Episcopal ordination. But such lax practices, rare as they were, and resorted to under circumstances that cannot now be paralleled in Canada, have long since been succeeded by a closer adherence to the divinely-constituted ordinances of the Church: and it will be perceived that Bishop Alexander is not to receive for his clergy, German ministers not Episcopally ordained, but is authorized to ordain German clergymen

Episcopal ordination. But such lax practices, rare as they were, and resorted to under circumstances that done by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by a closer adherence to the divinely-constituted ordinances of the Church: and it will be perceived that Bishop Alexander is not to receive for his clergy, German ministers not Episcopally ordained, but is authorized to ordain German clergymen

But such lax practices, rare as they ordinated: which thing is done by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by those Churchmen who divide their often meager chadened by these teachers in points the police, she would have been murdered. In short, on this day the town was almost entirely at the mercy of the mobility day the town was almost entirely at the mercy of the mobility and privileges. Such of our readers as are old enough to remember the Ludities with the Dissenter and the Schismatic. Such conduct rities with the Dissenter and the schier day the town was almost entirely at the mercy of the mobility and privileges. Such of our readers as are old enough to remember the Ludities with the Dissenter and the schier day the town was almost entirely at the mercy of the mobility and privileges.

Such of our readers as are old enough to remember the Ludities with the police, she would have served, who, when the multitude was the county inspector's serv dained, but is authorized to ordain German clergymen for the German congregations willing to submit to his jurisdiction. The "spirit" of the Church, as evinced at present by the acts of her Great Societies, is to adhere most strictly to Apostolical Order, and to hold no fellowship with Dissent.

It is very gratifying to find that so eminent and excellent a Layman, as the Chief Justice, "feels more deeply than he can express the numerous mischiefs to which Dissent gives rise;" and that throughout his letter, he seems to consider that, as an occasional exception only, under particular circumstances, and not as a general rule, is it right to contribute to Dissent. And though even this expression of opinion, from so high and influential a quarter, must somewhat militate against our views, and array a great name and a munificent Churchman against us,

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"Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ;" yet we trust that this disadvantage will not be of a long duration, and that the day may soon come, when the Chief Justice will lend the aid of his great abilities, and the influence which he so deservedly possesses, to the exclusive support of those principles, from which he now thinks a partial deviation may sometimes be allowed. At all events, it is a great consolation to us that scarcely a post arrives without bringing us encouragement from every part of the diocese to persevere in the course which we have hitherto followed: and we know numerous instances, in this City and in every quarter of the Province, of persons who have abandoned the practice of contributing to Dissent, and now exclusively devote their oblations to the objects of the Church.

The concluding observations of the Chief Justice admit of an easy and satisfactory reply. We do indeed "take some credit to ourselves for the boldness of the censures" which we directed against the act of the Chief Justice, in our last number. For if to be compelled by a sense of duty to pronounce an unfavourable opinion upon a public act of the highest layman in Western Canada, a gentleman whom we and many others have long regarded as a most staunch and devoted son of the Church,-if to utter a word in dispraise of one from whom we have received many personal kindnesses, and whom we have ever regarded with reverence as a judge, and with admiration as a man,-if to stem the whole current of feeling and of interest, and expose ourselves to a torrent of abuse from watchful foes, and to the disapprobation of lukewarm or thoughtless Churchmen, -if to encounter all this be an evidence of courage, we think we may lay some claim to that quality. But in stating that "we neither feared the face of man, nor had respect to persons," we meant not to boast, but to convey the idea, that the motive was so strong and irresistible which dictated our remarks, that it could not even check us from impugning an action of so beloved and respected an individual as the Chief Justice of Upper Canada. It certainly is our misfortune to be somewhat acquainted with the licentiousness of the Press, and to know that no station, no virtue, no individual is exempt from its daring and ungenerous attacks: but having, until now, always written of the Chief Justice in terms of unqualified, but honest, praise, -having, even on this late occasion, spoken of him, as he himself admits, "with respect and kindness," we consider it unfortunate that our motives should not be more correctly appreciated; and that we should not be regarded

our editorial position. But the present hour we regard as a crisis in the history of the Canadian Church,and we believe that the principles which we have maintained are necessary to her present growth and permanent well-being. And as we are determined to hold no dubious or equivocal position, we take this opportunity of informing the public, that we continue to conduct the editorial department of this paper under the impression that we speak the general sentiments of the Lord Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese, and of an influential body of the Laity. We do not seek to create the belief that every word or every argument. We use has this high approval: but we do consider that our general editorial conduct has this indispensable sanction. Farther than this we have to observe, that should we ever learn that our opinion of the sinfulness of contributing to Dissent be not sustained by those, without whose confidence our tenure of office would be most anomalous, we shall retire that moment, and make way for a more able, but not a more devoted, successor.

