The Church.

Doctry.

VOLUME V.]

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

Attend all ye who list to hear our noble England's praise, I tell of the thrice-famous deeds she wrought in ancient days, When that great fleet invincible against her bore in vain The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts of Spain. It was about the lovely close of a warm Summer day, There came a gallant merchant-ship full sail to Plymouth Bay; there can bath seen Custille's black fleet, beyond Aurigny's isle, At carliest twilight, on the waves lie heaving many a mile; At suntise she escaped their van, by God's especial grace; And the tall Pinta, till the noon, had held her close in chase. Forthwith a guard at every gun was placed along the wall; The beacon blazed upon the roof of Edgecumbe's lofty hall; Many a light fishing bark put out to pry along the coast; And with loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many a post, With his white hair unbonneted the stout old sheriff comes: Behind him march the halberdiers, before him sound the drums His teomen, round the market-cross, make clear an ample space For there behaves him to set up the standard of her Grace. And haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells, As slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells. Look how the lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown, And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay lilies down So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that famed Picard

Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield: So glared he when at Agincourt in wrath he turned to bay, and crushed and torn beneath his claws the princely hunters lay Ho! strike the flag-staff deep, sir knight: ho! scatter flowers fair maids :

Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute: ho! gullants, draw your blades Thou sun, shine on her joyously—ye breezes, wast her wide; Our glorious SEMPER EADEM—the banner of our pride. The freshening breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy

The parting gleam of sunshine kissed that haughty scroll of

Night sank upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea,-Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay, That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day; For swift to cast and swift to west the warning radiance spread; High on St. Michael's Mount it shone—it shone on Beachy

Head. Far on the deep the Spaniard saw, along each southern shire, Cape beyond cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of

The fisher left his skiff to rock on Tamar's glittering waves, The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves O'er Longlent's towers, o'er Cranbourne's oaks, the fiery herald

He roused the shepherds of Stonehenge, the rangers of Beaulieu. Right sharp and quick the bells all night rang out from Bristol

And ere the day three hundred horse had met on Clifton down The sentinel on Whitehall Gate looked forth into the night, And saw o'erbanging Richmond Hill the streak of blood-red

Then bugle's note and cannon's roar the death-like silence broke And with one start, and with one cry, the royal city woke. At once on all her stately gates arose the answering fires; At once the wild alarum clashed from all her reeling spires; From all the batteries of the Tower pealed loud the voice of fear; And all the thousand masts of Thames sent back a louder cheer: And from the farthest wards was heard the rush of hurrying feet, And the broad streams of flags and pikes dashed down each

And broader still became the blaze, and louder still the din. As fast from every village round the horse came spurring in: And eastward straight, from wild Blackheath, the warlike errand went.

And roused in many an ancient hall the gallant 'squires of Kent. Southward from Surrey's pleasant hills flew those bright couriers

High on black Hampstead's swarthy moor they started for the

And on, and on, without a pause, untired they bounded still, All night from tower to tower they sprang-they sprang from bill to bill,

Till the proud Peak unfurled the flag o'er Darwin's rocky dale!-Till like volcanoes flared to heaven the stormy hills of Wales-Till twelve fair counties saw the blaze on Malvern's lonely

Till streamed in crimson on the wind the Wrekin's crest of

Till broad and fierce the star came forth on Ely's stately fane, And tower and hamlet rose in arms o'er all the boundless plain Till Belvoir's lordly terraces the sign to Lincoln sent, And Lincoln sped the message on o'er the wide vale of Trent; Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled

And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle. THE RIGHT HON. T. B. MACAULAY.

THANKSGIVINGS IN ENGLAND AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. (From the Rev. T. Lathbury.)

As the Queen and the nation had humbled themselves before God when the danger was threatening, so when it was past they deemed it to be their duty to show forth gratitude for the wonderful deliverance which had been wrought out for them, and which no human strength could have effected. Of the proceedings on occasion of the defeat of the armada, therefore, I shall now give some account, feeling assured that the Protestant reader will be deeply interested in the detail.

The whole kingdom was animated by one feeling of joy on hearing of the complete dispersion of the armada. It appears that the first public notice of the event was at St. Paul's Cross on the 20th of August: this was as soon as the intelligence of the complete dispersion of the armada could have reached London. On this occasion Nowel, the Dean of St. Paul's, preached a Thanksgiving Sermon, the lord mayor and aldermen being present. The preacher exhorted his audience to give thanks to God for his great goodness in delivering the nation from

papal tyranny. Special offices were also appointed to be used in the churches.

The 8th of September was kept as another day of pub-It is sto of September was kept as another day of his thanksgiving. At this time more particulars had been received respecting the fate of the Spanish fleet; and it was known that there was no possibility of the return of the Spaniards. The preacher, on this occasion, therefore, alluded particularly to the overthrow of the armada, attributing the success to God. Eleven ensigns, or banners, were publicly exhibited: they had been taken from the Spanish ships, and were a grateful sight to the people. On one of them was painted the Virgin, with her son in her arms: this was held over the pulpit during the sermon. The next day was the fuir usually held in the borough of Southwark, when the same banners were suspended on London Bridge, to be seen by all who passed

The day of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne was the 17th of November: this day, therefore, had been annually celebrated as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, and this year it was observed with unusual demon strations of joy. first, for the Queen's accession, secondly, for the deliverance of the nation from papal tyranny. Cooper, bishop of Winchester, was the preacher at Paul's Cross. Her Majesty was to have been present at this time; but from some cause, not mentioned by our historians, she was prevented from coming, as she had inlended. A Form of Prayer, suited to the occasion, was used on this day, from which, as it bears on the question of the deliverance from Popery by the death of Queen Mary, and was used with peculiar fervour by those who assembled on the 17th of November, I select the first, en-

titled A Prayer of Thanksgiving for the Queen.

O Lord God, most merciful Father, who, as upon this day, placing on the throne thy servant, our sovereign and gracious Queen Elizabeth, didst deliver the people of England from danger of war and oppression, both of body by tyranny, and of conscience by superstition; restoring peace and true religion, with liberty both of bodies and lainds; and hath continued the same to us without all desert on our part, now by the space of these (here the num-ber of years since the Queen's accession were mentioned) lears; we, who are in memory of these thy great bene-Etc. assembled here together, most humbly beseech thy fatheriv goodness to grant us grace, that we may, in word, derd, and heart, show ourselves thankful and obedient unto thee for the same. And that our Queen, through the grace, may in all honour, goodness, and godliness,

joy her, with the continuance of thy great blessings, that

thou hast by her, thy minister, poured upon us."

An anthem was also composed and printed, in two parts. to be sung in all churches on the 17th day of November. after the prayers were concluded; the whole anthem may be seen in Strype. I subjoin a few stanzas as a spe-cimen of the manner in which our ancestors evinced their gratitude to God, for the merciful and gracious providences of which they were especially the objects.

> To Thee, O God, we yield all praise, Thou art our help alone: To Thee it is we sing always, To Thee, and else to none.

Then bow to us, good Lord, thine ear, And hear us when we cry: Preserve thy Church now planted here, And watch it with thine eye.

Lord, keep ELIZABETH our Queen, Show forth thyself, as thou hast been, Her fortress and her might.

Preserve her grace, confound her focs, And bring them down full low: Lord, turn thy hand against all those That would her overthrow.

After evening prayer, another anthem was appointed to be sung, from which I select the following specimen:—

As for thy gifts we render praise, So Lord, we crave still blessed days. Let the sweet word and gospel pure. With us, dear God, for aye endure : With prosperous reign increase it still That sound thereof the world may fill.

These stanzas are decided indications of the state of feeling among the people in the days of Elizabeth; they show that the country did not lose sight of that gracious Being, from whom alone all good things proceed. It is, in my own estimation, delightful to trace the feelings of our ancestors in the prayers enjoined on such occasions, and in the metrical compositions, rude though they may be, which were used in the public services. The 17th of November, 1388, was a day of unusual joy. The people commemorated two deliverances on this day, namely, the leliverance from Popery by the death of Queen Mary, and also from the same danger by the defeat of the armada. I may also mention, that I gave extracts from the prayers used on public occasions for the purpose of showing how completely alive the people of England were, in past ages, to the errors of the Romish Church, as well as o the dangers to which the reception of Popery would

have exposed the country.

Tuesday, the 19th of November, was observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the whole kingdom. Sermons were preached, psalms sung, thanksgivings publicly of-fered up, and the song of praise resounded from one end of the country to the other. On this occasion another sermon was preached at St. Paul's Cross, before the lord mayor, the citizens of London, and the assembled multi-It appears that this was the day generally observed in the country in commemoration of the defeat of the ar-

mada; it was observed too, with great joy by all persons. But the principal day for the celebration of the glorious success, which had been so graciously vouchsafed, was Sunday, the 24th of November. On this day the Queen, attended by her privy-council, the nobility, the French ambassador, the judges, and a numerous train, proceeded St. Paul's Church in a chariot drawn by two horses. The court resided at that time in the Palace of Whitehall. In going to St. Paul's Church, the procession advanced through the streets, which were crowded with spectators, and hung on all sides, with blue cloth; the various city companies, in their respective costumes, lining the roads as her Majesty passed. Arriving at the western entrance to the Cathedral, the Queen fell upon her knees on the pavement, and, in words sufficiently loud to be heard by those who were near, praised and thanked God as her only defender, who had delivered herself and her people from the cruel designs of her implacable enemies. After the prayers, a sermon was, as usual, preached on the occasion. Pierse, bishop of Sarum, was the preacher. The sermon was suited to the circumstances in which the country was then placed. All the glory was given to HIM, to whom alone it was due; and the people were ex-horted to lift up their hearts in grateful acknowledgement of Ilis goodness. Her Majesty also addressed a few words to the people, at the conclusion of the services, beseeching them to attend to those duties of praise and thanksgiving, which devolved upon them in consequence of their signal deliverancet.

One of the best descrip haps, consequent upon the defeat of the armada, is to be found in the Letter to Mendozu so often referred to, and which, being a contemporary publication, is of great value as far as statements of facts are concerned. The following extract will be read with interest. "Upon these rs great rejoicings followed: and as in June and July past, all churches were filled daily with people exercised with prayers, shows of repentance, and petitions to God for defence against their enemies: and in many churches continually thrice in the week exercises of prayers, sermons, and fastings, all the day long from morning to evening, with great admiration to see such general devotion, (which I and others did judge to proceed more of fear than of devotion:) so now, since the English navy is returned, and the Spanish navy defeated, and intelligence brought of the disorders in Flanders, of the dissensions between the Spaniards and the other soldiers, of the con-tempt of the Duke of Parma by the Spaniards, being thereto maintained by a duke, called the Duke of Pastraro The King Catholic's bastard, and of the departure and running away of the duke's mariners, here is a like concourse of the people to sermons in all churches: wherein is remembered the great goodness of God towards England, by the delivery thereof from the threatened co quest, and prayers also publicly to give thanks to God

for the same.

During the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth, the reign of James I., and the former part of that of Charles I., sermons were annually preached in London and probably in other places, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Church and nation from the designs of the Papists. Some of these sermons were published and are still to be found. Taylor, minister of Aldermanbury, preached a sermon on the subject in the year 1631, which was published. An extract from this sermon will serve to show how the Popish attempt was regarded at the time when the discourse was delivered. The sermon itself is entitled EIGHTY-EIGHT." Alluding to the deliverances, which had been wrought out for the English nation, he remarks: "Witness that admirable year eighty-eight, the com-memoration and celebration of which is our errand and business on this day. It was a year of strange expectation, before it came, and of admiration, when it was come. Some designed it to be the end of the world but were deceived. Others designed it to be the doomsday of England, the ruin of our Church and religion, and the fune rals of our prince, people, and kingdom, all on one day but these also through the great mercy of God were deceived." Alluding to Queen Elizabeth's visit to the army at Tilbury he adds, "and this day three and forty years, she returned home from the view of her camp, being the tenth of August, which I conceive to be the reason why the grave citizen appointed this day for that commemora

The subject was frequently alluded to in sermons which were not preached especially on the subject of the armada. The following is from a sermon of the same "When Spain rose up like a flood, and like a period. dragon in the sea troubled the waters with his fleet: when every ship was ballasted with destruction, and the pregnant sails swelled with fury more than wind, Thus saith the Lord your Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel; for your sakes have I brought down (that sea-built) Babel. They were all fugities and the Chaldeans cried in their ships. He smote that multitude whose pride was higher wrought than the seas that bare them, and by the breath of his rebuke made them fly like dust before the whirtwind. Every billow chasing them, and as it were having them upon

* Strvpe's Annals, vol. iii., part ii., p. 516.

† ECHARD, i. 872. CLARRE'S England's Remembrancer, 64

Letter to Mendoza, 36, 37.

§ TATLOR's Works, fol. 567, 569.

ment, and the fierce northern sea their grave".

by authority. For the purpose of pointing out to the reader how our ancestors felt and acted on the subject of Popery, I shall subjoin a portion of this beautiful Thanks-

"We cannot but confess, O Lord God, that the late terrible intended invasion of most cruel enemies was sent from thee, to the punishment of our sins, our pride, our covetousness, our excess in meat and drink, our security, our ingratitude, and our unthankfulness towards thee for so long peace, and other thine infinite blessings continually poured upon us: and to the punishment of other our in-numerable and most grievous offences, continually com-mitted against thy Divine Majesty: and indeed our guilty onsciences looked for, even at that time, the execution of that terrible justice upon us, so by us deserved. But thou, O Lord God, who knowest all things, knowing that our enemies came not of justice to punish us for our sins committed against thy Divine Majesty, (whom they by by their excessive wickedness have offended, and con tinually do offend, as much or more than we) but that they came with most cruel intent and purpose to destroy us, our cities, towns, countries, and people: and utterly to root out the memory of our nation from off the earth for ever. And withal wholly to suppress thy holy word and dessed Gosnel of thy dear Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. Which they, being drowned in idolatry and superstition do hate most deadly: and as likely only for the profession of the same, and not for any offences against thy Divine

Majesty, or injuries done to themselves. Wherefore it hath pleased thee, O heavenly Father, in thy justice to remember thy mercy towards us: turning our enemies from us, and that dreadful execution which they intended towards us, into a fatherly and most merciful admonition of us, to the amendment of our lives, and to execute justice upon our cruel enemies: turning the destruction that they intended against us upon their own heads. For the which the same thy most gracious protection, and all other thy graces, without our deserts, continually and most plentifully poured upon our Church, our Queen, and realm, and people of the whole land, we beseech thee, add and pour also the grace of gratitude and thankfulness into our hearts†."

It must necessarily strike the reader, that in those days the people of this country always humbled themselves before God, whenever His judgments were abroad in the earth. How many days of fasting and humiliation, were observed during the prosperous reign of Queen Elizabeth. So when it pleased God to bestow abundant blessings on the country, or to deliver them from impending dangers, the people invariably evinced their gratitude, by setting apart a portion of their time for praise and thanksgiving. And on these occasions, the rulers of the land were the leaders. Both the humiliations and the thanksgivings were truly national. The practice was continued during the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and down to the latter period of the reign of George III. During the last quarter of a century, however, such seasons have been very unfrequent. It appears, indeed, as if rulers and public men imagined that they can govern the world without the in-tervention of the Supreme Being: at all events, as a mation, we have sadly degenerated from the practices of our ancestors, who in times of prosperity never permitted a year to steal away, without dedicating one or more days to God by solemn praise and thankegiving.

BISHOP HALL'S CHURCH PRINCIPLES. (From the Rev. J. J. Blunt on the Early Fathers).

As a proof of the change which has gradually come over the spirit of the Church since the times of which I here speak, I will take Bishop Hall-a venerable nameas a fair representative, not of the high, but of the moderate party in the Church, some hundred years after the Reformation; indeed, so far was he from being a highchurchman, that when he entered upon the hishopric of Exeter, he was actually "had in great jealousy for too much favour of Puritanism." Moreover, I will take the fairest of all ways of setting forth his real sentiments; for I will gather them as they escape from him here and there incidentally in his Contemplations; having happened to note the passages down, without any view of making this use of them, when perusing that delightful work.— Bishop Hall then was the man to use such language as the following:-

On the true view of the Reformation.

