# The Church,

# "HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

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# VOLUME IV.]

# Poetry.

# TALLEYRAND.

I. In stranger homes, beyond our visiou's power, If we must dwell, when we have lived our day, What shall it boot to gain, for one brief hour, The whole wide word—and lose the soul for aye! The whole while work- and how the sour for aye Thus while I muse, my soul delights to pray, And oft, at even, will itself beguile Star-gazing into ether, far away, Where I shall live, where fades each glittering isle, That looks from highest heaven with many dimpled smile.

# They gave a dead man's mask into my hand, A lean, lank cast; a death's-head clad in skin! A tesh, tank cast, a deal of the add charge of the test of Went out! I shudder at the death of sin! Went out-but whither ! went-and went alone,

Mute-but alive with fears that were too mad to moan. III.

If in that parting moment, as some deem, The soul doth waken up, with many a sense It had not known before—and spirits seem All palpably arrayed to bear it hence ;

All paipably arrayed to bear in the series, How raved this spirit for some strong defence, 'Gainst grappling fiends that claim the perjured soul! How blenched to meet the high Omnipotence! How shricked to hear, just launching from this goal, Thy waves, ETERNITY-in everlasting roll!

IV. Oh crusty skull! what tenants thou hast held In the strange thoughts, that, like a caravan, Came in, and went; and, one by one, impelled

To his soul's barter, that apostate ma! Doubts, fears, bold ventures, tremblings—here they ran! Ambition—dread; strong fright—and stronger lust; The deed; remorse-and then, the death began That ends, at length, in this! Thou, Lord, art just! These lips blasphemed thy name-and now these lips are dust!

Bishop of Autun ! Yes-this toothless mouth, These shrivelled lips vowed TALLEYRAND to GOD! These parchment lips, that now are sere with drouth; These blasted lips—death-frozen and unthawed, These gave the oath, and breathed the vow abroad;

And now the LORD hath scathed them ! all within Has fled-and this, his monumental clod, Remains to mock him-mouth and pointed chin, Sharp bones and hollow eyes-a moral-and a grin !

#### VI. Come! dress it up! A mitre on this brow!

Chimar and rochet o'er the shoulders fling! Give his wan fist the pastoral staff—and now, Shall Ca-Ira—or old Te Deum ring: Which shall he hear—for both he used to sing? Thy hymn, MARSEILLES, —thy hymns, MILAN, he knew! And either, like the second death would sting! Which—which would pierce this ear's dry chambers through

If now, avenging GOD, thy judgment trumpet blew! VII.

VII. Ha! he was high-priest orce at Notre Dame, In Mary's Church the pimp of LIBERTE! Chanting for hell-let-loose, the infernal psalm, And swinging censers for the CHAMP-DE-MAI! Here's the last act of that Satanic play. This skull of PERIGORD, who gave mankind, A glimpse of Tophet in high holiday, And struck the affrighted nations blear and blind, when the share the competent and what they form

With but the glance they caught, and what they feared behind.

VIII. Name not Marat—Orleans—nor black Voltaire: These fright me not from tales of modern Gaul; Devils have names, and he must meet them there,

Who reads those bloody chronicles at all; BRIENNE-thine TALLEYRANT

might be, from their idols, to serve the living God. he mentions his sufferings from the heathen, from pre- times a-year, is calculated to produce a false impression upon the Wherefore, good children, you shall give due reverence and Accordingly, in 716, he passed over, with two monks as tended Christians, and wicked ministers; but adds, that minds of any congregation. It seems difficult, if not impossible, honour to the ministers of the Church, and shall not meanly or his companions, into Friesland: but insuperable obstacles he is willing to suffer and to die for Him who died for to reconcile such a system, with that which existed in primitive lightly esteem them in the execution of their office, but you shall at first impeded his designs; and after a vain effort to us. Sometimes he affectingly entreats the prayers of times, when the apostles were engaged, day by day, in breaking take them for God's ministers, and the messengers of our Lord minister at Utrecht, he returned to his English monas-tery. The superior of this house having shortly after died, Winfrid was offered the place of abbot in his room. stition visible in his ideas; but there is enough to shew nary support, it may be asked, is the christian in less danger from Wherefore, good children, you shall steadfastly believe all those But far higher aims had filled his mind: he resolutely that he had a heart filled with love to Christ, and grate- the enemies of his soul, when the sword of the persecutor is sheath- things which such ministers shall speak unto you from the mouth declined the office; and having obtained letters from fully desirous to honour him. the bishop of Winchester, he proceeded to Rome, where Though advanced in years, the archbishop resolved him to quit himself well in his conflict with "the world, the flesh, soever they do to you, as when they baptise you, when they give Gregory II., being apprised of his wish to be employed to visit again the scene of his earlier labours. But as and the devil?" as a missionary, gave him, in 719, an ample commission, he apprehended that he might not return, he selected My testimony on this subject does not proceed merely from the Lord Jesus Christ, these you shall so esteem as if Christ himself gered by the furious malice of the idolaters.

AN AR

an account of his labours. Gregory, pleased with the Rhine into Friesland, and being assisted by the bishop success of his mission, consecrated him bishop of the of Utrecht, he was successful in bringing many pagans new German churches, on which occasion he assumed into the Church. He then appointed a day for admithe name of Boniface, and bound himself by an oath to mistering the rite of confirmation to those he had bapstrict subjection to the Romish see. We need not be tsed; and encamped, with his followers, on the plains surprised at this, for Boniface was deeply indebted to of Dockum. But on the morning he had fixed, he was the Roman pontiff; and the temper of the times was attacked by a body of furious heathens. His servants favourable to the general submission of Christians to the would have met force with force, but the archbishop Italian head. Besides, we must remember, that the calmly checked them: "Children," said he, "forbear to worst corruptions of popery were not yet generated. It fight; the Scripture forbids us to render evil for evil. is true that superstition was widely prevalent, and Boni- The day, which I have long waited fer, is come; hope face was not free from its influence. But my object is, in God, and he will save your souls." Such was the not to hold him up as a perfect character, but to shew, temper in which he met his death. The whole company, that amid much infirmity and ignorance, there yet burned fifty-two, besides the archbishop, were massacred. This in his soul a devoted zeal for the Saviour, and a tender lamentable event occurred in the year 755, in the 57th love for souls, which, it is to be wished, were more year of Boniface's age. abundant in our own day. It was no worldly or selfish motive which led this true servant of a heavenly Master take an unjustifiable revenge upon the murderers. An to leave home, and country, and friends, to brave poverty army was collected to attack them, which pillaged their persecution, and to lay down at last his life for the country, and enslaved many of their families. Such Gospel's sake.

with new coadjutors from England, Boniface returned to the universal respect and ventration paid to the name his field of labour. He now confirmed many whom he and memory of Boniface, the apostle of Germany. had previously baptised, and with more authority contended against the false brethren who were endeavouring to disturb the Churches. In his difficulties he often asked counsel of the beloved brethren he had left in England, who, by their exhortations and encouragement, must have materially strengthened his hands. The letter, for instance, written in 723 to him by Daniel, gated from each other. From this principle, deduce thinks) might justly be expected from the principles they hold. their imperfect nature and human infirmities-the asworship of some important deity, to excite the resent- ever entered my head. ment of his jealous superior? The visible heavens and conceived by the mind, is it created or eternal? If cre- brated. ated, how or where could the gods themselves exist be- 1. The Lord's Supper was administered four times a year. At empire of an independent and pre-existing world? Urge

those he made abroad. He longed to preach Christ weak, and he could not, so easily as he would wish, me- that if the special cause of peculiarity to which I have referred be ceremony hath been added more than this cometh of man's ordi-

The martial spirit of the Germans prompted them to enormities no one can defend; yet an evidence is fur-

WHY HAS THE FREQUENT CLEBRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER BEEN DISCONTINUED IN THE CHURCH? AND WHY IS I' NOT REVIVED? To the Editor of the Christian Remembrancer.

bishop of Winchester, on the mode of reasoning with journal, its readers will not, I trust, sur over the subject because idolaters, is singularly acute: ---- "Admit," says he, "what- it is common, or imagine that the queist is dissatisfied with the tered, so that the parishioners may receive it at least three times in tion of the Church that this should still be done. The exhortation ever they are pleased to assert of the fabulous and carnal church to which he belongs, because le may notice her defective the year, whereof Easter is one?" These words, I am aware, are ("Dearly beloved in the LORD") is addressed only to those "that genealogy of their gods and goddesses, who are propa- practices, or complain of her ministers when they fail in what (he taken from the Rubric, and necessarily imply a more frequent mind to come to the holy Communion of the Body and Blood of I conceive that my own case may be analagous to that of many surance that they were born, and the probability that gentlemen, who have passed through Ollege, and moved about in they will die. At what time, by what means, for what the world. The first distinct impresions which I remember to cause, were the eldest of the gods or goddesses pro- have received respecting the Lord's Supper, were during my residuced ? Do they still continue, or have they ceased to dence in the house of a private tutor I was about seventeen propagate ? If they have ceased, summon your antago- years of age. I might, if I pleased, have attended that ordinance. nists to declare the reason of this strange alteration. If Some slight encouragement was offered me to do so by my Pastor. they still continue, the number of the gods must become | But my early prejudices were unfavourable to the performance of infinite; and shall we not be likely, by the indiscreet the duty, and the notion of enjoying it as a privilege had scarcely This disinclination was unhappily argmented by, 1. the infreearth, the whole system of the universe which may be quency of the ordinance, and, 2. the manner in which it was cele-

where he was not yet named; and to win men, if it ditate on that law which was his delight. Sometimes done away, yet the mere fact of a sacrament four, and only four nance and policy, and is not commanded by God's word. ed? Does he not need "strengthening and refreshing" to enable and by the commandment of our Lord Jesus Christ. And what-

and sent him into Germany. There, accordingly, he his countryman, Lullus, as the most proper successor to recollections of early feelings, or a comparison of them with each in his own person did speak and minister unto you; for Christ preached in Bavaria and Thuringia, reforming abuses in his see; and wrote to the abbot of St. Denys, begging as have been obtained in after life. The matter has been again hath commanded his ministers to do this unto you, and he himthe former country; and in the latter experiencing a him to acquaint the king, Pepin, that he believed he had forced upon my attention, in recent years. The system of self (although you do not see him with your bodily eyes) is prerich blessing on his labours among the Pagans. The not long to live. He trusted, therefore, that the mon- sacraments "few and far between," was persevered in at college, sent with his ministers, and worketh by the Holy Ghost in the door, too, which had been previously closed against him arch would treat kindly the missionaries he should leave (we had the Lord's Supper at Trinity College once in a term, administration of his sacraments. in Friesland, was now opened by the death of Rathod, behind him. "Some of them," he added, "are priests, notwithstanding the Rubric specially relating to cathedral and And, on the other side, you shall take good heed and beware of the idolatrous king. He therefore travelled thither, and dispersed into divers parts for the good of the Church: collegiate churches and colleges), and my own irreligious propen- false and privy preachers, which privily creep into cities, and co-operated for some time with Willibrod, his country- others are monks, settled in small monasteries, where sities with those of my associates, were followed up without that preach in corners, having no authority, nor being called to this man, who had been appointed bishop of Utrecht. When, they instruct the children. There are aged men with moral restraint which a frequent invitation to the Lord's Supper office; for Christ is not present with such preachers, and therehowever, the aged Willibrod desired to resign his epis- ne, who have long assisted me in my labours. I fear would have interposed. My lot, however, was afterwads cast in fore doth not the Holy Ghost work by their preaching; but their copal charge into his hands, Winfrid, conceiving that last after my death they should be dispersed; and the the metropolis. A combination of circumstances, and the over- word is without fruit or profit, and they do great hurt in comhis mission was more especially to the eastern parts of disciples, who are near the pagan frontiers, should lose ruling providence and grace of God, led me to a different view of monwealths; for such as be not called of God, they, no doubt of Germany, declined the offer; and having obtained his the faith of Jesus Christ. I beg that my son, Lullus, this subject. The Communitor, for nearly twenty years of my life, it, do er, and sow abroad heresy and naughty doctrine. And yet elder friend's acquiescence and blessing, he departed may be confirmed in the episcopal office, and that he if it have not been my daily bread, has at least given a savour and you shall not think, good children, that preachers which be lawinto Hesse, where he preached zealously through the country to the borders of Saxony. And as he imitated hope that he will perform these duties. That which the apostle Paul in his zeal, he imitated him also in his most afflicts me is, that the priests, who are on the pagan at the least twice a month. This sacred ordinance has checked structions what they ought to teach and do; and if they preach perils and his privations. His own hands had to minister frontiers, are very indigent. They can obtain bread, the pride of success in my pursuits; it has brought sins to my or do any other thing than is contained in their commission, then to the relief of his necessities; and his life was endan- but no clothes, unless they be assisted, as they have recollection, which had been lost and forgotten, until the act of it is of no force, nor ought we to regard it. And for this cause been, by me. Let me know your answer, that I may self-dedication was renewed; it has kept before me an exalted our Saviour Christ did breathe into his disciples, and gave them But He that keepeth his people as the apple of his live or die with more chcerfulness." The required standard of perfection, as the mark to which I strove to attain; it the Holy Ghost; for where the Holy Ghost is, there he so workeye, protected him from the assaults of evil men, and permission, it would seem, was granted; and, before his has cheered and consoled me in moments of depression; and it has eth that He causeth us to do those things which Christ hath comenabled him to return to Rome, to render to Gregory departure, he consecrated Lullus. Then, passing by the strengthened and refreshed me amidst arduous labours, in a manded: and when that is not done, then the Holy Ghost is not manner and to an extent which I never experienced from the there. Wherefore all things which we shall so speak or do can ordinary prayers of the Church. At the same time, it has infused take no effect .- Archbishop Cranmer. into those prayers, and into every act of worship, a life and spirituality which they did not possess or impart to me before. But, within a very recent period, I have returned once more to reside in the country. The frequent opportunities for repeating this delightful act of worship were immediately placed beyond my reach. It seemed as if there were a famine in the land, and as if and refreshing the head.