The New York Churchman of the 9th instant, furnishes another pleasing evidence of the growth of Episcopacy in the United States:

"At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, held on the 2d instant, Flavel S. Mines, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian denomination, together with Philemon E. Coe, and Horace Hills, jun. licentiates of the same denomination, were recome nation, were recommended to the Bishop for Deacons' Orders.

attended to next week.

11. from two Ladies at Kingston, for printing Tracts, and of 15s. from A CATHOLIC,—being 5s. for Tracts, and 10s. for Chippawa Church.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, On Sunday, the 8th of May. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to Obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished

Dear Sir,—Fully agreeing in your views on this subject, will you permit me to offer a few remarks in corroboration of them: and, as I wish to be read, I shall endeavour to be brief.

I profess to be a Catholic; I would wish therefore to be influenced by Catholic feelings, and to act upon Catholic principles; and consequently, I seek to adopt that line of conduct which will be need therefore the refurble to those around me, as in this I think consists the essence of true Catholicity, and not in an unholy attempt to increase my own popularity by offering insense to every form of Sectarianism into which, unhappily, the

of his own Church. You see, Sir, that I here take the very low, and even unscriptural, ground of those who think that any form of Church government is lawful; and I do so for the purpose of showing that even these act inconsistently in their indications.

purpose of showing that even these act inconsistently in their indiscriminate religious liberality.

Every sincere son of our Reformed Episcopal Church is such, either because he believes it the only Apostolic, and therefore the only lawful, Church,—or, because he thinks it in its own nature best suited for evangelical usefulness. Now, on either of these principles, it is evident that he is bound to give it his exclusive support as being, by his own confession, at least "the more excellent way." If they answer, "that many of the sects, though not altogether right, are still useful, and that therefore it is proper to give them some assistance, and that therefore it is proper to give them some assistance, and that they give no less on that account to their own Church;"—I reply, that this argument is altogether futile, unless indeed they could suppose that the Church of England had already been stretched to its utmost limits, and that consequently there was no more field for its exertions; but surely this cannot be the case until that day when righteousness shall cover the earth; more useful if it flowed in the channel of his own Church. With regard to the second apology, namely, that they give no less to the Church on account of what they give to Dissent, I only beg to remind them, that in saying this, they utter their own condemnation; for that in the present morally destitute state of the world, and especially of their own Province, the Catholic Church of Christ has a righteous demand upon them Catholic Church of Christ has a righteous demand upon them for every shilling which it is in their power to offer; and by this acknowledgment that they have withheld a part of what they might, without injury, have given, since they can offer it to sectarians, what do they, but openly confess that they are unfaithful stewards of the blessings of Almighty God?

But, secondly, those who thus huild up Dissent commit sin

unfaithful stewards of the blessings of Almighty God?
But, secondly, those who thus build up Dissent commit sin, because they strengthen the opponents of Christ's Catholic Church. I had said enemies, but I change the word because I allude to that opposition which sectarianism of all kinds must, from the very fact of its mere existence, offer to the Church; and not to that godless bitterness which is manifested by many of the proud, self-seeking, self-honouring votaries of dissent. What is the avowed object of Sectarianism, even in its mildest form? Is it not to get within their bounds the most spiritual man, Can it be right to aid Dissent in thus crippling our be-loved Church in its most vital energies? And with this imporloved Church in its most vital energies? And with this important view of the question you will perceive the friendliness or hostility of the different denominations has nothing to do;—in this one object of uniting the purest portion of the disciples of Christ with themselves they all profess to agree. Again I ask then, can the enlightened Churchman assist them in thus draining the life-blood of what he verily believes to be the Catholic Church, and be guiltless in the sight of its Great Head, who prayed that it might be one, as He and the Father are one?

Having promised to be brief, for the present I conclude, yours faithfully,
11th April, 1842.