"What have our pious governors done then in religion? Had we gone about to lay a new foundation, the work had been accursed; now we have only scraped off some superfluous moss, that was grown upon these holy stones; we have cemented some broken pieces; we have pointed some crazy corners with wholesome mortar, instead of base clay, with which it was disgracefully patched up.-The altar is old; it is God's altar; it is not new, not our's; -if we have laid one new stone in this sacred building, let it fly in our faces, and beat out our eyes."-Contempl. B. xx. 12. Manassch.

On Ordinances.

"In spiritual things God bath acquainted us with the mount wherehe he will work, even his own sacred ordinances; upon these, because they have his own promise, we may call absolutely for a blessing; in all others there is no reason that beggars should be choosers."—B. 111. c. 2. N. 1. The Ruler's Son curved.

On Schinn.

"Whatever turnults are abroad, it is fit there should be all quietness and sweet concord in the Church. O God! that the axes of schism, or the hammers of furious contentions, should be heard within thy sanctuary!"—B. xv11. 5. On the Temple.

On Unordained Persons assuming the Ministry.

"Why should Jeroboam send so far to an Ahijah?-Certainly his heart despised those base priests of his high laces, neither could be trust to the gods, or the clergy of his own making: his conscience rests upon the fidelity of that man whose doctrine he had forsaken."—B. xviii. 4.

On Baptism.

"They are gross flatterers of nature that tell her she is clean. If our lives had no sin, we bring enough with us: the very infant that lives not to sin as Adam, yet he sinned in Adam, and is sinful in himself. But O, the unspeakable mercy of our God! we provide the sin; he provides the remedy." Under the Law this was circumcision and sacrifice. "Under the Gospel our Buptism hath the force of both; it does away our corruption by the water of the Spirit; it applies to us the sacrifice of Christ's blood, whereby we are cleansed."-B. s. c. 5. N. T. The

Purification.

Again:—"His Baptism gives virtue to our's. His last action, or rather passion, was his baptizing with blood: his first was his baptization with water: both of them wash the world from their sins .- Yea, this latter did not only wash the souls of men, but washeth that very water by which we are washed: from hence is that made both clean and holy, and can both cleanse and hallow us .-And if the very handkerchief, which touched his Apostles, had power of cure, how much more that water which the sacred body of Christ touched!"-B. 11. c. 2. N. T .--Christ's Baptism. Again:-"Even those that have not lived to sin after

the similitude of Adam, yet are they so tainted with Adam, that unless the second Adam cleanse them by his llaptism they are hopeless. There is no less use of Baptism unto all, than there is certainty of the need of Baptism."—Ib. On the call to the Ministry.

" Let those consider this, which will needs run as soon as they can go; and when they find ability, think they need not stay for a further vocation of God on them."-B. H. c. I. N. T. Christ among the Doctors.

On the Episcopalian form of Church Government. "There can be no being without some kind of order there can be no order in parity. If we look up unto heaven, there is the King of Gods, the Lord of Lords, higher than the highest. If to the earth, there are monarchs, kings, princes, peers, people. If we look down

* See a Sermon by Henry King, D.D., one of His Majesty's Chaplains, p. 70. London, 1626, † STETPE's Amale, vol. iii., part ii., p. 28-29.

A Form of Thanksgiving, to be used in all churches on do with such a form, as is not exemplified in heaven, in occasion of the overthrow of the Armada, was set forth earth, in hell.—B. 111. c. 3. N. T. The damb devid

On the Amstalical Succession.

"They knew themselves Jews, but could not derive their line; these were yet admitted without difficulty; but those of the priestly tribe, which could not deduce their genealogy from the register, are cashiered as unclean: then God would be served in a blood; now in a due succession. If we could not fetch the line of our pedigree from Christ and his Apostles, we were not fit for the Evangelical altars. Their calling was by nature; our's by grace: the grace of inward abilities, of outward ordination; if we cannot approve both these, we are justly abandoned."—II. XXI. 1. Zerubbibel and Erra.

I will make no remark on these passages; except to isk, whether the man who wrote them would be thought to "have too much favour of Puritanism?"

and appropriate descriptions in the state of HIGH-CHURCHMEN.

(From Bishop Horsley's Visitation Charges).

Upon these topics [the exercise of the ministry by persons not episcopally ordained, and the duty of submission to spiritual teachers duly appointed the clergy of late years have been more silent than is perfectly consistent with their duty; from a fear, as I conceive, of acquiring the name and reputation of high-churchmen. But, my brethren, you will not be scared from your duty by the idle terror of a nickname, artfully applied, in violation of the true meaning of the word, to entrap the judgment of the many, and bring the discredit of a folly long since

eradicated upon principles which have no connexion with it. You promote the stratagem of your enemies, you are assisting in the fraud upon the public, and you are no cessories to the injury to yourselves, if you give way to a dread of the imputation. To be a high-churchman, in the only sense which the word can be allowed to bear, as applicable to any in the present day,-God forbid that this should ever cease to be my public pretension, my pride, my glory! To be a high-churchman in the true import of the word in the English language,—God forbid that ever I should deserve the imputation ! A highchurchman, in the true sense of the word, is one that is a bigot to the secular rights of the priesthood,-one who claims for the hierarchy, upon pretence of a right inhe rent in the sacred office, all those powers, honours, and emoluments, which they enjoy under an establishment which are held indeed by no other tenure than at the will of the prince or by the law of the land. To the prince or to the law we acknowledge ourselves indebted for all our secular possessions—for the [civil] rank and dignity au-nexed to the superior order of the elergy—for our secular authority-for the jurisdiction of our courts, and for every civil effect which follows the exercise of our spiritual authority. All these rights and honours, with which the priesthood is adorned by the piety of the civil magistrate, are quite distinct from the spiritual commission which we bear for the administration of our Lord's proper kingdom. They have no necessary connexion with it: they stand merely on the ground of human law; and vary, like the rights of other citizens, as the laws which create them vary; and its every church connected, like our church, with the state, by an establishment, even the spiritual authority cannot be conferred without the consent of the supreme civil magistrate. But in the language of our modern sectaries, every one is a high-churchman who is not unwilling to recognise so much as the spiritual au-thority of the priesthood,—every one who, denying what we ourselves disclaim, any thing of a divine right to temporalities, acknowledges, however, in the sacred character, somewhat more divine than may belong to the mere hired servants of the state or of the laity; and regards the service which we are thought to perform for our pay as something more than a part to be gravely played in the drama of human politics. My reverend breth-ren, we must be content to be high-churchmen according to this usage of the word, or we cannot be charchmen at all; for he who thinks of God's ministers as the mere servants of the state, is out of the church—severed from it by a kind of self-excommunication. Much charitable allowance is to be made for the errors of the laity upon points to which it is hardly to be expected they s turn their attention of their own accord, and upon which, for some time past, they have been very imperfectly instructed. Dissenters are to be judged with much candour, and with every possible allowance for the prejudices of education. But for those who have been nurtured in the bosom of the church, and have gained admission to the ministry, if from a mean compliance with the humour of the age, or ambitious of the fame of liberality of scatiment (for under that specious name a profane indifference is in the disavowal of the authority which they share, or are silent when the validity of their divine commission is

in my estimation little better than infidels in masquerade. High Churchnan.-This is the nickname given to those who, mindful of their subscriptions and vows, desire to believe as the Church believes, and to act as the Church directs: who regard the Church, not as the creature and engine of State policy, but as the institution of our Lord; not as a mere establishment, as a sect may be established, but as the body of Christ; the visible body, invested with, or rather existing in invisible privileges, the temple of the Holy Chost, the depository of God's truth, and the depository of God's grace: who are the followers not of Luther, not of Calvin, not of Cranmer, no, nor of Laud, but of Christ: who see Christ every where, and in every thing that is sacred, Christ in the Church, Christ in the Sanctuary, Christ in the Sacraments, Christ in the Ordinances, Christ in the Ceremonies, Christ in every act of Providence, Christ in every act of Grace.—Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary.

called in question,-for any (I hope they are few) who

hide this weakness of faith, this poverty of religious prin-

ciple, under the attire of a gown and cassock, they are

THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(From the Rev. Hugh J. Rose, B. II). Nor must we leave out of our calculation, the necessary

defects, which, in an imperfect world, ever attend on the best and wisest measures. As early as the second century, the Christian church was endeavouring to gather strength by union and concentration; and had gone far, in laying the foundations of an ecclesiastical polity. Now, I refer, only, to acknowledged principles of human nature and human imperfections, when I say, that with establishment and fixed system, comes, not, indeed, either positive inability or unwillingness to make progress,-but a tendency, at least, to quiescence; or, to speak more justly, a necessary direction of the attention to what is near, and will be heard, rather than to what is afar off, and does not press its claims to attention. But, when, with solidity and strength came riches; and, yet more, when power consolidated the strength, and insured the riches,—all the baser passions of man were, not enlisted on the side of Christianity, but, necessarily admitted within her bul-warks, to pollute, to debase, and to betray. Not that the genuine page of ecclesiastical history presents the same appearance, as the caricatures of the infidel historian, or the sneering ecclesiastic. The martyrs and the confessors, were not all evil: the prelates of the primitive church, were not all proud, and deceitful, and passionate, and covetous. Far otherwise. The records of the primitive church present to us a picture, of suffering, and constancy, and courage, and self-devotion, which can be equalled by no history besides, since the creation of the world. But the picture is, undoubtedly, the picture of humanity: its beauty is debased, by that sad admixture of infirmity and evil, which characterizes the history of man; but, though the voice of truth may be saddening, and depressing, yet it is neither harsh nor grating to the

It is undoubtedly true, that, as Christianity gained strength, the children of this world were, more and more, ready to form alliances with her; in which all that they gained, from the fountain whence they might have drawn the pure water of life, was wealth and honour; and all that she obtained, was evil and disgrace. We, undoubtedly, do find, and find too soon, evil-minded, and worldly, and rapacious prelates and rulers in the church of God.

Nor does the undeniable fact invalidate, in any way, the claim to the providential guardianship of God, over the Christian church. He gave, indeed, the seed of life; but God, calmly endured such shame, such pain, such wrath.

long and many years reign over us: and we obey and en- the execution, till at last the rocks became their monu- to hell, there is the prince of devils. They labour for its culture was left to human hands: it was to be propaconfusion that call for parity. What should the Church gated, and established, by human means; by that mixture of good and evil, which is ever found in man. In a word, God was pleased to take the agents, which the world afforded; and not to create better ones. He could have prevented evil men, and evil passions, from interfering, directly, or indirectly, with his holy religion.— With his own right hand, and with his holy arm, he could have gotten himself the victory. By constant miracles, he could have guarded, and propagated, and established, his doctrine. But he has chosen another way. He has given a divine seed: he has left it to us, to cultivate; sometimes well, sometimes ill; now neglected, now festered with affectionate and anxious care. To-day, an apostle plants it, and waters: to-morrow, a worldling lespises and forgets it; and the third day, it is trampled lown, in some unholy strife, for temporal, and sordid, and debasing, ends. Yea, so it hath been; we avow, we pro-claim it. We avow, that the church of God hath grouned long, and often, under the ministry of worldly priests, and the dominion of worldly prelates. And so it will be. Base men will still approach the altar of God, with hands defiled by corruption, and with hearts that pant after gain. Even the shepherd's staff may still be entrusted with those, who will abuse it to lord over the flock, and to oppress it; instead of leading it forth, beside the green pastures, and the still waters. And the dreams of fancied wisdom, and the pride of human reason, and angry passions, and worldly strife, have regned, and shall reign, in the church of Christ, till the Gospel hath done its perfect work; and till anger, and till all the train of evil passions. have fled from the presence of the clear and searching light of truth. But shall we, therefore, arraign the Gospe of Christ, or the wisdom of Him who sent it forth? Shall we necuse the law, for the venality of the advocate, or the corruption of the judge? Shall we charge the imperfections of man, on their remedy; and the sharpness of the wound, on the balm that is to heal it? Nay; rather shall we not say, that, unless the Gospel of Christ were, indeed, the word of truth; unless, indeed, it were under the vigilant eye, and protecting hand of God, ... instead of the mighty increase which he has given it, it must long ago have sunk, under enemies without, and careless or pretended foes within? These enemies have, assuredly, checked, and will check, and will restrain, the course of the Gospel; "all these things," in the words of the patriarch, "are against us,"-for a time. But that is all: hey may make the course of the Gospel slower, but not less sure. In these efforts, they expend their force; and here, the proud waves of their little might are stayed,— The cloud that veils the face of the sun, from the nations which he enlivens with his ray, passes away, and is dispersed and forgotten: but the orb of day rolls on, in his everlasting majesty. And, when evil ministers and rulers of the church of God, are gone to their own place; when schism both died away, and heresy is silent; when the kings of the earth and the rulers, the proud sceptic and the scoiling wit, who have taken arms, against the Lord, and against his anointed, have faded away from the face of creation,-when they have sunk into nothing, at the bidding of that Holy One, who sitteth in heaven, and laugheth to scorn their furious rage, and the vain things of their imaginations,—then, the Gospel, whose bonds they have ndeavoured to brenk in sunder, shall hold oil its way, in its might, rejoicing. For the Son hath desired of the Father, and the everlasting Father bath given him, the heathen for his inheritance, and the atmost parts of the earth for his possession. His kingdom, is an everlasting kingdom; and his dominion endureth for ever. a leader to a least a service of the later a least he

CHRIST AN EXAMPLE OF PATIENCE. (From Bishop Hopkins, of Landonderry.)

What greater or more effectual example can be proounded to arm us with patience and fortitude, than this of the Captain of our salvation, who was made perfect by sufferings; and calls us forth to no harder encounters than what he himself bath already broken through. In-deed, there is no one aggravation of our sufferings, nothing that can put a sting and acrimony into them, but we shall find it so paralleled and exceeded in the aufferings of Jesus Christ, that the consideration of his patience and meckness under them should at least shame thee out of thy impatience and fretfulness.

Dost thou suffer from men indignities unworthy thy place and person? Look unto Jesus, the eternal Son of the ever-glorious God. Remember that he who is the great Creator and universal Monarch of the whole world, who hath many legious of angels in pay under him, yet meckly endured the petulant affronts of a company of vile worms. They bow the knee to him in derision, at whose name all the powers of heaven how with an humble veneration. Those very hands buffet him which he himself had made. They clad him in purple, crowned him with thorns, put a reed sceptre into his hand, and with all the ridiculous ensigns of a mock royalty, expose their King and their God to public scorn; and after all the most disgraceful contumelies that spite could invent, at last they cruelly murder him, by whom they themselves live. And yet, although he was infinitely able to speak, to look, to think them into nothing, yet we find him putting forth his almighty power only in acts of patience and mercy; "He was oppressed, and he was afflicted; yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter; and as a sheep before her shearers is dumi, so he openeth not his mouth;" but only, with most sweet and melting affections, to pray for them, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Or dost thou suffer injuries unworthy of thy merits and

deserts? Art thou traduced and persecuted by them to whom thou hast been most beneficial? Look unto Jesus. Remember, that he who went about continually doing good; healing the diseases of the body by his miracles, and the more dangerous diseases of the soul by his doctrine; corrying health and salvation with him into every house where he entered; whose whole life was nothing else but the pilgrinnge of charity and good works; yet he auffers most unworthy indignities from the ingratitude of some, whose leprosy certainly struck into their souls when they thought their cure not worthy thanks; and by the slanders of others, who reproached his doctrine to be blasphemy, and his miracles sorcery. And yet he en-dared their unjust consures with infinite patience: "When he suffered, he threatened not; and when he was revited, he reviled not again." Neither doth their injurious requital make him neglect any opportunity of doing them good; but although their cruelty at last broke off the course of his life, yet it could not of his mercy; but he causeth blessings, pardons, and salvation, to stream out upon them, together with that blood which they despitefully shed.

