AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN. (From the New York Churchman.)

this life occurred on the 9th of April, 1842, at his among the Congregationalists, his early years were spent in agriculture, and his religious education was in accordance with the principles and usages of what was then "the standing order" of his native state. His youth seems to have been uniformly considerate and pious, and marked by those qualities of mind and heart which distinguished him throughout his ministerial course. He became a communicant before he was twenty, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the year 1791. While a member of this institution, he heard for the first time in his life the Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it being performed of an evening by a travelling minister in a school-house in the village of Hanover. The favourable impression made on his mind was never effaced, and awakened in him a spirit of inquiry which was not satisfied till, twenty years after, he himself received Episcopal ordination. The fact is worthy of record, as affording encouragement to the ministers of the Church to "sow beside all waters," whether sweet or bitter, and to improve every opportunity given them to let its divine light shine. His preparation for the Congregational ministry he made in the family and study of the Rev. Ephraim Judson, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, uncle of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D.D., the well known Baptist missionary in Burmah. While in Sheffield, he called on the Rev. Mr. Bostwick, the Episcopal clergyman at Great Barrington, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the Church, to which his attention had been directed by the evening service at Dartmouth; but his interview with Mr. B., and the inquiries he made of him, were, for reasons now doubts about the validity of my orders. I now enjoy His last sickness was short, but severe. As his he perceived, from reading the New Testament with Paul were authorized to preach; and he often asked his theological instructor to reconcile the Congregational system with the scriptural model, but received in reply only general and evasive explanations. He was told that the subject which perplexed his mind was older and better informed, the difficulties would Episcopalian able to understand and appreciate his doubts and inquiries, his name might have been sooner and others who so extensively planted our institutions was just after the war of the revolution, a struggle) Massachusetts, there was probably but a single Episcopal clergyman-and in all New England and New York, not more than thirty. He waited for light, but beheld obscurity; for brightness, but he walked in darkness.

which he exercised in the towns and settlements in

was several times employed by the Berkshire Mis- particularly those who are now reaping the fruits of sionary Society, and made four excursions in what was the seed sown by him in the midst of constant toil

but to put it into the dark and not look at it.

The REV. SAMUEL FULLER, a Presbyter of the in the administration of baptisms, and the admission ness and unprofitableness in his service. I pray for much to the Sacraments, when they did think more measurably. Protestant Episcopal Church, whose departure from of persons into covenant with the Church. In the myself and for others, and I desire your prayers for And therefore they are to be read warily, with sound judgment. in Stafford, Connecticut, on the 21st of September, which, as a professed minister of Christ, I was per- good.' 1767. As his father was a farmer, and a deacon forming. On every examination of the subject my doubts increased. I stated my difficulties to indivi-The result of every conversation with them was to ment which are primitive and apostolical.

kind, as they love those who love them, censure those worthy of their imitation. who differ from them in sentiment. But all sentiis obtained. I am now relieved from distressing Saviour's body and blood. that there might be no divisions nor offences."

strengthening the church in Windham, all in Greene joy and felicity. county; and he lived to see these several churches, After spending only eight months in reading the them his name and his labours are imperishably asso- works do follow them. works of Edwards, Bellamy, and Hopkins, and writing ciated, as they are with the town where he passed upon a series of theological questions, he was licensed forty-nine years of his life. He came to it when it

by the Berkshire Association to preach-a privilege was comparatively a wilderness. He came at a time when the best accommodations which could be prothe neighbourhood of Sheffield. Having married Mr. vided for the public worship of God, were those fur-Judson's niece, he removed to Rensselaerville in the nished by a log-cabin. During the first years of his spring of 1793, and was ordained the first minister of ministry, he, in common with the other settlers, enthe Gospel in that town, in January of the following dured great hardships and privations. Indeed, his year. The settlement was new, the land but partially whole ministerial life, with the exception of the last cleared, the inhabitants poor, and for the first few few years, when his health became too feeble for him years he preached in a log building, and lived in a log to continue in the uninterrupted discharge of his official duties, was one of constant labour and self-denial. During the interval between 1800 and 1808, he What will his clerical brethren of his own diocese,

