod had been arrested by the authorities of the State of New York, and by them committed to prison to take his trial upon a charge of murder and arson, which he had committed upon the occasion of the seizure and destruction of the Caroline. hearing this Mr. Fox, our minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the general Government, and received for reply that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the State of New York, and that it was neither in the power nor the inclina tion of the federal government of America to interfere. That was the way in which the matter stood at present. What her Majesty's ministers meant to do in it their lordships surely would not expect him then to state. (Hear, hear.) At the same time the noble lord might be perfectly certain of this, that they would take those measures which in their estimation would be best calculated to secure the safety of her Majesty's subject, and to vindicate the onour of the British nation. (Hear, hear.) - Adjourned.

House of Commons, Feb. 8. ARREST OF MR. M'LEOD BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Lord Stanley said, that seeing the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, he rose for the purpose of putting to him the question of which he had given notice the other evening. That question was one of so important a nature, especially at period so critical as the present, that he was compelled to preface it by such a statement of facts as he believed the laws of the house permitted him to make. He could assure the house that beyond that he did not wish to go one single step, and he was confident that the right hon. gentleman in the chair would have the kindness to stop him if he abused the liberty which the house accorded. It would be in the recollection of the house that in the latter period of 1837, at a time when by the gallantry of the troops, both of the line and the militia, rebellion had been put down in the province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel in arms was left within that province, a band of men, consisting partly of Canadians and partly of American subjects, was organised and armed within the frontiers of the United States, possessed themselves of arms by seizing on the arsenals, the property of the United States, and in open day took possession of an island lying in the Niagara river, the property of her Majesty, to which they transported, also in open day, arms, the property of the United States, ammunition and stores, the property of the United States, and brought frequent reinforcements of men, in order to make their position strong.

From that position, and with those means, they for a considerable time fired upon the inhabitants of the Canadian frontier at not

Assembly of Upper Canada, who at that time commanded the militia of the province, and was active on behalf of her Majesty, attacked the schooner, lying, undoubtedly, moored by the American shore, and having boarded her, and found it impossible to carry her away, in consequence of the rapidity of the current, set fire to her, and suffered her to fall down the falls of Niagara. Representations were immediately made by the authorities of the State of New York to the President of the United States, and a counter-statement was at the same time made by the British authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington The whole correspondence, in the course of the months of January and February, 1838, was transmitted for the consideration of h Majesty's government, with the demand for reparation to which he had referred. He believed, that after that period they had no information furnished from the Foreign Office as to any transactions on this subject. The Colonial Office, in 1838, and at subsequent periods, had laid before the house various papers, among which were the proceedings of the House of Assembly and her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, who, in their public despatches, strongly supported the view taken by the Canadian authorities, and spoke in terms of the highest approbation of those who had attacked and sunk the schooner. He believed that the country generally considered this question between the two countries as fairly settled, but on the 12th of November last he of dispute between the authorities of the United States and the government of Great Britain.

The intelligence from China is, we grieve to say very one of the Council, who had taken an active part in repelling invasion from the province, but who, so far as he (Lord Stanley) was able to learn, had taken no part whatever in the affair of the Caroline, was seized in the State of New York by the authorities on a charge of murder and arson, was committed to gaol for an act done under the sanction of the Canadian authorities, to repel the invasion of the Canadian territory, and under the immediate command of the gentleman to whom the military force of the province had at that time been entrusted. Mr. M'Leod was apprehended and was about to be tried by a jury of the State of New York. He hoped he was stating facts correctly; he did so without making any comments, and if he were not correct, he hoped the noble lord would set him right. In the month of January, Congress on its meeting applied to the President to lay before them any conmunications with the British government in reference to this subject. In doing so the President, among other papers, laid before them a strong remonstrance which Mr. Fox had thought it his duty to make as a British minister and the representative of his duty to make as a British minister and the representative of his sovereign against the apprehension of a British subject for an offence, if offence it were, which had received the sanction of the British authorities, and which at that moment was under the consideration of the two governments, and had been for three years the subject of negociation between them. The answer of the President, continued the noble lord, was to refuse altogether the claim of Mr. Fox, on behalf of Mr. M'Leod, for his liberation, partly on the ground that the federal government in such assected. partly on the ground that the federal government in such cases had no power to interfere with the authority of the several independent states, and also on the ground that, if it possessed such power and the right to interfere, the case stated by Mr. Fox was not one in which it would exercise it, inasmuch as questions of international right between the general governments of the two countries in no degree interfered with the administration of justice by the several States of the union. Mr. Fox closed the correspondence by the strongest expressions of his regret at the views which the President had taken upon the matter. He said he was not authorised to express the views of his government, but, on his own part, he ma the strongest protest in his power against these views, and without loss of time he would lay the whole before her Majesty's govern ment for its opinion. Sir, this is the position in which the matter at present stands:—A British subject was arrested in the month of November; the assizes will take place during the present month, February; and at this hour (and this is my vindication for interfering, in any degree, in a matter on which communications have taken place between two great nations, which are now in a very critical state,) at this moment, the life of a British subject may be in jeopardy, in consequence of his having acted in defence of his native country, and under orders and by the authority of the military powers of this country, to whom he was compelled to give obedience in repelling invasion and rebellion. The questions I wish to put to the noble lord are, inasmuch as this negociation commenced so early as January, 1838,—I wish to ask the noble lord whether he has any objection to lay on the table of the house the correspondence between her Majesty's government and the United States relative to the destruction of the schoner Caroline, United States relative to the destruction of the schooner Caronner, on the night of the 20th December, 1837? Whether the noble lord has received the dispatches of Mr. Fox referred to in the recent accounts from the United States, dated 20th September, which Mr. Fox stated he had transmitted to the government at home (and which I presume the noble lord has received, he having account of the state of the st knowledged dispatches up to the 8th February,) relative to the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod? Whether her Majesty's government had taken any, and if so, what steps, for the protection of Mr. M'Leod? and whether the noble lord will lay upon the table of the house the correspondence upon that subject between the government at home, the British representative at Washington, and the representative of the United States? (Hear.)

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least under the orders of, Mr. M'Nab, Speaker of the House of

LORD PALMERSTON.—I must confess the noble lord has adverted, with great discretion, to a subject of extreme interest, and which, from its great delicacy, involving considerations of a very grave nature between the two countries. I am sure the house will feel should be touched upon with great reserve, either by the noble lord or by myself in my answer. Now, as to the statement of the noble lord with respect to the occurrences which led to this matter, it is strictly, as far as my memory serves me, correct. I will first answer the questions the noble lord has put to me, and afterwards say one word in explanation of the transaction. I think it is not expedient in the present state of the discussion between the two governments as to the seizure and destruction of the Caroline to lay on the table that correspondence. Whenever it is brought to a close, of course there can be no objection to do so. Her Majesty's government having received within the last few days despatches from Mr. Fox and his correspondence with the authority of the table of the correspondence with the authority of the table of the correspondence with the authority of the table of the correspondence with the authority of the correspondence with the authority of the correspondence with the authority of the correspondence with the correspondence with the correspondence with the authority of the correspondence with th rities of the United States, which correspondence has been furnished to the public in the American papers, there can be no objection to lay before parliament those papers that are already before the public. (Laughter.) But it is a departure from what I consider an important rule in regard to international affairs, (hear, hear), and one which may operate injuriously to national interests, to lay as I have said, some of these having been already furnished, as respects them there can be no objection. I think it important to make, with reference to the notice of Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The noble lord said, he believed Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. My information goes precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in reply to Mr. Fox, I think it right to state, that the American government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two governments, by demands for redress by one to be granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly; or it ight have been considered, as the British authorities consider oceedings between American citizens on the British side of the der, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. the American government chose the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two governments, and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British government for the acts of its subjects, and from that ground they cannot now be permitted to recede. I assure the house that on a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be improper for me to enter into further remarks or observations, and I shall therefore content myself with answering the noble lord's

questions by stating the matters of fact I have just mentioned. LORD STANLEY .- I apprehend that the noble lord has not correctly understood my questions-for one of them, and that the most important, he has not answered. That question was, whether

the government had taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. M'Leod? (Hear, hear.)