Or dost thou suffer any heavy affliction from the immediate hand of God? Doth he impoverish thy estate, or mediate hand or Cour From its impactance? Look unto chastise thy person, or terrify thy conscience? Look unto Jesus; who, though he were the "heir of all things," yet shelter, no sustenance; not enough to pay the tribute. either to nature, or to Casar, but what he was beholden for, either to the charity of others, or his own miracles Look unto Jesus; who, though he was the only beloved of his Father, yet conflicts with his wrath, till he had strained his soul into an agony; and when he was wrapped about with horror and darkness in his spirit, and the bitter cup of his passion presented unto him, with all the baleful ingredients that a revenging God could prepare, he repents not his undertaking, falls not into passion with those sins which had squeezed so much gall and wormwood into it, exclaims not against the justice of God, or the injustice of men; but with a fixed resolution, though a trembling hand, meekly takes the cup, and drinks off the very dregs and bottom of it. Look unto Jesus; trace him, by the drops of his blood, from the garden to the hall, from that to the cross; see him there hanging a ruthful spectacle to men and angels; the greatest scene of dolours and miseries that ever was represented to the world: yet we have no complaints against God, nor threatenings against men, which are usually the imp solace of those that suffer turbulentiy; but with infinite patience, when the full end of all his sorrows was come, he bows his head, and placidly breathes out his soul. And what! shall not this great example powerfully persuade us to patience and submission under all our sufferings? Ours are all but the least desert of our own sins; his were

that the very utmost we can suffer after him, is but only a faint shadow and resemblance of it? Certainly we do, in a great measure, make void the sufferings of Christ, and render them ineffectual, if we do not learn meckness and patience by that most excellent pattern and example that he hath set before us.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1841

We alluded briefly, in our last, to the case of the REV. JAMES MARSHALL, who has withdrawn from the Kirk of Scotland. We are now enabled to furnish the letter of resignation written by the reverend gentleman to the Preabytery of Edinburgh, as also the verbal explanations with which he thought fit to follow it up:

PRESUTTERY OF EDINBURGH.—The ordinary monthly meeting of Presbytery was held on Wednesday, the Kev. Mr. Beanie, Moderator, in the chair.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. MARSHALL. The Moderator having intimated that a letter had been pu in his hands from Mr. Marshall, of the Tolbooth Church, the subject of which was minful in many respects, asked the Presbytery if it was their desire that it should now be taken up. This being assented to, the Clerk read as follows:-

" Edinburgh, 29th Sept., 1841. "Rev. and Dear Sir,-My confidence in the form of Church Government established in this country having by recent events been very much shaken, I have felt it incumbent on me solemnly to consider its nature and scriptural foundation, and the result of this investigation has been a confection at variance with the vow I took at ordination—that the Presbyterian government and discipline of this Charch are founded on the Word of God. and agreeable therato; and that to the utmost of my power will maintain, support, and defend the said discipline and Pres byterian government during all the days of my life."

Episcopal Government I believe to be not only expedient but, being corval with Apostolic times, to have had the sanction of those who were divinely authorized to plant and model the Christian Church.

"With such sentiments I cannot remain any longer a minister of the Church of Scotland, and though in the prospect of leaving a Church of which I have been a minister for more than 20 years, of separating from a congregation to which I am tenderly attached, and of casting myself and family on the Providence of God, I feel deeply affected, and have endured a conflict of mind that has done considerable injury to my health still integrity and truth compel me to make the sacraice; and though I know, Sir, that you and my brethren of the Preshytery will disapprove of the step I have taken, yet I trust you wil believe I have acted conscientiously, and will receive my assu rance, that it is my heart's desire and carnest prayer to God that you and they may increasingly be blest, and be made more and more blessings to those among whom you labour.

"I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed,) "JAMES MARSHALL." (Signed,) Mr. Marshall, immediately on the above being read, rose, an begged to say a few words in connection with his communication; he spoke, however, in such a low tone of voice that it was with difficulty we could make out what he said. He was un derstood to say, that so far from being influenced by any worldly considerations in taking the step he had done, he had the propect of himself and his family being cast abroad upon the work with no other dependence than upon the bounty of God's providence. To some it might appear atrange that such a chang of sentiments had taken place at his time of life, but it was no difficult to explain the cause. Before he was licenced to preach the grapel he had poid some attention to the subject of Churel government; but he could not say he had done so impartially for all his feelings and prepossessions were enlisted on the side of Presbyterianism. Soon after he became a preacher of the gospel, he was called upon to take charge of a parish, and from that time up to a recent period Church Government had never been thought of by him. The reason of this was, that his time and attention had been solely taken up with his parochial du ties, and would have been so all his life had not recent event-led him to the consideration of the natter. As he now fell that his continents were inconsistent with the stringent you he had taken on ordination to defend to the utmost of his mower the Presbytecian Church and its discipline, he was thus unde the necessity of retiring from the Church of Scotland. He could conscientiously say be did so not only without feelings of hitterness or anger, but with the full resolution to cherish towards its ministers and its people the warmest feelings of brotherly love.

To this we will add the remarks of the Glasgor Courier, of the 2nd Oct. (for which we are indebted to the Montreal Herald), and then proceed to make a few observations on the gratifying occurrence:

"Without saying that we altogether agree with Mr. Marshall in his ressons for so striking a change, we must add that his renunciation of presbyterianism, and his adoption of episcopacy, does not in the slightest degree surprise us. His high and spotess reputation, and the large merifice which he makes at the bar of conscience, are proofs of his sincerity and disinterestodness; and it is impossible to doubt that he has bee reduced to the alternative now forced upon him by the unballowed aspect of the contest in which the Church of Scutland is engaged-nor is he by any means singular. We have long on what would be the result of driving men back up first principles, and engaging them in inquiries which, for the peace and integrity of melety, had better be lett alone: and we are much mistaken if his accession be the last, though it is estensibly the first. There is now, and there has been for the last two years, a gradual dropping off of many fast friends of presbytery; a process which we suspect will go on with accele rated rapidity. We may regret this, but we cannot wonder at it. In the nature of things it could not be otherwise, and nothing but the most obstinate blindness could refuse to perceive that such would be one of the consequences of the false steps taken by the Church. Mr. Marshall was not what is called a "mode rate." He belonged to the Evangelical party, and for twenty years has been one of the most popular preachers in the northern establishment. All his early prejudices were enlisted on the side of presbytery, and when yet a very young man he was distinguished by an unusual share of Real and fervour in his sacred vocation: it could, therefore, be no ordinary provocation that should lead him at mid lite to renounce the Church of his inthers, and to revolutionize the whole current of his ideas on matters ecclesiastical. It is this consideration which comm nientes so much moral force to his example, and which will, in all human probability, cause it to be largely followed. with less patience, and less caution, will reason directly from the fact. They will conclude that what so excellent a person has considered not only justifiable, but imperative, cann in itself far wrong: and when the stream of dissent once sets in. it will not be long before it acquires the strength of a torrent, and separates the body of the Scutch people into two opposing sects, each claiming to be right, and each resolved to maintain its ground by every justifiable form of argument. It will be me the unner and educated ranks, however, that this change will be must extensive, and we shall be amused if the upshot of the non-intrusion contraversy be not the extrusion from the Church of thousands whose sale wish was to live and die within her pule, if they had been allowed penceably so to do. could colorge on this topic, but we will frankly confess that it is one which is in the last degree painful to us. We see plainly before us large and vital changes in our highest social institution,—even in the distance we can descry the symptoms of approaching decay in the national establishment,—we can perve, in the midst of vapouring language and frothy invective. the indications of a coming storm-confidence broken, respect dissolved, doubt insinuated, schism proclaimed, and old attach togets torn up by the routs. All this, and much more, is in view. It might have been averted, but that is impossible now. The immediate cause of quarrel may be removed, and we trust will be removed, by a legislative cunetment; but it is not in the power of senates or senators to restore that harmony which has been so ruthlessly destroyed, or to fuse into one homogemenus mass the scattered tragments of opinion which float un thinking and reflectthe surface of an agitated society. The ing portion of mankind love peace in all things, but more especially in questions of religion. There is nothing from which they more instinctively receds than clamour and noise upon matters of sacred import-and nothing which offends them they confine themselves to their proper functions; but they will neither be led nor driven contrary to their convictions. If presbyterianism cannot insure to them the needed repose, they ok for it elsewhere, as Mr. Murshall has done, and it is

the reach of injurious surmises, or unchazitable insinuations. He quits a position of certain and sofficient when ecclesiastical unity shall again embrace the competency, perhaps to join the poverty-stricken Episcopal Church of his native country, or, at the hest; Establishment, inferior in amount to the income which | Ireland shall abjure its schism,—and when large numbeen soured by disappointment, for he is represented as "one of the most popular preachers of the northern establishment." His leanings were not towards the as this one whit more chimerical, than the belief, exterior polity of a Church; to the disregard of vital and internal doctrine, for "he belonged to the Evangelical party." He is not carried away by the rash fervour of youth, for incidentally it appears that he is advanced in years. Try him as severely as we will,scrutinize his motives as keenly as we may,-we can discover nothing in the step he has taken but "a large sacrifice at the bar of conscience."

What then has induced a man of such immaculate character, of such a reputation for popular eloquence and the far higher attribute of evangelical piety, to sever the sacred ties of twenty years, -and, with a family dependent upon him, with health broken by the struggle of conscience against interest, to throw himself, apparently destitute of all worldly resources, into the arms of a merciful Providence? The answer is furnished by himself, and the force of it is admitted by the editor of the Glasgow Courier. Mr. Marshall has come to a conviction at variance with the vow which he took at ordination, with the declaration made by him on that occasion, "that Presbyterian government and discipline are founded on the word of God. and agreeable thereto." The disturbances in the Kirk, respecting the Veto, which, in the language of Lord Dalhousie, "have rung its death-knell," drew his attention to the subject of Church Government .a matter on which he had hitherto been prevented from bestowing much study, by the pressure of laborious parochial duties. The result of this investigation is already apparent. It is a result to which greater tion to this important and absorbing question. men than good Mr. Marshall have oftentimes come, against the current of education, the influence of early associations, and in spite of every obstacle that could possibly exist. Bishop Butler, the illustrious author of the Analogy, was brought up at an eminent Dissenting | She practises church government, as it hath been in | and now Recorder at Red River, is named, we know Academy, and intended for the Presbyterian ministry, but he "was led to a more particular examination of the tenets of the religious body to which he belonged, the result of which, after some natural opposition from his father, accompanied by remonstrances from several respectable Presbyterian divines, was a secession from Presbyterianism, and a conformity to the Church of England." His contemporary at the Academy, was Secker, who passed through a similar change of opinion, and subsequently became the exemplary and beloved Archbishon of Canterbury. Dr. Chandler, also, an alumnus of the same institution, and destined for the dissenting ministry, renounced non-conformity; drivelling sheet; and, indeed, and lived to wear the mitre of Durham. At an earlier in looking over with heartperiod the angelic-minded Leighton, after holding high station in the Presbyterian ministry, transferred the mild splendour of his Christian virtues to the Episcopal Church,-and in our own day, we have seen the ornament of British literature, the delight and admiration of mankind, the lamented Walter Scott, rising superior to the influence of stubborn hereditary prepossessions, and conscientiously avowing himself a proselyte to Episcopacy. In the United States, examples of this kind, are still more rife. As one of the most conspicuous, in modern times, it is sufficient to mention that two highly-gifted sons of Dr. Cox, an eminent Presbyterian divine of New York, have received Holy Orders in the American Church, believng, with Mr. Marshall, "Episcopal Government to be not only expedient, but, being co-eval with Apostolic times, to have had the sanction of those who were divinely authorized to plant and model the Christian Church."

But further we rejoice, though we are not surprised, to find it stated that the case of Mr. Marshall will be 'largely followed" even "by thousands." The dissensions, produced by the agitation of the Veto,which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to courate the Church from the State, and to retain its secular privileges and territorial rights independent of all civil control-have induced men to search the records of primitive times, and to try the Presbyterian model by the test of Scripture, antiquity, and the history of eighteen hundred years. No wonder, if, from such an inquiry, thousands rise up converts to the divine right of Episcopacy. No wonder, if the higher ranks, and the landed proprietors, of the Scottish nation relax in their support of the established Presbyterianism when it assumes an attitude hostile to the law, and threatens the supremacy of the civil magistrate. The greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians,—of the peerage of that country, scarce half a dozen, we believe, are members of the Kirk. The aid and encouragement which these persons have lent to Presbyterianism will soon grow fainter and altogether cease, when they perceive it arrayed against their right of presentation to livings. They will no longer be deterred, by a fear of exciting jealousies, from giving a much greater degree of support to their own communion, and they will cherish it, -with that fulness of affection which they have, from low prudential motives, too long with-

held from it,—as the mild tencher of obedience to the powers that be, and the best preservative of the rights of property against revolutionary innovation, and a re vival of the Solemn League and Covenant.

Add to this, a desire for union, and a conviction of ts scriptural necessity, begins to pervade large masses of religiously-minded people in all denominations. With these impressions abroad, is it likely that Scotland will be influenced by England, or England by Scotland? The latter supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. England, so to speak, grows yearly in her attachment to Episcopacy, and impresses her ecclesiastical character more and more upon the sects that surround her Church, and, by annually raising the requirements on the part of candidates for the ministry, encourages the more extended pursuit of theological literature. Hence, as experience invariably shows, will be fostered a love for primitive antiquity, a reverence for the old apostolic paths, in fine, a strong tendency to Episcopacy. These influences, now that distance is daily lessening through the inventions of science, must extend to Scotland; and it is anything but a baseless vision or a delusive day-dream, to look forward to the union of the moderate party of the more deeply than turbulence on the part of the clergy. They | Scottish Presbyterian ministers with the Episcopal will follow their spiritual instructors submissively so long as Church. It is a great mistake to suppose that the respectable, the educated, and the property-owning portion of the people of Scotland, are of Secessity, and from hereditary feeling, inimical to Episcopacy. The to be hoped in the merciful providence of God they may find it." Church was established in Scotland until the Revolu-From the language, with which this admirably writ- tion of 1688, and it was only because its bishops and ten editorial article commences, we are led to suppose the greater number of its clergy refused to take the that the writer is a Presbyterian; and, if that be the ouths to William III, that Presbyterianism was erected case, there cannot be adduced a higher or more disin- and endowed in its stead. At the time this lamentaterested testimony to the character and single-minded- | ble change occurred, it is positively stated that "not ness of Mr. Marshall. It may not be said of him that he one of three parts of the common people were then I tional feeling, and inciting to nets of holy munificence. is actuated by ambitious or mercenary motives,-for for the presbytery, and not one in ten among the gen- It reads a lesson to persons of all classes, to the

greater portion of the British Isles-when Methodism to receive some moderate emolument from the English | Wesley forbade it to separate,-when Romanism in the Kirk, shall follow the example of Leighton, of Secker, of Butler, and of Marshall. Is such a hope which buoyed up many a royalist two hundred years ago, that the prostrate monarchy and church would again arise in their glory, and triumph over republicanism and Dissent?