MEMOIR OF THE REV. SAMUEL FULLER, to get along comfortably with Presbyterian ordination also some symptoms of a growing affection for piety it is dangerous to trust them in citing the Fathers. In all ages and holy employments. If God, in these particulars, the devil hath stirred up some light heads to esteem the Sacra-"My trials the year past have been very great. is gracious to me, it is my constant feeling that he is The special attention to religion increased my minis- gracious to one who is indeed ill-deserving. And I Fathers have resisted so fiercely, that in their fervour they seem terial labours, and multiplied occasions of officiating desire to humble myself at his feet for my unworthi- in sound of words, to run too far the other way, and to give too

performance of these ministerial acts I often doubted me and mine, that all the dealings of his Providence residence in Rensselaerville, Albany county, was born of my authority, and the propriety of those things may be sanctified to our spiritual and everlasting As he loved the Saviour, so he loved the Church

which Jesus loves, and for which Christ gave himself. dual ministers with whom I was the most intimate. He showed his love for the Redeemer's kingdom, not by professions, but by the quiet and patient exertions strengthen me in the opinion that the Episcopal of a self-denying life. Towards the erection of the Church alone retained that ordination and govern- church at Rensselaerville, and towards the purchase of its bell and organ, he contributed largely, consider-"The cause of Christ above all other considerations ing his limited means. The prosperity of the diocese is precious, and ought to outweigh every objection of which he was so many years a member, and the against promoting it. To live and die disconnected prosperity of the Church generally, was very near his from the apostolic Church was not consistent with a heart. When he was ordained, there were in the good conscience. Whatever it may be to others, to whole state of New York only thirty-six Episcopal me it would have been sin. I judge no man, but Clergymen, and of these but six were officiating west commit all judgment to Him who judgeth righteously. of the Hudson river; it was therefore with high satis-If others cannot see with me, they must stand or fall | faction that he saw this small number multiplied befor themselves. But it is not candid to judge a cause fore his death almost in a tenfold degree. From the without a hearing. Many people who undertake to time of his ordination to the year previous to his deadge in these matters are almost totally ignorant of cease, he was not absent from any Convention of his the principles of Episcopacy. If any have said hard own diocese, but during thirty-three successive sessions things against it, my prayer to a merciful God is, that was promptly present, always remaining till the last they may be forgiven. The prejudice of education vote was cast, and the final adjournment made. In is very strong. Few people think for themselves. this particular, as in so many others, he has left his Human nature is the same in all classes of men. Man- clerical brethren of all dioceses an example most

The last official duty performed by him was on ments and practices are not equally good. There is Easter Sunday, the 27th of March last, when in the a right and a wrong in religion as well as in other church at Rensselaerville, he administered the Lord's things. But it is wrong to condemn any religious Supper to the band of communicants whom he had sentiment or practice without knowing what it is. been the instrument of gathering from the world, and Although the step which I have taken is followed whom he had for so many years nourished with the with some disagreeable consequences, the great object words of eternal life, and fed with the symbols of the

unknown, unsatisfactory. Even at this time he thought the pleasing satisfaction of belonging to that visible disease was principally upon his lungs, it was with Church whose ministry and sacraments, whose doc- great difficulty that he conversed; yet he remarked an unbiassed mind, that the power of ordination was trine and worship, are according to the institution of to an old friend and neighbour, that "he was reconcommitted exclusively to a single order of ministers, Christ. The few remaining days of my life, I hope, cited to the will of God." He told his assistant, the and that the deacons described by St. Luke and St. divine grace assisting, to be instrumental in doing Rev. Mr. Washbon, "that death was a subject familiar something to build up that Church which he earnestly to him-that he took great comfort in secret prayer, prayed might be one, and in which the apostle exhorted remarking at the same time, that this was, after all, the main support of the Christian."