LORD PALMERSTON.—It was my intention to have answered that question of the noble lord before I sat down, but it escaped my memory at the moment. I may state that a case somewhat nilar in principle to the present was expected to take place a year and a half or two years ago, and at that time instructions were sent out to Mr. Fox, on which were founded some of the communications lately made by him to the American authorities. Of course, the house will, I trust, suppose that her Majesty's government will send—they have, indeed, sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the house will believe the government will send further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but I am not prepared now to state

formally what those instructions may be. (Hear.)

MR. Hume wished to ask a question of the noble lord the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but as the noble lord had made a speech on the subject, he must first beg of the house to suspend their judgment until they had before them the whole of the papers on the subject. The question he wished to ask was this:—It appeared by the papers which he had in his possession, that in Bay Territory, where he is to succeed one of the Missionaries disabled by ill health. In the mean time, awaiting the departure of the canoes in April or May, he is appointed to take part of the charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethaw on the Chateaugay River, and will be stationed at Huntingdon.

Mr. Wm. Thompson. Student in Theology, who came from the charge of the stationed at Huntingdon. January, 1838, a motion was made in the House of Representaand he begged to be informed whether he should urge the matter on the attention of the British government, for the American government did not yet know whether the enterprise of the Car-oline was to be considered as the act of robbers or as sanctioned by the British government. What he wanted to know from the noble lord was, what were the instructions of Mr. Stevenson upon which he had acted as he had done? He again hoped that the house would suspend its judgment on the question until all the documents were before it.

LORD PALMERSTON said-I rather think that my hon. friend will find in that correspondence that instructions from the American government were given to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from pressing the subject. (Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say, that the principle stands thus:—In any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individual contents of the United States. in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. Until, therefore, the Brifish made public, in which he says, "I regret to state that no government disowned those persons, as the American government disavowed their citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question. (Hear, hear.)

SIR R. PEEL wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for

the Colonies one question as to a matter of fact; it was, whether there were not officers of her Majesty's army and navy engaged in the affair of the Caroline, and wounded in that service; and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have received if they had suffered such wounds in the service to

which they regularly belonged?

LORD J. RUSSELL said, he had understood that officers of her Majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion, under the orders of the colonial authorities, and that some of them were wounded in that service; but he has not heard that they had received any pensions.

SUDDEN INDISPOSITION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Considerable consternation was created last night, in the House of Lords, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington being suddenly seized with illness, while the public buisiness was pro-His grace is as is well known a constant attendant in parliament; and last evening he was, as usual, occupying his seat even prior to public business being commenced. Notwithstanding the intense cold of the day he went there in an open carriage, which he has been accustomed to use for some time past. While Lord Brougham was addressing the house, about half-past five o'clock, the duke suddenly left his seat, as with the intention of quitting the house by the door near the throne. This circumstance, of course, did not attract any peculiar attention; but he had not proceeded far before his Grace dropped his hat, which he kicked before him, appearing desirous to get it out of the way, so that he might pick it up at the further end of the house, and thus escape observation. As the hat did not go far, he kicked it a second time, when it rolled near Lord Redesdale, who was sitting on the seats occupied by the judges when they attend the parliament. His lordship rose, to assist the duke in getting the hat; but as his grace was by this time staggering, and not stooping for the hat, Lord Brougham immediately ceased, and ed, in a tone of voice indicative of deep emotion, "Send for a surgeon! send for a surgeon!" In a moment the duke was surrounded by several noble lords, and left the house supported principally by the Earl of Aberdeen. The duke was able to walk, but with ACC and the surrounded by the surr but with difficulty, and it was found that he was suffering from an attack of swimming in the head. But his Grace maintained complete self-possession, and conversing with those around. He was offered the carriage near the house; but he said his own was in attendance, and he should prefer that. It was not, however, immediately forthcoming, and he ultimately proceeded in Lord Brougham's close-bodied carriage towards his own residence, attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. Even when in the carriage, the extraordinary action of the head continued; and it was imagined, by those acquainted with the duke's mode of life, that the attack resulted from his remarkable abstemiousness in regard to food, and which too frequently characterises his mode of living. It is needless to state that his illness created great agitation, and most of the opposition peers soon after left the house, to make inquiries, or render any assistance in their power.

We are assured that the attack was less severe than those of last ar, though of a similar nature; and that Sir H. Halford and Dr. Chambers, his Grace's physicians, both left him at about eleven o'clock, being satisfied that the attack was over.

The answer to inquiries at Apsley House, at a late hour last night, was, "His Grace is a great deal better." At an advanced hour their Royal Highnesses the Duke of

quiry after the noble duke's health.

visits, and apparently was in the best of health.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. (From the Morning Herald.)

To add to the perplexities arising out of the long vexata questio of the "boundary line," in reference to which neither the present ministers nor their predecessors have ever assumed an attitude and tone worthy of the justice of their cause and the property of the present ministers are nowneys. canse, and the dignity of the British empire, we have now a most grave and serious dispute with the American government, touching a most important question of international law, not presenting itself in the shape of an abstract theory, but as a pressing fact, an urgent reality, on which the life of a British subject is at stake.

The important correspondence which has heretofore taken place in reference to this subject between our Minister, Mr. Fox, and the States Secretary, Mr. Forsyth, was published at details are known to our readers. They are aware that Colonel or Mr. M'Leod, of Upper Canada, has been arrested and committed for trial, in the state of New York, on a charge of arson and murder, connected with which was attacked and local methods and careful to the steam-boat Caroline, in the year 1837, which was attacked and house to Bombay and to stations in India for which packets go hence direct. tacked and burnt by British troops and volunteers on the American side of the River St. Lawrence, in consequence of that vessel having been notoriously engaged in the piratical service of the American "sympathisers" and invaders of the British to the Control of the British transfer of the Brit

the British territory.

With regard to those charges by which the life of Colonel

Mr.

With regard our readers have seen that Mr. M Leod is put to hazard, our readers have seen that Mr. Fox urges two pleas—one, a plea to the jurisdiction, denying that the municipal courts of New York have any right to try a British subject for acts authorised by his own government—the other a plea of not guilty, which is certainly inconsistent with the former, and which we think it undignified in a representative of the British Crown to have urged

The whole question upon which Mr. Fox has a right to Interwhole question upon which Mr. Fox has a right to interfere is simply this—was the destruction of the piratical vessel Caroline authorised and directed by the government of Great Britain, or of Canada, which amounts to the samething? If so, the question is one between the two governments of the caroline of the ca thing? If so, the question is one between the two governments, and not between the Federal government at Washington, or the State government at New York and Colonel M'Leod, who, if he did wrong, only carried into effect the orders of his government, which is, therefore, the party really responsible.

This is the ground for the British government to take—this is the ground to stand more. But when Mr. Fox goes

this is the ground to stand upon. But when Mr. Fox goes on to allege that Colonel M'Leod was not present at the destruction of the Caroline at all, and could, therefore, have no actual participation in the acts for which he stands capitally indicted, he descends from that high ground—he enters into the merits of the case as between the individual and his American persecutors, and gives Mr. Forsyth a just occasion to observe, as he does, with dry and cutting severity, that it is a matter to be decided by legal evidence, and the sincere desire of the President is that it may be satisfactorily established." It is certainly a matter of legal evidence whether Colonel M'Leod was present at the destruction of the Caroline or not: and if he establishes a satisfactory alibi, and he and has a fair, impartial, and unprejudiced jury, no doubt be will be acquitted. That he should find such a jury in the state of New York, or anywhere within the American democracy, is so strong, so violent a presumption, as to amount almost to an hypothesis. But the real question at issue is not, whether the prisoner can have a fair trial in America, but whether he is triable at all? In this point of lew it matters not what the legal evidence produceable on

opium smugglers, and, in defence of a contraband traffic, threaten with its vengeance the imperial "brother of the sun and moon," and shall it crouch and turn pale at the insolent

and moon, and shall it crouch and turn pale at the insolent threats of the slave-breeders of the star-spangled banner?