With these practical fruits, before our eyes, of the principles which it is our joy and our privilege to maintain, though with feeble resources of our own,we can placidly smile at the malevolent aspersions which are so fiercely, yet harmlessly, hurled at our obnoxious head. When our arguments are met with abusive personalities, we know that those arguments are withdrawing individuals from the enemy's camp. When we are charged,—and that too, with the knowledge that such a charge is utterly false,-with abetting Popery, we can appeal to every number of The Church for a refutation of this ridiculous imputation, this stale and worn-out trick of every dissenter from Hugh Peters down to Mr. Binney, who said that the Church of England damued more souls than it most sacred, the most conducive to the political peace

The more the subject of Episcopacy is discussed, the wider extends the sway of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order. Those who wish to examine the question thoroughly, will do well to procure the Divine Right of Episcopacy written by Bishop Hall two hundred years ago, and Episcopacy tested by Scripture. the irrefutable work of the pious and learned Dr. Onderdonk, the present Bishop of Pennsylvania. In our columns, we shall soon begin to pay greater atten-

"The Church of England is in a hard condition. She professes the ancient catholic faith, and yet the Romanist condemns her of novelty in her doctrine. use in all ages and all places, where the Church of not with what correctness, as the author. Christ hath taken any rooting, both in and ever since the apostles' times; and yet the separatist condemns her for anti-christianism in her discipline. The plain truth is, she is between these two factions, as between two millstones." Thus wrote Archbishop Laud to Charles I., and the past week has added the following to the thousand proofs that could be adduced to show the correctness of his observation:

ROMANIST. "For some time there has "On perusing the religious been on the part of the Church extracts with which the Editor newspaper a revival in Canada of the Church fills his dull, of some of the antiquated notions of the dark ages, and the sickening disgust all the Pro-testant Tract and Pamphlet theology of Rome. Week after week editorials, original and selected articles have appeared in matter-most silly, tasteless, inclassical, ignorantly concoc its columns, which might have been written by Star-Chamber ted, recklessly asserted, and scribes; and it is impossible for self-contradictory stuff .- we us not to conjecture that the every where observe a sameness Editor of that paper, directly of mintly slanges sort of slimy or indirectly, has a correspon-dence with half popish Oxford. film, covering from the eyes of their simple, unsuspecting, and well-meaning followers, their Be this as it may, we are surmisgivings in argument; their prised at a temerity which can eend forth for the perusal of an unproved though holdly bazardd assertions; their falsely apintelligent and Protestant pubplied and misconstraed quota-tions from Scripture and the lie the articles which call forth these remarks. We would that the Editor of Fathers: their wilful misstate. ments or misrepresentation of the Church could be convinced. that Canadians have minds, and facts; in a word, all the studiously deceptive arts, invaria-bly resorted to by such as 'lie High Churchproductionswould wait to deceive;' by whom, then evince a sense and a moas the chief Apostle says, 'the desty of which they are now way of truth shall be evil spoken atterly destitute; and being of, and who, through covetous-ness, with feigned speeches, rebuke." -- The Christian Guarmake merchandize of you,'- dian (10th November), pub-2nd Peter, ii. 3,- bla-phem- linhed under the direction of the ing, continues he, 'those things | Conference of the Wesleyan (?) which they know not,' ib. v. 12: Methodist Church (?) in Caand 'of which they are wilfully ignorant,' ch. iii. 5."-- The Ca-

Two negatives make an affirmative; and two such censures, proceeding from such opposite, yet concurring, sources, give the strongest assurance that could be desired that we are walking in a safe and middle path, at equal distance from the two extremes of error.

thulic, 10th November.

Very Rev. William P. McDon

ald, Vicar General, Editor.

In the Brockville Statesman, of the 14th October, t is mentioned that a person, called Major John Kilburn, of Newborough, and represented as "the would-be" Warden of the Johnstown District, "stated in his own shop at the Isthmus, that if they, the Radicals, could not root out the Ministers of the Church of England in any other way, they could shoulder their auskets, and do it by force.

We have refrained, until now, from noticing this specimen of combined rebellion and irreligion, thinking that it might, perhaps, be contradicted: as, however, we have seen no such contradiction, we are bound to believe that the statement is correct. We merely allude to it, that it may be brought under the notice of the Provincial Executive, and that the advisers of the Governor General may be made acquainted with Mr. Kilburn's character, should that individual be really a candidate for the office of Warden.

As to the impotent threat breathed against the Church, we have, only this to say, that there are thousands upon thousands in this Province ready to defend, to the last drop of their blood, that holy branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church to which they belong, -and that the more it is persecuted and hated by man, the more it will be loved and parified br God.

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die? Then forty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason

This is the burden of a ballad sung by the English people, when James II. incareerated Sir Jonathan Frelawney, one of the Seven Bishops,—and the spirit, with which these homely lines are instinct, burns brighter than the foes of the Church imagine, in the

It will be seen, by the advertisement, that we have

caused two additional Tracts to be published. The Complaint of Sunday originally appeared in an English religious periodical, and was inserted in the first number of the first volume of The Church. We have made some slight additions to adapt it to Canadian use, and we recommend it as very serviceable for distribution, either among the inhabitants of the populous parts of the country, or the scattered settlers in the back woods.

With The Two Carpenters many must be already acquainted. Som having read it in our last number .-It is an interesting narrative, breathing a strong devo-

glorious contemplation, to look forward to the day spark of zeal, can lay it down without the consciousness of his own want of self-denial, and without entertaining more becoming notions of the duty, incumbent on all, to honour God with the costliest the same gentleman read the psalms, and the Dean of offerings in their power. It is a story admitting of a Brechin (the Very Rev. II. Horsley, Prebendary of St. Asaph) the lesson, appointed by the Church for the onin England shall return to that mother from which incumbent on all, to honour God with the costliest strong practical application, and may be the means of he has just relinquished. He does not seem to have bers of those excellent and holy men, the ministers of calling greater attention to those particular duties of a Churchman, which are so well set forth in the Homily For Repairing and keeping clean the Church.

We must take this opportunity of expressing our regret that we have received so little assistance in our chief mourners, was the the decreased a prometry the Right plan for distributing Tracts, and that that should have plan for distributing Tracts, and that that should have the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The decreased on according to the Episcopal Church of Scotland. gymen, possessing more zeal than pecuniary means. If our wealthy churchmen, our officials with good incomes. and our merchants with lucrative businesses, would each occasionally contribute a small sum, from a dollar to a quarter of a dollar, and that without subjecting us to the necessity of solicitation, we could be the humble instrument of extending a knowledge of the Church, her beautiful services, and her bright array of martyrs and saints, to the remotest corners of the Province. But while no expense is grudged to pamper the appetite, to provide the costly banquet, to gratify the love of dress, or to meet the insatiate demands of fashion and fashionable amusements,-it is with difficulty that we can wring, from unwilling hands, but a few shillings towards objects the most benevolent, the and the religious amelioration of the Province.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Hincks, for Notices of the death of the late Lord Sydenham by the Press of British North America, with prefatory remarks. It is a neat pamphlet printed at the Examiner office, and will be useful for reference.

We have also to thank Mr. Weir, for his courtesy in sending us a copy of Cubbeer Burr. It is evidently a production struck off in a glow of British feeling, and it would be evnical to carp at the somewhat over-wrought style of the writer, when his sentiments are so patriotic, and inculcate such a love and admiration of the British Empire. Adam Thom Esq., formerly a shining ornament of the Montreal Press,

A brief extract from the pamphlet appears in ano ther column.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- During the ensuing month four new churches, affording sittings for 6,000 persons, will be consecrated and opened for Divine Service; viz., the new church (built on the site of the nave) of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the completion of which has been long and most unnecessarily delayed; St. Philip's Chapel, a very handsome gothic edifice, the interior of which is fitted up in a very chaste manner, at Clapton, half a mile from Hackney parish church: a new and spacious church on the grounds of the Charter-house, and fronting Goswellstreet; and a large church at Knightsbridge, on the estate of the Marquis of Westminster. The new church at St. Saviour's, annexed to the choir and transepts of the ancient edifice, has been erected at the expense of 9,000%, to be defrayed from the funds of the church estates in the parish; those at Clapton, Goswell-street, and Knightsbridge, have been raised by grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Incorporated Society, and her Ma-jesty's commissioners, whose funds are nearly exhausted, n consequence of the frequent and argent calls upon them. Two new churches, in addition to those already erected, have been commenced in Bethnal-green, and are in a forward state. They are situated in the midst of densely populated districts, and one of them is close to the new Victoria Park about to be laid out in that neighbourhood, and will be a very picturesque object on the verge of the park. A new edifice, to be the parish church, with a lofty tower and ring of bells, is to be erected in Paddington. A design has been accepted, and the erection of Paddington New Church will be immediately commenced. A new church in the Kent-road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, which contains a population of 50,000 inhabi tants, with church accommodation for only 2,000, has been resolved upon, and the foundations are in a forward state. Schools will be annexed to the churches in Bethnal-green, for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. SOCIETY FORTHE ENDOWMENT OF COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

A meeting on behalf of the above society was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Tuesday afternoon, at which the Rev. Archdeacon Hare presided. There were also present the Earl of Chichester, Archdeacon Manning, Revs. Messrs. H. M. Wagner, J. S. M. Anderson, R. Anderson, S. R. Drummond, F. Scobell, H. V. Elliott. &c.; Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, J. Wilson, Esq., brother of the Bishop of Calcutta, &c. The chairman, having expressed his regret at the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting, the great necessity there was for extending episcopal assistance, making allusion to the determination of the Church of England to send out properly endowed bishops. Let ters of apology were read from the Bishop of Chichester. and from the High Sheriff, who had enclosed 201. towards the objects of the society. The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, secretary, stated that himself and another rev. gentleman had received contributions to the amount of 601. within the last 12 hours, and was ready to receive donations from the present meeting. Resolutions in support of the society were moved by the gentlemen above enumerated, and

handsome collection was made at the close of the meeting. THE CHURCH AND THE WHIGS-(From a Correspondent of the St. James's Chronicle).—Sir,—Having corrected in my pocket-book, the list of ministers and great officers of state from your paper of Saturday, I find that I have expunged 43 names, and inserted 44, and I naturally conhide that they are the names of the most eminent of the Whigs and Conservatives respectively. Now I remember how Lord John in his closing ministerial threnody said, that the Whigs were friendly to the Church. So I thought I would just turn to a certain register of their deeds, and a register very unlikely to have been consulted by either Premier, in constructing his ministry, viz., the register of the subscribing members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. What did I find? that in the list for 1840, occur the names of four out of the 43 Whig Church supporters, who have so happily been trotted to the right about, viz., Lords Cottenham, Duncannon, and Morpeth, and Mr. Labouchere; but of the 44 Conservatives who have succeeded them, twenty-one appear as old established subscribers to this excellent Church society. The names would be too long to enumerate, but from this it is plain, that of a body of men chosen to those high places which are usually set down as a ministry, about one-eleventh are found active supporters of the Church when the ministry is Whig, and one-half when the ministry is Conservative.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM .- On Sunday last, the 26th instant, in the parish church of St. Andoen, twelve persons conformed to the Holy Apostolic Church of Ireland. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the occasion, from the xvi. chap. Acts of the Apostles, 30th chine, on an improved plan, which he considers worthy the and 31st verses. "Sire what man 1 2 and 31st verses." Sire what man 1 2 and 31st verses. of Ireland. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the and 31st verses, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved? and they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou brighter than the foes of the Church imagine, in the shalt be saved, and thy house." He administered the bosoms of her devotedly attached and annually in- oaths, abjuring the errors of Romanism. The church creasing children throughout the Province of Canada. was densely crowded, and the congregation listened with breathless attention .- Dublin Warder, Oct. 2.

FUNERAL OF THE VERY REV. JOHN SKINNER A. M .-On Thursday the 9th inst., were consigned to the grave, within the churchyard of the parish of Forfar, the remains of one of the most aged and venerable of the clergy of the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Very Rev. John Skinner, A. M., formerly Dean of the United Diocese of of Dunkeld and Dunblaue.

The body of this excellent and respected ambassador of Jesus Christ was attended to its last resting place, not only by his own congregation, but by persons of all ranks and denominations, including ministers of various creeds and forms of faith, of the town and neighbourhood in which, for upwards of forty years, he had exercised his ministerial functions. At I o'clock, P. M., the funeral procession left his late place of residence, preceded by the Rev. John Buchan of Kirriemuir, the Rev. John Marshall. Chaplain to the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. John Moir of Brechin, in their canonicals. At the gate of St. John's Episcopal Church, it was met by the Rev. defect in the printing, we could not make out what agure ought his "high and spotless reputation" places him above themen and people of education." It is certainly a poorest and to the richest. No one, who possesses a William Taylor, the deceased's curate and successor in the 1 to follow the 2 in the amount of British tonnage.

charge, in his surplice, supported on his right by the Bish. op, and on the left by the Dean of Brechin. The pre-liminary sentences being read by Mr. Taylor, the color was placed on trestles in front of the altar; after which Asaph) the tesson, appointed by the coremony, the body and gallery of St. John's Church were filled by an assemblage of persons, male and female, clothed in deep mourning.

On reaching the grave, the Bishop of Brechin, in a most impressive and deeply affecting manner, concluded the burial office. Among those present as one of the burial office. Among those present, as one of the chief mourners, was the the deceased's brother, the Right count of his age and infirmities, resigned his office as Dean of Dunkeld, a few years ago, and was succeeded in it by the Very Rev. John Torry. Mr. Skinner was one of a family particularly distinguished for the benefits which a family particularly distinguished the benefit which it has conferred upon the Episcopal Church of Scotland. His grandfather was the Rev. John Skinner, author of an His grandiatiner was the level of scotland, and of other publications of established merit. His father, the late Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus of the Scottish Episco al Church wrote the well-known work, entitled "Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated." and was the main instrument, under Providence, of procuring, in 1792, a repeal of those penal laws which, at various times, and in various ways, ad been enacted against the Church since the Revolution He himself, independent of his exertions otherwise in behalf of Scottish Episcopacy, throughout the long period of half a century, aided in no inconsiderable degree the cause which always lay nearest his heart, namely, the extension of a knowledge of the principles of the Church of which he was a minister, by giving to the world his "Annals of Scottish Episcopacy," during the primacy of his father, and his learned "Illustration of the Scotish Communion Office." In his discharge of all the personal and social duties of life, Mr. Skinner was perhaps one of the most strictly conscientious and upright of men. No temptation, whether of interest or of fear, could ever induce him to swerve from what he conceived to be the path of religious and moral integrity. As a husband, a futher, and a brother, they can best bear witness to his merits who had the good fortune to be connected with him by the endearing ties of family love. Apart, however, from the members of his own household circle, the general excellence of his character and disposition was fully appreciated by all who were personally acquainted with him; and the most fervent prayer which these can offer up to the Fountain of all mercy is, that, when the hour of their own departure comes, their lives may be found to have so far approximated to that of their departed friend, as that their "last end" also may be "like his."... Aberdeen Constitutional.

Canada.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—Sir R. Jackson, the Honourables R. B. Sullivan, J. H. Dunn, J. H. Killaly, and D. Daly, ogether with Mr. Solicitor General Day, have proceeded to Quebec to receive the Governor General on his landing. It is now, however, stated, that the steam-frigate Styx would not leave England until the 12th of October. Addresses are every where being prepared to greet his Excellency on his dails expected arrival.

EMIGRATION .- A large meeting was held at the Court House of this city, on the 5th instant, when Dr. Rolph gave a full account of his proceedings in England. He clearly showed that Canada was becoming more known to and appreciated by the British people, and spoke highly of the countenance be had received from the nobility, clergy and gentry. The eloquent gentleman, we consider, is fully entitled to the vote of thanks which, on the motion of Dr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Prince, was unanimously adopted by the meeting.
THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—As this part of the Province on

the Ottawn and its tributaries, appears to be little thought of by the Emigrants now arriving in the country, and I am perunded, is far undervalued as to productiveness, compared with other parts of the Province, on which account very few will stop to examine it, having conceived a very unfavourable opinion of it, or having made up their minds to go farther West, with the view of removing such prejudices, I herewith send you a statement of the crops produced, &c., on lots numbers 29 and 30, in the 1st concession on the Ottawa, in the Township of Nepean, during the present year. The above property a situated about three and one half miles above Bytown—is owid by Mesers. W. & J. Thomson, and in point of quality would only be considered a second or perhaps a third rate farm, the ground being covered with small stones.