This his hope that God would make him useful in These were nearly his last words, for while MI. building up the kingdom of the Redeemer, and this Washbon was at his bedside, repeating these most was one of secondary importance, and that when he his confidence in the assisting grace of the Holy Spirit, impressive and appropriate petitions of Bishop Anwere by no means in vain. Some of his former pa- drews, "Into thy merciful hands, O Lord, we comvanish-a remark which, as events afterwards showed, rishioners in Rensselaerville invited him to preach in mend the soul of this thy servant : acknowledge, we was almost prophetic. Could he have now found an their houses, and as they were joined by others, who humbly beseech thee, this work of thine own hands- and they would have nothing to be seen there, but the characwere either previously pleased with Episcopal institu- this sheep of thine own fold-this lamb of thine own ters of what at least seemed to be good. For though men be tions, or not incurably prejudiced against them, a flock-this sinner of thine own redeeming: receive associated with the names of Nash, Phelps, Chase, Church was organized early in 1811, of which he re- him finally through thy unspeakable mercy into the mained the rector to the time of his death, a period sacred rest of everlasting peace, and into the glorious in the rising state and diocese of New York. But it of more than thirty-one years. He was also the in- estate of thy chosen saints in heaven"-he gently strument in the hands of God of founding the churches ceased to breathe-was delivered from the burden of that there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that within which the Church scarcely survived. In all western in Durham and Greeneville, and of reviving and the flesh, and was, we may believe, with the Lord in

Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do which he so long served and cherished with parental they live forever? Blessed are the dead who die in care, in a vigorous and prospering condition. With the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their

> A SUNSET THOUGHT FOR SATURDAY EVENING. (From Fraser's Magazine for June.)

Walking once along a shady lane, while the harvestmoon glittered through the trees upon the corn-fields, darkened here and there by the piled-up sheaves, I met a party of gleaners returning to their cottages with their little bundles of wheat upon their heads. The Saturday evening of the Christian may be compared to the home-ward path of the gleaner. He too, has been wandering over many a field of hope, of learning, or of business.— Saturday evening is the gate of Sunday,-before him lies " The Sabbath-ground to vernal sunshine left."

At this gate we ought to sit down and think over all the consolations, of the week that is gone :-Herbert regarded the Sabbaths of our life as the pearls of the Christian year; how diligently and how reverently we have treasured them, will only be known in the day when God shall make up his jewels. Every sixth day throughout the year, the path of life conducts us to the vestibule of Sunday. These regular returns of sacred repose from toil, are admirably adapted to revive in our arts the flames of decaying devotion. Upon each hearts the flames of decaying devotion a product of Sabbath morning we rise, as it were, from the grave of Subath morning we rise, as it were, from the grave of finger of humble faith, the hem of Christ's garment, in the teaching of His hallowed word. We cannot, indeed, out to meet our Lord with the crowds that welcome Him from Bethany to Jerusalem, but we meet Him spi itually when we cherish any pure thought or holy incli nation; we bear olive-branches when we diffuse peace through our own and our neighbours' home: we have palms in our hands, when we vanquish the temptations and allurements of sin; we are crowned with flowers if we cultivate the Christian virtues, and put on the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit ; we strew our garments in his way, if we cast aside for His sake the trappings of pride, and the rich apparel of human praise; our hosannas Osannas re repeated in every honour shown to His name; we raise Him in the internal melody of the heart; we prolaim Him by the rhetoric of an innocent life. The consecrated precincts of the Sabbath are not to be approached without solemn preparation. The traveller who reaches his home through the perils and hardship Church that they had heard something which they of the Eastern desert washes his feet, and anoints his head before he reclines at the supper of welcome. The wilderness of human life is not less wearisome, not less painful with dust and glare. Saturday evening brings the pilgrim to the tent of peace, refreshment, and repose; while already from the dawning day of holiness, the lights was united great moral firmness. When he had once, shine into his eyes,

ments but lightly, as to be empty and bare signs; whom the -Bishop Latimer.

BACKSLIDING.

The Church.