I have inquired of many dergymen the cause of this destitution of spiritual things. I have asked, why we have not those stores words :--- "Where there be clerks, they shall sing one or many in abundance which are to be had without money and without of the sentences above written, (Let your light, &c.,) according price? Their answers appear to me altogether irrelevant;-one to the length and shortness of the time that the people be offering. said, "The people would not attend, if the times of administering In the mean time, whiles the clerk do sing the offertory, so many this Sacrament were multiplied." To this there seems a ready as are disposed shall offer to the poor men's box, every one accoranswer,-"Let them he tried; let them taste often of this ding to his ability and charitable mind. And at the offerings days heavenly food, and the desire and love of it will increase, and be appointed, every man and woman shall pay to the curate the due settled in the heart." Another told me, "He had already and accustomed offerings. (Here is a plain distinction made beaugmented the number of administrations from three to four, and tween 'the alms for the poor' and 'the other devotions of the Furnished with letters from the pope, and strengthened nished, even by the conduct of these rude warriors, of and fear with which the service is at present regarded." But is munion shall tarry still in the quire, or in some convenient place there not an obvious mistake in supposing that feelings of terror | nigh the quire, the men on one side, and the women on the other or of dread in any form should be the predominant emotions of the side. All other that mind not to receive the said Holy Communion mind, when we come to partake of the greatest blessing which the shall depart out of the quire, except the minister and the clerks. most merciful of Beings has ordained? I fear that such replies Then shall the minister take so much bread and wine as shall suffice are a specimen only of a very general feeling which prevails among for the persons appointed to receive the Holy Communion," &c. the clergy of the land. I had been conversing on the subject, It is clear from this rubric that, at the beginning of King

you absolution, and distribute to you the body and blood of our

THE PROPER TIME FOR THOSE "THAT MIND NOT TO RECEIVE THE HOLY COMMUNION" TO DE-PART.

#### From the British Magazine.

SIR,- In consequence of some remarks of one of your corresponone must journey to a distance to seek the means of comforting dents on this subject in your March Number, I should feel obliged by your insertion of the following observations :

In the rubric of the First Book of Edward V1. occur these

when my attention was directed to some questions circulated Edward V1.'s reign, those that did not mind to receive the Holy Sir,-Should this brief inquiry fine place in the pages of your previous to a visitation, in which the Sacrament of the Lord's Communion departed immediately after the offertory, and before - the priest placed the bread and wine on the altar. It is the inten commemoration of the Redeemer's death, than that which it our Saviour Christ," as is evident from the rubric that precedesit; obtains in the rural districts. For as an opportunity is to be -" At the time of the celebration of the communion, the comafforded to all the parishioners of attending "three times a-year at municants being conveniently placed for the receiving of the holy least," and as it rarely happens that all could avail themselves of sacrament, the priest shall say this exhortation." Besides, the the privilege, if there were only three or four administrations, it words of the next exhortation, " Draw near with faith," evidently follows that the design of the Church, as intimated in the afore- imply that they had drawn near with their bodies before: as the said Rubric, is, that her children should often be called upon to words " Lift up your hearts" show that they had lifted up their bodies before-viz., when the priest says, " Hear what comfortable It is needless that I should quote a multitude of texts, to show words," &c. Shepherd agrees with me in thinking the exhortation, Dean Comber says-" The former exhortation ('Dearly beloved brethren') is designed to increase the numbers and this (' Dearly I forbear from any laboured proof of well-known facts. I have beloved in the Lord') torectify the dispositions of the communicants, are more necessary in this looser age." Wheatly, remarking upon the same practice of the Greek Church says :-- "Which, if it were necessary in those blessed days, how much more requisite is it in our looser age, wherein men have learned to trample upon Church discipline, and to come out of fashion at set times, whether they be prepared or not! Every one hopes to pass in the crowd; but, 'knowing the terror of the LORD,' though the people have been exhorted before, and though they are now come with a purpose of communicating, and are even conveniently placed for the receiving of the holy sacrament, yet the priest again exhorts them in the words of St. Paul, 'diligently to try and examine themselves before they presume to eat of that bread and drink of that cup.""

Ye that betrayed GoD's altars, where, of old, Nations of martyrs thought it joy to fall, And bought the truth with better things than gold, Which ye-Iscariots both-for worse than silver, sold !

Poor Church of Gaul! 'twas CHRIST's own scourge on thee; He gave thee such apostles, in his wrath ! Traitress wert thou, in England's agony, False to thyself, and true to them of Gath ! Poor Church of Gaul, how low the Roman hath Bowed thy weak knee-because thou wouldst not stand! Up, up, poor Church ! and, in thine ancient path, Let old POTHINUS lead thee ! Thou wert manned With sterner stuff, at first-than such as TALLEYRAND !

GoD of thy martyrs! and could Rome amend A traitor's life, in life's last idiot hour? Then dirge, and unction, and a heartless end, With priests and wafers, have surpassing power! These jaws once more the CORPUS did devour, As breath was ebbing from them : can it be Such etiquette will chase the clouds that lower Round the poor sinner's mortal agony? He died in Rome's embrace : LORD-let me die in thee! New York Churchman.

#### BONIFACE, ARCHBISHOP OF MAYENCE.\*

It is a remarkable fact, for which we ought to be deeply grateful to God, that Britain has been frequently a source of spiritual blessings to other lands. She has frequently held forth the lamp, at which other nations have kindled the sacred flame. If at the era of the Reformation, English theologians borrowed from Luther somewhat of the knowledge which led them to shake off the yoke of Rome-that scriptural knowledge had previously, by the writings of Wickliffe, been carried from England to the continent. And if, at an earlier period, Germany had poured forth her swarms of Pagan invaders, so as well nigh to quench the Gospel in Britain,-British missionaries afterwards, with the cross for their banner, invaded Germany, and gathered, by the power of the Holy Ghost, multitudes of her hardy sons into the fold of Christ. May this be always the characteristic of Britain, that she preaches among the Gentiles the unfew incidents in the history of one of those devoted men, who, in a dark age, shone as lights in the world; and I think my readers will be interested with the facts I shall lay before them.

Winfrid was born of illustrious parentage, at Kirton. in Devonshire, in the year 680. A passion for the monastic life was at that period widely diffused; and therefore it is not surprising that the future apostle of Germany, as Winfrid has been called, was soon immured in of Winchester, he passed his youth, and was there instructed in the literature, both sacred and secular, of the age. He was now laying the foundation for afterusefulness; and doubtless, in his quiet retreat, he communed much with that Saviour, for whom, as a good soldier, he soon shewed himself ready to endure hardness. But he did not rush hastily to the mighty work before him. He was thirty before he was ordained priest, on the recommendation of his abbot, and then he laboured exertions at home, however, were but preparatory to

\* From the Church of England Magazine.

believer ashamed, without making him angry."

In 732, Boniface received the title of archbishop from character he erected many episcopal sees in different parts of Germany, and consecrated bishops to them, while he himself was at last fixed at Mayence, and made primate of Germany and Belgium. One more visit he paid, in 738, to Rome, and induced several Englishmen, who resided there, to unite with him in his labours. But on his return to Germany, scenes of trouble awaited him. Some individuals were corrupting the Church with absurd and ruinous doctrines; and a bishop, one of their associates, had actually committed murder. Boniface was grieved at these enormities, and deemed it right to summon the civil power to check such evils. For this interference he has been severely blamed, as if searchable riches of Christ! I am about to gather a he had been actuated by an imperious and persecuting spirit. It is indeed hardly to be expected, that just principles of toleration should be found to prevail in that age: and we ought not to be surprised if we perceive the archbishop acting in a manner other than would now be admitted ;-yet can we, if we sincerely the murderer was deposed from his bishopric.

generally was absent at Easter. What a system to be followed special rejoicing, for the mercies we have received through the these arguments with temper and moderation ; insinuate, up in the educating of young men, by a minister of Christ ;- and at seasonable intervals, the truth and beauty of the many of those young men intended for the ministry themselves! Christian revelation; and endeavour to make the un- I might, doubtless, have found opportunities of communicating in

the parish of my relations; but how little does this possibility or probability affect the nature of the guidance in the ways of piety Gregory III., who supported his missionary exertions as which I and others received! and how fearful is the consideration, zealously as his predecessor Gregory II. In this new that clergymen, with small remote parishes, are the only class of primitive customs, or a nearer approach to the standard of when they were come to the Lord's table; which repeated warnings ministers who can, with propriety, take private pupils. Those apostolical practices and the theory of our beloved Church. who are burdened with the charge of large populations are every way disqualified for the work by the very nature of that charge. Yet the small parishes are the places in which the Lord's Supper is very seldom administered above four times a year. Can we wonder if the gentry of the country go up to the Universities, and from the Universities go out into the world, with very faint imressions as to the duty and benefit of this act of communion; or I should rather say, may we not reasonably expect that their feel-

> 2. The manner in which the Lord's Supper was administered in times by more solid partitions, from the body of the church. They of the worship is peculiar and different from the rest; others feel

Supper was thus referred to :--- "Is the Holy Com frequent the table of their Lord.

that the practice of the apostles, in conformity with their habitual "Dearly beloved in the Lord," is addressed only to communicants; teaching, encourages us to feed continually by faith on the Son of for he remarks upon it - "St. Chrysostom informs us that, in God, as well as to call unceasingly upon his ever blessed name; the Greek Church, when the communicants were conveniently placed. and that, consistently with such sacred authority, it is supposed in the priest, standing in a conspicuous station, and stretching forth the formularies of our Church, according to the actual practice of his hand, and lifting up his voice in the midst of profound silence, some of the cathedrals and churches also, that there will be a invited some-that is, the worthy, and forbade others, the un. fore creation? If eternal, how could they assume the Christmas and at midsummer I was tertain to be away, and, I Communion every Lord's Day, and more frequently in seasons of worthy, to approach." Redeemer's death.

stated nothing but what I have known and experienced myself; that they be not only many but good. The very mysteries of the and this I have only been induced to do, with the hope of awaken- Gentiles were veiled with many coverings, to make them more ing attention to the grievous infrequency of the Lord's Supper in sacred: and in the Greek Church, besides all other preparatory our churches, and with earnest desire of effecting a revival of matters, the priests invited the worthy, and warned the unworthy,

# THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

Now, good children, that you may the better understand these words of our Saviour Christ, you shall know that our Lord Jesus Christ, when he began to preach, did call and choose his twelve Apostles; and afterwards, besides those twelve, he sent forth threescore and ten disciples, and gave them authority to preach ings, generally, as to the doctrine of grace, will be defective and the gospel. And a little before his death and passion he made his prayer to his Heavenly Father for them, and for those that should believe through their preaching, as it is declared in the the case I refer to was, perhaps, peculiar. The chancels in that Gospel of St. John. Now, it is not to be doubted but that part of the country are all separated by large glass windows, some- Christ's prayer was heard of his Heavenly Father; wherefore it followeth, that as many as believed the preaching of Christ's disare large, and the communion-table stands in an elevated position, ciples were as surely saved as if they had heard and believed Christ at the east end. The congregation is scarcely ever invited to go himself. And after Christ's ascension the apostles gave authority into them, except when the Lord's Supper is administered, and to other godly and holy men to minister God's word, and chiefly the commonest conclusion which may be drawn from the circum- in those places where there were Christian men already which lacklook upon the flock threatened by the grievous wolves, stance is this, viz. the people feel that there must be something of ed preachers, and the apostles themselves could no longer abide -can we harshly condemn him for using the influence a strange and awful nature in a service which is conducted in a with them; for the apostles did walk abroad into divers parts of by far the most important is that which regards the connection he possessed with the Carlovingian princes to stop the separate place, and at which only the elite of the flock are ever the world, and did study to plant the gospel in many places. between Church and State: though the outcry raised against it a cloister. In the monastery of Nutcell, in the diocese ravages of those wolves? Still more, can we blame the known to attend. I have acknowledged, in my own case, that I justice which called down punishment upon the infa- was disinclined to the service from the first; and if this plea had holy word, they laid their hands upon them, and gave them the absurd. On perusing the diatribes on this subject, it is impossimous bishop? The sentence pronounced upon the cul- not suggested itself to me, some other, no doubt, would have been Holy Ghost, as they themselves received of Christ the same Holy ble to avoid the sad reflection that the dearly-purchesed expeprits appears, too, to have been very lenient. The found out. Nevertheless, it did appear like sound reasoning, ac- Ghost to execute this office. And they that were so ordained rience of ages seems to be at times utterly thrown away upon maintainers of the false doctrines were imprisoned; and cording to the views which I then entertained, to say, "This part were indeed, and also were called, the ministers of God, as the some generations. The ancients, those great masters of political The correspondence of Boniface with his English it to be so as well as I. I will not decide against it, but, for the the ministration of God's word (which our Lord Jesus Christ him- constantly inculcated in these days of forgetfulness. They had, friends, already alluded to, furnishes us with some inte- present, I shall defer the act of communicating." Admitting the self did first institute) was derived from the apostles unto others for instance, no notion whatever how a State might exist of resting particulars. Sometimes he writes to ask for insufficiency of this plea; allowing, as every teachable Christian after them, by imposition of hands and giving the Holy Ghost which an established Church should not constitute a vital princibooks; as, for example, a copy of the Scriptures written must allow, that the fact I pleaded was an argument only for in- from the apostles time to our days. And this was the consecra- ple. It is true that society has since undergone great alterations, very zealously in preaching the Gospel of Christ. His in a larger character than those he had. The reader quiry, and not for delay; yet I hold that it is needless and impromust recollect that the word of the Lord was rare and per to raise up even an imaginary barrier in the way of performing beginning made Bishops and priests; and this shall continue in gion and theirs; but this circumstance only strengthens our precious in those days. His eyes, he said, were growing a duty so plain and profitable as this, and it is, I think, manifest, the Church even to the world's end. And whatsoever rite or argument, for had they, like us, been partakers of Divine Truth,

From all this, I think it is quite clear that the non-commuicants ought to withdraw before the priest places the bread and wine upon the altar. I remain, sir, your obedient servant. NELEAGER.