N. R.—Lenders a trifle (5) howards the Tract of "The

N. B.—I enclose a trifle (5s.) towards the Tract of "The Martyrdom of Archbishop Laud;" than which, a better commentary upon the unalterable character of Nonconformist or Dissenting liberality could not possibly be offered. Yet this is the spirit, as your extracts in the last Church too abundantly the proper which some mistaken and I feet not a few times.

that, like the Second Temple, it may far exceed in glory the

From our English Files.

POPERY IN CARLOW. (From the Times).

The last election for the county of Carlow had no sooner as we considered it binding upon our conscience. As to the matter, we have not one iota to retract: but if the manner was not sufficiently respectful, we can only say, how truly sorry we are that, in giving expression to deep feeling and serious conviction, our language was deficient in deference or propriety.

It is with much reluctance that we ever allude to our editorial position. But the present how we are that the manner was not sufficiently respectful, we can only say, how truly sorry we are that, in giving expression to deep feeling and serious conviction, our language was deficient in deference or propriety.

It is with much reluctance that we ever allude to our editorial position. But the present how we are received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction, issued by appellation they have received under an instruction of the uncertainty of the who are wielded by the agitators and the priests of the uncertainty the people to fasten that name upon every man who should vote against him and his Church. He was wonderfully careful, however, to protect the persons so denounced against any attempt that could injure them in life or limb, for he is reported to have expressly told the people, in one of his speeches, that they were not to strike these "black sheep," but merely to put them into cribs in the chapels, and to "spit in their faces."—Our readers will not be the spit in their faces."— Our readers will not be very much surprised to learn that this temperate suggestion was sometimes exceeded by the pious zeal

was obliged to keep the house for several days barricaded, and none of the family durst appear at chapel. On the same Sunday a mob attacked the family of an elector in Hacketstown Chapel, broke his pew, tore the clothes of the females, and kicked the family into the street, forbidding them ever again to appear in the chapel. The police were told that if they interfered they should be disarmed and beaten to their barracks.

On the 21st, a Friar posted, in the market-place of Ross, a black list, enumerating by name the Roman Catholics who had voted against Mr. O'Connell; and in the course of the day two of them were attacked, in the midst of the town, and within the view of a Liberal magistrate. Their cars were smashed, and the wheels burned; their harness was cut to pieces; the men themselves were brutally beaten, and scarcely permitted to escape, wounded and bleeding, with their lives.

We pass over the destruction of property in the instance of Mr. Corcoran, and the forcible removal of the fairs from St. Mullins and Borris, effected by armed men in order to ruin the

Mullins and Borris, effected by armed men in order to ruin the obnoxious tenantry through the deprivation of their market.— The case of the Rev. Sanderson Robins shall be ttended to next week.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of it. from two Ladies at Kingston, for printing Tracts, and of 15s. from A Catholic,—being 5s. for Tracts, and 10s. for Chippawa Church.

obnoxious tenantry through the deprivation of their market.—We come to the Sunday, when the chapel of Typriland, near the come to the imprisonment of the "black sheep" who might attend the mass. The families of some of them came to chapel, among whom were two children named Coghlan, one aged nine, and the other eleven, and a woman named Nolan, aged eighty. These helpless creatures were seized by the mob and forced into the crib, the children screaming and the ruffians yelling, while the priest in his vestments was celebrating mass. A similar attack was made in Bagenalstown Chapel upon a A similar attack was made in Bagenalstown Chape upon a

A similar attack was made in Sagenauser.

Mrs. Kearny, who in her deposition says—
"I was dragged off my knees, and knocked down by a blow;
I was pulled out, and pushed against the door, which stunned me. The defendant (a woman named Bambrick) then gave me a blow which knocked me down again, when I fainted. I was told the reason I was beaten was, that my brother voted for

The magistrates who heard this case sentenced the defendant

with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 4th May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Communication.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

The Consistency of Christian Liberality.

Dear Sir,—Fully agreeing in your views on this subject, will you permit me to offer a few remarks in corroboration of them: and, as I wish to be read, I shall endeavour to be brief.

I profess to be a Catholic: I would wish therefore to be in-

henries had set are to the house, and she had scarcely time to harry out of it with her children before the roof fell in!

On the 29th, another kind of vengeance was wreaked upon a voter named Regan, by an assault upon his young daughter.—

A mob in the town of Carlow pursued her, tore her hair, beat

voted against the Liberal cause: it was enough that he had refused to join their mob. That was the sole offence of John Doran, for which, on the night of the 29th, they had the cruelty to maim his horse, by stabbing it in several parts of the body, and cutting out the poor animal's tongue.