It may not be deemed improper to premise, that Messra W. & J. Thomson emigrated from Koxburghshire, in Scotland in 1817, with their family, consisting of their father and mother with seven other children, and possessing barely means sufficient to enable them to reach one of the lots in question, which was ocated to them by the Government. In 1837 they had 28 acres of Fall Wheat, which averaged

apwards of 40 bushels per acre. In 1840 they reaped 10 acres of Onts, which averaged 60 bushels per acre-and in 1841, the present year, the following is the state of their Crop and Stock. It is proper to remark that in the present season they commenced cutting their Winter Wheat on the 12th of August, two weeks later than last year, and concluded on the 30th and on two pieces of Oats they had at the rate of 70 bushels, per acre. The whole produce of the Farm may be stated as follows:- Ot Hay, 120 tons-of Wheat, 12 acres, averaging 30 bushels per acre, (about a of this crop baving been winter killed.) makes only 360 bushels—of Oats, 85 weres, averaging 50 bushels per acre, in all 4,250 bushels—of Pease, 8 acres, average 30 bushels per acre; 240 bushels—I'clow Swedish Turnips one field, 4\frac{1}{2} acres, supposed to yield 3,000 bushels—a field of Yellow Turnips, 1,200 bushels—Potatoes, one field, 4\frac{1}{2} acres, expected to yield 2,000 bushels—one ditto 3 acres, 1,200 bushels-5 acres of Barley, producing 45 bushels per acre, 225 bushels. The Barley of the previous year weighed 55 lbs. per Winchester bushel.

The following Stock is kept on the farm through the year, with the exception of pasturage, for which they occupy lot No. 30, in the same concession, viz.:—8 pairs of large Horses, generally employed in the Lumber Trade during the winter—2 okes large Oxen-1 two years old Bull, between the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, weighs about 10 cwt.-14 cowe-6 tyo year old Steers-7 Heifers-20 young Cattle-10 Calver-114 old Sheep-4 Rams, and 45 lambs of this year. The Sheep are half Leicester and half Merino. The breed is three crossed, and from 118 of them 600 lbs. of woul was shorn this reason. One 3 years old Cult, and 64 Hogs. Lot No. 29 is laid out into suitable sized fields, divided by substantial stone fences, a handsome garden surrounded with a stone and lime The dwelling house is a capacious and substantial stone building, covered with tin-the Barns, Stables, and out-buildings, of wood, finished in the best style, and laid out on the most convenient plan. In short, were the Emigrant, instead of barely passing this section of the country, to exact n's property, he would be convinced that here the agriculturalist would find situations which, in point of producti ness of soil, state of cultivation, and beauty of site, would yield to none in any part of Causda. The above statement having been obtained from the most authentic sources, may be relied.

upon as correct.

1 am, Sir. your very obedient, C. P. THEADWELL, Sheriff, Ottawa District. P. S.—Since writing the above, I have recently seen Mr. Thomson, when he requested me to correct the statement in respect to the Turnip and Potatoe Crops, as these crops were not then secured, it was impossible to speak positively as to the quantity. Owing to the severe drought soon after the Taraips were sown, there are but 2,400 busbels instead of 3,000; and from the same cause the Potatoe crop, when raised in the Fall, only produced 1.500 in place of 2,000 bushels.—Bytoen Gen THRESHING MACHINE. - A friend of ours informs us that

notice of some of the able farmers of Prince Edward. The whole affair can be carried on a common lumber waggon, and when in full operation it only requires one horse to perform as much work as is commonly done by three or four under the old system. The borse is put in a box on an inclined plais, just large mough to hold him, and when he commences work the iron thor on which he stands moves from under his feet, and thus supplies the power which drives the machine. He saw this machine thresh about 100 sheaves of oats in eight minutes, and the work appeared to be well done, and the neither hurried nor in any way distressed .- Prince Edward

ROAD FROM TORONTO TO LAKE HURON.-The Senetary of the Board of Trade of this City has received an official com-munication from the President of the Board of Works, stating that a survey of the contemplated main road from Toronto is Lake Huron will be immediately commenced under the Seper-intendence of William Hawkins, Esq., of the Surveyor Gene-

ral's Department.- Turonto Herald. BRITISH SHIPPING ON LAKE ONTARIO. -- In an address delivered to the American Institute at New York, General Tall-madge stated that the United States have 549, and England 1011 vessels ou Lake Ontario—the tonnage of the America 63,517,—that of the British Vessels 2-5,000. Through a

A general statement of the business of the Legislative Asembly, at the late session of the Legislature, held at Kingston, gembe, at lith June to the 18th Sept. 1841, inclusive, has hen made out by the Clerk, under an instruction from the

House of the 10th Sept. Number of Select Committees 139
Rills originated in the Assembly 153 In the Legislative Council, 9 Passed and assented to........S8 by Assembly..... 3 Do. in Assembly,..... 0 RECAPITULATION OF MONEY VOTES.

Na I. (Expenses of Civil Government.) £ 49,853 3 2 5-9
11. (Salaries and Pensions of Offi-13.829 0.0 ors of Legislature)..... III. (per annum) (School fund)..... 50.000 0 0 IV. (Victoria College)..... V. (improvements)...... 1,844,001 2 21 VI. (Leggo)... VII. (To purchase Welland Canal 246 0 0 117,800 0 0 1,027 15 6} IX. (The funds appropriated by this Act do not come out of the Provincial Revenues) X. (Upper Canada Legislature Con-

6,801 14 13

447 0 2

11,063 13 3

Total Currency, £2,095,659 12 6 2-9 Mem - Estimated revenue and receipts not including new duties and loans £324.380 7 8 Cy. ()ld Debt, £1,330, 477 8 11 sterling, at interest .- Quebec

(Address No. 2, Expenses of Legis-

lature this session).....

MEMBERS' WAGES .- Mr. Holmes, one of the members for the City of Montreal, has divided his wages between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums. We hope, in another session, to witness the abolition of Parliamentary It is paying very dearly for several of the members.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE. - To the north or to the south of the equator, to the east or to the west of any meridian, in the new world or in the old, on continents or on islands, in torrid or in temperate zone, England surpasses every other power in position and extent. In the latitude and in the longitude of every country, she combines in a greater or less degree the climates and the soils of all. Revolving on every circle of longitude, her every instant is a day, while vibrating on every circle of latitude, her every day is a year; morning and evening, noon and night, perpetually chase each other through her skies, while spring and autumn, summer and winter, dance their eternal round amid her fields and forests. But in history, as well as in nature, she asserts her prerogative of omnipresence ceating herself, but not, like Marius, in grief, on the ruins of almost every predecessor in empire. In the valley of the Indus, she meets the memory of Ahasuerus; in Afghanistan, she presses the footsteps of Alexander: in Malta, she finds commingled the ashes of Rome and Carthage; in Aden and Gibrahar, she unites the extremes of the caliphate; in India, she has made the conquests of Tamerlane but the nucleus of her own; in the louisn Isles, she is the only worthy and congenial sharer of the spoils of the city of the waves; in the West Liles, she has wrested from Spain the first fruits of the heroism of Columbus; in Africa and the East, she has appropriated to herself the chief results of Portuguese skill, enterprise and valour; throughout the Southern Seas, she has made a mere pioneer of Holland; in North America, she has lost one empire and still holds another, within the limits of the discoveries of France. - Cubbeer Burr.

THE GENEROUS MOTHER COUNTRY .- Among the supplies toted by the House of Commons were 54,000% for services in Canada: 9,457/. for defraying the expenses of the Indian Departments in do; and 5,795l. for the ecclesiastical establishments in British North America. In the Ordnance estimates the sum of 270,000/. was put down for the purpose of erecting batteries and redoubts at Kingston .- Niugara Chronicle.

LORD MORPETH, who arrived lately at Halifux, from England, and is now travelling in the United States, appears to be everywhere received with marks of consideration and respect. At Hulifax he was greeted with an address in the name of the friehmen and Friends of Irishmen in that city; it was presented by the Honourable M. Tobin, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Dease and O'Brien, and several other gentlemen. The address expressed the warm feelings of gratitude felt by the lrish population in Nova Scotis for his lordship's official conduct in Ireland. His Lordship received the deputation cordilly and replied in suitable terms. At Boston, Lord Morpeth has been foted by John Q. Adams, at his seat in the reighbourhood, and is quite the lion of the day, all striving to show him attention. The New York Herald says his lordship is much admired for easy and unassuming manners. - Quebe

MOHAWE INDIANS .- How different the Mohawks of the Midland District, near Kingston, on the Napanee road! Here a chaplain is appointed to administer the rites and services of the English Church. The people are happy and contented; many of them possess property of value; and it is not an un-common thing to see a Mohawk driving along in his little waggon, with every appearance of comfort.

thave reasons of a powerful nature to speak well of the Mohawks of the Indian woods. No sooner did the alarm of invasion from the United States, in 1837, sound through the povince, than these moral and well conducted people collected ail their waggons, arms and ammunition, and drove to Kingston. They marched in with the Union-jack flying, and offered me their services to go into barracks and guard the approaches to the fortress and town.

I kept them for some time: determined however not to emplay them against the few misled people of the province who took up arms, and only to appose them to the robbers and plunderers from the opposite shores, who were no better than so many pirates, without a shadow of excuse for the villanous brench of the law of nations. I well knew that the name o Indian was a terror to these vagabonds; and therefore retained the faithful Mohawks till Van Rensellaer, Wells, Bill Johnson and the Lady of the Lake, the Trulla of French Creek, were frightened out of their temporary hold of Hickory Island. ludians, they knew, would have shown them no mercy; and I verily believe that they thought twice before they acted once, as long as the Mohawks were in the neighbourho

Even at the risk of being charged with egotism, I cannot belp. when the militia of Upper Canada come across my mind, dwelling upon the reminiscences of them. These Indians were part of that militia, being regularly organized under a captain leader and three chiefs; but they served, excepting the captain, who was a militia other, without pay, scorning to receive it in the defence of their Great Mother and their beloved country. A fowling piece or two, a few yards of ribbon, some silk handkerchiefs for their squaws, who were left at home, and a triffing quantity of tobacco, powder and shot, sent them back to their woods as happy as possible.

We held a parting council; and after many curious ceremonies, they enrolled me as a chief, by the euplumous cognomen of Inaduhese, or he who summons the town. The three first stillables of this appellation are so very like Canada, that I begin to have some faith in the theory of those writers who assert that the country is so named from the Indians having always pointed to their villages, exclaiming — Canuda! — which may have meant the town par excellence. — Sir R. Bonnycustle.

INDIAN SUMMER. - The golden sunshine of the summer and the rich bues of autumn have departed, to be succeeded by the coldness and dreuriness of winter; but, as the sinking lamp of life is resuscitated previous to its being extinguished for ever on earth, the Indian summer, with its genial skies and gorgeous tiats upon the leaves, serves to remind us that the gloomiest iffe is not all gloom, and that summer will sometimes smile in the lap of winter. The Indian summer in Canada is, without exception, the most delightful season of the year, and the shortness of its continuance but enhances the pleasurable feelings its arrival produces. Who would imagine in England that the skies of a Canadian November were as warm as those of an English August, and that instead of winter dresses and stoves and fires being the order of the day, the weather is at present " mild as to render open windows a luxury, and flannels intolerable to those who are not accustomed to wear them always .-

Montreal Herold, 2nd Nov. SAVINGS BANK .- We observe with much pleasure the success which has attended the institution of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank. The amount deposited from the 1st to the 30th of October, was no less a sum than 3,342l. 11s., of which but a very small portion was withdrawn. This fact is kighly satisfactory, not only as far as the Bank itself is concerned, but as it shews a provident disposition on the part of the working classes, which cannot be too highly commended. In a country like Canada, where the long winter months press beavily on a large class, the absence of a small fund in the hands of a Society like the Savings Bank, must give rise to terrible spprebensions; and we would therefore seriously counsel all these who have the means of saving (and how few are they who have not?) a small sum from their weekly stipend, to avail themselves of an lastitution where they are not only certain of said a few words to the spectators, and by his own signal was

protection, but also receive interest for whatever deposits they may make. - Montreal Courier.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- We have been informed, on highly respectable authority, that, in consequence of despatches received in England, from the late Lord Sydenham, Her Majesty, in Council, had been pleased to determine, that Alagrana ould be the permanent Seat of the Provincial Government and, should this be the case, we think it highly probable, that one of the first official acts of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, will be to issue a Proclamation, in conformity with the Roya will. In confirmation of this report, it may be stated, that orders have been received to resign the present residence of the Governor in this city to the representatives of Mr. Bingham, from whom it was rented by Government. We understand, however, that Mr. Bingham's house is now in the course of be ing fitted up fer the reception of Sir Charles Bagot, in the event of His Excellency being desirous of occupying it during his residence in this city .- Montreal Gazette.

CLERGY RESERVES .- The regulations under which Clergy Reserves were formerly disposed of having necessarily become inoperative in consequence of the recent proceedings affecting these reserves in the Imperial Parliament, a good deal of anxiety has prevailed regarding the system which will be pursued under the new arrangements. Mr. Kerr we perceive has made an application to the Government upon this subject "on behalf of persons in possession of Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada who desire to purchase the same." As the determination of this point is equally important to Upper Canada, we quote the fol-lowing passages of the reply made to Mr. Kerr, at the recommendation of a committee of the Executive Council. "The Committee respectfully refer to the Draft of regulations for the disposal of Clergy Reserves agreed upon by His Excellency the late Governor General in Council, and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty in Council but not yet confirmed. The Committee respectfully recommend that so soon as Her Majesty's pleasure is known concerning the sale of Clergy Reserves, the same will be made public, and that it is probable the system of sale at the market price upon inspection and valuation, and without auction, will be adopted."-Turonto Herald.

ONE OF THE GALLANT BURNERS OF THE CAROLINE. -- In the Quebec shipping list we notice that in the Bark Marquis of Bute, for Cardiff, Lieut. S. M. M'Cormack, R. N., was a passenger. Lieut. M'Cormack, it will be recollected, was one of that gallant body who captured and destroyed the Caroline. Lieut. M'Cormack was desperately wounded in the affray (although on M'Leod's trial sundry and several of the respectable witnesses for the people swore that no resistance was made) and be received a merited pension from Government on that account .- Toronto Herald.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT .- We give below the present population of Prince Edward District, compared with that of 1836, together with the valuation of property assessed, by which it will be seen that our District continues to increase and pros-

per:—				
Population in		Da in		
	1841.	1836.	Gain.	
Ameliasburgh,	2391	1873	518	
Marysburgh,	2633	2041	592	
Sophiasburgh,	2629	2296	333	
Hillier,	2194	2056	138	
Athol, 1407)			
Hallowell,2328	4814	4076	737	
Picton, 1079)			
	14661	12342	2319	
Valuation of	the property a	ssessed in the l	Prince Edward	
District in 184	1:-			
	1841.	1834.	Gain.	
Ameliasburgh,	£ 38523	£ 28002	£ 10521	
Marysburgh,	35903	23817	10186	
Sophiasburgh,	49186	39614	9554	
Hillier,	36748	31917	4831	
Athol,	21452 }	61804		
Ballowell & Pic	cton, 61810 \$	61534	21728	
	£ 313601	£ 196784	C 56890	

The following are the names of the Clerks of the several Dirision Courts of this District, appointed by Mr. Cotter, the Judge of the District Court :--

Mr. Thos. Rorke, for Division No. 1, Hallowell, Dr. John Keogh, No. 2, Maryaburgh, No. 3, Sophiasburgh, No. 4, Ameliasburgh, Samuel Solmes. Mr. R. C. H. Cotter, " " Thos. Flagar, Esq., No. 5, Hillier, No. 6, Athol. Mr. John Young,

According to the provisions of the new Bill for the recovery f Small Debts, the several townships of the district of Ningara were at the last Court of Quarter Semion formed into divisions, in each of which, after the 1st December next, when the present Courts of Request will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, a Court will be held every two months, to be presided over by the Judge of the District Court, at such times and places as he may appoint, for the trial of all matters of debt under £10. The following are the divisions above referred to:

Prince Edward Gazette.

No. 1.-Niagara, Grantham and Louth.

No. 2.—Clinton, Grimsby, Gainsborough and Caistor. No. 3.—Stamford, Thoruld and Pelham.