Walk on, go forward. For if ye be in the way of life, not to go forward is to go backward. If ye be entered into this happy path, step not aside, give not back. A dog returning to his vomit is a foul and an ugly thing to behold. Take heed, I say, of backsliding. It is a dreadful thing to forsake Christ, and to be ashamed of the gospel. He that tasteth of this sweet gift of God, the gospel of Christ, and falleth back from it, he is a tormenter, as much as in him lieth, and a crucifier of the Lord of glory. Walk therefore, go on from strength to strength, from virtue to virtue. Ye have been heretofore often moved; but what effect hath it taken? God grant that there be not a retiring from strength to weakness, from virtue to sinfulness! It is to be feared that many men's wonted zeal is transformed into cold security, their liberality into greediness and biting usury, charity into envy, sobriety into wantonness, humility into pride and haughtiness. This is the common walking of men, for whom it were far better if they stood still. The apostle could not mention them but with tears: "there are many which walk," saith he, "of whom I have told you often, and now tell you weeping, they are enemies of the cross of Christ: their belly is their God, their glory is in their shame, their end is damnation" (Phil. iii. 18, 19.)-Archbishop Sandys.

THE BOOK OF CONSCIENCE OPENED.

How full of terror will the proceedings of that day be, wherein all secrets shall be disclosed, all actions examined, and all persons judged? That will be the day of the Revelation of the righteous judgment of God (Rom. ii. 5). This is the time of darkness, and therefore of disputes and quarrels; but then the wisdom and justice of divine providence shall be made manifest to all; for every one shall receive according to his work : and none will wonder at the sentence when they have seen the evidence. Then the most secret impurities, the most subtle hypocrisy, the most artificial fraud, and the most dissembled malice, shall be laid open to public view. For then God will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts (1 Cor. iv. 5). Then all the intrigues of lust and ambition, so much the talk and business of this world, will be nothing but men's shame and reproach in the next. With what horror will they then behold all the sins of their lives set in order before them, when they seemed in this life, next to the committing them, to design as much as may be to forget them? Happy men ! if their consciences were like their table-books, that they could blot out and put in what they pleased themselves. Then all the black catalogue of their sins would be presently expunged, never so vicious, they neither care that others should think so of them, nor they of themselves. Of all things they do not love to dispute where they cannot answer, and that is their case in all their retorts of conscience upon them. They know them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting repartees, which are uneasy to bear, but impossible to answer. Therefore they study their own quiet, by seeking to keep that silent; and since they never hope to make conscience dumb, they would have it sleep as much as may be : and although the starts it sometimes makes show that the most sleepy sinners have some troublesome dreams, yet, if it does not thoroughly awake in this world, it will do it with a vengeance in another. Then there will be no music and dancing which can cure the biting of this tarantula within; no opium of stupidity, or atheism, will be able to give one minute's rest. How will men then curse themselves for their own folly in being so easily tempted; and all those who laid traps and snares to betrav them by ? What different apprehensions of sin will they have then from what they have now, while they are beset with temptations to it? Oh ! will a forsaken sinner then say, had I ever believed as I ought to have done, that this would have been the fruit of a sinful life, I should have taken more care to prevent this misery than I have done! But, oh the folly of intemperance, the mischief of ambition, the rage of lust, hopes, the blessings, the the unsatiableness of covetousness, the madness of debauchery, and the dullness of atheism ! what have ye now brought me to, with all your pleasures and promises, and flatteries, while I lost my soul in your service? Oh that I had time to grow wise again, and once more to try whether I could withstand the cheats and witchcraft of a deceitful world ! Now all my sins are as fresh before me as if committed yesterday, and their burden is heavier than the weight of mountains, however light I made of them then ; I need no judge to condemn me but mine own conscience. Oh that I could as easily see an end of my misery, as I do that I have deserved that there should be none! Thus shall the Book of Conscience be opened at that day in the heart of every impenitent sinner. wherein, like Ezekiel's roll, he finds written within and without, lamentation and mourning and woe (Ezek. ii. 10) .--Bishop Stillingfleet.

JOSEPH B. HALL. GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and Count wholesale dealer in and importer op LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842.

AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. 46-tf

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, IORONTO.
THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 85 chesses New York Refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kees Spanish Grapes.