It is now more than three years since the event happened for which Colonel M'Leod has been committed for trial as a felon, and threatened with the fate of Colonel Ambrister and his brother victim. It was the duty of our government to have demanded explanations or satisfaction of the American Precident for the notarious aid and are President for the notorious aid and co-operation which American citizens openly gave to the Canadian rebels, for whose service even American arsenals were emptied of their contents. Did our government perform its duty in this matter? No; but, on the contrary, the American President demanded reparation of our government for the alleged un-

made public, in which he says, Tregiet to state that no answer has yet been given to my note in the case of the Caroline." This bears date the 2d of July, 1839. So that down to that time Lord Palmerston had not thought proper to depart from the policy of a pusillanimous silence on the subject, and to let the American government understand that Great Britain, and not America, was the injured party, and the tireted of demanding satisfaction for anything. that, instead of demanding satisfaction for anything done on the Canadian frontiers, the republican ruler ought to offer In destroying the piratical steam-boat the British au-

orities acted on the defensive, and would grossly have neglected their duty if they had not, by every means in their power, protected the loyal people of Canada from hostile attacks, prepared upon the American territory, which the American government either would not, or could not pre-

ent-it matters not which. Either President Van Buren and his council connived at the piratical proceedings of the American "sympathisers and invaders, or they did not. If they did connive at them (and it is difficult to believe they did not,) they have clearly no more right to demand satisfaction of the British govern ment than persons knowingly supplying arms and ammu nition to highwaymen would have to ask compensation of peace-officers for attacking and disarming the gang while preparing to sally out upon their predatory excursion. the American government did not connive at the proceedings of the piratical "patriots," but really wished to put them down, it is quite evident it had not the power to do so Its authority was deposed. It had not the means of preventing its own subjects from perpetrating the most outrageous acts of injustice towards a neighbouring friendly state; and that being the case, all sound authority upon international law declares that the aggrieved friendly state may take the task of protecting its own interests into its own hands, and chastise the wrong-doers on the very territory of that govern ment whose authority they have set at nought, and virtually

Had Lord Palmerston made such a reply to the demand of the American Minister, touching the case of the Caroline in 1837, as it deserved, the life of Colonel M'Leod would not have been placed at hazard upon a charge arising out of that case in 1841. The matter would have been discussed and settled one way or other, and our government would have avowed then, what we regret to see it now only avows for the first time, that the destruction of the Caroline was an act for which the British government is the only party

responsible.

The following passage appears in Mr. Forsyth's letter of Dec. 26, 1840.—"If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service obeying the orders of their superior authorities, this fact has not before been communicated to the government of the United States by a person authorised to make the admission, and it will be for the Court which has taken cognisance of the offence with which Mr. M'Leod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it." This is cool and insulting enough; but it puts beyond a doubt the discreditable fact, that from the time Mr. Stevenson first made his applieation to our government respecting the case of the Caroline until the letter of Mr. Fox, of Dec. 13, 1840, Lord Palmers ton neither made nor directed any communication to be made to the American government, that the act complained to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject: of was acknowledged and justified by the highest authority and so the American take the case into their own hands with an insulting air of defiance, which beats hollow the de-Cambridge and Duches of Gloucester, as well as her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, had sent messengers to make every in-

ace and Prince Albert, had sent messengers to make every indiry after the noble duke's health.

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The noble duke was out in the afternoon was a several was a try and hang British subjects for acts avowed to have been committed by the orders of their own government, it will not bear a moment's investigation, or, if it deserves an answer, it is this—that if the Crown of Great Britain be insured by the orders of their own government, it will the names of those Students who have completed heir Theological studies; and the names of those who have had the benefit of sulted and aggrieved by the state of New York, in the per-In the far west, as well as the far east, ill-blood is engendered towards England. The ministry of peace is at the present moment on scarcely more friendly terms with the ruler of the North American republic than with the chief of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union should further to whom were of the North American republic than with the chief of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislat

THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAILS.

The three last packets (from Europe) have amounted, in letters and newspapers. to 32,777, 33,273, and 37,398; of these 9,934, 10,897, and 8,877, had to be sorted alphabetically and distributed in Bombay; many of the others had to be re-directed from changes in the regiments—all to be arranged and forwarded in separate packets for 200 to 220 stations on each day's despatch, and there again subdivided into more packets, to suit the prescribed weights to be carried at a time. For Calcutta, and places eastward in our columns of Saturday, and consequently the case and its details are known to our readers. They are aware that at 7,464, 7,333, and 9,427 respectively, in the three last mails

NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Times, February 16.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This branch of the Legislature has been occupied during the last week with several interesting if not important matters. A joint address of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative bodies has been prepared congratulatory to Her Majesty on the birth of a princess. Council have had laid before them the provincial estimates, and additional instructions to the Governor, in which Her Majesty resumes her prerogative of appointing the President of the Legis lative Council. This shows an intention on the part of the Government to preserve with this body the constitutional analogy of the House of Lords, and there can be no doubt that His Excellency would have been justified in asserting the royal prerogative with regard to the appointment in the Commons of their officers—which it may not be so easy to resume, as in the branch more immediately called by the Sovereign.

Two members of the Council, Honorable Mr. Bond, Yarmouth, and Honorable Mr. Cutler, Guysboro', have asked leave of absence, -this is the working of reform in the institutions of the The tendency of the present system is to bring the Legislative Council into odium. Members from the country, finding that honour creates only wind in the stomach, and not being able to subsist by mere inflation, will not leave their avocations, by which they provide a more substantial food for themselves and families. The remedy is pay, which may come constitutionally through the Assembly, out of the ordinary revenues of the country, or otherwise out of the casual and territorial fund. If the latter course is not adopted, and the radicals are strong enough in the house to nullify the proposition for remuneration that will be made, the Legislative Council will soon stink in the nostrils of the provincial community, and be a most inefficient body for all the purposes of its creation. None but gentlemen of the capital would be able to give their attendance; and in the present days of reform, it may easily be conceived that this would create great dissatisfaction. too young for the change that was so extensively made in the institutions of government-but the House of Assembly thought otherwise, and they certainly ought to provide the expenses which they ought to have foreseen were necessary.

CAPE BRETON.-REPEAL OF THE UNION.-This subject is tereating the orders of his government, shall be placed in the country of his life for the performance of his day. deopardy of his life for the performance of his duty. And if our government does not insist effectually upon the liberation of Colonel M'Leod without undergoing the danger or hitigma of a trial for felony, it will richly deserve to be the butt of American scorn and the contempt of the civilised world. orld.

Shall England be prompt to rush into unequal warfare with

suppose it will be brought before the House in some shape or other; and perhaps a delegation will be sent from the island to emi-barbarous Egyptians and Beloochees, and peace and the mother country, for the purpose of forwarding the measure.

out of its revenues—from the governor to the lowest clerk in a government office, its members of assembly, judges and other civil officers, there would be precious little left to make public improvements or to promote the public good. The object of the Cape Bretonians should be to gain the advantages of a separate government, without its corresponding expense, and this may be done under the present connection, if the same energy is directed to that end, which it seems is to be applied to accomplish the separa-tion. To obtain the appropriation in the island of all the net revenue that is raised there, would be a wise and judicious object,—and with an increased representation, to which its present population and resources entitle it, this would be a matter of course. Far from wishing to divide the government of Nova Scotia, and so increase the patronage of the Imperial Administration to the exclusion of colonists, we would rather have it more extensive; and as a union is now effected between the Canadas, we can see no sufficient reason why the Lower Provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should not likewise be included under one government, each preserving its own revenues as nearly as possible. It would at least curtail the expenses of their administration and simplify their manage ment, both within themselves and with the Home Government.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the Halifax Times.

Newfoundland papers to the 28th ult. have been received. The Legislature was in session, but had done nothing of consequence. The following extract from the Governor's Speech shows that the people do not value aright the blessings of a Representative of Government, and that it is high time to put an end to the experiment, and deprive them of it.