No. 4 .- Willoughby, Bertie, Crowland and Humberstone. No. 5 .- Wainfleet. Sherbrooke, Moulton and Camborough No. 6 .- Rainbam, Walpole, Dunn, and Cayuga. - Niugara

DIVING .- We were, on Wednesday, exceedingly gratified at witnessing a striking proof of the efficacy of the diving operain this harbour, tions to the navigation, and the accommodation for shipping Some weeks ago, the Commissioners had prepared, by an ingenious mechanic lately from England, a diving dress, surmounted by a species of helmet, into which a constant supply of air can e introduced, when required. By the aid of this, a man is enabled to descend to the bed of the river, and there to affix arge from books, shaped like callipers, to the rocks, either in the ship channel or in the several slips. With this assistance, numerous boulders of large size have been hoisted up, by the dredging ressel, from spots where they had long proved a seriou annoyance to ships frequenting our port; and many of these rocks may still be seen on the edges of the several wharves. But a crowning proof of the usefulness of these operations, was sflorded on Wednesday, when a mass of stone, supposed to weigh storded on wednesday, when a mass or recovery entrance to the some six or seven tons, and lying at the very entrance to the inner harhour, was brought to the surface. The machinery of the dredging vessel being insufficient for this great weight, the rock in question was conveyed completely out of the ship channel, and there suffered to drop in twenty-five or thirty fee

nater. - Montreal Gazette. HAT AT KINGSTON.—Among the novelties of the season s this, that hay is now brought to Kingston from Brockville. The price at the latter place is about 7 dlrs. per ton, but here from 18 to 20 dirs.; and as a scow brings up about 25 or 30 tons at once, the trade is profitable, and the government contractor for forage gets his supplies below, the scows being towed up by steam boat. But presses should be employed to press the hay into a more compact state.—Kingston Heruld.

THE M'LEAN AFFAIR .- A friend has furnished us with the following particulars of the old M'Lean affair, being an abstract of the details published in the papers of the day, a file of

which is in his possession:-"DAVID M'LEAN .- This name, which attained an unenviable otoriety in 1797, in consequence of his attempt to excite a rebellion in Canada, has again in connection with McLeod's trial been brought before the public, and information has been sought of his history and the relation which he sustained to that attempted rebellion. It appears from the papers of those times, that M'Lean was a young man, and had been a merchant in Providence, R. L. In the year 1795 he failed in business and to repair his fortunes entered into the lumber trade in Canada, and in some way, which is not related, became acquainted with Citizen Genet, who had been the French Minister to the U. States, but whose conduct as such was so grossly insulting to the Government that the President (Washington) requested and obtained his recall by the Government of Prance. Gener remained in the States after his dismissal as Minister, and sought by every means in his power to sow the seeds of discord between the People and the Government of America and Great Britain. It appeared on the trial of M'Lean that he was employed by Genet to effect a Revolution in Canada, and that arms were to be furnished the insurgents from France, through the United States. M'Leau enjoined the most profound secreey on those whom he induced to join him, and to them that he was promised the command,—that 10,000 men were to be introduced into Canada under various pretences, and seeking various employments,-that in the first instance they were to secure the priests and leading characters of the Province: that at a certain time and by a concerted signal a simultaneous attack was to be made on Montreal and Quebec, by the ssailants, who were to be armed with wooden pikes beaded with iron. It was the intention, he said, to seize whatever property should be found in the hands of those who would not the standard, to defray the expenses of the expedition These proposals were made in the full of 1794. Soon after, he went to France, the better to mature his plans, and the attempt was to have been made in the following spring. The secret was however, divulged, and on M'Lean's return in the spring of 1797 he was arrested, tried, and convicted of high tream and sentenced on the 7th of July at Quebec. The Quebec papers of the 26th of July contain the account of his execution on the preceding Priday. He was attended to the place of execution by two clergymen, with whom he was in much ferrent prayer. He exhibited great composure and self-commandobserved and assisted in the preparations. At the gallows be

swang off. The body hung for twenty-five minutes, and was the remainder of the sentence: the head was cut off, and the executioner, bolding it up to public view, preclaimed that it was the head of a traitor. An incision was made below the breast, and a part of the bowels taken out and burnt, the four quarters were marked with the knite, but were not divided from the body. The execution occupied two hours, and took place in or near the Garrison of Quebec. Some papers were found by which it appeared that M'Lean left a family. At the time of the execution it was said that he had a brother imprisoned in Muntreal, who, it was expected, would share the same fate, but of whom we find no further account."--. Montreal Herald.

ENTICING DESERTERS.—Two men of the name of Norma and Moore were indicted for enticing and assisting soldiers in Her Majesty's service to desert. The case was distinctly proved against them, but their counsel, Mr. J. G. Stevenson, objected that the offence was laid in the wrong year of Her Ma-jesty's reign, which the Court allowed was fatal. They were again arrainged and found guilty of similar offence, when Mr. Sterenson moved for an arrest of judgement on these grounds : 1st, That there was a want of peculiarity in the indictment: 2nd, That this being a statutory offence the description of the prisoners was not made such as to bring them within it. The

Judge did not think the first ground sufficient, but inclined to Mr. Stevenson's opinion with respect to the second. The Court be said, would pass sentence on the prisoners, but that sentence would not be carried into effect until after the Judges had decided on Mr. Stevenson's objections. Morgan and Moore were then sentenced to two years hard labour in the Penitentiary each. - Niagura Chronicle.

COLONIAL PRECEDENCE .- Several tables of colonial preedence have been drawn up from time to time. The oldest within our reach now is that by the Mowbray Herald, about

Governor, His Wife Lieut. Garernor. His Wife. President of Council. His Wife. Members of Council. Their Wives. Speaker of the Assembly. His Wife. Chief Justice. His Wife. Treasurer. His Wife. Assistant Judges. Their Wives. Baronets. Their Wives. Attorney-General. His Wife. Judge of Admiralty. His Wife. Secretary of the Province. His Wife. Members of Assembly. Their Wives. Mayor. His Wife, Aldermen. Their Wives,

Members of Corporation. Their Wives. This rank, being in virtue of the office, is only within the Province. Widows have no precedence, or ex-officials, except

This table appears to have been drawn up, not arbitrarily but according to precedent, -assimilating the degrees of rank in the colonies as near those in Great Britain as possible, consistently with colonial usage. But various changes having been made from time to time in the colonies, as well as uncertainty created by alterations under mandamus, the new scale (referred to by Mr. Joseph Howe in his paper of Thursday

week) was promulgated by order in Council about 1837.

The Chief Justice and Attorney-General appear very low down on the old table; but, at that time, all public officers being members of the Council, they took their rank as such, and the law officers were, as in England, placed below the members of the Upper House. Now, the Speaker in England. being first commoner, ranks next the members of the Upper House,---perhaps above the Chief Justice, should be be not a peer; and so we find him placed in the foregoing list.

By the statute, 31st George 111. chap. 31, referred to by Haliburton, it appears Mr. Pitt had it in contemplation to create an hereditary rank in the colonies; but the statute neve having been acted on, there is no privileged class or noblesse in the colonies, all being equally commoners—therefore, according to the late table, we find the first law officer of the crown taking the precedence of members of Council, viz.:-

1. Governor. 2. Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Bishon 4. Chief Justice.

5. Judge of Admiralty by patent. 6. Members of the Executive Council.

President of the Legislative Council.

8. Members of Legislative Council. 9. Speaker of the Assembly. 10. Judges of the Supreme Court.

11. Secretary of the Province-(not being a Councillor.) . Attorney General.

13. Solicitor-General. 14. Commander of the Troops.

Archdescon of the Province.

16. Treasurer of the Province. 17. Auditor-General.

18. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

19. Collector of Customs. 20. Comptroller of Customs.

21. Surveyor-General.

The various heads of departments in the Provincial Govern ment ending here, it may be fairly interred that the chief Magistrates to the capital should rank next. This table is now supposed to be the correct scale of colonial rank. With respect to the city authorities, the newspaper writers appear to distinct rank within their own limits, in right of the offices while in discharge of their duties, unconnected with provincia rank; but if introduced into the provincial scale, must give place to all heads of departments, many of whom, in right of their offices, are conservators of the peace throughout the province .- Halifar Post.

ROTAL CANADIAN REGIMENT .- We copy from the Octo er Army List, the list of Officers appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Those now present with the corps in this garrison, are distinguished by an asterisk. The organization of this fine body of men, composed, as our readers are aware, of non-commissioned officers and privates who have completed their fifteen years' service in the Army, is rapidly proceeding, under the direction of the very active Commanding Officer of the corps, Lieut. Colouel Elliot, long and favourably known as Deputy Quartermaster-General in the West Indies. The Regiment, it is decided, is to remain in garrison at Mon-treal and St. Helens for the winter, to complete its equipment :--

ROYAL CANADIAN RIPLE REGIMENT. Colonel.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, for the time being, the Forces in Canada.

Lieut. Colonel. Wm. Hen. Newton, K. H. It. col. Do.

Cuptains. *Robert Muter, m27th May, 1819. Fred. Wm. Clements, m......8th April, 1825. John Thorne Weyland 13th March, 1827. Robt. G. Johnston 16th July, 1841. Lieutenants. Geo. Chapman29th June, 1815. Arthur Gray4th Peh, 1816. John Potter 10th March, 1839. *Arch. Jas. Campbell.......3d Aug., 1841. Ensigns.

*Leigh Goldie Cox......16th July, 1841. Wm. Hen. Kingsmill......19th do. *Reg. Macdonell......20th do. *J. Barnard Geale21st do. Wm. Hen. Sharpe......22d dn. John Weyland......23d do.

Adit.-Chas. T. Bensley, Lt.....23d do. do. Q. M.- Daniel Doberty23d do. J. Millar-M. D....7th June.
Agent-Sir John Kirkland.

COLONELS ALL.-The Vermont Legislature the other day had the good sense so far to bonor the titles of its own militi as to strike out the title of "colonel," which had been prefixed to the name of Grogen, in the resolutions respecting that noted outlaw. They did well. But in good sooth it is about time for all honest men to rid themselves of this troublesome and

[Montreal Gazette, Nov. 4.

now all but universal title. A man has only to go once into then cut down,—a platform with a raised block upon it was Canada and rob a ben-roost, burn a barn and turn a few women brought near the gallows, and a fee was kindled for executing, and children into the anow in their night-children, to come back a "patriot" and a "colonel"! Hence "Colonel Grogan, "Colonel Grogan," stalks before our eyes in a hundred news-papers every morning; and on the heels of Gregan comes "Climal" Monroe Edwards! Alas for the title! Colonel! Coload! Colonel! Colonel! The title will be the death of un-

N. F. Chamercial Advertises.
PORT OF QUERKC.—Captain Boxes, C. B., of the Royal Navy, who has been appointed Captain of the Port and Har-Master of Quebec, was sworn into office pesterday, and has relieved Mr. Lambly in the duties of that situation. The latter gentleman, who is an old and faithful servant of the pub lic, retires from office with a competent allowance .- Quebe Mercury.

PORT OF QUEBRG.—On examining the register of arrivale at the l'ort of Quebec, in the years 1840 and 1841, we find that the number of vessels reported this year, up to the 31st October inclusive, shows an increase over that in 1840, to the corresponding period, of eleven, but a great falling off in the aut of the tonnage.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals in

hyear:—			
	Vessels	Tona	
1841, Oct. 31,	.1,241	421,470	
1840, Oct. 31,	.1,230	443.685	
More this year,	. 11	Less, 21,215	
The above statement includ	co vesselo	only that have cre	*450
Atlantic. The following	shows the	number of ressels	fro
luma wasa shas have sari			

4,259 1841, Oct. 31, 94 1840, Oct. 31, 132 6,478 Less this year, 38 9,319

The total number of vessels from sea that arrived in 1840 is 234, registering 444,368 tons.

The number of passengers arrived this year is 28,132; last year to the same period 21,918, showing an increase this year of 6,214. — Quebec Mercury.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETT OF THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

The first exhibition of Stock by the Agricultural Society of the newly formed District of Wellington, took place at Guelph, on the 13th ult., and was well attended by farmers and others. The arrangements were excellent, and the stock of every description was of such a prime quality as to redect the greatest possible credit upon the breeders of the District. The following is a list of the animals to which premiums were awarded, with the names of their owners: -

The best Stallion, for agricultural purposes -Mr. Parkinson's Young Marchie, £2 10 The best and second best Mare for agricultural purposes, -Mr. Jackson's Lucy, 2 10

The best imported Bull-Mr. Howitt's Comet, by Reformer.... The best imported Cow-Mr. Howitt's Strawberry, ... 2 10 Bull, not being thorough bred-Mr. Armstrong's Brisk, 2

Lovely, by Adonis..... One year old Heifer, not thorough bred-Air. Howitt's

Pair of imported Leicester Ewes-Mr. Jackson's, mported South Down Ram-Mr. Howitt's, Pair of imported South Down Ewes-Mr. Howitt's, ... Three Ewes, not being thorough bred -- Mr. Thompson's, imported Boar-Mesars. J. & E. A. Harland's Wamba, l'urity, Imported Sow— do. do. Purity Sow, not being thorough bred-Mr. John Horning'

season, raised the greatest number of Lambs in proportion to his flock of Ewes, was awarded to Wm. Elliot, he having raised nineteen Lambs from

finerteen Ewes..... CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR .- The Ningera District semiannual Cattle Show and Pair, held in this village, on the 4th inst., was more numerouily attended, by the "bone and show" of the country, considering the unfavourable indications which the morning of the day gave of "foul weather," than we had any reason to expect; but altogether the "turn out," under such circumstances, was highly creditable to the farmers and others who attended the exhibition.

The Pleughing match, which came off, upon the farm of George Adams, Erq., was well contested, and affords as due specimens of the "art," as ever we had the pleasure of examiing, on any occasion. Not intending to make any invidious parisons, we must be permitted to state it as our opinion that where any perceptible difference appeared in the various performances, it was more to be attributed to the peculiar structure of the plough, than the skill of the operator; and we would recommend to our farmers generally, to turn more of their attention to an implement so important to their improvement and success in agriculture.

Among the cattle exhibited, though not all that we could wish, still it afforded us considerable gratification to witness, in several instances, a decided improvement in this indispensable enartment of successful husbandry, and which we believe was derived almost entirely from the fine blooded short-horn Dur-hams, belonging to Col. Robert Acnold, crossed with the common breed of the country. The very striking superiority which this species of stock obtained over the others, ought to operate, we should think, as a sufficient inducement to stimulate our farmers to improve their barn yards by similar means: and we sincerely hope-we say it without any anvious feelings-that Geo. Adams, Esq., Joseph Webb and Peter Smith, will not be the only persons in this vicinity, to appreciate and avail themselves of the advantages which they will certainly derive, from the attention which they are now paying to their stock, by infusing into it so large a portion of the pure Durham blood; and which, in a few years, if not met by successful competition, will enable them to bear off all the annual premiums awarded by the Agricultural Society. The milch Cows of Mesers. Edward Jones, G. Adams, and Capt. Tench, and the working Oxen of Jacob Haines and Samuel Parker, and some others, whose owners we have not the names, deserve favourable notice—being all superior snimals of their Kibd.

The exhibition of Sheep and Swine, or far as it regarded purity of blood, was the best we ever saw. An imported Ram, belonging to Mr. C. Bowen, was a fine specimen of the South Down breed; and the Ewes and Lambs of Mesers, E. Jones, J. Kerr and J. Gibson, were fine representatives of the fleecy tribe. Every owner of Swine, upon the grand, received a pre-mium-Mr. Lewis Traver, for two splendid porkers, of the mium-Mr. Lewis Traver, for two splendid porkers, of the Yorkshire breed-Mr. J. B. Clendennan, for a fine Berkshire Boar, and a Sow and Pige, a cross of the Berkebire and China; and Mr. A. B. St. John, for a Berkohire Boar, under seven months old, and weighing 235 pounds .- St. Cathurine's Jour.