## CHURCH AND STATE.

Amongst the questions agitated in this reforming age of ours, apostles themselves were, as Paul saith unto Timothy. And so wisdom, have left us, on this subject, lessons which should be to oppose an effectual resistance to the assaults of the philosophic should she have to rely for her supplies of corn upon applicable to the fitting up and ornaments within. We indifference which undermined their religious establishments. her naval pre-eminence, which an accident might over-To deny, in the first instance, that the State possesses a right to turn,-should the food necessary for her consumption too absurd to require refutation; and to demand that the Church sea, a storm, a mutiny, or the caprice of a foreign desbe abolished, and religious instruction abandoned to the exertions pot,"-who cannot foresee the immediate decline of her of private individuals, or, to speak more correctly, to chance, is, influence, and the prostration of her physical and moral in our opinion, a proposition fraught with fatal consequences to strength? Besides, there will be unfavourable years, or any State, and to mankind at large. This is our conviction, that periods even of famine, in foreign countries; and in this placed as to exclude the altar from general view, and religion, of which the light is reflected on every action of man, case, -our own country being converted into "a great tomb, through a dark labyrinth of passion, prejudice, ignorance, husbandry thrown aside,-the people must starve, or to guard us against lavish ornament and superstitious by every page of history .- Foreign Quarterly Review.

# TEID CEURCE.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

Although, as the extracts from the leading journals in the Mother Country would assure our readers, the CORN-LAW agitation, on rooklessly fostered by Ministers, is likely to prove a complete failure, and although this very failure has led to the extinction of any remaining hope of improvement to their tottering condition by a dissolution of Parliament, still it is a highly interesting question, and must necessarily engage a large share of the public attention both at home and in the Colonies. For this reason, a few remarks upon it may prove useful as well as satisfactory to our readers.

At first sight, the doctrine is a specious and plausible one, so often propounded to the masses of a manufacturing town, that "it is the undoubted right of all freeborn Englishmen to buy their food where they can procure it cheapest;" we admit that it is mainly to her trade and commerce, humanly speaking, that England is indebted for her present wealth and prosperity; and we confess at once that the source and instruments of this greatness should receive every legislative protection. Every man of judgment and candour, however, must at the same time admit that, where there are other interests concerned,-the agricultural, for instance, in which so many millions of the sturdiest population of the Mother Country are engaged,-they should experience a corresponding protection and consideration. To protect and support the first to the exclusion of the last, would correspondent ANACTOROS, whose communication will nies, rests with successive ministries of England. An be eventually to ruin both.

Should all protecting duties upon Corn be taken off, and foreign grain be allowed to be imported and sold indiscriminately in England; should the manufacturers there refuse to deal in this article with their countrymen, unless they brought down its price to a ruinous cheapness,-the first consequence of course would be the destruction of the agricultural interest. But what would be the ultimate effect, as respected other classes of the community and the welfare of the nation at large? The farmer, having no demand for his corn or being compelled to dispose of it at a ruinous price, would necessarily allow his arable land gradually to go out of tillage; for if the expense of cultivation is not repaid by its produce, it would be madness to persevere in a fruitless expenditure of labour and capital. But should several millions of acres be thus withdrawn from cultivation, a proportionate number of labourers and artisans are of course thrown out of employment,-not those merely who are directly engaged in the tillage of the land, but the village blacksmith, the wheelwright, the waggoner, whose occupation may be said to depend upon the agricultural system. Of all these-and to them we may add tailors, shoemakers, and village shopkeepers,-the employment would be wholly stopped, and their gains lost, should agricultural pursuits be suspended, and the capital employed in them be diverted or withdrawn. "Then cities of refuge; so many Goshens; so many visible and are to be found many gentlemen of the highest integrity, again," to adopt the language of a popular writer, the Rev. W. Gresley, "there can be no rent. The landowner must shut up his house or greatly lessen his es- the abbey or the village fane, but lamentably wanting in low standard of personal qualification or of extreme raditablishment; and thousands of servants,-butlers, footmen, grooms, coachmen, game-keepers, cooks, housemaids, ladies' maids, must be at once thrown out of thedral, and fail to acknowledge, that the men who prehend. It is true that several gentlemen, members employ. What is to become of them? where are they reared such stately and solemn shrines could only have of the former Legislative Council and of the highest all to go? where, but to the cotton manufactory or the workhouse? In short, if the manufacturers will no longer take the farmers' corn, there will be a complete disarrangement and breaking up of all our social system. Whole classes, and those the most numerous in the country, will be ruined; landlords, farmers, labourers. servants, village shopkeepers and artisans,-their occupation will be gone. Conceding the truth of this picture, is it not one which any philanthropist or well-wisher to his countryeven at a great sacrifice to himself,-would desire to see averted? But the disastrous effects would not stop there. The manufacturers themselves would soon be involved in the same calamity. Foreign nations will never take more of our manufactures than they require; and the moment their own artisans can meet the demand, they will naturally give them the preference and afford them protection also by corresponding duties upon articles of foreign importation. So that, in reality, the Repeal of the Corn Laws could not be expected to add educated classes a devotional appreciation of every caa shilling to the amount of manufactured exports, or to the manufacturers' gains by sending them abroad; while the effect of a reduction of agricultural labour, and the proportionate withdrawal of capital, must be to increase the competition in manufacturing employments,---diminish the prices of their articles,—and thus injuriously affect the public prosperity. England might then become, what narrow-minded partisans desire she should become, "a great work-shop;" but of the multitudes employment in the factories, and if they received occupation, the commodities manufactured would necessarily of the country, it would be wrong to expend large sums exceed the demand and to a great extent remain unsold or be disposed of at a losing price. In the words of the writer already quoted, "the true object of political economy is not the mere increase of wealth, but the right regard for the reverent and becoming celebration of didistribution of it, so as may best conduce to the physical vine service. This is in a great measure promoted by and moral welfare of the people; and therefore the first the adaptation of the building, both within and without, point of economy to which every nation should attend is the to its holy purposes. There is no reason why our wooden home-trade, by which is meant the due interchange of churches should not have the graces of due proportion, labour between the different classes of society, and espe- and why they should not be characterized by something cially with regard to the necessaries of life." To with- like uniformity of design and position throughout the draw protecting duties from the staple article of corn, in two dioceses in Canada. A few trees, especially ever-England, and to permit the unrestricted importation of greens, planted round the churchyards, would impart an foreign bread, is, in a corresponding degree, to dry up appropriate beauty to our places of worship, and suggest in ordinary cases, have recommended him for so importhe sources of gain and prosperity to the manufacturers many a soothing recollection to those, who were once themselves: competition in their own department would familiar with the verdant and shady churchyards of an be increased, or the price of labour diminished down to English village. A little better keeping up of the sura value almost as startling as the paper-currency of the rounding fences, and in fine a more general attention to French during their Revolution. tory, for the adaptation of which we are indebted to the promoted by these minor observances, would soon extend author already quoted. Athens was a great and power- itself to matters of more vital and enduring import. author already quoted. Athens was a great and power-ful city, though of limited population, as long as she was mistress of the seas, and commanded a sufficient and steady supply of corn from her tributaries. But when the island of Enbœa was wrested from her, from which her supply of corn was principally derived, she became enders at once and soon fell. And should England

they would have founded their institutions on a basis solid enough | ever be reduced to a similar situation of dependency,the on the fundamental dogmas of its religion, is a doctrine be liable to so common an interruption as "a defeat at which leads him, as it were, by the hand from the eradle to the work-shop," its lands untilled and its implements of are, against spiritual destitution, no caution is required error, misfortune, and political storm, ought to be made the first procure their bread at a rate more enormous than was ceremonial: the ritual of our Church and our scanty care of all governments, and the moment they betray the least indifference to it, they forfeit the high commission they have re- duties. In short, the present system, although it may ceived, to watch over the welfare of their subjects. That the in some degree raise the price of bread to the manufacindifference of rules in matters of religion has ever been followed turing consumer, returns to him more than a compenby moral degradation, despotism, licence, or anarchy, is attested sating advantage by enabling the agriculturist, and a selves are adding to the comforts of our homes, and rity, to take his commodities: abolish that system by the removal of all protecting duties, and one interest is at once destroyed and the other must almost immediately

> From the Ecclesiastical Gazette for May we learn that a grant of £100 has been made by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, towards the erection of a church at Dundas, in this Diocese. A short time sister Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

share in its calamities.

The same periodical furnishes us with the statement of the issues of Books and Tracts by the Christian Knowledge Society during the year ending in May last, from which it appears that there were distributed of

Bibles, ..... 144,687 New Testaments, ..... 136,024 Common Prayer Books, ..... 372,328 Psalters, ..... 8,996 Other Bound Books, ..... 319,209 Tracts,.....2,956,700

being an increase of 322,461 above the circulation of the previous year. The total expenditure of the Society during the twelve months ending in May, was £115,533 preceding year, was £2530. 11s. 9d.

In the just and elegantly expressed remarks of our be found below, we most thoroughly concur. Perhaps his observations, strange as it may seem to say so, are excellent plans which a rebellious and fanatical age premore applicable to a new than an old country. In Canada, for instance, all our means, except those which contribute to mere bodily sustenance, are comparatively so inadequate to our wants, that we content ourselves with providing what is merely necessary, and pay little attention to the secondary objects of architectural beauty, or internal decoration. Having raised the rough fabric of the Church, we rest satisfied with our labours, and are too apt to shelter our lukewarm and niggard affections for the honour of God's house under the specious pleas of a love of simplicity, and of the little value which God sets upon the material fabric dedicated to his wor- contains within itself so many grounds of unquestionable ship, if we do but render ourselves fitting temples of his satisfaction, or premises such permanent and compre-Holy Spirit. But where the heart is, there also will be hensive results, as this meeting for the endowment of the treasure; and the most eminent examples of Chris- COLONIAL BISHOPRCS. tian holiness in all ages have devoted large portions of their worldly substance to the construction and embellishment of churches. To the glorious cathedral-piles of our mother country, standing unscathed amidst the Province of Canada,-a piece of information which apwars and ravages of the dark ages, we are too apt to pears to have been very long withheld from the commuforget how much we are indebted for the preservation of what is beautiful and appropriate in religious architecture seems utterly lost. When rekindled zeal awakens a slumbering Church from its lethargy, all that appertains to external worship grows with the growth of internal and spiritual improvement. Every year witnesses while the weightier matters of pure faith and practical to perceive that every thing relating to religion is there regarded with great and rapidly increasing interest. A spirit of reverence, and a love of decency and order are especially manifested in the subject of Ecclesiastical Architecture. As the munificence of Societies and individuals advances with the demands made upon them, there is simultaneously spreading through the thedral and church which have not yielded to time. Large sums of money are expended on the restoration of these sacred edifices, if dilapidated, to their original proportions and appearance, and in the construction of models which our forefathers have bequeathed to us. But what reference have these remarks to the Canacare should be to provide a house for the worship of God, durable material, and though, under the circumstances upon mere embellishment, while our brethren in various places around us are too poor to build even the simplest and cheapest church,-yet still we ought to have some external appearance would not call for a very heavy confederate of the notorious Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, ought We may here adduce an illustration from ancient his- contribution, and the habit of reverence and decency, to have led to the inquiry whether the United Province powerless at once and soon fell. And should England ground-work of the few preceding observations. All duty to cherish and defend.

# The Church.

that we have said of the outside of the church, is equally interior. We want at all events the baptismal font to be more generally seen, and a desire to gain room ought never to lead to the pulpit and reading desk being so mar the full proportion of the nave. Struggling, as we means forbid these extremes. But there is great danger. lest we should plead the purposes of strict utility and our alleged incapacity, as an excuse for leaving God to dwell in a mean and unworthy tabernacle, while we ourvery large class of persons dependent upon his prospe- clustering the luxuries and elegancies of life more thickly around us.

The Report of the meeting recently held in London commence giving in full, will be read by every rightminded individual with a glow of satisfaction and unabated interest from beginning to end. The Churchman will rejoice in perceiving that prelates and statesmen, diffusing Christianity. All parties here met upon common ground. The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER terms and a fundamental part of our system,-the key-stone, while Mr. GLADSTONE echoes the sentiment in speaking | honour. of our Bishops as "divinely constituted rulers." All was harmony and entire concordance of opinion, and in the proceedings of this most important meeting we can distinctly trace the prominence given to those evangelical and apostolical doctrines which, amid much variety of opinion, are still the standard-belief of our venerated Church. The assertion of Episcopacy goes hand in hand with a righteous jealousy of Popery; and the desire to enlighten the benighted heathen springs from the same diffusive charity that would recal the degraded 1s. 6d.; and the increase of receipts over those of the East to its former purity of faith, and watch over the children of England resident in the colonies or in foreign lands.