On the next Sunday the assaults in the chapels were resumed.

On the next Sunday the assaults in the chapels were resumed. Kelly, a voter, attacked that day with bludgeons, in Hacketstown Chapel, was beaten so inhumanly, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery, and when the pamphlet was published on which this series of articles is founded, he was rapidly sinking. Three other men were dragged on the same day from the same chapel, and brutally beaten with sticks, though not

voters themselves, because they had dared to work for Mr. Fenlon, who had voted on the Conservative side.

The district of the Royal Oak was for six weeks in a state little short of open rebellion, until at length a constabulary party was ordered to take charge of the village. One Hackett party was ordered to take charge of the village. One Hackett having here been fined for an assault, the amount of the penalty was paid by the accustomed Mr. Buggy, the secretary to the Indemnity Fund. But as that fund was not a very rich one, all due precautions were taken to prevent the multiplication of such demands upon it, by making prosecutions more terrible to the complainant than to the defendant. Thus, when Mr. Cummins of Bagenalstown, who had summoned certain persons for attacking his daughters, was attending the magistrates to substantiate his case, a notice was served upon him, bearing the figure of a coffin, and worded as follows:—"This is to give you notice, if you prosecute the Cartys and the rest of the

of the measures concerted by the conspirators against any of the offending voters was as unpardonable a rime as even the vote itself. A couple of assassins had been employed to waylay Mr. Salter, who was a tenant of Colonel Brien. They placed themselves armed in a ditch, commanding the road by which, on a certain day. Mr. Salter was expected to visit his grazing on a certain day, Mr. Salter was expected to visit his grazing farm, and were then perceived by Cummis. Finding themselves discovered, they produced their pistils, and swore him on his knees to withhold all intelligence of what he had seen from Mr. Salter, and endeavour to bring him within reach of their ambush. The faithful fellow, hower, had no sooner What is the avowed object of Sectarianism, even in its mildest form? Is it not to get within their bounds the most spiritual and devoted of the followers of Christ? Just in such proportion as they succeed therefore, do they in many cases lessen at least the individual holiness of our Catholic Church. And I grieve to say that Sectarianism is but too successful in drawing many, especially of the pious poor, from amongst us, though it must be confessed that the inducements it offers are often far from spiritual. Now I ask the conscientious and pious Churchman, Can it be right to aid Dissent in thus crippling our behim down with a bludgeon, beat him on the ground, and cut off his ears, telling him as they went off that "he got that by breaking his oath, and warning his Sasenach master." He was found by his wife bleeding and insensble, and conveyed to

vas found by his while bleeding and the list own house.

The pamphlet contains many other instances of outrage, many of them committed, like those alreidy mentioned, in the enapels during the celebration of mass, the priest being present, and attempting no interposition. At one of those riots, in Tynriland chapel, where a mob was attempting to force into tle crib a man named Regan, who resisted them, the priest, the Reverend Thomas Tyrrell, who was in the act of celebrating mass, turned round on the altar and ordered the man into the pace of imprisonment. This priest is one of the loudest among the brawlers for liberality and for "justice to Ireland;" and the chapel, which he permits to be thus rofaned, was presented

the chapel, which he permits to be thus profaned, was presented [melancholy infatuation!] to him and his congregation, rent free, by its Conservative proprietor, Lord Beresford.

In another case, a priest went yet a little further. It was in the instance of Mr. Fenlon. The priest, from the altar, denounced and excommunicated him, and all persons who should sell to him, buy from him, or speak to any one of his family.

We terminate here our selection of facts from "The Reign of Terror in Carlow." We have necessarily omitted much of the same character with that which we have inserted; and we have sometimes related facts in milder lapruage, and with fewer

have sometimes related facts in milder language, and with fewer circumstances of aggravation, than attach to them in the nar rative. But we have stated a total case, which, even in the most mitigated view of it, cannot fail to strike every wellregulated mind with horror, and which we trust will be a