CANADIAN RENELS IN EXILE.—By a paragraph which appears in the Canadien it appears that M. Papineau is not, as has been represented, living in a state of great poverty abroad. On the contrary the Editor of that Journal writes,—

"We learn with great pleasure from a gentleman who has recently visited London and Paris, and who at the last mentioned capital bas frequently seen Mr. Papineau, that that gentleman passes his time very peaceably and comfortably in the his family, occupying himself only with matters of a scientific and literary nature for which he ic so eminently qualified. He lives in tranquil quietude, onjoying all the comforts and enjoyments to which he has been used." In the same journal we read-

"The number of Consdian families at Burlington (said to be more than 500) is sufficiently great and their zeal sufficiently fervent to lead them to undertake the construction of a church which is to be placed under the spiritual control of a priest speaking the French language. This resolution was come to at an assembly held on the 12th of October last."—Mon. Courier.

CAPTURE OF GROGAN.-We understand, that, in pursuance of the directions of Bir Richard Jackson, the Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Porces, a Cour Martial was lately beld on Mr. Johnston, an officer of Col. Dyer's corps, for participating in the eapture of Grogan, in the territories of the United States; and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the Court, in mitigation of numberment, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps. sentence, we have no doubt, was in accordance with Martial Law and the discipline of the Army; but it ought to be remembered, that Mr. Johnston was a young and ardent defender of his country; and that knowing the infamous character of Grogan, and the many acts of injury which he had inflicted upon the peaceable inhabitants of the Province, he might think himself justified in emuteusneing his apprehension anywhere, or under any circumstances, without a due consideration of the limits which the law of nations prescribes in such cases. We. therefore, sincerely hope, that the Commander of the Porces may be induced to recommend a mitigation of the sentence pronounced on Mr. Johnston; especially, as we understand that there are many extenuating facts connected with his case, which he can satisfactorily establish. But we refrain from naking any further remarks on the subject at present .- . Montreal liesette.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIANISM .- On Sunday morning last, at about two o'clock, three secondrels from the opposite side, at-tempted to rob the extensive mercantile and forwarding wareuse of Mesers II. & & Jones in this town. Through the vigilance of Mrs. MeSweene, who resides in the opposite house, the motivus of the Scoundrels were watched and their attempts frustrated. Two of the party, (Anderson & Lasher) were ar-rested, but the former effected his oscape, on his way to Jail. They are of the party which robbed the Mail, and doubtless, also, of those who recently attempted to burn Gunanoque. All necessary apparatus for lighting a fire was found on the person of Lasher. No doubt their intention was first to rob, and subsequently to burn the premises.—Brockville Statesman

FIRE .- A disastrous fire occurred at Port-Hope, on the morning of Sunday last, the 7th Instant. On the mol, of the store house on the whart is a small beacon to light the harbour, it happened unfortunately that some of the wood work took fire. which before it was discovered had gained a great height, and the inhabitants were deterred from making very great exertions, from a knowledge that there we win the store two kegs of gunrander, these eventually expluded, and the house with all the gonds were consumed; the how is entimated at 400%, no part of which was, we believe, insured .- Chloury Stur.

Wheat is declining in price, and may be quoted to-day at 4s. 6d. (a) for ; thats are short in supply, and bring from 1s. 6d. (a) is 4d. 4 larley, 8s. (a) vs. 3d. (4 les 3s. 6d. (c) 3s. (d) is 4d. 4 larley, smaller's warranted, 3s., Farmer's, 3s. 3d. (a) 27s. 6d. warrantest, 300, Farmer v, 2000, on the sevenest averaging about 150, 1 Port, a small supply and very how at present, averaging about 150, 1 Beef the same, and sells from 120, 6d, cg 150, 1 lay, 850, per ton 1

Beef the same, and setts trum 123. 02. (27 500.) stuy, man per som; Straw source at 30a. 60 40a. per tout.

New York, Nov. 6th.—Phote, 32a.

Montreal, Nov. 6th.—Phote, sine, from 30a. 60 31a. 6d.; Wheat, (U. C.) per 600a. from 5a. 6d. 6 6a.—Twoods Herald, 11th Nov.

REMOVAL

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERRE AND CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLS TRRER AND CABINET MAKER.
SINCEHELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received,
desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he is now about
Remotives into as New Batica Paramers, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted
up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business,
and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods,
punctuality in executing sorters entrusted to him, and reasonable
charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofree received, and
that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged
be him.

by him.

Fosther Beds, Hair and Cutton Mattranes, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornicos, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashious with neutrops Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

(Cuntixi:Ki)			
Mary Mary of the service Mary mitch Water his Mary Mary Mary			
The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Hp. Mant Ho- The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Hp. Brownell	3	14	v
1 vol. Imperial 8 vo. (American Rd.)	1	14	0
Hp. Plectwood's Life of Christ, 4to, half bound calf	i	A	
Colerlige's Scriptoral Character of the Church \$ vo	Ü	18	2
Bishop Munt's Discourses on the Church and her minis-	-		•
trations, are.		ø	0
Howlett on the Liturgy, 8vo.	ò	12	ñ
The Book of the Fathers 8vo		ĭě	ö
History of Popery, 8vo		14	ő
Bartlett's Memolr of Rp. Butler, 8vo.			ö
Bishop What ly's Essays on some of the peruliarities of the	٠	••	•
Christian Religion, 8vo.			
Blahop Whately's Essays on the difficulties in the writings	. •	10	U
	_		_
of St. Paul, &c. &c. svo.		10	0
II. & W. ROWSKLI.			
King Street, Toronto, & Brock Street,	Kin	geh	m.
November 11 1841,			

TRACTS.

OLD AMBROSE, (and Canadian edition), 84 per 100.
FIRST CATECHISM OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC
CHURCH, And Canadian edition), 36. det per 100.
COMPLAINT OF SUNDAY, 56. per 100.
THE TWO CARPKYTHES, 56. per 100.

These tracts are sold in the smallest numbers, down to a single copy. II, & W. ROWSKILL, King Street, Turonto. November 13, 1841.

THE COLLECTS FOR BUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YMAR.

WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND RYRN-ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer...Price, is. 6d. per donon-just published

and for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Ling Street, Turonto, and Bruck Street, Kingston. 1. 1. Bovember, 1841. GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governose, a Lady who is computent to finish the Work and the fronch language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Mesers, H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellors, &c., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

WANTED.

A SCHOOL-MANTRE for a Common School, at Conwall, to the Sastern District. A SCHOOL ALAND IN THE MAN AND A SCHOOL AND A

Parsonage, Cornwall. 16-48

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

October 22nd, 1441.

TAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as forI merly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Mreet, west, where he may
be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in
the method of fastening Artificial Tweets, by plyots, clasps,
spiral aprings, atmospheric presoure, double plates, &c.; and while the
principles which should govern the treatment of Becayed Toests,
irregularities, affections of the game, and all operations in Beautifier
Murgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of explaining to a number of Professional Genti men and others in the
city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any
stranger who may wish to consult blin.

For Artificial Tritis, Mr. W. makes use of Misscham's Blimeral
Tweets, from Puliadelphia, which, for strength, and boatty of
colour and singe, are preferable to any others; and which are used
by many eminent Dentists in Loudon and Paris, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this apportunity to express his gratifu 'e for the
distinguished p ironage be incorrected duri g a residence of six
years in this city, and bega to assure his patrons that his residence
will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that
he was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

Toronto, October 27, 1441.

BIRTH.

At Kingston, on Oct. 31st, the wife of W. Dickinson, Esq., of a son,

MARKIKD.

MARBIKD.

On the 5th instant, at Canandaigua, New York, by the Rev. A. P. Provost, the Rev. Boan G. Hista, of York, Uper Canada, to Inabasta, daughter of the late Jone Jarrawy, Edinburgh.

At Lama, In the Township of Westminator, London District, on the 5th ultime, by the Rev. Mark Burcham, Arthur Arland, Esp., of the liner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Sarth, second daughter of the late Rowland Williams, Esp., of the Island of Janaica.

On the 2th ultime, by the Barr, D. Blake, Thomas Cruss, Req., Chatham, W.D., formerly of Ashasoni, County Tyrone, Ireland, to Miss Jane, second daughter of Captan Robert Prgly, J. P., Mount Torrons, Adelaide.

At Colourg, on Thursday, the 4th Instant, Mr. Sensuel Rowlanda, Editor of the Kingston News, to Mary, second daughter of the Lana Captain Jacob Dudden, H. M. Zand Edgidness, of Lara Vale, near Ornagh, County Tyrone, Irginad.

In the Parish Church, Belleville, on the 27th sittino, Mr. Charles Hudson, of Peterborough, to Hannah Margarei, youngest saughter of Mr. John Everett, of Belleville.

On the 19th ultime, by the Rev. J. Gries, George W. Rose, to Ann, served daughter of Mr. Thom Rotcheoms, all of Bidney.

At Niagura, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Robert Joses, to Miss Prudence A. Baker.

In Montreal, by the Rev. D. Robertson, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. George Dodds, Merchant, of Waddington, N. Y., to Miss Ann Addy Walter, of the former place.

DIED.

At Windham, in the District of Talbot, on Sunday, October 74th, Mr. Joint Tsunata, aged 72, and on the following Sunday, October 31st, Mannaura hay Tsunata, his daughter, aged 20.

Mr. Thidale was a native of the British Colomes, them the United States), from whomen he removed with his parents to New Brunswick at the time of tim American Revolution. In 1803, he came to Upper Caneda, and has ever since that time real-led in the Township of Windham. During the last eight years of his life, he was constantly afficted with a painful disease, attended by frequent paroxyams of the most recructating torture, which he bore with admirable fortitude and Christian realguation. Mr. Tisdale was one of whom it might truly lie and that "he feared God in his youth and loved him in his later years." He was a devoted member of the Church, and, though deprived of her ministrations during twenty years, he continued to look forward to the enjoyment of them, in which hope he was not disappointed. He was followed to the grave by a numerous train of friends and relatives, among whom were his eleven children,...one of these, in the inservitable ways of the Lord, bring destined in a few days to be laid by his olds. As several of the family were returning from Divine Eservice, on Sunday, the Sist, in a waggon, the horess hocame annanageable and ran away. All the persons in the vehicle were thrown out, and all injured more or less. The wheels passed over the londy of Margaret Ann Thidale, who only survived the accident four hours.

ours. New Brunswick papers are requested to insert the above On the 7th inst, Charles, infant son of Mr. James Curran, superintendent of the House of Industry in this City, aged ten months. On the Znd inst, at London, U. C. Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, Editor of the London Gazette.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, the 12th Nov. H. McGregor Eq.; Rev. S. Givins, aid. subs; Mr. W. H. Wnite, P. M.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem; Hev. F. Evans; Mr. J. Ram. say, rem; T. D. Harington Eq. add sub 1 J. White Eq. rem; Gr. Cipt. Bell in full vol. III; Rev. S. Arnson, add. sub.; A. Mennica Eq. rem; T. Samders Eq. rem.; Rev. J. Flangan.

We are greatly in want of copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 14, 17, 18. THE DEATH OF COLONEL BAGOT.* (From the Rev. W. Gresley's Siege of Lichfield).

The regiment drafted from the Lichfield garrison, under the command of Colonel Bagot, were great sufferers on this fatal field [of Naseby]. Having put to the rout the troops opposed to them, they had rallied round the King towards the end of the day, when a large body of the enemy bore down upon them. The King was literally forced by his friends from the field. Meanwhile, with a view to cover his retreat, Colonel Bagot's regiment and another charged the advancing enemy; and though they succeeded in stopping their career, and so saving the King's person, they were soon surrounded by overpowering numbers, and many were killed or made prisoners. Colonel Bagot, Archbold, and a few others, cut their way through the enemy with desperate valour; but in so doing, the gallant colonel received a pistol-shot in his right arm, which fractured the bone, and rendered him utterly powerless. Already was one of Cromwell's Ironsides prepared with uplifted arm to cut him down, when the stroke was arrested by Archbold's sword, and the trooper himself disabled. Placing himself on the right side of his wounded Colonel, Archbold thus forced his way through the opposing throng, until they had attained a place of safety. These were the only two officers of the regiment who escaped. Captain Dyott, Glasier, and others, were amongst the list of prisoners, and several were wounded and slain. In this fatal battle, above one hundred and fifty officers and men of prime quality were left dead upon the spot; "but," says Clarendon, "I shall not stop in this place to mention the names of those noble persons who fell in this battle, when the King and kingdom were lost by it."

One lamentable incident occurred at the field of Naseby, which strongly illustrates the horrors of civil war. There was with the royal army a number of females, most of them the wives of officers in the King's service, who, in those terrible times, found it less dangerous to accompany their husbands on the field, and to be dragged about amidst fighting and marches and countermarches, than to remain unprotected at their homes, in the silent expectation of all imaginable villanies. These females, to the number of one hundred, were killed by the rebels, when plundering the King's camp, immediately after this disastrous battle.†

On the day after the battle of Naseby, Charles, attended by the shattered remains of his army, arrived at Lichfield. It was a mournful sight to see the fallen Monarch enter the town with his broken forces, bearing with them their wounded comrades. Sadly changed indeed were those troops from the gay and gallant body which had once formed the flower of the royal army. Next to the King himself, none in that mournful cavaleade attracted more general attention and commiseration than the gallant Colonel Bagot, the governor of Lichfield, as he rode through the street, with difficulty supported in his suddle by the friendly band of Archbold, his right arm bandaged and resting in a sling, his face of ashy paleness, and his noble head bowed down and leaning on his breast.

The King and principal officers took up their quarters in the Close; the rest of the troops were quartered in the adjoining villages.

It was in adversity that the kingly character of Charles shone forth most brightly. Had he but as firmly exerted the energies of his able mind when in the height of power, as he did when misfortunes fell on him, his fate would probably have been very different from what it was.

Unwilling to despair of his kingdom, he held his court in the palace at Lichfield, and here received the address of the royalists, who were numerous in the town. The King gave them audience in the great hall of the episcopal palace, which was spacious and splendid, one hundred feet in length, and fifty-six in brendth, painted with the coronation, marriages, wars, and funeral of King Edward I. Many of the figures were portrayed in a lively manner, with their banners of arms bravely before them. There were the feats of Sir Roger Pewlisdown, of Emerault in Flintshire, and others, against the Welshmen; as also of Almeric de Bailgioll, Burnell, Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of Lord Badlesmere, and others, against the Scots.

Amid these mouldering relies of royalty and emblems of civil strife, surrounded by the ruins of the Cathedral and episcopal palace, on a throne raised a few steps above the floor of the hall, sat the royal Charles, unsubdued by misfortune, and preserving, in the midst of his adversity, that serene and dignified expression for which he was distinguished. His hair had begun to assume a greyer tinge. His grave and calm countenance was traced with many a furrow, and his eye was marked by a deeper shade of melancholy, and perhaps an air of more solemn majesty. The magistrates, mayor, and members of the corporation, who were true to his cause, together with Sir Richard Dyott, the recorder, advanced with their maces and insignia of office, accompanied by many of the principal inhabitants, and kneeling at the foot of his throne. presented the following address, which is well deserving of being recorded, on account of the noble and loyal sentiments which it contains:---

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Though the sad report of the last ill-success hath so oppressed our souls with grief, that we are rendered more ant to express our loval affection in tears than in words, yet the safety and presence of your sacred person (as dear to us as our lives) hath so much revived and restored us, that we have taken the boldness, though suddenly and rudely, in a few words to present to you the most zealous affections and loyal services, that a most obliged and grateful people can possibly bear to a most gracious sovereign.

"And, as we are not insensible of God's corrections, when He is pleased so sharply to punish us for our sins, so we are not so unchristian-like as to despair of God's blessing upon a most just and righteous cause. nor so unmanly as to lay down our courage and confidence for one cross event; as knowing that 'man's necessity is God's opportunity,' and that God's power is most glorified in man's weakness. And albeit the Bun may for a time be eclipsed, even by that planet which itself enlightened, and for a time be obscured even by those clouds which itself drew from the earth into a higher region, yet the light and virtue of the sunis not thereby made less, though less conspicous.-Eclipses and clouds last not always. Mendacht din non fallunt: men will not always be wicked in the sin of rebellion. Truth at last prevails; right never dieth, but will shortly, by God's blessing (all clouds being removed), restore the sun of this our firmament to its former splendour and glory, and therein his faithful subjects to their former peace, plenty, and happiness; which is our daily prayer, and shall be our est minus: more we cannot undergo, less we may not.