200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco.
185 pipes and hdns Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hlds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hlds Spanish Brandy,
20 punceons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with heir business.

eir business. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th. 1841.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, DEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Dependence of the Public that they have LEASED those in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. sh or approved creat. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf

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

KING STREET. WHE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, mer and Dessert Sets ; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware ts of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase li find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. HE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have now received very large involces of sonable STAPLE AND FANCY DRX GOODS, which have dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, the Clyde, and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, a daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto-and ore the end of the month they will have a most complete assort-t opened out.

B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not dider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, ark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much er even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY ODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home

Markets. They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. ISAAC BUCHANAN § Co. 15 (2010) Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. 45-tf May 12, 1842.

CHARLES MARCH,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER, (Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH), BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, N 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he wi at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despate C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to tho friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure the that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance the favour hitherto shown him. Toronto, May 26, 1842. 48-3m

JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he

Treceived while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint hi iends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu ied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr l's, where he intends carrying on the above busin at attention and liberal terms, to still merit a Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

CARINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

ALSO: The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esgrs, London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto. 18th May, 1842. LAND FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALLE. North HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Libertis at the City of Toronto, (known as part of "CASTLE FRANK FAR") pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, con-manding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto at Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bay Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, ware topable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many consister for Breweries on Distilleries along the banks of the straw A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known Applying (if by letter, *Post puid*), to the Editor of The Charder. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars knupplying (if by letter, *Post paid*.) to the Editor of *The Church*. Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yong in all respects one of the most desirable residences in C a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about th with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LEE, on the spot. of Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON. King Street, Torouto.

June 3, 1842. 1842.

LAKE ONTARIO.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wedness Evening, at 9 o'clock ; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday M

> THE STEAMER GORE. CAPTAIN KERR

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest de scription, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by L scription, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sator the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourab

DOCTOR SCOTT.

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET

TO NEWGATE STREET,

DOCTOR SEWELL,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE).

MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

CANADA COMPANY

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CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

Toronto, April 25, 1842.

March 3, 1842.

terms possible. About **1,000,000** Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchas²⁰-money by Fire Annual Instalments. About **1,000,000** Acres, in the Huron District, which are dis-posed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Setter will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Reut is 40d. per Acre. These Lands are distant Nincty miles South of

In receive a Dech for the Factor and the last and high South of d. per Acte. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of e Owens Bay Settlement. The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souts-the Huron has already a population of the settlement all particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid the Company's Offices.-to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquire sphodel, Colborne District, and to DR. ALLING, Guelph, Wel

Canada Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE,

Near London, U. C. **Rear London**, U. C. **F** ROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out offices for are commedicus and comfortable and would make a dious and comfortable, and wor desirable residence for a gentleman

Twenty Acres on the Thames, ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS.

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then called "the Genesee country." In performing and privation, say of their own trials, when they are these missionary tours, which he made on horseback, assured that his ministerial income, for the whole peand in two instances in the winter season, sometimes riod of his professional life, did not average two hunthrough snow three feet deep, he travelled between dred dollars a year? three and four thousand miles, preaching almost every As his character was strongly marked, it can be

day and evening in barns, school-houses, and private easily traced. His mind was characterized by great dwellings, and visiting the settlers from house to house, clearness and discrimination. These intellectual quawho sometimes came six or eight miles on ox-sleds to lities gave a colouring to his perceptions of divine hear him preach. His labours were productive of evi- truth and to his public instructions. His views of dent good, and he was instrumental in organizing not Christian doctrine were all simple and plain. His only the Presbyterian society in Rensselaerville, but mind did not search for mysteries in revelation, but also that in Richmond, in the county of Ontario. for truth in its unadorned purity; and what he saw When he was at Ithaca, in 1809, which now has a clearly himself, he preached with all plainness to population of more than 4000, there was not a house others. In his sermons it seems to have been his unon the spot. When on the site of Rochester, during wearied study to present a large amount of truth in a the same winter, a city at the present time of more small space. Accordingly, his propositions were very than 20,000 people, he slept in the only log hut, on a accurately defined, and the exhibition of his subject bed made of hemlock boughs; and in Parma, twelve was made in language strikingly pointed and sentenmiles west, he preached the first sermon ever delivered tious. Oftentimes each sentence, particularly in the in the place, to 48 persons, every soul in the town application of his discourses, embodied a great princibeing present at the meeting, except eight children. ple, which, if expanded and illustrated, would furnish