"The approaching period of a general election—and the scan-dalous events which have lately occurred in partial elections, the last of which was rendered altogether abortive by the ferocious onduct of a mob at Carbonear, compel me to suggest for your deliberation, as an object of the first importance, the establishment of such a law as may tend to preserve the public peace, and secure the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise

"For this purpose it seems desirable that our system should be assimilated, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to that of the Mother Country

'I am anxious to press this matter upon your immediate attention, because if in the two great districts of the Colony which return seven of the fifteen members of which the House is comsed, elections can only be carried on under protection of bayonets; if brutal force and lawless violence are to be perpetually resorted to, and as heretofore, to a degree that can be restrained military interference, the inevitable inference must be, that the Island is unfit for a representative system, and legislative institu tions, and that this ancient possession of the British Crown is not duly prepared for conducting its own affairs and watching over its lar interests by means of a General Assembly

Wrangling seems to be the order of the day in the Assembly, as might be expected from its component parts, where there exists the grossest ignorance with but little respectability. One of the members thus illustrated the state of parties in the Island, in the course of some remarks on the address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency. "The Catholic Priets," said the hon. member, withhold absolution and threaten eternal damnation to all who shall refuse to vote as they direct, and the Merchants on the other hand THREATEN STARVATION to all those who refuse to vote as they please, and between damnation and starvation the unfortunate voter had to make his Election!" And the Newfoundland Patriot says, the picture, though a little strained, is virtually correct. We hope of all the Colonies of Great Britain, Newfoundland will be a singular instance of such a state of things. The Assembly were engaged for a whole fortuight in agreeing to an answer to the Governor's Speech,—which yet, strange to say, was generally lauded by its members;—and in trying to expel the printer of the Patriot from his office of Reporter and printer to the Assembly, in order to substitute one of the members, who has recently adopted the printing vocation. This they at length ac-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We omitted to state last Saturday, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave notice that unless the information on the following points in connection with King's College, for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, are laid on the table by the 18th instant, he will move an Address 1st .- A particular account of the Income and Expenditure

2nd .- The number and names of Professors and the distribution

3rd.—The number and names of the Students-shewing whe-4th.—An account of Lands sold or leased since 1837—shewing

Scholarships during the same time. - Fredericton Sentinel, Satur-

lished last week) to report by the 17th instant. In reference to this subject the Portland Advertiser—the leading Whig paper of the State-makes the following remarks, which, we trust, will have due weight with the people of Maine.

"The North Eastern Boundary question will soon come on for action, or rather debate, for although gentlemen may be exceedingly valorous and patriotic in the Halls of Legislation, we apprehend all the action which will tell, must come from the National Government. Maine will better show her good sense by a calm but firm appeal to the Nation for the support of her rights, than by noisy bravado, which only tends to produce irritation and increase the difficulties in the way. We do not doubt that the new administration, with Mr. Webster as Premier, will resolutely set about the adjustment of the several important questions now at issue with Great Britain.

"This work must be undertaken with firmness and intelligence vapouring and talk will have no other effect than to render us ridiculous. England perhaps, never stood on a prouder eminence than at present. Her East India question so successfully settled, her arms and her policy so triumphant in the Mediterranean, and her position so commanding in the affairs of Europe and the East, leave us to contend with her, flushed with victory, single handed. Still, we have a righteous cause, which we hope will no longer be Still, we have a righteon state, vacillating and feebly conducted negociation. What is now wanted is steadiness and a firm vindication of our rights; and if the controversy cannot be terminated by an amicable discussion, let it be done by an honest, able, and independent arbitration."—St. John's (N. B.) Courier.

CANADA.

morning the Woodstock Telegraph, of the 27th February. This paper has succeeded the Times, Mr. Gilbert, the late proprietor,

The second and so having disposed of his establishment to Mr. James Maclauchlan, the who continues the publication under the new title. From an ecountry Clergymen with Tracts, at a very low rate, for disextract in the Telegraph, copied from an Augusta (Maine) paper, tribution in their respective parish we learn that the furiously warlike resolutions of the Representative Branch of the Maine Legislature have been smothered in the Senate. The Assembly had been occupied during the week in Committee of Supply.—Quebec Mercury.

We are happy to learn that the hostile feeling which at first was aroused in the minds of many loyalists in the suburbs at the idea of the electoral limits being confined to the city, has very greatly abated, and that on calm consideration they are prepared to sacrifice what they considered a personal privilege to what they now believe to be a public good. The sole object of this measure is to secure two members to represent this city who will strenaously advocate the views of the old country residents in the suburbs, and if that object is attained by their own virtual disfranchisement, all they wish for is gained, and they will rejoice at the result.—
From the known political character of the resident Canadian population in the suburbs, who constitute a large majority of contrast it would be very inspeculation to give the voters, it would be very inexpedient to give them the power to worters, it wo members of their own caste, such as Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Smith who is a Leslie with a mask on, and we anticipate that Many of the Distributors also report that not only are the We assert now, as we have all along done, that the country was this feeling will daily acquire increased strength. It is in the nature of things that it should be so. Let them bear in mind that if the election is to embrace the city and suburbs, the return of two of their enemies and of the open or disguised enemies of British principles, will be almost beyond a doubt; while, by British principles, will be almost beyond a doubt; while, by limiting the election to the city alone, the return of two uncompromising friends to British institutions will be placed as a matter of certainty. It is for this that the loyalists in the suburbs turned out en masse as volunteers during two rebellions, and hesitated not to make heavy sacrifices, and we are sure, that on left his district and removed elsewhere, they have begged reflection, they will not hesitate once more to make so small a for a few tracts to take with them. sacrifice to follow up the principles by which they were then actuated, and for which they were prepared to shed their blood, if of the good effects produced by the Tracts, in the case of a it had been required. The sacrifices they then made were active,

the present is only a passive one, and will prove as much for calling one afternoon, I found two other coloured men in their individual benefit as for the public good. The loyalists who company with the husband (who is about fifty years of age) shouldered their muskets in this city are unanimous in favour of the Union of the Provinces, now so happily and auspiciously me if I had any Tracts to give away, as he wished to give the bit was about leaving the house, he (the husband) asked me if I had any Tracts to give away, as he wished to give the mother country, for the purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
Serve the integrity of Nova Scotia), that a separation would not by American aiders and abettors of Canadian rebellion?

The purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
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The purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
Serve the integrity of Nova Scotia), that a separation would not be nefit from them myself, and I wish that my sub. and rem.; I. Maclaren, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; J. Maclaren, Esq. add. sub. and rem.;

CAPTAIN M'ADAM .- The trial of this gentleman, which has excited great public interest on account of his well known kindness of disposition, and of the circumstances which placed him in the painful position of pleading at a criminal bar, came on, on Thursday morning last, and was continued by adjournment yester-We are happy to say it has resulted in a verdict of "Justiin which verdict the Jury were, we understand, fiable Homicide," manimous. Their verdict was delivered towards three o'clock, and was so entirely in accordance with the public feeling, that, forgetting where they were, the Court cheered loudly upon its being declared. The Judges very properly reproved the expression of either approbation or disapprobation in the Hall of Justice; when the crowd retired outside, where they again gave vent to their feelings. We hope to be able to publish the evidence in our next number .- Montreal Transcript, Saturday, March 6.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur leaves for England on Saturday, or Monday, at farthest. The inhabitants of Toronto have lately testified their respect for His Excellency, in a manner most flattering to the feelings of Sir George and family, and we are not aware of arrangements for any additional mark of respect.

We regret to announce the death of Captain R. G. Dunlop, R.N., formerly member of parliament for Huron, and brother the well known Dr. Dunlop of Goderich. - Commercial Herald.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—The election for this County com menced in Kingston yesterday, the 8th. Henry Smith, Jun., Jacob Shibley, John Marks, and James Matthewson, Esquires. were severally nominated and seconded, and each came before the electors, and made a speech. Mr. Marks resigned, leaving the field open for the remaining three.

At the close of the poll last evening the votes stood-Smith, 109; Matthewson, 60; Shibley, 58. To-day at one o'clock, the poll stood—

Smith, 172; Matthewson, 128; Shibley, resigned.—Kingston Herald, Tuesday, March 9.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Church of England

Tract Society was held in the District School House, on the 27th February, 1841. HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP, in the Chair.