The long neglect in providing Bishops for the Cob-American Episcopacy was one of the many great and vented the martyr LAUD, from carrying into effect. Several primates, at later periods, endeavoured to accomplish the design, but without success. Though the last half century has witnessed a partial reparation of this national guilt, and we can now point to ten Colonial Bishops, the present effort, notwithstanding it is, as yet, unaided by the State, seems pregnant with consequences which the most sanguine, a short time ago, could never have anticipated. Of the many startling and extraordinary occurrences which have marked the primacy of the mild and beloved ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY, not one

In another place will be found the names of the gentlemen composing the new Legislative Council of the nity, and only made known to the individuals themselves our national Christianity, and the mitigation of all the at the latest hour. They are twenty-four in number, horrors and barbarities with which those troubled cen- and selected in nearly equal proportion from the Upper turies so fearfully abounded. There they stood so many and Lower divisions of the Province. Amongst them beautiful witnesses of our holy faith. Superstition and great business talents, and undoubted loyalty; nor are mis-directed zeal may have had some share in rearing we struck by the appearance in that list of any, of that the spirit of charity must he be, who can worship within cal opinion which recent appointments in other departthe aisles of Exeter or Gloucester, or of any other ca- ments of the public service had naturally led us to apderived their unapproached architectural genius from standing and greatest stake in the country, have been the purest and most elevating source,-the love of God. excluded, and their places retained by persons of quali-When religion languishes, the house of prayer, as a con- fications immeasurably inferior; but, upon the whole, sequence, lies sordid and neglected, and the sense of there is no special cause for complaint, and the Province can contemplate this Branch of the Legislature without positive dissatisfaction. It is a matter to us of such perfect indifference, for all practical influences now, that we are scarcely concerned to notice the fact that out of the twenty-four new Councillors, only six are members the advancing prosperity of the Church in England, and of the Church of England, while those of the Scottish communion, according to the best computation we can piety attract our first attention, we must be blind not make, number ten. Although, we repeat, we are utterly indifferent as to any practical effect of this disproportion, we should be glad to witness, in all matters religious as well as civil, less frequent contradictions to the vaunted to all classes of her Majesty's subjects." Nor can it ever, by those who desire to see in our legislative fabric Church from the new Legislative Council. We are not sure that His Excellency Lord Sydenham ever favoured the attempt, which received so immediate a check from new churches an attempt is made to follow the unrivalled the religious spirit of the British people, of removing the Bishops from the House of Lords; but their exclusion from the Legislative Council of Canada looks, at least, dian Churchman? We answer thus. Though our first as if the principle which dictated that unconstitutional and defeated effort was thought to be right, although in withdrawn from the fields, vast numbers would find no without waiting until we can construct it of costly or the Mother Country its practical success was found to be impossible.

In a succeeding column our readers will find a copy of the instructions, on the M'Leod case, transmitted by should study to follow in these points the customs of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs primitive antiquity, before they were encroached upon under the administration of the new President of the by the novelties of Romanism. Something more is re- United States, to Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General. quired besides the decent plaistering and painting of the This document has been taken from a recent correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster, the length of which renders its insertion in our columns impracticable. We do not, however, regret this circumstance, as the communications which have passed between these two gentlemen are little else but a repetition of previous remonstrance strengthened by sound argument on the one hand, and subtle evasions of a just demand on the other. The portion, moreover, to which we have given publicity, will fully inform our readers of the opinions still maintained by the authorities of the United States. It appears by this that the government of which Mr. Webster is an officer is inclined to yield more respect than has hitherto been conceded to the plea so frequently and so firmly advanced by the representative of Great Britain, that the destruction of the Caroline is sanctioned and approved by the British Government, and is, therefore, a subject for national discussion. As the principal on the subject of COLONIAL BISHOPRICS, which we Law Officer of the United States has not, however, received any directions from the supreme authority to adopt the proper measures for the immediate liberation of M'Leod, and as Mr. Webster remarks, that this gentleman, though he may be acquitted of the charge which varying in several minor religious and political points, forms the cause of his present imprisonment, is yet liable ago an equal sum was voted for the same object by the have zealously concurred in bearing testimony to the to be subjected to another vexatious suit instituted by necessity of EPISCOPACY, as a means of preserving and the owner of the Caroline, we cannot see that the government of the United States has adopted more correct sentiments on this unfortunate affair, or that it has de-"Episcopal superintendence" as "essentially necessary, termined to render that reparation to Great Britain which Mr. Fox has now, for the second time, claimed, as it were, of the arch of our ecclesiastical polity": and which is necessary for the vindication of our national

> On Friday, the 11th instant, terminated the trial of Kelly, indicted for murder said to have been committed during the tumult which followed the late election for this city. The verdict returned by the Jury, after a brief consideration, was "Not Guilty." The Chief Justice presided. The prosecution on the part of the Crown was conducted by the Hon. the Attorney Gene-Crown was conducted by the Hon. the Attorney Gene-To this may be added the immense influence of the wood, Cameron, G. Duggan, and John Duggan. All the other prisoners, indicted as accessories, were liberated at the same time with Kelly. The following is a list of the sentences passed during the present session of the

Assizes :--Thos. Wilson, } Larceny, 1 year Penitentiary. John Carver, } Larceny, 1 year do. J. F. White, Manslaughter, 6 months' imprisonment. Geo. Teeder, Larceny, 6 do. do. H. Brailey, do. A. Hinchey, do. do. do. do. hos. Green, do. do. P. McHugh, do. do. do. do. C. Marshall, do. do. G. Gordon, do. do. do. do. do. Jane Mayor, do. do. do. Mary Connolly, do. do. do. Ant. Carter, H. Christie, do. do. J. Donegan, do. M. A. Cormack, do. do. do.

#### Geo. Passmere, do. do do. COMMUNICATION

Wm. Chase, do. Samuel Hand, do.

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# To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,-I venture to submit for your consideration, and, if you see good, that of your readers, a few simple remarks which have occurred to me with reference to the description of the chapel attached to the seat of Lord Roden, which

peared in a late number of your paper. I have a great respect for Lord Roden, believing him to be a sincere servant of the living God, and I feel it to be matter of unspeakable thankfulness that so many high, wealthy, and influential persons in the British Isles, are touched by the power of true religion. But in one particu-lar I should differ greatly from Lord Roden, if I had the I can never same command of means which he enjoys. think that the spirituality and simplicity of the Gospel prescribe it to us to denude the house of God of all that is costly. eautiful, and solemn in its effect to the eye, while we exhibit an imposing and elaborate magnificence in our own dwellings and their decorations. In visiting the palace of a British nobleman who has a high place to maintain in human society, and who, according to the spirit of our British Institutions, which I think perfectly wise, is called upon to mark his station to the world by certain exterior distinctions, I should never quarrel with the stateliness of his halls, the venerable array of ancient armour and ancestral portraits, or, (if not carried to excess,) the splendour of his whole establishment. A man may, being kept by the power of God, live in the midst of all this and as the owner of all, whose treasure is laid up in heaven, and who regards himself habitually as bound to be a good steward of the manifold grace of God. But I think he is in error, although it is an error incident to some pious minds, it he does not recognize as a Christian sentiment the sentiment of David when he thought it a reproach that the ark of God should be less magnificently lodged than himself. (2 Sam. vii. 2, and 1 Chron. xvii. 1.) In this respect I have always regarded it as a great ad-vantage by which our Church is distinguished not only in rule of the present Administration, viz. of " equal justice the fitting up of the house of God itself, but in the vestments of her ministers and all that is "for the work of the service in the house of the Lord," that she holds a happy medium between the overloaded ceremonial, the excessive and often the exact transcript of the British Constitution, be a subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any thing else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that there has been subject for any the else than regret that the else than regies that the el a designed exclusion of the Bishops of the Established total abandonment, on the other hand, which is seen in some Protestant places of worship, of all that can contribute by its exterior effect, to impose reverence and to invest the service of God with a certain seemliness, order, and gravity which shall be in harmony with the proper deportment of one who is engaged in religious acts. I think, indeed, that our own people are often faulty in this point: and it grieves me when I see a congregation able to have handsome furni-ture and accelula actions of alter. ture and possibly articles of plate in their own houses, who suffer their church to be without hangings, without com-munion-plate for one sacrament or a font for the other, and without a vestry where the Minister of the sanctuary can robe and disrobe without being exposed to the view of the congregation. In connection with this subject, I could wish that all our people would study the admirable remarks which form one of the supplements to the Preface in the Book of Common Prayer and are headed, "Of ceremonies: why some be aboshed and some retained."

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY then addressed the

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My Lords and Gentlemen,-I cannot sufficiently express dominions. It is my paramount duty to watch over their interests, and to do all in my power to promote their wel-fare. For a period of little less than thirty years, first as fare. For a period of infile less than thirty years, first as Bishop of London, and since in the situation which I now hold, I have had ample opportunities of knowing what are the spiritual wants of our Colonies, and of considering what would be the best method of supplying them.

would be the best method of supplying them. There are many causes that operate prejudicially to the interests of religion in newly-formed colonies. Those causes have been in operation in our own possessions from their first settlement, and have been greatly aggravated by their want of episcopal superintendence. The members of our Church have been thus deprived of the benefit of all those ordinances which can be administered only by a bishop. And this is no slight misfortune; but the want of superintendence has been still greater. A church without bishop. And this is no slight inisiortune; but the want of superintendence has been still greater. A church without a bishop can hardly deserve the name of episcopal. What-ever may be the worth of the clergymen by whom it is served, whatever their numbers, it is a body without a head. served, whatever their numbers, it is a body without a head. No ruling mind to direct, no anthority to correct abuses, to console, or encourage, according as occasion may require. In respect of the general interests of the Church, it is obvi-ous that individual elergymen, having each their appropriate charge, are necessarily limited to their own care; neither zeal nor ability will authorize them to go beyond it. What-ever they may do, or advise, is without authority, and con-sequently, for the most part, without effect. Not to men-tion that this limitation of their services must necessarily leave many parts of an extensive country in a state of utter leave many parts of an extensive country in a state of utter destitution. The districts which have not been assigned to destitution. The districts which have not been assigned to particular clergymen must be altogether deprived of the benefit of spiritual care. The Church, in the meanwhile, must be in a state of inaction, it can make no progress. There is no one to stimulate its exertions, to direct its movements, or to distribute assistance to those places which may stend most in pred may stand most in need. The remedy of these evils is to be found in the appoint-

ment of a spiritual leader, in other words, a Bishop, who may conduct the concerns of the Church, and enforce its discipline. While, as Bishop of London, I had an authority, little more than nominal, over the colonies, I found that, In the more than nominal, over the colonies, I found that, whenever cases occurred requiring investigation, I was almost helpless. I had no one to refer to on the spot, and I could not judge for myself at so great a distance: conflict-ing reports were made upon almost every case, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could come to a satisfactory decision. All evils of that kind are removed when there is a Bichon on the spot

character and example of a Bishop on the moral and religi-ous feeling of the population. I speak from extended experience. In proof of what I have said, I might refer to the improved condition of society in every colony where episcopal authority has been established within the last twenty years; but in no instance has this change for the better been more striking than in the West Indies, both in respect to the spiritual provision for the islands and to the moral and religious character of the people. New churches have been built, the number of the clergy has increased, and the moral and religious character of the population has greatly improved; and all this in the course of little more than fifteen years. It would, however, take up too much of your time to go into details, and in fact would not be suited to the purposes of this meeting.

Now, one of the causes why our holy religion has not prospered so much as might have been expected, is, that these things were not thought of at the first establishment of the colonies. We did not follow the example of the French, who, when they settled their colonies in the new world, sent out with them Bishops, with an efficient staff attached to them, and their religious establishments are still flourishing. We sent out our countrymen with only a few clergymen; and the natural consequence was, the increase of dissent, and the decline of religion in those colonies. The of dissent, and the decime of religion in those colonies. The mistake was perceived after the termination of the contest with America. That extensive country was lost to us, and our statesmen at that time showed what they considered as one of the causes of that loss, by the measures which they interwards took to establish bishoptics in the provinces which still remained to the empire, Canada and Nova Scotia. The remedy was applied late : it has, notwithstand-ing had creat effect. A similar store measures at the ing, had great effect. A similar step was adopted in regard to the West Indies at a still later period, with an effect which cannot but increase our regret that it was so long delayed. It is not, however, our object so much to lament

what is past, as to apply a remedy for the future; by sup-plying our old colonies with as many Bishops as may be required for their due superintendence, and by completing at once the ecclesiastical establishments of the infant colonies now in the course of formation.

With respect to those several colonies, I have no doubt that the liberality of the public, without the aid of those societies which are actively engaged in promoting the cause

One of the newly appointed Councillors, the Hon. James Crooks, has declined taking his seat from the great want of courtesy and fairness manifested in the arrangement of precedency,-the youngest members of the former Council having, in most cases, been placed above those whose original appointment was of an earlier date.

We alluded in our last to certain other official appointments which created a general surprise, amongst at least the Conservative portion of our population,-and of these not the least startling has been the filling up of the office of Surveyor-General. If neither the personal standing in the country of the new incumbent of this office, nor his professional qualifications, are such as would, tant a situation, we should suppose that his extreme political opinions which had always placed him in the ranks of the most uncompromising opponents of Government, and rendered him a very zealous parliamentary did not furnish an individual competent for that office to whom objections equally strong and insuperable would

I am, Sir. Your faithful servant in the Gospel, ANACTOROS.

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

Pursuant to the notice given in our last Number, a Meeting of the Clergy and Laity was held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Tuesday, 27th April, for the purpose of commencing a fund for the endowment of addi-tional Bishoprics in the Colonies.

The rooms were immensely crowded. Amongst those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop York, the Archbishop of Armagh; the Bishops of Lon don, Durham, Winchester, Lichfield, Salisbury, Chichester, Hereford, Bangor, and Llandaff; the Deans of Carlisle, Salisbury, and Chichester; Arehdeacons Hall, Hamilton, Manning, Austin, and Robinson; the Marquis of Cholmon-deley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, the

Prayers were read by the Bishop of London.

societies which are actively engaged in promoting the cause of religion in our foreign possessions, according to the principles of our holy Church, will provide a supply of zealous labourers. But if the ministry of those labourers is to be rendered effectual, they must act under the control and direction of a Bishop. This is not a question of Episco-pacy, but whether a Church, being Episcopal, can prosper without a Bishop. For it must be remembered, that such a Church so gizenteenet Church, so circumstanced, is in a worse condition than any community of Christians who have a complete organized government of their own. They supply the want of a Bishop in other ways; but in our Churches, if there is no bishop, there is no substitute for a Bishop, no legitimate substitute at least, invested with spiritual authority, or suffi-ciently versed in the principles of ecclesiastical government, to regulate the affairs of the Church, or direct the conduct

This, then, is our principal object,—the extension of spiritual aid to the inhabitants of those distant regions which are peopled by emigrants from our own shores, and by mul-titudes of heathens, who, I trust, will hereafter be converted, and ranged under the banners of our Church. We may thus, and thus only, enable the country to perform her duty to those of her own natives who have gone forth as settlers, and to those among whom they are settled, in a manner worthy of the Church and of the nation.