In 1805, he asked and obtained a dismission from material for several pages. This sententious character the Presbyterian society in Rensselaerville, although of his thoughts and style resulted from the reflective he continued, with many interruptions occasioned by cast of his mind, as well as from its clearness and ill health and absence, to officiate as its temporary penetration. It was this that made his preaching minister till the autumn of 1810, when in October interesting to reflecting auditors, who, though they he was, in Trinity Church in this city, admitted by did not find in him flights of imagination or dazzling the Right Rev. Bishop Benjamin Moore, D.D., to the charms of oratory, yet perceived when they left the holy order of Deacons.

The reasons for this important change in his reli- could understand and remember, and which would gious connexions will be best given in his own words, adhere to their memories and judgments to instruct, contained in a sermon he delivered in the village of guide, and bless them, all the days of their life. To Rensselaerville, at a private house, as he was refused intellectual clearness and soundness of judgment, there admission into the Presbyterian place of worship :

"After considerable reading both of the Holy Scrip- from careful examination and reflexion, made up his tures and other books, I became convinced that the mind what was truth and what was duty, no earthly ordination which I had received was not scriptural, power could induce him to change. His clearness of and consequently was not valid. Under this convic- understanding, and his independence and firmness, tion, I could no longer, consistently with a good con- made his preaching not only plain, but fearless. Duscience, presume to officiate in holy things. There ring the whole period of his ministry he boldly rebuked was no other alternative, but either to desist wholly error, vice, and sin, utterly regardless what the consefrom the ministry, or to obtain that ordination which quences might be to himself. He never accommo-I viewed to be scriptural and valid. The first and dated his instructions to popular ignorance or prejuprincipal object I had in view in receiving Episcopal dices, but made it his unwearied effort to enlighten ordination was to obtain authority to officiate in holy the one and to remove the other. Sincerity was anothings. The next object was to be connected with ther prominent trait in his character. To know him that Church whose government I view to be of divine once, was to know him always. What he appeared institution. I believe that Christ has appointed offi- to be to-day, he continued to be to-morrow. It is not cers in his Church, and pointed out the mode by which too much to say of him, that he was an Israelite inthese officers are to be inducted into office, and the deed, in whom was no guile; for with simplicity and mode in which his Church is to be governed, and that godly sincerity he had his conduct and his conversano man nor body of men have a right to alter those tion with all men. He was also remarkable for his regulations which Christ has appointed. If then I indomitable perseverance. In the formation of his was satisfied that the mode in which I was introduced plans he was habitually deliberate and cautious, but into the ministry was unauthorized, and the Church when he had once adopted them, he never desistedgovernment which I was building up was not the go- was never discouraged-was never weary in well doing. vernment which Christ had appointed; so long as I It was his unconquerable perseverance which enabled continued in this practice, I was using my influence to him to establish and rear the several churches of which promote schism, and to rend the Church, which is the he was, under God, the founder. To these several body of Christ.

of years, but I never gave the subject a thorough in- more and more unto the perfect day. During his or by good probable reason; meaning that to be a probable vestigation, till within about a year past. Whenever whole life he endeavoured to walk in the fear of the reason, as I think, which doth orderly follow upon a right col-I took up the subject, the more I examined the more Lord, and in obedience to all the divine command- lection and gathering out of the scriptures. Let the papiets go I was convinced that Presbyterian ordination was built ments. He loved devotion for its own sake. He with their long faith; be you contented with the short faith of on a sandy foundation. I doubted, but still was not cultivated secret prayer, and the more he practised the saints, which is revealed unto us in the word of God writsure. Other occurrences intervening would crowd off communion with the Father of his spirit, the greater ten. Adieu to all popish fantasies. Amen. For one man, my mind from this. I went on in the old way. The satisfaction he found in drawing near to the throne of having the scripture and good reason for him, is more to be less I attended to it the more it would wear out of grace.