The Meeting was opened with prayer, after which the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Moved by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded

his honour the Vice Chancellor, That the Report now read be adopted and printed, under the superintendance of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, seconded by the

ev. Dr. McCaul, That while this Meeting would humbly acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God for the measure of success which has already attended the labours of the Society in this city, they would earnestly urge upon their fellow-churchmen, to come forward and aid in diffusing Gospel truth, through the

3. Moved by the Rev. Charles Mathews, seconded by the

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee and Tract Distributors, for their valuable services during the past year, and that the following be the office bearers for the ensuing year :-

Patron.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

President.—The Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Vice Presidents.—The Honourables Chief Justice Robinson,
Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice
Hagerman, L. P. Sherwood, R. A. Tucker, J. S.
Macaulay, W. Allan, The Rev. H. Scadding.

Consideration of Management, Masses, J. H. Cameron, H.

Macaulay, W. Allan, The Rev. H. Scadding.

Committee of Management, Messrs. J. H. Cameron, H.
Rowsell, R. C. Horne, T. W. Birchall, M. C. Crombie,
A. Burnside, L. O'Brien, J. T. Wilson, W. M. Westmacott, W. A. Harvey.

Treasurer.—John Mosley, Esq.

Secretary.—G. W. Allan, Esq.

Deposition.—H. Rowsell's, King Street

Depositary .- H. Rowsell's, King Street. 4. Moved by the Hon. R. A. Tucker, seconded by the

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the "Bristol Church of England Tract Society," for the kind notice of this Association contained in their 28th Report, and that we hall

with satisfaction the prospect of their extended usefulness.

5. Moved by the Hon. W. Allan, seconded by Dr. O'Brien.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lord Bishop, for his services in the chair. REPORT.

The Committee of the Toronto Church of England Tract Society, in presenting to the public the first annual Report of their proceedings, deem it necessary to commence with

The want of an Institution that would furnish the means of procuring and circulating religious of procuring and circulating rengious knowledge in delay dance with the doctrines of the Church of England, had long to support it.

The Teachers Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841. been felt among all classes of Churchmen. The Teachers of the Sunday School in counexion with the Cathedral Church of St. James in this city, whilst engaged in visiting the families of their scholars, had frequent opportunities of observing the lamentable ignorance of Church principles so prevalent among the humbler classes of society. To remedy prevalent among the humbler classes of society. To remeay this evil, they projected the formation of an association for distributing among the poor on the Loan system, a variety of plain and simple tracts, unfolding the saving doctrines of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the control of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the Gospel, and Scriptural claims of the Gospel, and the Gosp

or the general sale of such publications.

Their design having been communicated to the Bishop, his Lordship was pleased to signify his approbation of their undertaking, and kindly consented to become the Patron of the infant Society; a meeting was then called, office-bearers chosen, and the Society organized. A subscription list having been opened in the month of January last, a liberal sum was raised; with it the Committee purchased a small supply of the Bristol Tract Society's publications, which had been imported a short time previously by the Position supply of the Bristol Tract Society's publications, which had been imported a short time previously by the Rev. H. J. Grasett and Thos. Champion Esq.; the amount of their cost was remitted to England with an order for a further supply; a small depot was thus at once established, and the work of distribution on a limited scale commenced.

The Society thus formed, its first and principal object is, by the circulation of the publications of the Church of England, such as the Lives of her Reformers and Martyrs, and other Tracts illustrative of her primitive History, Constitution Descripe and Discipline, to furnish the poor with sound

CANADA.

tion, Doctrine, and Discipline, to furnish the poor with sound religious reading, to dispel the prejudices of the ignorant, and to confirm the attachment of its members to the Church

The second and scarcely less important, is to form a depot,

To carry out the first object of this Society, ten distributors culating tracts in different parts of this city, and through their instrumentality, three hundred families are visited every week, and supplied with sound religious reading.

But a great deal yet remains to be done, and your com-

mittee feel that they cannot too strongly urge upon every pious Churchman, the vast importance of this work, and entreating their co-operation, in sowing the seeds of Divine truth, and disseminating a better understanding of the Discipline and Doctrines of our Church, particularly among

the poorer and more uninstructed orders of Society.

The Tracts have been uniformly received with the greatest readiness and thankfulness, by all denominations, (Roman Catholics alone excepted,) as the following extracts from the notes of some of the Distributors will show. One Distributor says—In many cases the people meet me at their doors with the Tracts in their hands, at the regular

people thus ready and eager to receive them, but if any thing should occur to prevent them from going round on the regular day for distribution, great disappointment is ex-

are sure to mention it the next time he visits them.

Another reports that in many cases where a person has

he stated that no answer had been given to his application in 1838, Shall "British honour" be acutely sensitive in the cause of at the whole train of officials that would have to be provided for that measure mainly hinges the future solidity of our institutions friends had some of them to take home to their families;" "That first tract" he continued, "you lent me on the martyrdom of the Rev. John Rogers, done me much good." That he was sincere in what he said I cannot for a moment doubt, or as he was speaking of the sufferings of the martyr and of his strong faith, the tears, as they trickled down his face, bespoke the feelings of his soul in language not to be misunderstood. These examples, selected from a great number contained in the reports which have been sent in, shew how nuch good may be effected by this system of Loan Distri-And while those at present engaged, are encouraged by the success which through the divine blessing has attended their exertions, they earnestly entreat others to come forward, to enter the wide field which still remains unoccuied, and devote a portion of their time to this work and

> The delay which occurred in obtaining from England the second supply of Tracts, which did not arrive until the be-ginning of December last, and the great number required by the Distributors; which drew largely upon the then slender stock of the Society, have rendered them unable to meet the demands of the public to any extent during the past year, and the sales have consequently been very trifling, the number of pages sold amounting only to about 30,000. The additional stock which they have at length received, amounting a cheer \$4,000. Therefore from the Brittel Society will now to about 21,000 Tracts from the Bristol Society, will now enable this Society to answer without difficulty, any orders they may receive from the Clergy or others. The Bristol Society kindly accompanied the tracts with

copies of their 28th Report, together with specimens of two new tracts which have lately been added to their catalogue. The notice of our Society contained in their report cannot but afford much gratification to all our friends It is as

"Since our accounts were closed there has been received an order for twenty-one thousand Tracts from Toronto in Upper Canada, where a Society has been lately formed entitled The Toronto Church of England Tract Society, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and has received the countenance and support of the Parochial Clergy of that Province. The importance of such an institution at such a time as the present, in a part of Her Majesty's dominions where the want of truth, unity, and concord has been so lately and fearfully exhibited, will be felt by those who know how social harminess and spiritual prosperity are who know how social happiness and spiritual prosperity are bound together by that bond of perfectness which it is the

object of the Society to strengthen."

The Committee now conclude this brief statement of the formation of the Society and of its proceedings during the past year, by commending themselves and the important work in which they are engaged, to the sympathies and prayers of their fellow Churchmen. Their cause is the cause of Christ and his Church; on his grace they rely, trusting in the promise, that while abounding in the work of the Lord, their labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Toronto, 26th February, 1841. The consequence of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, calling upon all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the Province, to repress all tunuits, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at the ensuing Elections, I have been directed by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to call a special meeting of the Magistrates of the said District, to the held in the Court House, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th March next, for the purpose of adopting such measures in compliance with the said Proclamation, as may best ensure the peaceable exercise of the rights of the inhabitants of this District at such Elections. GEO. GURNETT, CFk. Peace, H. D.

Papers in the City are requested to insert the above.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

Dec. 29, 1840. 26-tf.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. Caomin's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

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.

ESAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street,
Cameron's annual Digest of Decisions in the
QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840. Price 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

I from the Book of Control of Bullings per Hundred.
THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended assary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence

a Glossary, &c. Price United States and Containing Alphabets, Figures, SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen, SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d. each, or Two Shillings per

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. Being an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers

for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places: Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

Gazette Office, Hamilton.

Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.

C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.

D. Perry's, Churchville.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841.

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

HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto. October 10, 1840.

BIRTH.