But there are other dependencies on the British crown which do not properly come under the description of colo-nies. I shall, at present, advert only to the Levant, where many members of our Church are residing in a military or mercantile capacity. While these are engaged in their several occupations, in advancing the greatness, or increasing the wealth of their country, they ought not to be deprived of the spiritual benefits which they would enjoy at home. The neglect of their spiritual interests, which has hitherto prevailed, has subjected this country to reproach both from Christians and Mahomedans, who, while they admire the bravery of our navies and armies, consider our indifference to the concerns of our religion as a blot upon the national character. There is also another consideration, which with me has

great weight :---our possessions in the Mediterranean have brought us into contact with the Churches of the East, so deservedly celebrated in ancient times, and which still subsist, though shorn of their glory, and in a state of lamentable depression. It is much to be regretted that the Western Church has for a long time been known to those Churches only through the medium of the Church of Rome; a Church to which they feel a dislike, on account of its haughty pre-tensions, and interference with their concerns. They see on every side its splendid establishments, its magnificent buildings, its numerous train of bishops and priests; while of our Church they see only small congregations, many of them without clergymen, and in none of them clergymen subject to episcopal authority. They therefore hardly ac-knowledge us as a Church. The only Church they know is episcopal. A great point would surely be gained with regard to the general interests of Christianity, and to the removal of the unhappy divisions which have kept those Churches at a distance from us, if we asserted our claim to the title of a Church by the establishment of a Bishop in their neighbourhood. We should then be represented by a prelate who would be regarded as a brother by the Eastern bishops, might treat with them on terms of equality, and establish an amicable intercourse with us. This would tend greatly to the benefit of the Church universal, an object, which, as Christians, we should never lose sight of, when we are acting for the honour of our common Redeemer.

An opportunity more favourable than the present may possibly never occur. The proper site of a bishopric has been all but determined by the erection of a beautiful and spacious church, at the sole expense of an illustrious lady, who is not less beloved and respected for her virtue and piety, than she is exalted in rank and station. Our primary bject is to promote the honour of God, and the benefit of he members of our own Church, and other Christian churches. But while we are pursuing these designs, we should feel, I am certain, great additional pleasure in the gratification afforded to that illustrious person, by rendering her endeavours to promote these great ends more effectual.

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Thus far I have stated generally the extent of our objects. To those who come after me I must refer you for fuller details. I cannot, however, sit down without observing that our object in opening communications with the Eastern bishops is not proselytism. Our design is to establish a friendly and amicable intercourse with them; to do all that may be in our power towards removing any defects of which they may be sensible; and to render them whatever assistance they may be willing to accept for the improve-ment of their condition. Nor, in sending Bishops out to the colonies, do we mean to make war on Dissenters. Our object is to put our own establishment upon an efficient footing, and no one has a right to complain when we are

performing so obvious a duty. I would further state, that we do not look to large incomes for our Bishops; we shall be satisfied if we can obtain for them a competency which shall supersede the necessity of that minute economy which, in some situations, is a virtue; but which would occupy too much of their time and thoughts and withdraw their attention from more important cases. We propose to give them the means of a decent subsistence, corresponding with their station in society, of defraying the expenses of their visitations and official journeys, and of exercising such moderate hospita and charity as are indispensable in their situation. With respect to the aid which may be expected from other quarters, I forbear to speak. If we go as far as I have stated, in making provision for the establishment of bishoprics, we may humbly hope for the blessing of Divine Providence to realize our beneficial designs, and to bring them to good effect.

[To be continued.]

# Civil Intelligence.

# ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. As we predicted, Captain Hosken was true to his time, and on the fourteenth day after his departure from Bristol he brought

his noble ship to port in fine style. Our London papers are to the evening of May 26th, Liverpool of the 26th, and Bristol to the 27th all inclusive.

IN PARLIAMENT. The great debate on the sugar duties was brought to a close on the night of May 18th-ending as we anticipated, in the defeat of Ministers. The majority against them was somewhat larger than we had set down; our mark was 30-the actual majority was 36

The House of Lords was not in session on the 18th, having adjourned over to the 24th. Nor did the House of Commons sit on the 19th.

May 20th.-In answer to a question from Lord Darlington, Lord John Russell briefly announced that he should bring for his proposition relative to the corn laws on the 4th of June. The House adjourned to the 24th.

May 24th .- In the House of Lords there was a long incidental debate on the corn laws, growing out of petitions for and against their repeal; but none of the leading men took part in it. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel rose to address the

Speaker, and profound silence ensued, when he said " Mr. Speaker, I rise to give notice that upon Thursday next I shall move a resolution to the following effect :--- "That it is the opinion of this house that her Majesty's Government does not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry measures which they deem of essential benefit to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office under such circumstances is at variance with the spirit of the constitution."

The announcement was received with tumultuous shouting and cheers, which followed each other in several successive volle

Lord Sandon inquired whether any thing, and what, had been or would be done in relation to the hostilities between the Oriental and Argentine Republics. Lord Palmerston said that the in-terposition of Great Britain had been asked by the Government of agreed to interpose, if the consent of the Argentine Republic could be obtained. the Oriental Republic, and the Government of Great Britain had

Lord John Russell, in answer to Captain Polhill, corrected his former error in saying that the case of McLeod had been removed to a Federal Court-the removal was by habeas corpus to the Su preme Court of New York.

preme Court of New York. On going into committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the duties on imported sugar, on which motion a somewhat sharp debate ensued, between Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hunie, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley, but it did not lead to any thing of moment, being in fact rather of a personal than a public nature. May 25th.—In the House of Lords another irregular debate on

the corn laws, which was finally stopped by the Duke of Welling-ton, who, in his usual quiet but obedience-exacting mauner, *ad*-vised their Lordships to refrain from discussing matters not properly before the house; and his advice was promptly attended to

before the house; and his advice was promptly attended to. In the House of Opmmons, after a number of petitions for the repeal of the corn laws had been presented, Mr. T. Duncombe, seconded by Mr. Leader, moved the reading of some Chartist pe-titions praying the release of all political prisoners.

Duncombe supported the prayer of the petitions at great Mr. gth, confining his support, however, to that part which asked release of political prisoners in England and Wales, and ex-

cavalry, collected in the plain of the Cheliff. After a feigned retreat the charge was beaten along the entire line, and the Arabs led in the utmost disorder, leaving several hundred dead on the ield. The left wing commanded by his Highness the Duke de Nemours, was the one most seriously attacked, and, in repelling the charge, his highness led on bravely the 24th regiment of the ne, of which the Duke d'Aumale is lieutenant colonel.

Inc, of which the Dake d'Aumale is lieutenant colonel. On returning from Pont-el-Kantara, on the Cheliff, an affair took place between our gendarmes, the Moorish gendarmes, and the regular cavalry of the Emir. It produced a *razzia*; 175 Arab cavalry were put *hors du combat*, several chiefs were killed; 60 women and children, some of whom were of distinguished rank, were cantured, together with 17 other urisoners, and from 1500 were captured, together with 17 other prisoners, and from 1500 to 1800 oxen and sheep were seized. On the 8th inst. a *razzia* was made against the tribe of Sourmata with the greatest success. During the expedition we have had 10 or 12 men killed and 50 wounded. The loss of the enemy is rated at more than 500 killed. Coleah was attacked vigorously on the 1st instant, but notwith-standing the weakness of the garrison the enemy was repulsed with on all points.

The following telegraphic dispatch is also communicated in Thursday's papers, from the Governor General of a French pos-session in the north of Africa to the President of the Council, Minister of War, dated Algiers, May 14 :--- " The expeditionary corps returned on the 9th to Blidah. It left a large convoy at Medea and another at Milianah. Several little combats took place. On the 3rd it was attacked near Milianah by 9000 infantry and 10,000 horse. This little army was routed, leaving 400 dead on the field. On the 4th all the enemies cavalry was driven beyond the bridge of Chalifel Kantara, which the French passed. On the 5th our cavalry fought at Beny-zug-zug, 4000 cavalry, commanded by Abdel Kader himself. Four squadrons of regular cavalry suffered a considerable loss. They left 184 dead and 19 prisoners. This victory has placed in our hands the

#### SPAIN.

Espartero, sole Regent, has been solemnly endowed by the Cortes with the title of "Highness," but has not yet been able to orm a ministry.

There were reports of renewed Carlist intrigues in some of the provinces, but no serious result was apprehended from them, and they seemed to cause the government no uneasiness. PORTUGAL.

The Ausburgh Gazette, under the head of "Rome, May 10," says that the Portuguese Ambassador was that day admitted to an audience of the Pope, to deliver his credentials—being a formal recognition of Donna Maria's Government. An arrangement had previously been made with Don Miguel, by which, in consiration of certain sums of money, he relinquished all claim to the crown of Portugal.

# GREECE.

Extract of a letter from Athens, 30th April :-"Our last arrivals from Candia inform us that the Sfaxiotes had come down from the mountains to Argrocoma, where the main body of the Christians were assembled. A corps of the latter remained in the environs of Canea, that they might not lose sight of the Turks, and the inhabitants could not leave the town ven for their ordinary business in the country, without permission from the insurgent commandant. The other strong places of the island were in the same position. Mustapha Pacha had not dared to take any active steps before the arrival of the promised reinforcements from Constantinople. A report is spread that Mount Athos has revolted, and that the insurgents had beaten the Turkish garrison."

# INSURRECTION IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

# From the German Papers.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter, dated from the frontiers of Turkey, the 10th May, which states that the mail from Constantinople of the 28th ult. had been overdue several days, which was considered the more extraordinary, the Pacha of Nissory having so positively asserted that the roads should be kept free for couriers. One report stated that the Turks who were escorting the mail had surrendered to the insurgents, or that they had taken the road through Widdin.

In general the intelligence from Bulgaria is confined to details of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the Christians. The fugitives had related the particulars of the cruelties of which they had been the victims, so circumstantially, that there could be no doubt of the truth of their statements. This conduct may therere be assumed as the cause of the late insurrection in Bulgaria and the other Turkish provinces. The report that the revolt had extended to Macedonia is not confirmed. The latest letters from Bitoglia and Salonica, to the 21st ult., make no mention of such an occurrence. The number of fugitives taking refuge in the Servian territory continued to increase, but the armed men occupy They have much want, however, of arms; scarcel the mountain. one man in ten possesses a gun, the others having only hooks, scythes, and hayforks for their weapons. It is now evident that the population of Servia were concerned in the revolt, although the government wishes to keep it secret. In Belgrade itself considerable excitement prevails, which has been increased by a remarkable appearance of the holy cross, said to have been observed by several of the inhabitants on one of the towers of the fortress.

The same journal publishes a letter, dated Vienna, 15th inst., the 28th ult., and states that the insurrection in Rumelia had extended to the country between Adrianople and Nisa. This letter adds, that "the latest acounts from Servia throw no light upon the state of the upper provinces of Turkey, since the victory obtained by the Turks at Alexinissa, which the Pacha of Nissa appears to have made the centre of his operations, in order to prevent communication with the insurgents of the other provinces." It was expected at Vienna that the next Turkish mail, which it was supposed had taken the road through Bucharest, would put an end to the state of uncertainty with respect to recent events in the Turkish provinces, which was becoming every day more alarming.

"Caroline" has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It oped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the portance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and has led to such grave consequences.

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this Department, under date of the 12th inst. in which, under the immediate direction of his government, he demands, formally and officially, M'Leod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial, was of a public character, planned and exe cuted by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial authorities to take any steps, and to do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the otection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those abjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were erforming an act of public duty for which they cannot be held sonally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals f any foreign country ; and that Her Majesty's Government has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the Government of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adopt-

d by him in the correspondence above mentioned. There is, therefore, now, an authentic declaration on the part of the British Government, that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognized as such by the Queen's Govern-ment. The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the President is of opinion that it calls upon him for the per-formance of a high duty.—That an individual forming part of a of its flocks, and 82 women, who have been well treated and sent to Algiers. We have only 140 wounded and 18 killed. public force, and acting under the authority of his Gov nations, and which the Government of the United States has no question, whether, in this case, the attack on the Caroline was, as the British Government think it, a justifiable employment of force, for the purpose of defending the British territory from unprovoked attack, or whether it was a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States, as this Government has regarded it. The two questions are essentially different; and while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under actional authority, this Government is not to be understood as changing the opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline. That subject it is not necessary, for any purpose connected with this communication, to discuss. The views of this Government in relation to it are known to that of England; and we are expecting the answer of that Government to the communication which has been made to it. All that is intended to be said, at present, is that since the

attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act, which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment which it shall form of the transac-tion, and of its own duty, should see fit so to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political, a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals, as for the violation of municipal law. If the attack on the Caroline was unjustifiable, as this Government has asserted, the law which has been violated is the law of nations, and the redress which is to be sought is the redress authorized in such cases by the provisions of that cole.