so far beyond what might have been excused in partisans, who honestly believing that their cause is a good one, are prepared to go great lengths with the view of advancing it—that we have experienced some misgivings touching both the wisdom and the propriety of paying to them, or to the body which has produced them, the slightest attention. That the ravings of such men as Mr. O'Conneil and Mr. Cobden will produce the smallest effect upon the public mind, we do not for one moment apprehend. The character of the former personage is well known and thoroughly appreciated on this side of the channel—the career of the latter has been brought so recently and so much in detail under the notice of the people of England, that of him also we think as of one of the most harmless of evil-intentioned reptiles. Still the connexion between this anti-Corn Law reptiles. Still the connexion between this anti-Corn Law movement and a fierce attack of dissent upon the Church, considered not as the Church, but as the Establishment, is so manifest. sidered not as the Church, but as the Establishment, is so manifest—so all but admitted—that if we do wrong in noticing the onslaught at all, we must entreat our readers to forgive the fault, on account of the strong temptation which has led to its commission. Let us then endeavour to connect the different liuks of a chain, which has for more than fifty years been gradually evolving itself, and which the fabricators hope—vainly, we feel, yet not blindly—to throw in due time round the necks of Church and State, to the entire overthrow of both.

There was a time when the most eminent of the Dissenting

of Church and State, to the entire overthrow of both.

There was a time when the most eminent of the Dissenting Ministers of England made it a subject of public thanksgiving and boast that they dwelt in a land "over which the true light was shining." Matthew Henry, for example, writes "Let us give God praise for the national establishment of our religion," because "the Reformation was in our land a national act; and Christianity thus purified is supported by good and wholesome laws, and is twisted in with the very constitution of our Government." In the same spirit Doddridge, after explaining that the Clergy of the Established Church ought to be especial subjects of prayer to the Dissenting Minister, goes on to reprosubjects of prayer to the Dissenting Minister, goes on to reprobate all attempts at overthrowing the Establishment in these words—"What folly and iniquity were it so much as secretly to wish that one limb might grow by the distemper of the body, or one coast be enriched by the wreck of the public navy."

When Henry and Doddvidge grade dissent though blessel. When Henry and Doddridge wrote, dissent, though blameable on many accounts, did not deserve that it should be repudiated on many accounts, did not deserve that it should be repudiated because it was a political rather than a religious movement. We do not mean to say that there ever was a time when the levelling spirit in religion took not much of its tone from a similar spirit in politics. But Henry and Doddridge were both of them free from all taint of disloyalty, and the force of their example was felt and acknowledged far beyond the limits of their respective congregations and neighbourhoods.

The French revolution gave the first impulse to that which has since grown up into a feeling of bitter and rancorous hostility towards the Establishment. Thanks as much to the good sense of the people as to the vigour of the Governments

the Church fairly threw off the mass, and avoved their deter-mination to get rid altogether of religious establishments. For the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, however impru-dently conceded by Churchmen, was a measure which the Dis-senters were justified in seeking; and if they did avail themselves of the aid of the Papists in securing it, they paid back the debt by the zeal which they exhibited in hallooing on the great measure of 1829. Still, it was not till the breaking down of the Wellington Cabinet, and the subsequent introduction of the Reform Bill, that the genuine spirit of dissent showed itself in its true colours. How bitter were then the invectives of the leaders of "all denominations" against the Church. "Establishments," says one of the ablest among them. blishments," says one of the ablest among them, who wrote in 1833, "are injurious to the cause of religion. They practise a most extensive and ruinous delusion upon the souls of men; and the Church of England, in particular, is a great national could be a supported by the could be a supported by the could be supported by the cou evil; it is an obstacle to the progress of truth and godliness in the land; it destroys more souls than it saves; and its end is most devoutly to be wished by every lover of God and man." Nothing could exceed the rampancy of the Dissenting interests while the Whigs were in the first blush of their power, and it suited the convenience of the leaders of that faction to court them. In England there was a holy alliance between Popery and the five denominations, of which the objects were to support Lord Melbourne and overthrow the Church. In Scotland the voluntaries made strenuous exertions, flattering the Whigs all the while, to bring the Establishment to their substantiate his case, a notice was served upon him, bearing the figure of a coffin, and worded as follows:—"This is to give you notice, if you prosecute the Cartys and the rest of the people you have summoned, we'll give you as short a time as possible. So prepare your black and perjured and bribed soul for eternity." Signed "Kilkenny Boys," and addressed "To John Cummins, the black sheep."