At Port Hope, on Friday, 5th inst., Mrs. John Hatton, Jun. MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Hart, to Emma, only daughter of Jas. Chapman Esq., both of this city. At Niagara, February 25th, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. John Jones Evans, merchant, of Goderich, to Miss Elizabeth Copeland,

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday last, Frederick William, only son of F. W. Barron Esq., Second Classical Master of U. C. College. He was a fine and intelligent child, and gave bright promise of realizing the tender expectations of parental affection; but it pleased the Almighty to claim the boon he gave, by taking to imself the innocent child, ere his feet had wandered from the path of purity, and experienced the bitterness of sin, - Communicated. At Colinshays, near Bruton, Somersetshire, England, on the 15th of January, the Rev. John Dampier, B.D. Rector of Bruham,

and elder brother of Captain Dampier of this city. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 12th: PAGES FROM AN UNPUBLISHED WORK EN-TITLED THE MILITARY CHAPLAIN.* NO II.-THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Mr. Mordant had volunteered his services to preach in a country church about six miles from the Garrison in the absence of the Clergyman who usually officiated there, and I was on my way to join the congregation when I overtook him as he walked along the road on his Canadian pony. He was in earnest conversation with a young man who was with difficulty reining in a very spirited horse, and in whom I recognised a medical student from the town. I thought at first that the boy was also on his way to church, but on hearing the conversation which was passing I found my mistake. The dialogue was, as nearly as I can remember, in these words:

"Well, let us argue the point then in your own way," said the Chaplain, "What have you to say in your defence?"

"That I am shut in an office all the week, and have no opportunities for exercise or relaxation except on Sundays,"

"Admitted; but for what master are you labouring for six days in the week, and to what purpose are you devoting, during these days, your talents, your time, the best energies of your best days? To what purposes are they given so exclusively, that your health, bodily and mental, require relaxation on the sabbath-day?"

"What master, do you ask? Why, Mr. Cross to be sure. I have no other master."

"No other! Do you acknowledge no other? no higher power than Mr. Cross to whom you are responsible?" But I do not see, Mr. Mordant, what all this has to

do with my riding to-day instead of going to church." "Oh yes: it is very closely connected with it, Mr. Cross claims six whole days out of the seven to be ex- in his distress, but also to lay by for a day of necessity. pended in his service; and because by your attention to his wishes and directions, you hope to acquire wealth, and distinction, and knowledge, and success during and the father was thrown into a state incapable of work, your short uncertain span of earthly existence, you never by which their little fund in the savings'-bank was nearly think of transgressing his rules, or neglecting his busi- exhausted, when he rapidly declined, and died. "A ness; and so far you are perfectly right. But your good, kind husband Archy was to me," she said; "but Master in Heaven has set apart one day in seven for his the Lord's will be done." I could plainly discover that special service and worship, for the peculiar care of your the expressions of submission she used were heart-felt; own eternal interests, and for a closer connection with that her mode of address differed from that disgusting Him-and of this you deprive Him with no better ex- cant by which compassion is sometimes sought. A cuse than that another master exacts from you all the bundle, containing a few articles of clothing, and from remainder of your time, and therefore you cannot consent to give Him the small portion He has set apart for was spread out before them; and in it was a well-read His own.'

"Oh, Mr. Mordant, you are very severe."

" No indeed: I am only trying to shew you the truth from it either in severity or indulgence, I am guilty, and you do right to accuse me."

"But I really have not time for these considerations: my mind is always so completely occupied by my studies refused to accept anything—the offer, in fact, obviousand employments, that I have not a moment during the week, to think seriously."

"Very true : it is well said 'ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' While the interests of this world hold the first place in your estimation, and the safety of your immortal soul is held subordinate to the perishing things of earth, you will find no time. The Prince of this world reverse your allegiance, and your difficulties will vanish

studies, and my profession, and neglect my business, and turn religious and good-for-nothing?"

"Not so fast, not so fast, my young friend. I would have you become religious certainly; but, I believe, that being seriously and sincerely a Christian, and by con- better days. Sad, rough chaps are the Scottish drovers, sistently acting under the influence of stern, uncompro- and sadly they drink and swear-whisky is their ruin; mising Christian principles, you would be more likely to but I saw them gather a few shillings, and, unknown to become an ornament to your profession than by any other her, slip them into her bundle; and a carrier to Carlisle means you could adopt; your duties are then performed offered to give them a lift for nothing, and that saved as in the sight of God, not as eye-servants or as men- them near thirty miles' walk." pleasers. A Christian cannot be "slothful in business." every duty even in the most ordinary transactions of life, shipwright's widow told me, her father resided; for I is spiritualised. A Christian soldier should be more had thought of her tale of woe. I went to the village careful and exemplary in his duty than any other. A to inquire after her, and found that she had arrived with Christian servant, a better example of diligence, faithful- her children in safety, but all her little store was gone. ness, and obedience. A Christian is, indeed, bound Her father was in the utmost poverty, and depended to adorn his profession of religion by the strictest at- only on a small pittance allowed him by the Kirk-session, tention to his duty in that state of life in which it has as it is termed, (and of that he was a member, for he pleased God to place him."

At this moment the spirited horse became restless, and the rider not taking any particular pains to restrain him, they bounded off, and the Chaplain looked at me with a smile which seemed to speak at once his forgiveness of the boy's uncourteous manner and his regret that his admonitions had not been better received; and I again met his eye whilst he was giving out his text, and there was a smile of less qualified expression, for our young companion had, it seemed, thought better of his plans for the day, and, galloping up to the church just as the sermon was beginning, he entered and took his seat near the door, assuming at once the looks and manner of a most attentive auditor.

On our way home I reverted to this incident, and asked Mordant if he thought it generally advisable to introduce these topics into casual meetings, and when the persons addressed were not prepared to listen to them, and were apt to consider them ill-timed. "It may be said with some shew of plausibility," he replied, "that there is a time for all things, and that the name of God and the mention of his Word and Law, ought not to be introduced in the common intercourse of society, that those topics should be kept for a congenial season, and for a company where they are sure to be acceptable. But alas! to many poor human beings those moments of hills; and nothing interrupted the solemn stillness that congeniality and convenience never come, or come too reigned around on all sides, save the bark of the colley late: we must not wait to wrestle with the enemy till he or shepherd's dog, and the rippling over its bed of a presents himself unarmed and submissive before us; but river not unnoticed in Scottish story and Scottish songattack him in his strong-hold, bearing as a security for projection and as a pledge of victory, "the shield of faith," and "the whole armour of righteousness." The first will teach us to depend upon a defence and a strength which is not our own, and which never faileth; and the open, nor their ears hear the bleating of the sheep, nor second will enable us by a consistent Christian conduct to disarm our enemy, and turn his weapons against himself. Our lives are very short at best, and even if the term of our probation is extended to its utmost limits, the needs not the light of the sun to enlighten it. They powers of intellect and the strength of the body are were themselves members of that spiritual flock to whom prostrated before the grave closes over the withered it is said, "Fear not; for it is your Father's good casket of the imperishable soul. Have we, then, time pleasure to give you the kingdom." Their feet shall to waste in waiting for the moment when there shall be tread the hills of the heavenly Zion; and they shall no reason why we should not speak a word in favour of eternally be led by living fountains of waters, where Him whose servants we are? or, shall we be so fearful God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. of ridicule or opposition as only to name His name to them who already know, and love, and honour him? 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days thou shalt find it,' is one of the unfailing promises of Holy Writ, and many a kind word of admonition received, perhaps, with derision or resentment, has found its way at last to the heart and brought forth there the seeds of reflection and repentance.'

THE SHIPWRIGHT'S WIDOW.*

"And sadly muse on former joys, Which now return no more.