You are well aware that the President has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the state of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon

the United States, I am directed to say that if it results, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would immediately have directed a *nolle prosequi*, to be entered. Whether, in this case, the Governor of New York has that power, or, if he has, whether he would feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed. It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process.

sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such a process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States, the President could not arrest it .---In such and many analogous cases, the party prosecuted or sued must avail himself of his exemption or defence by judicial proceedings, either in the court to which he is called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders having acted under public authority, and in obscurice to the otaris of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence, otherwise individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public

You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction for the use of the Executive of New York and the Attorney General of that State. You will carry with you, also, authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Govenment of the destruction of the aroline as an act of public force done bynational authority. The President is impressed with the popriety of transferring

the trial from the scene of the principal exitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's council. The President is ratified to learn that The President is gratified to learn that which alledes also to the non-arrival of the Constantinople mail the Governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State. Having consulted with the Governor, you will proceed to Lock-port, or wherever else the trial may be plden, and furnish the risoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in pos-ession material to his defence. You will see that he have skillful and efficient counsel, if such be not lready retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentleman who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this government that, in case his defence be overruled by the Court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the case, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The President hopes you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure, before the trial comes on ; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs, by means of a correspondence through this department. I have the honour to be, Mr. Attorney General, your dedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Cuvillier was duly elected Speaker, without a divisio It is understood to-day that the Hon. Robert Baldwin has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship of Upper Canada, as well as his seat in the Executive Council. Either Col. Prince or John S. Cartwright, Esq. it is supposed, will succeed Mr. Baldwin.

From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published by authority at Kingston. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Kingston, June 15th, 1811.

This day at two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being three assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, Austin Cuvillier, Esq. M.P.P. for the County of Huntingdon, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. the County of Huntin The Speaker then demanded the customary privileges, which His Excellency having granted, was pleased to open the First Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne :---

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have deemed it right to assemble you at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties imposed upon me by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canada under which this Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and it is with sincere satisfaction that I now meet you to deliberate

on the great and important interests committed to our charge. A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, has been forcibly detained in the neighbouring States, charged with a pretended crime. No time was lost by the Executive of this Province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for ensuring to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government. The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure Her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination o protect them with the whole weight of her power. Arrangements were completed during the course of last summer

by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of Postage between all parts of this colony and the United Kingdom were greatly reduced; and a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this Province has since been stablished by arrangements made by the Deputy-Postmaster-General under my directions. A Commission has been appo by me to enquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, and I confidently anticipate that the result of its labours will be the establishment of a plan ecuring improvements in the internal communication by Post within the colony, equal to those which we have already obtained n the communication with the Mother Country.

Many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province demand your early attention, upon some of which I have directed bills to be prepared, which will be submitted for your onsideration.

Amongst them, first in importance at the present juncture of affairs, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the Province, by well considered and extensive public works.— The rapid settlement of the coantry—the value of every man's property within it-the advancement of his future fortunes, are

deeply affected by this question. The improvement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the ocean—the establishment of new internal communications in the Inland Districts, are works requiring a great outlay, but promising commensurate returns.— To undertake them successfully large funds will undoubtedly be required, and the financial condition of the Province as it stands at present, would seem to forbid the attempt. But I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have received authority from Her Majesty's Government to state, that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards these important undertakings. In the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily re-established in this Province, under the constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to Parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the Province for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the Public Debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by the financial difficulties. I shall direct a measure to be submitted to you embracing a plan for this purpose, and I shall lay before you, for your information and that of the people of Canada, extracts from the despatches which onvey to me this most gratifying assurance.

In immediate connexion with the outlay of capital upon public works is the subject of Emigration, and the disposal and settlement of public lands. There exist within the Province no means o certain of producing a healthy flow of Immigration from the Mother Country, and of ultimately establishing the Immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony, as the power of

## From the Kingston Chronicle.

The House of Assembly having retired from the Legislative Hall to their own room, the speech from the Throne was read by the Speaker, —after which it was moved by Col. Prince, that one thousand copies should be printed for the use of members—and at the suggestion of Mr. Hincks it was agreed 'that one-half should be printed in the French language. It was then moved by Mr. Morris, that on Friday next His Excellency's speech should be taken into consideration, in a committee of the whole—which was agreed to. A committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. Simp-son, to draw up rules and regulations for the guidance of the house, to which committee the two Attorney Generals, Messrs.

Ogden and Draper, were afterwards added. Colonel Prince moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of Grammar Schools. The Hon. Mr. Attorney General Draper brought in a bill requiring magistrates to account for fines, &c. David Thorburn, Esq., moved that all letters to members be charged to the contingent account, provided the weight did not exceed one ounce, excepting in the case of petitions from a distance exceed one ounce, excepting in the case of perturbative which were to be paid without reference to weight. The hon, member went at some length into the details of a proposed arrangenent with the Deputy Post Master General, on the subject of keeping the accounts of the house. The motion was carried. Sir Allan McNab presented a petition against the Returning Officer for the county of Kent, accusing him of partial and corrupt con-

Mr. Durand gave notice that on an early day he would move for a committee of enquiry, respecting 400,000 acres of land for-merly set apart for the common schools in Upper Canada. Sir Allan McNab presented a petition against the undue return of Robert Baldwin for the County of Hastings, Mr. Robert Bald-win presented a petition against the undue return of Mr. Camp-bell for the town of Niagara. The house adjourned to one o'clock to-day.

From the Kingston Herald

When Mr. Cuvillier had been conducted to the Chair, the Royal Mace having been laid on the table, Sir A. N. McNab then Royal Mace having been laid on the table, Sir A. N. McNab then moved that the house adjourn. This caused a warm and animated debate. Messrs. Draper, Day, and Ogden spoke in support of the adjournment, which was opposed by Messrs. Viger, Aylwin, aud Morin. These latter gentlemen took the ground that they had not the power to adjourn, as they were not an organized body; a parliament not for the transaction of business. It was altogether contrary to parliamentary usage to adjourn under such circum-tereare, and not cold without rescedunt and in concentrion to the stances; and not only without precedent, and in opposition to the common law of England, but unsupported by statute law; Mr. Aylwyn and Mr. Viger contended for this position, insisting that parliament could not be said to have assembled until the three states had met, but when at length the motion was put by the chair at 5 o'clock it was carried by a majority of 20-and the ouse accordingly adjourned.

Thomas Parke, Esq., member for Middlesex, has vacated his seat in consequence of being appointed Surveyor General. A new election for that county will therefore shortly take place. The re-election of Mr. Parke is certain.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

Joseph Woods, Esq., member for Kent, has not taken his seat, in consequence of the Returning Officer having made no return. The necessary return will probably be ordered by the house im-mediately. We learn that it is not the intention of Mr. Harrison to contest this election.-Ib.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association takes place (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at the house of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, June, 1841.

## JOHN MOORE & SONS,

URCH AND TURRET CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, LONDON, JOHN WOOD, *Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker*, begs respect-fully to state, that he has been appointed AGENT to the above very eminent House, and that his own personal experience will enable him to execute, on their behalf, any order with which he may be favour-ed. A list of all their Clocks in different parts of the world as also their prices, may be seen on application at his House—No. 105, St Paul Street.

Montreal, May 31, 1841. 50-3i The Toronto Patriot, the Church, Kingston Chronicle, Sherbrooke Gazette, Quebec Mercury, will please copy the above for three times, and then their accounts to the Commercial Messenger.

# H. & W. ROWSELL,

#### KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper

Canada Collège, MAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assoriment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT and those which have been appoind GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

**RNAMMAR SCHOOLS**, **NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of *Master* of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the inves-tigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials

may be. An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable. H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

Pressly disclaiming any interference in the cases of Frost and Williams, and with so much of the petition as asked the adoption of Chartist principles.

He concluded by moving an address to the Queen, asking the release of the prisoners. His motion was supported by Mr. Leader Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton and in short by most of the Radicals, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, not on general grounds, but as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown. The vote was 58 to 58-The Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative, and the motion was consequently lost.

Mr. Easthope moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church rates, supporting his motion in a long speech. Seconded by Mr. Hume. The motion for leave was not opposed, there being no chance that the question could come up for discussion the present

It is said that in the event of a dissolution, Lord John Russell would be put forward as the candidate of the city of London, in

the room of Mr. Grote, who would retire. We learn from the Liverpool papers that the amount received for the exhibition of the British Queen, was £102 17s. 6d. which was appropriated to the relief of the families of the crew of the Preside

The Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Buonaparte,) with his sonin-law, the Prince de Casino, his son Lucien and a numerous suite, embarked on the 25th of May for Genoa.

ADHESION OF FRANCE TO THE EASTERN TREATY.

The following announcement appears in the London Globe (Ministerial organ) of May 25 :--

We are informed upon what we consider to be the best authority that the London conference has proceeded to the formal signature of the protocols respecting the east, which had received only the initials of the five plenipotentiaries. Thus is consummated, in an official form, the return of France into the European alliance, and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles. The correctness of the statement is rendered probable by one in

La Presse of the 24th, that instructions had been sent to the French chargé d'affaires at London to sign the treaty. Among the deaths recorded are those of Barber Beaumont, and

Mr. Dyer, one of the police magistrates.

#### FRANCE.

The trial of Darmès and his two accomplices, Duclos and Considere, for an attempt to kill the king on the 14th of October, commenced before the Court of Peers on the 24th of May, but the proceedings of the first day were merely formal. Darmés, on being asked if he had shot at the king, answered "yes" without hesitation.

A petition was about to be presented from Rouen, praying for an inquiry into the authenticity of the letters published by La France, and attributed to Louis Phillippe. It is supposed that the Ministers will be forced to explain themselves on this subject, and that official steps will be taken to prove that the letters are not in the hand-writing of the King. But if it should happen that the Chamber of Deputies is not satisfied with that proof, and a motion touching the personal honour of the King and the good faith of the Ministry be carried, the consequences may be serious. The Journal des Debats contains an article on the subject, contending that a ministerial denial should be given in the chambers but the opposition papers laugh at this hollow test, and argue that a denial unsupported by evidence will be considered as a mockery by the country

The Chamber of Deputies had accepted by a considerable ma jority, the commercial treaty negociated between France and Hol-land. That in progress between France and England was strenuously opposed by some deputies, and as strenuously defended by M. Guizot.

#### WAR IN AFRICA.

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, May 17, 1841 :--

THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY. THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY.— The expeditionary corps re-entered Algiers on the 9th inst governor and his highness the Duke de Nemours arrived there on the 10th inst. after having re-victualled Medeah and Milianah. On the 3d inst. the enemy assembled upon the mountains above While adh, from 5000 to 6000 Kabyles, and his regular infantry which, in case of need, was to be supported by a mass of 15,000 the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the lier, Esq. Member for Huntingdon, was proposed by Hamilton

# THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

# From the London Times.

We have received by express, letters and papers from Lisbon to the 17th inst., inclusive, which arrived at Falmouth, by the regular steamer with the Peninsular mails. The letter of our correspon dent, which we subjoin, will be read with unusual interest :-

Lisbon, May 17, 4, P.M. The following is a transcript from the minutes of the log-book of the Portuguese ship Conde de Palma, arrived at this po Rio de Janeiro in sixty days on 6th instant. A general hope is entertained here that the vessel in question must be the long missing steam-packet President. Capt. Almeida, however, not being aware on his arrival that this ship was overdue, did not mention the circumstance until some days after the departure of the last mail for England. It is to be regretted that he did not communicate with the steamer to place her identity beyond a

On the 22d of April, at 3, p.m., being in lat 92d. 29m. 18s. north, long. 40d. 28m, west of Greenwich, wind at east, saw at about five or six miles a-head, a vessel whose rig we could not well make out, steering the same course, NNE. The same wind continued throughout the night, with fine weather, but rather a rough tinued throughout the night, with the weather, out rather a rough sea. Early on the morning of the 23d, the same vessel was about six miles on the larboard quarter, when we could well perceive her to be a large steamer under all sail, and making no use of her steam power. At noon, lat, by observation 31d, 24m, 36s, long, by chronometer 40d. 20m. she was fast falling to leeward; at f p. m. she was scarcely perceptable on the horizon; soon after the wind shifted to ENE, NE, NNW, N, WNW, and W, and blew strong with an agitated sea; this continued until the 3d of May, when the weather became finer, and the wind veered from W to WS W and SW, which brought us to the Tagus on the 6th inst. N. B. The steamer had three masts; did not show her colours. or make any signal; nor did we show any. She was going on easily with all her sails set, making no use of her machinery, and was using every endeavour to beat windward, but was making much lee way; the funnel was painted white, and we have a confuse idea that the vessel was painted with a white streak.

# UNITED STATES.

# THE M'LEOD CASE.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden, enclosed in a letter from From Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 15, 1841. Sir,-Alexander M'Leod a Canadian subject of her Britanni Majesty, is now imprisoned in Lockport, in the State of New York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack and destruction of the steamboa "Caroline," at Schlosser, in that State, on the night of the 29th December, 1837; and his trial is expected to take place at Lockport on the 22d instant.

You are apprised of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox Her Brittannie Majesty's Minister here, in December last.

In his note to Mr. Fox, on the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says : "If the destruction of the 'Caroline' was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not before been communicated

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States

# CANADA.

From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette published by authority at Kingston. PROVINCE OF CANADA

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to call the following gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Pro-

R. S. Jameson,	John Fraser,
Honble. P. B. de Blad	quiere, John Macaulay,
Peter McGill,	Etienne Mayrand,
R. B. Sullivan,	John Hamilton,
R. E. Caron,	F. P. Bruneau,
William Morris,	John McDonald,
George Pemberton,	Adam Ferrie,
Alexander Fraser,	Olivier Berthelet,
Barthelemi Joliette,	Capt. Augustus Baldwin,
James Crooks,	J. B. Tache,
Jules Quesnel,	H. P. Knowlton, and
Adam Fergusson,	Thomas McKay, Esquires.
	command,
· ALL PARKED SHOT	T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Government House,	) Chief Secretary.

Chief Secretary.

Kingston, the 10th June, 1841.

lative Council of the Province of Canada.

Council of the Province of Canada.

William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. F. S. Jarvis, Gentleman, to be Usher of the Black Rod of the

Province of Canada.