certain. Other ministers, whose ordination was no religious affections, in a letter written a short time have both herbs and weeds : and papists commonly gather the better than mine, appeared to have no difficulty. before his decease, he thus speaks of the progress of weeds, and leave the herbs. And they [the Fathers] speak Then some circumstance, perhaps, would call up the the divine life in his soul :

subject again. I would examine-and on every new "Little remains for me but to close my earthly mean indeed, or than they would have done, if they had foreexamination I uniformly found that the validity of concerns, and to be ready for 'the time of my depar- seen what sophistical wranglers should have succeeded them. Presbyterian ordination appeared more doubtful. Any ture,' which cannot be far distant. I think I find in Now the papists are given to brawl about words, to the maincause which would not bear the light, has always looked my mind an increasing weanedness from the world, tenance of their own inventions, and rather follow the sound of to me like a bad one-I found that there was no way and I hope I am not deceived when I think there are words, than attain anto the meaning of the Fathers; so that

" Mild as opening gleams of promised heaven."

Such blessings are not to be carelessly received or inifferently thrown aside. Every Saturday evening should find us looking over our accounts with time. "He is happy, indeed, who can secure every hour to a sober or a pious employment." We may be sober, if the world will not always give us time to be pious; above all, it be-comes us to ponder upon the saying of Bishop Butler, that resolutions are lesser acts resolutions are lesser acts.

Let us then, at the close of every Saturday evening," remember, and endeavour to apply to our own benefit, the advice of the learned and good Henry More,-to pray ntinually, and to watch continually, that we may pass from transaction to transaction with a circumspect eye; onverting our common conversation and our common business into instruments, or aids of moral improvement. To accomplish this object, we must take a diligent account of all our

"errors past, And make each day a critic on the last."

The Garner.

THE FATHERS.

What is to be said of the Fathers? How are they to be esteemed? St. Augustine answereth, giving this rule also: that we should not therefore think it true, because they say 80, characteristics there was added unfeigned piety. His do they never so much excel in holiness or learning; but if "These things were agitated in my mind a number love of God was like the shining light which increaseth they be able to prove their saying by the canonical scriptures, esteemed himself alone, than a thousand such as they, either mind. It was a great thing to change. I was not Though generally reserved with regard to his own gathered together, or succeeding one another. The Fathers

many times more vehemently in sound of words, than they did

THE CARELESS PRIEST.

Look to that period of life, when even the unbeliever (Gibbon, the historian) confesses that a browner shade is cast on his declining years by the abbreviation of time, and the failure of hope; when even the heathen moralist feels that there is something from within required to support and to sustain, to give dignity to the frailty of age, and cheerfulness and comfort to the long and weary hours of unoccupied infirmity; when, as far as relates to our mortal nature and mortal state, all forward-looking thoughts are closed by the grave, which is opening for us, and all mortal hopes are departing from those dreary days when there is no pleasure in them : tell me what must then be the thoughts of the priest who has deemed lightly of his office, and lowered its dignity, by his own neglect, or by his own carelessness? What is there with him of the thoughts which cheer and comfort the declining years of other and better men, by setting before them the remembrance of a course of honour and usefulness, of duties performed, and good effected ? What is there with him but this, that he commenced his course by entering, from the mere hope of lucre, on a profession which he disliked, or lightly respected; that he continued his career by neglecting all its duties but those to which the law compelled him; and that so he closes it, as he deserves, without self-respect, without respect from man, or favour from God? He has called himself God's servant, and has stood in his place, and worn his garb, and received his earthly reward, but he has done none of God's work in the world. He has called himself the minister of joy, and health, and salvation to his brethren ; but where are the tokens of his ministry? Where are the feeble knees which he has strengthened, where the drooping heart which he has taught to sing for joy, where the soul which he has saved? What can he see but the sinner unconverted, the ignorant left in his ignorance, God not glorified, his kingdom not filled ?- Rev. Hugh J. Rose.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The example of John the Baptist is one we should endeavour to imitate; his wish was to glorify his Saviour, however it might militate against his own exaltation. "He must increase, I must decrease ;" and I must decrease because he increases, like as the moon disappeareth and the stars vanish away, before the bright glory of the rising sun. Such is the Missionary spirit the Christian ought ever to carry with him, and his constant aim should be, wherever he goes, in all things to exalt his God.-Rev. W. Howels.