We proceed to the case of another Cummins (a cowherd, in the employ of a Mr. Salter), which shows, hat to impede any of it the measures concerted by the conspirators against any of the measures concerted by the conspirators against any of the offending voters was as unpardonable a rime as even the vote itself. A couple of assassins had been employed to waylay expedient—the insane proposition of 1841—in the hope of staying it. In a moment the Dissenting interests roused them from their lethargy. "We know," wrote the advocates of the dying Cabinet, "we know that the Church will oppose us throughout. You, however, have always led us to believe that in the most densely peopled districts your influence is omnipotent. Come to our aid now. Get up a cry against the Corn Laws—treat it as a religious question—cajole the masses into the adoption of your views, and there is no knowing what the results may be. If we keep our places, through your instru-mentality, and in defiance of the exertions of the members of the Established Church, we shall no longer be able to deny what you tell us, that the Church comprises but a small portion of the population. And when this truth is so demonstrated as that the boldest cannot venture to dispute it, then shall we be bound upon every principle of justice as well as reason to con-sider whether the Establishment ought to be continued or set

We write advisedly when we say, that we firmly believe som We write advisedly when we say, that we firmly believe some such process as this to have been carried out. In what the movement resulted all the world can testify. From the remotest corners of the kingdom Dissenting Ministers flocked to Manchester, big with the doughty project of keeping the Whigs in office, and such a display was made as ought "to have frightened the nation from its propriety." The nation, however, was not to be so easily frightened. A dissolution occurred; the Church was triumphant; and now Dissent, like a whose bad designs have been exposed and defeated, vents its ire in such harangues as we do not choose to pollute the columns of John Bull by abridging, far less by transcribing at length.

The doctrines of the Anti-Corn Law League will do no harm—we trust they will do good. We hope that they will go some

The doctrines of the Anti-Corn Law League will do no harm
—we trust they will do good. We hope that they will go some
way towards quickening the zeal, both of the Government and
of individuals, in the holy work of building and endowing
Churches, within which the pure principles of a peaceable and
trusting religion shall be taught. It is impossible that any
lover of his country or its Constitution would wish to commit
the religious training of our manufacturing masses to the sort the religious training of our manufacturing masses to the sort of persons who now boast that they enjoy the monopoly of it. Let no time be lost, then, in granting and collecting money for the multiplication of places of worship in communion with the Established Church, all over the land. Surely the experiment of conciliating the Dissenters has, by this time, been carried far enough. Almost to a man they have resisted you, and that to enough. Almost to a man they have resisted you, and that to the very utmost of their strength. Almost to a man their Ministers and leaders threaten you with civil war because you will not come into their views. Can you place yourselves towards them in a less favourable position than you now occupy? Is it not the wiser part to withdraw all countenance from them

We entirely agree with Mr. Ferrand in regarding this Anti-Corn Law movement as one of hostility against the Church, as well as against the aristocracy and the Throne. We therefore beg to remind all parties, that it has become their wisdom to beg to remind all parties, that it has become their winding so ombine more than ever against the common enemy; and as combine more than ever against the common enemy; and as the best means of resisting him effectually, we say to the Government, attend to the moral and religious education of those over whom ye bear rule. Strengthen the hands of the Church, over whom ye bear rule. St and she will do this for you.

Canada.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO TORONTO.-Due preparations are being made to receive our distinguished guest.

At a very numerous public meeting an Address was unanimously concurred in, and His Excellency is invited to a Ball, but his answer has not yet been received. On Saturday, St. George's Day, the foundation stone of the University will be laid with all due pomp and solemnity. The St. George's Society will go to Church, we believe, at Eleven o'clock, and join the

University procession at one.

New Appointments.—The Governor General has appoin New Appointments.—The Governor General has appointed Sir James Stuart, Bart., to be Deputy Governor for administering oaths to Executive Councillors, and to be President of the Court of Appeals in Lower Canada; the Hon. E. Bowen, J. R. Rolland, J. Stewart, A. W. Cochran, W. Heney, G. Pemberton, and L. Panet, to be Executive Councillors; Malcolm Cameron, Esq., to be Commissioner for investigating the mode now adopted in the collection of the Revenue; Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq., to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, in the room of A. Manahan, Esq., resigned; and Morgan Jellett, Esq., to be District Clerk of the District of Newcastle. Mr. Morgan Hamilton, of Goderich, has received a license to practice Physic, Surgery, &c.—Canada Gazette, 9th April.