# By command,

D. DALY, Secretary of the Province

Office of the Secretary of the Province,

Kingston, 10th June, 1841. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz: Thomas Parke, Esquire, to be Surveyor-General of the Province

be Survey. By command, D. DALY, of Canada.

Secretary of the Province.

Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, June 15, 1841.

MEETING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF

CANADA. On Monday last at noon, the Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were sworn in, -- after which the House of Assembly proceeded to the election of Speaker. Austin Cuvil-

affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament, for the Public Works which may be ndertaken here, will in a great measure provide for this; but with a view further to aid Immigration, I am authorised to declare to you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in acilitating the passage of the Immigrant from the Port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. The conditions which Her Majesty's Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at

Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at the same time that I shall draw your attention to a scheme for the settlement and disposal of the Public Lands. It appears highly desirable that the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the Province which was formerly Upper Canada, should have been actualed annication there and that the people eccive a more extended application there, and that the people should exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs. I have directed a measure upon the subject to be sub-mitted to you, and I solicit your earnest attention to the esta-blishment of such a form of local self-government for those Dissatisfaction to the people, while it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of Justice pure from party and popular excitement.

A due provision for the education of the people is one of the first duties of the State, and in this Province especially the want of it is grievously felt. The establishment of an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all, is a work of difficulty—but its overwhelming importance demands that it should be undertaken. I recommend the consideration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be ueration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be most anxious to afford you in your labours all the co-operation in my power. If it should be found impossible so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to obtain a measure which may meet the approbation of all, I trust that at least steps may be taken by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of this Province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The financial Accounts of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and I shall direct the estimates for the public service to be submitted to you with the least possible delay. upon your co-operation in the financial measures which it will be my duty to propose to you for taking advantage of the assistance which Her Majesty's Government propose to afford, and for carrying into effect the public improvements which are deemed most desirable. I shall earnestly endeavour that whatever you may appropriate for this latter purpose shall be economically employed and rendered effective,

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, In your wisdom and prudence I confide for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before you. Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid which I have already announced to you—the determination which I am also empowered to state on the part of the Government to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the Province-the fixed and settled determination which I have the Queen's commands to declare, that Her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of Her empire, are pledges of the sincerity with which the Mother Country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established. The eyes of England are anxiously fixed upon the result of this great experiment,— Should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in your undertakings the confidence of British capitalists in the credit you may requ from them-the security which the British people will feel in seeking your shores and establishing themselves on your fertile soil -may carry improvement to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months advance of trade and mongration within the construction months afford ample evidence of the effects of tranquility in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. May no dissensions mar the flattering prospect which is open before us—may your efforts be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the basing of that Province stands so much in need, and, under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to ensure to the Aylmer; T. Baines Esq.; J. G. D. M'Kenzie Esq.

THE Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances at-tending the disturbances consequent upon the late 'Toronto Elec-m, will resume proceedings on Monday the 14th inst.; and will receive dience touching the objects of their inquiry on that and the following ys, from the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Ontario

Coronto, 12th June, 1841.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the *Church*, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five RER CEX. (or five shillings per share.) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before *the tenth day of July next.* A Divinesso at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Stock

baid in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and offer the 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsell at Toronto.

By order of the Committee of Management, (Signed) H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, June 8, 1841.

DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of King's College will receive and register the ap tions and testimonials of gentlemen desirous of obtaining, and fied for the office of Head Master in any of the Provincial Gra Schools; with the object of making a selection from such Candida cases of reference from the District Boards of Trustees as vacancies H. BOYS Regist

Registrar K. C. NOTICE is hereby given that the office of Head Master of the Johns-town District Grammar School will be vacant on July 1st, 1841. Applications and testimonials may be addressed (post paid) to Dr. Boya, Registrar of King's College. Toronto, on or before June 3(th. King's College Office, June 7th, 1841. 49-3i

# Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS GILL,

(JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,) MOST respectfully begs leave to announce to the Gentry and Inha-bitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that, assisted by her Mother, she has opened a DALLY. SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various branches of English Education, together with Music TERMS-PER QUARTER. Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography, 15s. Music, 30 French, 20 Miss Gill has for the present taken apartments in the large brick house in Brock Street, occupied by Messrs. Howsell, Booksellers. REFERENCE.-Rev. Mr. Herchmer. Kingston, 26th May, 1841.

WANTED A T the House of Industry a Matron to take charge of the Establish-ment, subject to the approval of the General Committee. Apply to JAS. CURRAN, Superintendent. Toronto, 7th June, 1841.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order war-ranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-th 47-tf

BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mrs. George

Goldstone, of a Son. At the same place, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Mrs. C. H. Morgan, of a Son.

#### MARRIED.

At Picton, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Mr. John Beresford Owens, to Miss Hannah Patterson, all of the same

May 3rd, at Sopley, Ringwood, Hants, England, by the Rev. I. P. Hammond, Vicar, the Rev. I. I. Frobisher, of Harberton, Devon, to Mary Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of George I. B. I. Willis, of Sopley Park, Esq.

DIED.

At Sandwich, on Friday the 28th ult., Hester Loftie, wife of Brevet Major Sparke, 2nd Battalion Inc. Mil., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Johnson, in the 21st year of her age.

On 6th June, at the Rectory, Amherst Island, aged 47, the Hon, Col. Thomas Radeliffe

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, June 18th Capt. J. F. Sparke; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (3) rem.; Rev. E' J. Boswell, rem.; H. C. Barwick Esq.; Dr. Cartlanott; A. Davidson, Esq. rem.

Kingston, June 9th, 1841. Office of the Secretary of the Province His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make 

James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative

# 200

#### LECTURE TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.\*

There is a book, who runs may read, Which heavenly truth imparts, And all the lore its scholars need, Pure eyes and Christian hearts.	
The works of God, above, below, Within us and around, Are pages in that book, to shew How God himself is found.	

KEBLE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN, --- Though well aware that there are gentlemen present far better qualified than myself to communicate to you information on scientific and philosophical subjects-which will be the general character of lectures delivered from this place,-yet, at the request of your committee, I have been induced to address you on the present occasion, relying on your kind indulgence; and also because I am assured that I may be allowed to enter upon a more common range of topics, and such as are connected rather with the general subject of philosophy and literature, than on any particular department of science.

It is therefore my intention to employ the occasion in laying before you such remarks as may be likely to interest the company now assembled, on the Origin and Progress of Civilisation; (hear, hear!) a subject which appears to me to be of no slight importance at the present time. It is certainly most desirable that we should possess a competent knowledge of the actual and comparative state of civilisation and intellectual advancement in the present day; so that, while we rightly appreciate the advantages which we possess, we may not think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, but may think soberly and justly.

First, then, as to the origin of civilisation.

Many theories have been broached by philosophers upon this subject: some almost too absurd to mention. except for the purpose of shewing into what crude and strange fancies even clever men will fall, if they wander from the principles of right reason, religion, and common sense.

I remember reading the work of a French philosopher of the last age,-one of those who rejected revelation, and paved the way for the French Revolution. His notion was something of this sort. He supposed that the human race is continually in a progressive state, without any intervention of a superior power. Man, he imagined, as we now see him, had arrived at his present state of intellectual attainment from the lowest possible state of existence. The first beings endowed with life he supposed to have been certain monads, or unorganised lumps of jelly: the monad feels a desire to change his situation, or to lay hold on something near him; this desire generates a disposition to organic change, and he is enabled gradually to put forth, first a leg, and then an arm, and then to open an eye, and so on; until, in process of time, these impulses of mind upon matter have produced the organic development of the animal race; and the monad, or lump of jelly, comes at last to be a full-grown man. (Great laughter.) To what degree of improvement we may hope at length to attain by this process, does not appear. There was another theory started by a Scotch metaphysician, called Lord Monboddo. He considered that men were originally monkeys, but that they had worn their tails off by continually sitting on their haunches, and, from wearing clothes, had become smooth instead of shaggy .-(Renewed laughter.) These things I mention, to shew what laughable

gentlemen philosophers are, when they indulge in vain imaginings, and reject those aids which are afforded by historical records,-especially such as are found in the Sacred Volume. And if the fanciful notions which I have just described have now died away,-as it was most natural they should, still I fear they have been succeeded by others scarcely less absurd, and proceeding from the same source. For instance, what a reckless disregard was exhibited by the first promulgators of geological science, both Wernerians and Huttonians, whether their jarring and ephemeral theories coincided with scriptural truth or not. Had they been humble-minded men, they would have concluded that philosophical truth would certainly be found in harmony with Scripture; for truth cannot contradict truth. And although at first sight we may not be able to discern their agreement, yet we may either hope that patient inquiry will remove the difficulty -as, indeed, it has proved in the case of geology-or, even if we are unable to discover the explanation we may set it down to the score of our want of capacity, and have no reason to be at all surprised. But, in truth, the theories of Lord Monboddo and the French philosopher, whose name I forget, are not altogether unlike those which are still held by the sceptical and latitudinarian school. The received notion amongst such persons seems to be, that men, in their original state, are little better than brutes, living on roots and acorns: after a while they learn to subdue and tame animals; then to till the earth: then, finding the necessity of laws for the protection of property, they form themselves into a society, and elect a chief, to whom they delegate a certain portion of authority .--Order and security being thus obtained, they advance in arts and civilisation, until by slow degrees they arrive, through their own exertion, at the highest possible pitch of intellectual refinement, and are able to construct railroads and steam-engines ! Something like this appears to be the vulgar notion about the progress of civilisation, and the march of intellect which one hears so much about in the present age. But, in the first place, what a degrading thing it is to suppose ourselves to be the descendants of ouranoutangs, or wild men of the woods! (Hear, hear.)-Without being accused of any great pride of ancestry, we may surely claim a nobler descent than this .-Moreover, for our comfort, all history informs us, with concurrent voice, that arts and civilisation are of very ancient date. How many monuments and remains of ancient cities have been discovered, which prove the existence, in very remote times, of powerful and wealthy communities. Take the tower of Belus, or the temples and pyramids of Egypt, for instance. Why, when the obelisk which stands opposite St. Peter's at Rome was brought there from Egypt, it was a long time before they were able to set it in the upright position in which they found it. Even here in England, what combination of means, as well as skill, must have been exerted to place the enormous stones, which form the druidical temple at Stonehenge, in the middle of Salisbury plain. In fact, it has puzzled wiser men than many of our modern philosophers, to know how they got there at all. Look again at the round towers in Ireland, the date of which is far older than the memory of man, and the uses of which it is impossible to discover ;- these have been found to be the best models for the construction of our factory chimneys: so true it is that there is nothing new under the sun. The fact is, that from the earliest times there has been a continual stream of civilisation, government, and arts ; sometimes widening, sometimes contracting ; sometimes, as in the dark agos, almost disappearing, but never quite extinct. Of the first periods, only a few scattered evidences have been preserved ; such, however, as prove both skill and power. In some instances we can trace the current more plainly. Egypt, we know,

communicated a portion of her learning to Greece; throwing the ancient superstitions and idolatries, intro- of all man's possible occupations in the most exalted and purified equal to any nation in the globe; but had they never been cause.

During the middle ages, it pleased the divine Ruler that the Christian world should be overrun by barbarous nations; but while the temporal powers fell before them, the Church drew within her pale the savage conquerors themselves, and thereby saved Europe from sinking into the most savage barbarism. We are apt to think of the middle ages, and as contributing to hold the nations in ignorance. The true view, in my opinion, is first to estate, yet we have no cause to suppose that they lost | ed that the Church was preserved at all; and, secondly, to look upon the Church as the great instrument of civilisation, and the only light which shone amidst the survery monks who kept the lamp of knowledge from being employed in their cells copying the Scriptures and the Bp. Shuttleworth.

works of ancient authors, and recording the history of the times in which they lived. While the vassal of the noble was following his lord to the wars, the peacefal tenantry gathered around the monastery were draining who had the piety or influence, the taste or industry, to our land. Deep as were the errors of those days, it was not all darkness which could inspire the feeling neceswhich it was accomplished.