Those who have travelled the somewhat weary stage from Kendal to Shap will recollect a long steep hill, about midway over which the road winds, and where it is usual for passengers to alight from their carriages for ease to their horses. It was a bright summer afternoon, extremely sultry, when I was on a tour to the lakes with a clerical friend; we had descended from our gig, and were slowly walking up the hill, when we came to a respectable-looking female, dressed in very humble weeds, who, with two children, a boy and a girl, was seatedupon a large stone, partaking of some little refreshment overlooking one of the wild valleys of Westmoreland. The group appeared very faint and weary, and probably had not tasted food for many hours. I was induced to enter into conversation with the little party, and I learned from the mother, that she was on her way to her native parish in Scotland, where her father, once a person of respectability and some little property, now resided, supported by the bounty of others; for bad crops, wet harvests, a not very tender-hearted laird, and an unprincipled relation for whom he had become security, had reduced him to poverty. Her story was sad but simple. She had married a young man to whom she had been sincerely attached from her childhood: they had attended the parish-school together; had there imbibed sound scriptural knowledge; and, with the entire sanction of all friends, were united. He had been bred a shipwright, and earned good wages in a Scottish port; but a year after marriage was persuaded to go to Plymouth, in the hope of bettering his condition.

For some years all went on well. He was civil, sober, and industrious; and by frugality and strict attention to his work, was enabled not only to aid his father-in-law That day arrived. A malignant fever attacked the whole family, from the effects of which one child was removed, which a bottle of milk and some bread had been taken, Bible, and one or two religious books.

After her husband's decease she sold her little furniture; and was now, with her remaining children, rein its own light. I say nothing of myself; there is one turning to Scotland. A kind-hearted master of a vesstandard for us all-the word of God-and if I depart | sel conveyed them gratuitously to Liverpool, and they were proceeding homewards as fast as their strength would permit. She hoped to reach Shap that evening. I offered to add some little to her purse; but she civilly ly pained her: and all that I could do, was to order for her, as I passed through Shap to Penrith, comfortable refreshment and lodging for the night. "A good woman,' said the hostess to me, on my return a few days afterwards, in the almost unintelligible language of Westmoreland-"a good woman. Thankful she seemed for what you ordered her. She sat down in the bar; and is no easy task-master; his subjects are his slaves: but the clerk of the parish came in, and they talked Scripture together, and she beat him out and out. A good woman; for I overheard the children read a chapter, and "But how is that to be accomplished?" retorted the she prayed with them before they went to bed; and youth impatiently. "Would you have me give up my much she said in her prayers about your kindness. Some drovers from the North were in the house when she came in: and one of them told me he knew her well. and recollected her wedding, when he was herd on a neighbouring farm, and said her poor old father had seen

Years passed by, and in a Scottish tour I had occasion "He is fervent in spirit serving the Lord." To him to pass not far from the village where I recollected the was an elder,) and the bounty of the minister. "A sad altered woman was Jessy," said my informant, "from the day of her wedding, when there was not a brawer couple on -----water," mentioning the stream near which the village stood. She had tried for a time to support her father and her children; but it was too much for her sickly frame: the journey had enfeebled her, and she gradually sunk into the grave. Her children, with their grandfather, had in a very few years followed; and all that served to mark their existence on life's busy scene, were four hillocks in a quiet churchyard in a pastoral glen, far from the remains of her hus-

> The widow sank, but she sank not without hope. That religious principle which had been engrafted in her bosom in early years—that faith in the merits of a Saviour which had whispered peace to her dying husband, was her stay in life, and support in the hour of death. Fully had she experienced that,

"E'en while the mourner's eye is wet. With nature's tears for nature's woe. There is a balm, a solace yet, For all that wrongs or wounds below."-DALE.

The scene around me, as I stood by these graves, amidst the brilliancy of a setting sun, was deeply interesting. The sheep were browsing on the neighbouring that river by which, when young, Archy and Jessy had played in early childhood, and walked in the pale moonlight in the sweet season of youth's early love. On those peaceful mountains their eyes should never again the soft music of the stream; but newer and brighter scenes awaited them, to be shared with the dear children whom God had given them, in that blessed land which

CHARACTER OF CROMWELL.

It was in a skirmish near Gainsborough, that the first military exploit occurred, by which Cromwell made his name a familiar word throughout England. Enough, indeed, had already been seen of his character, to enable discerning observers to perceive that it embodied, in a shape of prodigious but coarse energy, the spirit of the

* From the Church of England Magazine.

age-its serious eloquence, running in him into affected that they should "remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." mysticalness and heavy verbiage; its steady valour, But in what company do we find it? We find it joined with the changed to calculating fierceness; its intense religious affections, perverted to stern fanaticism. Into the deep focus of his strong and ambitious mind, Cromwell had bear false witness. And are those commandments binding on the gathered those characteristics, and now sought to send them forth again in a form moulded by his will, and made subservient to his designs. He saw around, and felt no less convincingly within himself, that the age of loyalty was gone; and that religion, as a social and political force, was to supply the place of loyalty; but religion, uninformed and unregulated by the Church, and, therefore (such will ever be the case, when it is thrown wholly upon individual feeling), taking the characteristics of fanaticism-religion tortured, at least in ords, to every vulgar appliance, and hence often no more than the cloak of the hypocrite. These were the elements that composed this extraordinary person; and to this model he effectually moulded his instruments. Like the national festivals, it would have fallen to the ground, Collecting about him a band from those classes among whom, in every age, such dispositions most readily meet, and in whom the thirst of freedom is generated by a sense of independence—the sturdy yeoman, the easy, thriftful, conceited burgher, he wrought them, by the aster power of his energy and genius, into an engine which he doubted not-and he was not deceivedwould effectually resist, and finally explode, the dreaded chivalry of the eavaliers, animated as it was by the lingering breath of fealty in the nobles, and by piety, if by little else, in the sovereign. These stout-hearted associates he armed, mounted, trained, and disciplined himself. He was their comrade, as well as their chief; associated with them at all seasons, and in all moods, he could lay by the part of the drill serjeant, and, equally for their behoof, assume the office of the preacher. Crafty and stringent was the creed he taught them. The Gospel, as exhibited in Puritanism, liberty as exemplified in the parliament, constituted the cause of God. The King had allied himself with Popery and malignancy; to fight against him, while fettered by those fiendish confederates, was to fight, not for themselves, not for their families and country only, but for God and truth. Should they conquer, they would be glorious and happy; should they fall, it was good to forfeit life in such a cause! Faith grew, as confidence increased with increasing strength. Here was the germ of a military and religious desposism. From this little fulcrum was launched the powe: which finally scattered all that remained of Church and parliament, including the first instigators of the war themselves; frighted this great nation into submissive dumb despair, and

"Hewed the throne "Down to a block!" -Rev. R. Cattermole's Historical Annual.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

The poor people here [Abergavenny] have a custom which I never knew observed any where else, and which very poetical, and very affecting. Once a year (on Palm Sunday) they get up early in the morning, and gather the violets and primroses, and the few other lowers which at this season are to be found in the fields, and with their little harvest they hasten to the churchyard, and strew the flowers over the graves of their nearest relations. Some arrange their humble tribute of affection in different forms with a great deal of taste. The young girls, who are so fortunate as never to have ost any near relation or any friend, exert themselves that the tombs of the strangers who have died in the village, at a distance from all who knew them, may not be left unhonoured; and hardly a grave appears without some of these affectionate ornaments. I came here soon after this ceremony had been observed, and was who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, surprised on walking through a churchyard, to find in that is risen again; who is at the right hand of God for ever." it the appearance of a garden; and to see the flowers | And where he is, his followers are also to be. In this total change withering each in the place in which it had been fixed. I have been the more delighted with my excursion hith- it turns aside the edge of judgment, and rejoices in a victory over crowd, and the contentions of the courts I have just from death, it shows itself to be the power of God unto salvation quitted .- Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly by himself.

THE RUINS OF NETLEY ABBEY, PRESERVED FROM SACRILEGE.

Walter Taylor, a builder, of Southampton, soon after dwelling-houses at other places. * * *. After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be conerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. dreamed, that, in taking down the Abbey, the key-stone yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assiswas not thought mortal; but, in the operation of extractspeak more justly the proper and solemn awe, ED. CH.] which it generated, has had an evident tendency to the preservation of the ruins in more modern times.—Brayley's and Britton's Beauties of England, &c.

HOOKER.

Let Hooker's works be considered, and weighed and treasure of primitive catholic maxims and sentiments, seasonably provided for his church. Let this be done with the Bible in our right hands, with the faith and truth as it is in Jesus in our hearts, and then we cannot greatly fall. But to those who forget antiquity, and lay hands on orthodoxal truths only to pull them down, -to those who would wrest Hooker's meaning to senses he never thought of- we suggest the lines following for their consideration.