GENERAL SUMMARY. - Mr. Hogan has been released from GENERAL SUMMARY.—Mr. Hogan has been released from the imprisonment into which his own folly led him. The invasion of Texas by the Mexicans does not seem to be so formidable as was represented. The Texans appear well able to defend themselves. Mr. Clay, the Senator of Kentucky, has taken his leave of the Senate in a speech of great power, that called forth tears; but he still aspires to the Presidential

St. George's Day.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER,

AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. TICKETS,-price Fifteen Shillings,-can be obtained from the Messieurs G. WALTON, W. M. WESTMACOTT, W. ATKINSON, J. KENT, J. G. BEARD, T. YOUNG.

AND FROM G. A. BARBER, Secretary, H. ROWSELL, Treasurer, St. George's Society,

And at the Bar of the Ontario House. Toronto, April 13, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

PAPER-HANGING. THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair. Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

BUWARD ROBSON.

41-1v

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compl ance with the 47th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, 4th William IV, Chapter 23:

Chapter 23:

Resolved—That any person in future, who may require to make a Private Sewer into the Main or Public Sewers of this City, shall give notice of the same, in writing, to the City Inspector, on whose information the Mayor shall order the said Sewer to be constructed, at the expense of the applicant, under the superintendance of a fit and proper person appointed by this Council; and any person who may be found, after the passing of this Resolution, breaking up the Streets for such purpose, except by the authority aforesaid, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in the sum of FIVE POUNDS, being the highest penalty inflicted by the City Law passed October 8, 1835.

Published by order of the Council.

Published by order of the Council.

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, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE,

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Windsor Harbour,
every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; and will
leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbour, every
Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

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E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

Toronto, April 11, 1842. STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Cabin passage 5 dollars.

Deck do 2 do.

March 23, 1812.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh
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.

Managing Director.

By A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had on application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "CASTLE FRANK FARM,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Past paid,) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, intending to commence business in the above line on the 1st of May next. begs respectfully to offer his services to the merchants of Western Canada. He will give particular attention to the purchase of every description of Goods, and the sale of consignments of produce, &c. Liquors excepted.

Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good knowledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well ledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, he flatters himself that his acquainted with the action of the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive Hardware Establishments in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business; and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the Grocery and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience thus acquired, in furthering the interests of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool. Charges very moderate. Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name. Premises—St. Jean Baptiste Street.

Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson § Co., Montreal; Messrs. Forsyth, Walker § Co., Quebec; Messrs. H. § S. Jones, Brockville; John Watkins, Esq., Kingston; Thomas D. Harris, Esq., Toronto; Daniel MacNab, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. Hope § Hodge, St. Thomas.

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN § Co.

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

1st March, 1842.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ross § Macleod, corner of King and Yonge Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they hope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment.

In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offering their present Stock at considerably reduced prices.

BETLEY § BROWN.

Toronto, 30th March, 1842.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade. J. L. PERRIN & Co. 35-tf

Toronto, March, 1842.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At London, (U. C.,) on the 4th April, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Mr. George Cronyn, Merchant, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas C. Dixon, both of the same place.

On 5th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector, William Campbell Loring, Esq, of Toronto, to Eliza Rebecca, only daughter of the late George Connolly, Esq, of Lake Lodge, late of H. M. 104 Regt. In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Robert Trimble, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Earls. In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Williamson, Bombardier of the Kingston Militia Artillery, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Courtney of Niagara.

of Niagara.

At Kingston, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright,
Mr. John Josiah Haines, to Naomi, seventh daughter of the late
George Henry Haines, Esq., all of that town.
On the 8th February, in the Parish Church of Hemel Hempstead,
Herts., by the Rev. G. R. Mountain, Rector of Havant, Hants, the
Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of Mepershall, Bedfordshire, to Harriet,
eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, Vicar of Hemel
Hempstead.

DIED.

Herts., by the Rev. G. R. Mountain, Actor of Havant, Hants, the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of Mepershall, Bedfordshire, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.

In this city, on the 4th of April, Mrs. Jane Wilson, relict of the late Andrew Wilson, Esq. of Edinburgh—aged 58 years.

At Chippawa, on the 28th ultimo, Thomas Nelles, eldest son of James Cummings, Esq. aged 23 years and three months.

On the 1st instant, at his residence in the township of Stamford, at the advanced age of 80 years Mr. Adam Hutt.