tion which dwells in the inner man. We are too much To come to more modern days,-the art of printing nclined to look upon our own modern European habits as the standard of propriety and civilisation ; and to shut is perhaps the most powerful engine which bears upon our eves to the superior advantages which, in some rethe intellectual condition of man. But what strong spects, are possesed by other nations, however generally presumption is there that this also is a divine gift, below ourselves in cultivation. But this is a narrow rather than a mere human invention? In itself, printing is one of the most simple and obvious things imaginable. view, and manifestly an incorrect one. No one will contend that the gold-laced coat and the wig of the last What, in fact, is a common seal, but a print? But, strange to say no one ever thought of applying this simple century, or even the shaven chin, the round hat, and tight fitting dress of the modern Frank, are equal in art to the multiplication of books, until the time came eauty to the flowing robes and jewelled turban of the when God decreed that the Bible should be spread among the nations, and his church reformed : then, and not till then, printing was invented. In still later times, Asiatic. May we not reasonably suppose that, in some points of character, as well as costume, we are their inferiors-that grace and dignity may have too much given the mechanical power of steam has produced, and is still way to usefulness? Is there not something far more likely to produce, great changes in the civilised world. noble and becoming in the picture of the Arab sheik, This mighty power was discovered three centuries ago; sitting at his tent-door in the cool of the day, and inbut until the last twenty or thirty years, God never iting the wayfarer of the desert to wash the dust from willed that it should be applied, as it now is, to the is feet, and partake of such hospitality as he is able to purposes of locomotion. May we not well believe that afford, than in the modern man of fashion, who dines in this wonderful investion, viewed in connexion with our selfish splendour at his club? Of course I do not mean improvement in the arts and sciences, and the extensive to say that, on the whole, the modern European is not commerce which has sprung up with every part of the superior in intellectual cultivation to the Asiatic; but habitable globe, is ordained by Providence to be the when we speak of civilisation, and connect it, as we are means of spreading the knowledge of salvation to all the accustomed to do, with our improvements in arts and corners of the world? and that, while we are toiling and sciences, and in the common luxuries and conveniences labouring to extend our commerce from shore to shore, of life, I think it is well for us to consider, whether the true object of God's providence is to diffuse in every there is not a tendeucy in these very luxuries and con- region the seeds of gospel-truth, which, according to veniences to bring in with them a train of undignified, his own promise, if we interpret it aright, is destined one unelevated habits, which, considered by themselves, day to overspread the world? Those who think little have been ill exchanged for the manners of simpler days of spiritual things, perhaps, may discern no evidence of and ruder countries. Thankful as we ought to be for these intentions; but to the humble and religious mind, the comforts, and conveniences, and intellectual advan- all things appear to tend more or less to one great You will, I am sure, pardon me, my friends, for introducing into my address topics which may appear of rather a graver character than usually belongs to a philosophical lecture. My feeling is, that, whatsoever we undertake, ought to be undertaken on right principles: "Whether we eat or drink, or whasoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God." It is impossible to take a true and just view of any subject, especially such an one as that before us, without rightly considering the relation in which it stands to God's dispensations. If we begin our institution in a vain-glorious boasting manner, fancying ourselves wiser and greater men than our forefathers, because we print more newspapers and books, and travel somewhat faster, I fear it will not turn are most disposed to pride ourselves; whether, if diffi- to our profit. Nay, if such a spirit prevail generally. and increase, -as in some quarters there is reason to fear,-it may come to pass that, for our presumption we shall meet with a serious downfall, and perhaps be thrown upon times, in comparison with which it might be considered a privilege to have lived in the dark ages. On the other hand, if we avail ourselves of our advantage in a humble, thankful spirit-if we use this institution as a means of improving our knowledge of God's works, and learn "to look from nature up to nature's God," and, like the great Sir Isaac Newton, to think the more humbly of ourselves, the more we increase in knowledge,-becoming the more conscious of the immeasurable distance which exists between the great Creator and us, the creatures of his hand-if we thus employ our leisure hours soberly and rationally, instead of indulging in those irregular habits which want of occupation too frequently engenders,-then we may look confidently for God's blessing, and trust that he will prosper our undertaking. I ought, perhaps, to apologise to my reverend friend. Mr. Hammond, for having trespassed in some measure on his province; but as I feel sure that nothing has been advanced in which he would not concur, I trust I may stand excused both by him and by you for having addressed you in a tone approaching something more to that of a sermon than a lecture.

Greece to Rome ; Rome to Britain, and the nations of ducing a new and purer code of morals, gathering into moments of his present existence. It is the communing, not with northern Europe. We are now spreading our arts and its arms nation after nation, and uniting them in one princes and potentates, but with one raised far above all our most sciences to distant nations, which, but for us, would great spiritual fellowship, under a ministry of divine appointment,-is indeed a marvellous phenomenon; and istences of the created universe; (themselves indeed capable of for instance : they are a bold, hardy, generous race, not the change which it has wrought in the condition of affording, by their stupendous beauty and the wisdom of their unlike the ancient Britons, and capable of becoming mankind is greater than has been produced by any other arrangement, some of the most exalted intellectual gratifications of which our nature is capable;) but a permitted familiarity of intercourse with the Almighty Maker of all those wonders: it is the overstepping for a moment the narrow boundaries of space, the mortal confines of time, and blending ourselves, like the beings of another world, with infinity and perfection. And the sublimity of the occupation is best to be appreciated, when we recollect the diminished proportions in which, whilst we are thus occupied, all Church of Rome as connected with the barbarism of the that during our commerce with the world, we have been accustomd to consider as desirable or formidable, present themselves to our imagination. Who ever felt in its full force that solemn and grathank God, to whose providence alone it must be ascrib- tified impression of implicit reliance upon the will of a beneficient Bo Creator, which Christianity authorizes even in the humblest of its professors, and has not observed how shrunk in their dimensions appeared at that moment all the world's honours; how grovelling rounding gloom. You will hear uninstructed persons and unsatisfactory its pleasures; how inconsiderable its adversities; Do. laugh at the lazy and bigoted monks. Why, it was these how impotent its hostility? A man thus occupied may, almost without a metaphor, be said to be actually placed rather as a disextinguished altogether; it is to them that we are main- tant spectator of terestrial objects, than as one who has to act his ly indebted for whatsoever learning and civilisation was part in contact with them; so completely have such exercises a preserved in Europe. While the unlettered barons were tendency to call forth all that is spiritual and exalted in our nature, occupied in continual brawls, the peaceful monks were and to extinguish every sentiment which is earthly and corporal .-

# SALVATION OF THIS AND OTHER WORLDS.

#### As to the last part of this difficulty, viz, how it can be consistent with reason to suppose God condescending to do so very great things marshes, clearing forests, improving agriculture and for such mean and weak creatures as men are, who, in all appearhorticulture. The monastery was the only place of ance seem to be but a very small, low, and inconsiderable part of earth, are evidently a degenerate race of beings, and refuge for the traveller: hundreds of aged persons, in the creation; forasmuch as the whole earth itself is but a little spot generally possess traditions of having formerly been in a times when there were no poor-laws, and few who that bears no proportion at all to the universe; and in all probapossessed a knowledge of medicine, had their wants bility of reason, the large and numberless orbs of heaven cannot but But, after all, true civilisation does not consist so relieved, and their diseases cured, by the skill and be supposed to be filled with beings more capable than we, to show benevolence of these lazy monks. The true position of forth the praise and glory of their Almighty Creator, and more the moral and intellectual condition; else would the the monks was as a body of landlords, who cultivated worthy to be the objects of his care and love: to this part of the Chinese be amongst the most civilised of nations. To the arts of peace instead of war. In fact, the ecclesias- difficulty, I say, the answer is very easy: That the mercy and love shew the high personal civilisation at which man arrived tics of those days were often the only men who could of the infinitely good God is extended equally over all his works; in the earliest ages, look only at the character and con- read or write, and, by natural consequence, they attained That, let the universe be supposed as large, and the rational creaduct of Job, or of Abraham. Where will you find a great political power: all the principal offices of state tures, with which it is furnished, as many and excellent as any more civilised man than Abraham? He was liberal, were filled by them. Until Sir Thomas More, in the one can imagine, yet mankind is plainly the chief, indeed the only reign of Henry VIII., no layman had been charcellor of inhabitant for whose sake 'tis evident this our globe of earth was most delicate feeling and generous sentiment. His was England. The Church, too, was the great patron of the formed into a habitable world; and this our earth is, as far as we a character which a prince or a peasant might alike imi- arts; painting, sculpture, and music, revived urder her have any means of judging, as considerable and worthy of the patronage; and of her noble skill in architecture, we divine care, as most other parts of the system; and this our system have proof around us, at which we ourselves have need as considerable as any other single system in the universe: and to suppose him less civilised, because he lived in a tent to blush. Surely there must have been something finally. That, in like manner as the same Divine Providence, which worthy of our admiration in the genius of those men, presides over the whole creation, does particularly govern and direct every thing in this our lower world, as well as in every other parraise unto God those venerable edifices which overspread tieular part of the universe, so there is no real difficulty to right reason, in conceiving that the same divine Logos, the Word or Messenger of the Father, who in various dispensations, according sary for the undertaking, or the energy and skill with to the particular needs and exigencies of mankind, has made various manifestations of God and discoveries of the divine will to us here upon earth, may also, for aught we know, have to other beings, in the other parts of the universe, according to their several capacities or wants, made different manifestations of God and discoveries of his will, in ways of which we can know nothing, and in which we have no concern,-there being nothing in this at all contrary to the nature of God, or the condition of things .- Dr. Samuel Clarke.

# TEMPERANCE.

In a word, temperance is a virtue, which casts the truest lustre upon the person it is lodged in, and has the most general influence on all other particular virtues of any that the ovul OT man is ca pable of: indeed so general, that there is hardly any noble quality or endowment of the mind, but must own temperance either for its parent or its nurse; it is the greatest strengthener and clearer of eason, and the best preparer of it for religion, the sister of prudence, and the handmaid to devotion. But we need no further proof of the sovereign value of a strict and severe temperance than this, that the temperate man is always himself; his temperance gives him the constant command of his reason, and (which is yet better) keeps him under the command of his religion; it makes him always fit and ready to answer the devil, for it takes away the

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\* From Gresley's English Citizen.

tages of the present days, yet I think it too much to say, object-the enlargement of the kingdom of God. that our newspaper-reading, railroad-travelling generation has all the advantage on its side.

never have advanced a step. Take the New Zealanders

visited by civilised nations, it is probable that they would

have remained for ever like their own forests, in a state

of rude neglect. It were well if, with our civilisation,

Now, this account of the early civilisation of mankind.

and the preservation of a continual stream from age to

age, agrees entirely with the word of God. We read

that "God created man in his own image." Our first

parents were noble and dignified beings, far superior to

their descendants; and though they fell from their first

their outward form or mental faculties; or that they

were reduced to the condition of savages. To come to

times of which we have ampler record :-- Noah and his

sons, from whom the present families which people the

earth are descended, must have been, to a certain de-

gree, well instructed in the knowledge of the arts, as we

are sure they were in the knowledge of God, else how

could they have constructed so vast and complicated a

machine as the ark ; which must evidently have required

great skill and command of means to complete? We

have every reason, therefore, to believe, that the family

of Noah were considerably advanced in civilisation, and,

if not inspired, were instructed in much of the know-

ledge of the ancient world; and these elements of civi-

lisation have never been entirely lost. The savage tribes

which have since spread themselves over portions of the

much in the mere knowledge of arts and science, as in

noble, manly, courteous, hospitable, princely; of the

tate. If this be not civilisation, I know not what is the

meaning of the word. I hold it quite a vulgar prejudice

instead of a house; or because he rode on the back of

a dromedary, instead of travelling by a railroad; or be-

cause he weighed out his four hundred shekels in stamp-

ed ingots, instead of giving a cheque on his banker.

(hear, hear !) Surely the absence of these mo-

dern refinements is no drawback to that true civilisa-

superior condition.

we introduced nothing which contaminated its value.

I have endeavoured to put these things as matters of fact; in a plain and rational point of view, neither denying nor exaggerating the advantages which we possess; that we may learn to be thankful, as we are bound to be, for the good gifts of Providence, without being unduly or unwisely elated with our fancied or real intellectual superiority. Many serious reflections might arise from the contemplation of our present state of civilisation : we might well inquire whether we have employed our high attainments to the best advantage, or whether we have not neglected and misused them; whether we are better or worse for some of those arts on which we cult times should arise, we should be ready, at the call of duty, to sacrifice our ease and comfort; or whether, in clinging to them too fondly, we might not be tempted to sacrifice our principles. But I will not now dilate on these topics.

There is, however, another point of view in which the progress of arts and sciences ought to be considered by us all, and without which we should not have a correct idea of the subject before us. I always felt convinced that there is manifestly much of direct providential interference in the whole course of human events, with reference, I mean principally, to arts and civilisation. We may observe that the divine Ruler has enabled men, of certain ages of the world, to develope those particular powers which suited the purposes of his good providence. The use of letters, for instance, has been generally thought to be contemporaneous with the commencement of holy Scripture, and given for the very purpose of recording the word of God. Perhaps the first letters were those written by the finger of God himself on the tables of stone delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai. Again, the progress of language appears to be connected with the same object. May we not well believe that the Greek language was prepared by divine Providence for the purpose of being the medium in which the Gospel should be revealed and spread throughout the world? Modern civilisation has never produced a language at all equal to the ancient Greek. Do we not also see, in the unexampled vastness of the political power of ancient Rome, an evidence of the divine intention for the diffu-

sion of revealed truth? I think it impossible, for one who looks attentively at the history of the world, not to perceive that all these things were prepared beforehand, for the introduction of the Gospel amongst men, and the establishment of the

Christian Church,-an event which has had so wondrous

The company declared one and all that Mr. Walton's sermon was one of the best they had heard a long time. and departed home with the impression of having passed an agreeable, as well as profitable evening.

#### PRACTICE OF DEVOTION.

The practice of devotion, when performed with that fervor and intensity of feeling, that combination of awe, and contrition, and an effect upon the civilisation of the world. The Chris- gratitude, which the scheme of Christianity is so well calculated to tian Church growing up silently among the nations, over- call forth, we may pronounce to be the highest and most salutary

ry matter of the temptation, and so eludes the tempter's design for want of materials to work upon. And for this cause it was no doubt that our Saviour, Matth. xvii. 21. told his disciples, that there were some evil spirits not to be dispossessed but by fasting as well as prayer; and I think we may rationally enough conclude, that whatsoever fasting casts out, temperance must at least keep from entering in. It is seldom that a temptation fastens upon a man to any purpose, but in the strength of some one or other of his passions; and there is a sure observation, that where temperance over-rules the appetites, there reason is ablest to comman the passions; and that till the former be done, the latter will be impracticable .- South.

#### RESTITUTION.

Restitution, as it is a most necessary, so is it one of the hardest parts of self-denial. When a covetous heart must be forced to vomit up all its sweet morsels again, unjust gain is like a barbed arrow; it kills, if it stay within the body; and it tears, and pulls the flesh away with it, if it be drawn out: as the fox in the fable, which, having crept in at a narrow hole to feed on a prey, and, being filled, was grown too big to make an escape at the same passage, was constrained, for saving his life, to empty and starve himself again. that he might go out by the same way as he came in.-Bishop Reynolds.

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account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds Memorials, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books

46

General Agent. 48-tf

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#### SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to th Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their im FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened

ut. These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most ad-antageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are pre-ared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

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## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A<sup>T</sup> a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved, "That the was Resolved, "That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-surer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. 39

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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.

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

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JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf D<sup>R.</sup> CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840. 51-tf 51-tf

#### The Church

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J. White, Esq. P. M	- Whitehall.
H. C. Barwick, Esq	- Woodstock, U. C.
Rev. S. D. L. Street, -	- Woodstock, N. B.

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