. An ancestor of the present Governor General. † Clarendon, vol. v. p. 186.

"Sir, your most humble and loyal subjects, the bailiffs, sheriffs and their maces, &c., citizens of this luty, surrender into your Majesty's hands these ensigns of their authority, which they are resolved to bear from you and under you, or not at all; and whether they live or die, to live and die your Majesty's most faithful and loval subjects.'

So saying, they knelt at the steps before the King's throne, and laid at his feet their maces and ensigns of authority. The King was deeply moved by the expression of heartfelt loyalty contained in the address of the inhabitants of Lichfield, the more valuable as it could not but expose the loyal men who so expressed themselves to the malice of those of the contrary

faction. The King then briefly returned thanks, though too nuch moved to address them at length. He desired them to be assured that he felt most deeply the loyal manner in which they had received him. It was grateful to him in his day of affliction, that he had not lost the affections of his faithful people: and he confidently trusted in God, that the time would again arrive, though he might not live to see it, when sentiments such as those expressed by the inhabitants of Lichfield would again be the prevailing feelings of Englishmen. As a token of the high sense which he entertained of the loyal conduct of the inhabitants, it was his wish to confer such token of honour as it was yet in his power to grant on one of their townsmen, who had proved himself a good soldier and a loyal subject,-one distinguished no less for his ability than for bravery in the defence of this fortress of Lichfield during a former siege, and on various occasions, especially at the late unhappy fight at Naseby, where, if all had fought with equal courage, the result might have been more fortunate. He then commanded Captain Henry Archbold to kneel before him, and laying his sword on his shoulder, conferred on him the order of knighthood. The principal officers of the city then had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; and few monarchs in their most prosperous days have received a more loyal homage than was then paid.— Strongly woven in the hearts of good men as the spirit of loyalty is found, and heart-stirring as on all occasions the presence of a beloved monarch will be to his devoted subjects, there was something of deep solemnity in the bearing of the royal Charles, and in the whole circumstances of his situation on that day, which caused the heart of many a stern soldier who was present to overflow with feelings of intense emotion.

The levée then broke up. The King retired to his private apartments, and Sir Henry Archbold went to the room of his sick friend. He found Colonel Bagot accompanied by his brother Harvey. He was in great pain; the shattered bones of his arm were making their way through the flesh, and a burning fever raged in his veins. But though his features were contorted by suffering, he read with deep interest the copy of the address which Archbold brought with him.

"This is as it should be," said he. "Our city has done its duty."

Archbold remained some time with the wounded soldier. A close friendship had grown between them: they had been comrades in many a scene of danger, and the same ardent loyalty and deep religious sentiment filled the hearts of both; and their attachment was cemented more closely by the circumstance of the Colonel having been saved from death on the field of

Nascby by the friendship and courage of Archbold. It was late in the day when steps were heard advancing along the gallery, and a gentleman-usher announced that the King had come in person to visit the wounded officer. Charles entered the room with a sad yet cheering expression.

"I could not be satisfied," he said to Colonel Bagot, "without coming in person to inquire after the health of one who has suffered, and, I fear, is still suffering so much in my service.'

The wounded man turned to the King, his face beaming with satisfaction, and pressed to his lips the hand which Charles presented to him.

"This is indeed an honour, my Willingly would I lay down my life in your service. My only grief is that the exertions of your loyal subjects have at this time proved ineffectual to place your Majesty in possession of your just rights.'

"Let us hope for better days," said the King. "Let us offer up our prayers that God will pity and defend His Church, and prosper the right cause.

"Amen!" responded the suffering soldier. "Colonel Bagot," continued the King, "I must depart from this place to-morrow; and it is no slight satisfaction to me to leave it under your command.-If it please Almighty God to raise you from your bed of sickness, I know that I may trust you with its safe keeping. If your health should not admit of your active service, your brother and Sir Henry Archbold. of whose skill and courage I have the highest opinion will be present to aid you in your duties. But I must not weary you with further discourse," said he, rising to depart; "may God preserve you for better days!"

Alas! the gallant and loyal Colonel Bagot was not destined to fulfil the kind wishes of his King. The surgeon's skill was unable to heal his fractured limb His strength failed him day by day; and Archbold had the inexpressible grief to perceive that his wasting body must soon sink beneath his sufferings. On the day of his death the Colonel called his friend to his bed-side, and said to him in a low voice:

"Archbold, it has long been my wish to be buried at my death within the sacred walls of the Cathedral promise me now that you will see my wish fulfilled in this respect."

Archbold pressed his friend's hand, and gave the

required promise.
"I have now," continued he, "one only desire before I die, -if it be the will of God, to partake once more of the holy communion of the body and blood of Christ our Lord, and to receive absolution from the mouth of God's minister."

Henry perceiving that his friend's hours were numbered, immediately requested the attendance of Dr. with his friend and brother, received the holy rite.-There was but just time for this net of religious faith: scarcely was it concluded, when Colonel Bagot sank back on his pillow, murmuring in a low voice, "Lord Jesus, forgive my sins, -wash me thoroughly with thy precious blood; -- have mercy on my dear friends and country; -- bless and preserve the King!"

Thus died, at the early age of twenty-seven, one of the King's most devoted and loyal servants, a bright specimen of that brave English gentry who had sacrificed their worldly wealth and life to the royal cause.

About a month previously to his death, and before with some presentiment of his approaching fate, he incessant endeavour to the utmost expense of our had sent for Mr. Archbold (the father), and requested estates and blood. Nec plus olire passumus nec fus his aid in making his last will and testament, part of

"That small estate I have is now settled; and I have fitted myself for death: and the more I thincke your city of Lichfield, do humbly, according to their of it, the more I strive to embrace it, especiallie when Eternal Son, that a new people might be gathered from all I thincke how much my friends wil be comforted with nations, and constituted the Church of the living God; this my death, that may say, one of their fleshe and blood love would most assuredly not permit, that a system designed was sacrificed in doing faithful service for his anoynted for the salvation of mankind, should after a time entirely cease. Sovereign; whom God preserve and defend from all | Man is always in the same need of divine mercy, and if the his enemics!

"My desire is, that wheresoever I am slain, that I may be buried in the Cathedral church of Litchfield." On a black marble monument in the south aisle, near Bishop Hacket's tomb, is this inscription:-

Juxta hic situs est RICARDES BAGOT, Fil. natu min. Harvei Bagot Barti Flagrante nuperrimà fanaticorum conjuratione Hujus munitionis præfectus, Qui in fatali isto Navesbiensi prælio Fortissime dimicans lethaliter vulneratus. Cœlebs occubuit die in Julii 7mo, Ao. Dai MOCKLY.

> Near this spot lies RICHARD BAGOT,

Youngest son of Sir Harvey Bagot, Baronet, who during the raging of the late rebellion of the fanatics being governor of this fortress, was mortally wounded when bravely fighting in the fatal battle of Naseby. He died without issue on the seventh day of July,

A.D. MICKLY. The death of this much-esteemed man seems to have been universally lamented by those who were true to the King. Amongst the numerous elegies on his death, the following deserves preservation, as descriptive of his amiable character:-

"An Elegy uppon the most lamented death of the mos gallant gentleman, Collonell Richard Bagott, Governor of the Closse of Lichfield.

" Bagott hath changed, not lost, his life; for hee For a short breath hath gain'd eternitie, With men he lives in fame, with saints in glory, And with posterity shall live in story. Young though he were in years, not young in hou Improved to wonder, and adorn'd with flowers Of youth and age, morality and grace; Most worthy to have runn old Nestor's race. Just, wise, and vigilant in government, In field most valiant, in commanding prudent, Pyous to God-ward, faithful to his King, Courteous to all, compleat in everything Belonging to a souldier, gentleman, A loyall subject, or good Christian. We lose and mourne; he triumphs and enjoyes Love uppon earth, in heaven immortal joyes; Where we must leave him, and desire but this, The next may have his worth, and wee his bliss.

Merore funcris indicatum est." The Garner.

Quam civitati charus fuit

Manager Manager Company (Arthur 1988) and Arthur Manager (1988) and Ar NECESSITY OF OUR SAVIOUR'S PASSION.

There is yet one reason more of our Saviour's passion, of which if we see not distinctly the full force, we see, however, that it may be of infinite force. Mankind are sinners. Our first parents were so: we have all been so, few of us think to what a degree : and close upon sin follow weakness and guilt. The good instructions and example of our blessed Lord have, indeed, without any thing farther, a powerful tendency to reform us, if we have strength to reform ourselves, on seeing that we ought. But what can they do for us, if we have not: which experience too often proves to be the case? or supposing them to do it ever so effectually, still it would be true, that we have been sinners; have dishonoured our Maker, and broken his laws who but himself can tell, what satisfaction the holiness of his nature and the honour of his government may demand to be made for such offences? Mere sorrow for having done amiss very seldom frees us in this world from the ill consequences of transgression; and what security can we have, that it will in the next? Living well for the future is making no amends for having sinned before: for it is no more than our duty, if we had never sinued at all : besides that what men call living well, especially men destitute of the spirit of Christ, is mixed with innumerable and grievous faults. In this state of things then, where is the certainty, that our sins would or could be forgiven; or the authority of God kept up in the eyes of his creation otherwise, than by punishing the guilty? And if that was to be done the whole race of mankind must fall under the sentence. Here it was therefore that his unsearchable wisdom interposed, goodness, pitched upon this: that, as a terrifying monument of the ill desert of iniquity, his beloved Son should, in our nature, and in our stend, suffer death : and for an eternal de monstration of the divine benignity, his undergoing it voluntarily should be rewarded with the highest glory to himself; and with pardon, and grace, and life eternal to all who made their humble claim to them, by repentance, faith, and love. Thus did God shew himself "just, and the justifier of them which believe in Jesus:" thus did "mercy and truth meet together righteousness and peace kiss each other."-Archbishop Secker.

PERSEVERING PRAYER.

What a sublime and striking picture is here presented to us of the incarnate Son; withdrawn from the noise and tumult of the cities and the haunts of men, amid the silence of the night, and the desolation of that mountain scene, holding converse with the ineffable Jehovah; all nature hushed in still repose, as i unwilling to interrupt the wonderful communion; while hour after hour of darkness passed away, and still the unwearied prayer winged upwards its happy flight, from the perfect purity of God the Son below, to the not more perfect purity of God the Father upon his throne. What a mighty, what an almighty praver must have then gone up before the Eternal One, embracing no merely the chosen few, who, on to morrow's dawn, were to become the near companions of their Lord, but their successors and followers throughout all time. "All night" did our Lord continge in that mysterious intercourse with the Eternal Father; ar example of persevering prayer, which, although as regards the peculiar nature of the communication, it must ever remain far above the attainments of the christian, still furnishes in its perseverance, a high and holy lesson for the imitation of the Church, as long as she continues militant here below. It is not by the short and transient application to a throne of grace, which we are too apt to dignify with the name of prayer, that we can hope to be qualified for seasons of peculiar trial, temptation, or labour. This can alone be done by dwelling near the mercyscat; by sitting as it were, upon the footstool of the throne; by daily, hourly, constantly, sending forth those winged messengere of the heart, the secret, silent, swiftly-flying thoughts, which while they form, like the Patriarch's ladder, an uninterrupted Arnway; and from his hands, the dying man, together line of ascending entreaties to the Most High, form also a channel for his descending mercies to our souls .- Rer. Henry Blunt.

EXCUSES FOR OUR SING.

Saul pleads for a sacrifice to the Lord to excuse his own disobedience. Gehazi pleads the necessity of the sons of the prophets for his bribery; Judas allegeth the poor to palliate his covetousness. When the King of Heaven invites men to his great supper, one hath married a wife, another purchased a farm, the third must go to prove some oxen; many frame excuses to themselves with as much ease as the spider weaves her webs, Every sin hath its cloak; malice and revenge pretends zeal of justice; wilful murder, I mean in our duellists, which eries he left Lichfield to join the King, as it would seem to beaven for revenge, muffles itself up in the clock of honour and reputation. These fig-tree leaves may serve to cover our sins well enough whilst it is vacation, but take heed of the term-time when it comes. When conscience begins to spit which is expressive of so much genuine picty and free and brimstone in our face, when the Devil pulls off the loyalty, that I will transcribe it. After providing for | hood wherewith he bath blinded us, then all these painted exthe distribution of his worldly property, he thus cuses vanish away; we hear nothing but hues and cries, we see nothing but stident destruction. - Archbishop Brankall.

PERPETUITY OF THE CHURCH. The same divine love which caused the humiliation of the

Church of Christ was originally the way of salvation, and God willed that all men should receive the offer of salvation, it must be supposed that the Church once founded would continue always, because the Christian dispensation is not to be succeeded by any other. If it were supposed indeed, that the Church of Christ had no promise of perpetuity from God, and might have altogether failed, it would be at least uncertain whether there is any Church of God now existing on earth. It would be useless in this case to enter into the investigation of controversies between different sects, because all might alike be cut off from Christ, and from the privileges granted to his disciples. And if we supposed the Church once to perish, it could not revive excert by a new outpouring of divine power; for God alone can call men to be the disciples and members of Christ, either by miracle or by ordinary means of his appointment; and since, in case of the failure of the Church, there would no longer be any ordinary means, (for the Scripture says, " How shall they hear without a preacher?") it would be necessary that Christianity should be revived by a display of miraculous power, not inferior to that which accompanied its foundation. And if the Church has ever failed, and there has been no such outpouring of the Spirit in after-times, it must be concluded, that the Christian revelation was designed only for temporary purposes, and that it is now obsolete. Such are the conclusions to which those must be led, who deny the perpetuity of the Church or Christian society .- Rev. W. Palmer.

Advertisements.

TORONTO AXE PACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours and would provide the first favours. A and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPAND, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacrecently by Chambies, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL, ANESS of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on band; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES !!

Cf. & T. BII. TON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALSO, A BRAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for each, at reduced prices, are able to take if TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

35 Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best Lo keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the be West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Docakina, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of SCPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

erms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-a tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Suddlery, Elerness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-15 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-

ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to rder warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B .- Sleighs of every description built to order. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade-to whom he will sell low for Casl or on approved credit. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of

A Articles, which help tog leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.

40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

43 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualitie

400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines

one quarter Cases sursemes need and write wines Champagne, Clarct, Hock, &c. 25 Pipes, and 30 Hlods. Cogniae Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands] 15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do. 90 Illids, Holland and English Gin

2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old] 20 Hbds. East India do.

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGHLVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street.

Toronto, July 20, 1811

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, asserted, 20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 14b. and 44b. bottles,

10 do. Assorted Sances, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Anchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon,

12 do. Cayenne Pepper, 10 barrels finest Anchovies ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.,

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, Chinn, and Glassware Establishment

No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE LNGLISH CHURCH. KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

DENTAL SURGERY.

V. BROWN, M. D., SCREIGE, Devision to announce to that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door cast of the Commercial Rank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gontlemen who may require his professional services.

Powerkays Treat inserted, from one to an entire set. Decared Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

Antificial Palates made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kelloge, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKonsie, London; Villers Deutis, New York.

DR. PRIMROSE.

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S.

DCEE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS. HOOL BOOKS.

In the PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthren, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Eachange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapte to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce By G. & J. Goutshous, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the siral of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

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Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

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British Colouist Office, Toronto, May 25th, 1841,

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nents. November 6, 1841. THE CHURCH.

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Toronto, July 10, 1841.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Tills institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils—Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crumble's Seminary will also be resumed as the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Lades, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

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THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto
for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9
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morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sanday
evening the 4th inst.

Che Church

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