Advertisements.

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of the MESSUS. ROWSELL, Pub-ishers of *The Church*, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five PER CENT. up of the mount of their respective Shares, on or before the *Tenth* wu of Julu next.

both the automatic ender of the party year, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per nuum, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to ubseribers, at the Office of *The Church*, at Toronto, on and after he 15th of July next. By order of the Managing Committee, H. SCADDING, H. SCADDING, Acting Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, June 10th, 1842.

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THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Ge Public in general, for the kind support he has received fi

carrying on the above business at his old stand, NO. 44, 100ge-street, Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, war- ranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per fb.
Best price given for live Geese Feathers. EDWARD ROBSON.
Toronto, April 13, 1842. 41-ly
THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash. Some Rooms hung by Contract. Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. EDWARD ROBSON. 47-3m
G. BILTON,
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A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from
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THOMAS J. PRESTON,
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T . J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he

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5-1v.

tyle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerfy owned by the late HARVEY SHEPFARD, and stabilisment, formerly owned by the late TARY Shervard, and cently by ChAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-uring **CAST STIELL AXES** of a superior quality. Orders ent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ally received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-t

EDUCATION. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING,

49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, §c. at £8 15s. per quarter. May 12, 1842. 45-3m

FEMALE EDUCATION. A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of EDUCATION. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid. May 12, 1842. 45-3m

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on inary will also be resumed on the same day. M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, 24th December, 1841. Principal, H. D. C	r. S. 25-tf
A. V. BROWN, M.D.	a sector
SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET,	
ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BAN	ĸ.
Toronto, December 31, 1841.	26-tf
WANTED.	The faith
A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by A. V. BROWN, M. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Surgeon Dec	
Mr. s. WOOD, SURGEONDENTIS	T.
CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.	
	31-tf
DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)	

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf S. Rowsell, Esq GREAT BRITAIN

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock. The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton. See As Travellers may proceed by *Rail-road* from RocHESTER to ALBANY and BOSTON, this will be found the most agreeable and espe-ditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842. STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON. LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Return leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, intions, &c. P U B L I S H E D by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptons, received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toron o. February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, R E G U L A T I N G the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842, THE PHIENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive emiums for the renewal of policies. A ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Elev Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL, aging Director 13 A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON, CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agents No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. Che Church IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS :--(In advance) Filteen Skillings, Currency; or Thirteen Skillings and Siz-pence, Sterling, per annum. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. The Church AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVING A. Menzies, Esq. P M Angus Bethune, Esq G. W. Baker, Esq Baker, Esq Belleville and Seymour Brantford Bytown Clarke . W. Baker, Esq -Beavis, Esq -M. Gravely, Esq -D. Goslee, Esq -B. Ewart, Esq -r. W. H. White, Cobourg Colborne Erieus, U. C. ar. W. H. White, Samuel Phillips, Esq -ames Stanton, Esq Chomas Saunders, Esq Chomas Saunders, Esq lenry Pryor, Esq . Ruthven, Esq ur James Jones, senr Arthur Hooper, Esq, P M J. Hawkins, Esq lalifax, N. S. Huntley I. C. I. Hawkins, Esq Mr. Goodman, Rev. James Hudson Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co A. Davidson, Esq. P M J. G. Armour, Esq D. B. Stevenson, Esq Leonidas Burwell, Esq Charles Hughes, Esq, Druggist, George Hall, Esq, St. John Street, A. Joynt, Esq A. K. Boomer, Esq Dr. L. B. Botsford Mr. Nixon, P M H. Smith, Esq, P M William Boswell, Esq J. White, Esq, P M H. C. Barwick, Esq Bev. S. D. L. Street GEEAT BRITAIN + District Miramion New York rt Hope t. Catharine's t. John, N. B. Varwick Vellington Squar

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