So should an idiot, while at large he strays, Find the sweet lyre on which an artist plays, With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes, And grins with wonder at the jar he makes; But let the wise and well instructed hand, Once take the shell beneath his just command, In gentle sounds it seems as it complain'd Of the rude injuries it late sustained; It sounds Jehovah's name and pours his fame along.

British Critic.

The Garner.

THE SABBATH A CHRISTIAN ORDINANCE, Scripture acquaints us, that, from the first, "God blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it." Why, then, should we suppose, that the Sabbath is only a Jewish ordinance, and was done away when the Jewish law was superseded by the gospel? Doubtless, it is found among the commandments given of God to the Israelites,

command to serve and worship the one true God; not to profane his name: to honour parents, to do no murder: not to steal, or Jews alone? Are they not binding upon all, who have the means of knowing, through the Scripture, the will of God? Would these have been set aside by the Gospel, if no passage in the New Testament had happened to enforce them? These were among the laws of which Jesus so plainly said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."-If, indeed, we had found the appointment of the Sabbath among those other institutions of Moses, which were intended, partly to separate his people from other nations, and partly to prepare the way for the religion of Christ; then there might be reason for supposing, that the command had lost its force, when, in the fulness of time, Christ came and drew men towards God, by a better law than that of types and ceremonies when the Jews were no longer a chosen nation. Like the daily sacrifice offered for sin, it would cease, when the one great sacrifice had been made; like the ordinance of the passover, when Christ our passover was sacrificed for us, we should no longer keep that feast. "When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." And when that which is perfect is come, then the institution of the Sabbath shall be done away. The earthly Sabbath shall cease, when men enter into that eternal rest, which remaineth for the people of God." Then, and not before. The reasons why God separated to himself a seventh part of time, why he "blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it," were asons, not lasting for a certain period, or suited to a particular purpose only, but for all times, and all human beings. Those ons will last, as long as men are the creatures of God, and God the Governor of men: as long as men are liable to forget God, and to be engrossed by the business of this world: as long as they are ferced to "eat bread by the sweat of their brow:" as long as they have a soul to save, or lose, and an everlasting condition to prepare for. So long will the Sabbath be needful for them: and so long will it be the distinction of those who are earnestly seeking the kingdom of God, that they may "reverence his Sabbaths."-Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

In the free justification of the sinner before God, and giving him acceptance and peace of conscience, the gospel displays its nower unto salvation. It comes to the penitent transgressor as a nistration of righteousnes, as a word of reconciliation and peace. It opens the prison doors, and bids the captive go free. The power of the law was great, as represented in the mighty thunderings with which it was given; but, in comparison with the gospel, the law was weak, and could make nothing perfect. The power of the law was for destruction. The power of the gospel is a life-giving power. The law could only hold down the man who was down before; it could never give him life again. But the power to give life is far greater than the power to kill. The gospel is thus mighty to pass by transgression and sins, to set at liberty the souls that are bound, and to give boldness in the presence of the King of saints to the poor captives of Satan. When the sinner's heart is brought under the influence of the gospel by the power of the Holy Spirit, it takes away the burden of guilt; it silences every accuser; it fills the believer with the confidence of hope; it forbids every weapon to prosper which is formed against him, and condemns every tongue which rises up in judgment against his soul. The justification which the gospel gives is a perfect and entire one. The sins of a life, however accumulated, however aggravated, are blotted out in one moment, and that for ever. A new and perfect righteousness is bestowed upon the pardoned sinner; and he stands before God, not only without a stain of guilt, but with a character as perfect, and a title to an inheritance of glory as entire, as if he had never transgressed against God. In the justification of the believer, the gospel makes every thing sure. "Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth: in relation of a sinner towards God, the gospel shows its power; er, from the contrast it forms to the noise, the hurry, the | condemnation; and relieving a soul from fear, from danger, and -Dr. Tyng.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PROBATION.

Whatever may be our state in this world, whatever be our blessings or our trials, we are, as Christians, in a course of spiritual The materials of the whole fabric were sold to a Mr. training, -we are, as disciples of Jesus, under the guidance of His Spirit, perhaps to be made perfect through suffering, perhaps he beginning of the last century, for the purpose of to triumph through thankfulness, perhaps to go to rest after having emoving them, to erect a town-house at Newport, and been the instruments of bringing many souls to glory, perhaps to remain unnoticed and desolate, yet by the cheerfulness of patient submission to put on more and more the mind which was in Christ Jesus. Many and different are the ways in which we may be called upon to do the will of God, -yet, in all, it is These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he one and the self-same Spirit who helpeth our infirmities, and who will never leave us nor forsake us. And what do we gather from of the arch over the east window fell from its place, and all this? Simply thus much-whatever be our faith, whatever killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts, be our hope, still if we are not seconding, as it were, the gracious (father of Dr. Isaac Watts,) who advised him not to purposes of God to our souls-if we are not making progress in have any personal concern in pulling down the building; this our spiritual training, we are less than the least in the kingdom of heaven. For here must ever lie the practical part of ting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily religion. If a man slanders his neighbour, or cherishes malice, or realized; for, on endeavouring to remove some boards turns a deaf ear to his poorer brother, or encourages high thoughts within the east window, to admit air to the workmen, a of himself, he may, perhaps, believe the truths of the Gospel, he stone fell upon and fractured his skull. The fracture may think he has a good hope through grace, but he cannot so far blind himself as to fancy that he is advancing in the school of ing a splinter, the surgeon's instrument entered the Christ. He cannot for instance compare his thoughts and doings brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this occa- with the description of Christian charity as it is given in the 13th sioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition of the chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, without feeling Abbey is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom, [or, to that he is not going on to perfection,-that he is resisting the Holy Ghost, and quenching the Spirit of grace.—Bramston.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Spirit of God is first a renewing Spirit. It createth a new heart in a man, whereby he becometh a kind of new creature: it disposeth him to obedience. And true obedience submitteth to the commander's will entirely; it doth not pick and choose. The Spirit of God is, secondly, a holy Spirit; and such a holy Spirit studied, as a kind of warning voice from antiquity, a will not brook to dwell in a soul that is subject to sin. It will endure no such inmate: they can no more dwell together than light can fellow with darkness. The Spirit of God is also a loving Spirit, and sheddeth abroad the love of God in every heart it taketh possession of. And love is so comprehensive a grace, that it includeth all the rest; and so is in effect the fulfilling of the whole law. There is a thread of love that runneth through all the particular daties and offices of the Christian life, and stringeth them, like so many rich pearls, into one chain.—Bp. Sanderson.

Advertisements.

A CARD.

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.

**Toronto Sentember 17, 1840.

short notice. Toronto, September 17, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

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

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

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

WM. STODART & SONS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

& W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs.

Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance.

Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with 6½ octaves — polished 120
Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves ... do. 90
(The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.)
Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogce
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Do. 6½ octaves, do. do.....

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o. do. do. do. and
circular corners
o. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate
o. do. do. do. and circular corners
tent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct.
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One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, and the balance on delivery, for which 10 per cent. discount will be llowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole mount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the

arliest spring vessels.

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stodart & Son, on Sale, price £55 arrency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to all their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above ine, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during my previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to nake it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade of extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were resented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS are below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public renerally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was en abled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he has imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell

mported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can send his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were his

imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increase ed number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscriber would merely call attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either DRY GOODS or GROCERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wronght Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable.

be sold on the same REASONABLE TERMS !!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned rould particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as other ise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West and of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware force.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ME COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be mer payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the hird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several ranch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the te of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

to of Exchange current

Le Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth

Ly of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans
rs of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

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

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

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

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 espectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have neretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

G BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always 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.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF 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.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, 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 parchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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.

The Church

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THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour. Brantford. Bytown. Clarke. Cobourg. Colborne. Menzies, Esq. -Angus Bethune, Esq. -G. W. Baker, Esq. -, Cheapside, London, England

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SAMUEL SHAW,

^{*} By a Correspondent of The Church.