Mr. Hutt was one of that noble band, now, alas | almost extinct, who preferred Loyalty to their rightful Sovereign, though coupled with preferred Loyalty to their rightful Sovereign, though coupled with who had been unmindful of their allegiance. He came, with his now venerable widow, to this country when it was a "waste howling wilderness." But nobody who sees the beautiful property which he leaves to his children can deny that under their careful hands "the desert has been made to blossom as the rose." Mr. Hutt was a fine specimen, though not by any means robust of late years, of the early settlers of this Province—of active habits—due economy, sound judge-ment and unwavering loyalty. His strict honesty, courteous manners, kind hospitality and warm heart, won't he regard of all that very large circle who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him the Church, in the unity of which he died, lost a valuable member. He had not only the means; but also the heart to assist her. To him under God, the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Thorold, are, in a measure, indebted for their beautiful and substantial Church. When many difficulties beset those who had it in their heart to build a house of prayer to their God, Mr. Hutt, in conjunction with Mr. H. C. Ball and his own son, entered into an engagement to take the Subscriptions which had been raised, but which, were far behind the necessary sum, and contract for the building of the Church, each one of the three bearin

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 15th April:

J. White Esq., add. sub.; Rev. J. Gibson, rem. in full vol. 5; Mr. McAllister, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune. (2) rem.; C. Wethereil Esq.; Rev. W. Bond, rem. [to Dec. 1842]; Rev. A. Williams, rem.; D. A. C. G. Feilde, rem.; J. Shaw Esq., rem.; M. Burwell Esq., add. sub, and rem.; Rev. R. Whitwell; Rev. Dr. Phillips; Rev. G. M. Armstrong; Rev. W. Leeming; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. sub.; Rev. E. J. Boswell; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. W. son, add. sub.; Rev. E. J. Boswell; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. W. G. B. Lindsay; Lord Bishop of Montreal.

To Correspondents — B. C. P.—Iona—and E., have been duly received, and shall be written to. A Lover of the Church of Englishest

LY.

We shall be very glad if our Correspondents will study brevity, more especially upon points of secondary import.

Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 15th April:-

First, because of his firm conviction of the superior excellence

no more field for its exertions; but surely this cannot be the case until that day when righteousness shall cover the earth; in fact, whatever good the Churchman may suppose his contribution to sectarianism may do, he must, if his own religious profession be founded on principle, believe that it would be yet more useful if it flowed in the channel of his own Church. With record to the second application parally that they are

the spirit, as your extracts in the last Church too abundantly prove, which some mistaken, and I fear not a few time-serving, Churchmen are upholding by their money and their influence,—not that I would by any means represent this awful malignity as the character of all sectarianism.—God forbid.

I enclose Two Dollars for the Church at Chippawa, praying that like the Sagond Tample, it may far ayeard in all the the Sagond Tample, it may far ayeard in all the the Sagond Tample it may far ayeard in all the sagond the sagond the sagond that the sagond the sagond the sagond the sagond that the sagond th

former House of their God.

warning to our countrymen how they countenance the move-ment for increasing the political power of the uncivilized mobs who are wielded by the agitators and the priests of Ireland.

tility towards the Establishment. Thanks as much to the good sense of the people as to the vigour of the Governments of that day, the feeling in question produced no bad results; for the Clergy exerted themselves manfully to stem the tide, and the field being then not too wide for their exertions, they succeeded. Accordingly dissent, which is of all principles at once the most willy and the most ambitious, fell back again into once the most wily and the most ambitious, fell back again into its proper place, and throughout the progress of the war imitated, or pretended to imitate, at least generally, the language of Matthew Henry and Doddridge. A long peace, however, bringing with it a large increase of population—which collecting in different towns soon outran all the provision which the piety of former years had secured for the religious instruction of the community—gave prodigious advantages to the dissenting interests. The Established Church cannot, without much preliminary arrangement and discussion, enlarge or multiplicate. preliminary arrangement and discussion, enlarge or multiply its machinery for public edification. A dissenting body, on the contrary, has but to build a Chapel, or hire a room wherever it pleases, and then paying sixpence a year for a license, the Dea-tors, or trustees, proceed forthwith to put in their own Miniscons, or trustees, proceed forthwith to put in their own Minister, and make money of the pew-rents. The Dissenters, as a matter of course, make great head in all the manufacturing districts, where it not unfrequently happens that the higher classes take little care of the morals and religious condition of the lower; and the lower, finding no room in the parish Church, spend their Sundays either in profligacy or at the Disserted. spend their Sundays either in profligacy or at the Dissenting Chapels. As a matter of course the teachers in these Chapels

CHARLES DALY.