first, because no one who has any respect for himself will give a reason of his faith to him: and, secondly, because the party questioned will naturally be led to enquire what is the religion of the Editor of the Colonist, and the conclusion I am afraid will be, that he is as destitute of the principles of true religion, as he is of good manners.

AULD REEKIE. P. S.—If any one wishes to know the condition of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, during the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, I would refer him to Chambers' Book of Scotland, and his Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, two books which contain a vast mass of the most valuable. valuable facts connected with the history of Scotland.

ON THE USE OF THE SURPLICE IN CHURCHES. SIR,-In No. 32 of The Church, Feb. 12th, 1842, I observed much pleasure, a letter on the wearing of the Surplice in Pulpit. My pleasure, however, arose, not from an agreethe Pulpit ent with the observations in it, but from a hope that that letter may have the effect of causing some one of your correspondents, who thoroughly understands the subject, to inform your readers, which, the Gown or the Surplice, is the proper costume of the officiating Minister, when having read the Ser-

vice, he commences his Sermon. It appears to me, the Surplice, and not the Gown, should be And were there nothing in the Rubrics to make me of that oni nion, some of the remarks of your correspondent would certainly lead me into it. The practice of the Cathedral Churches, in which the Surplice is worn in the Pulpit, in ac-cordance with the Canon, seems to me almost conclusive of this subject. But the second sentence in the letter of your correspondent appears to be still more so. He says "the general departure from the practice of wearing the Surplice in the Pulpit in Parochial Churches has probably arisen from the sin-Pulpit in Parochial Churches has probably arisen from the sin-gular absence of any express directions with regard to the vestments to be worn in preaching, whilst the most stringent re-gulations are laid down for the use of the Surplice in the read-ing of the prayers." He then quotes, from a Rubric in the Prayer Book of 1549, these words: "in the saying or singing of Matins and even-song, baptizing and barying, the Minister in Parish Churches and Chapels annexed to the same, shall use a Surplice." Does not this absence of express directions about the vestment, while preaching, arise from the fact of the Ser-mon being a portion of the Service, during the reading of which the most stringent reculations are laid down for using the Sur-

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the most stringent regulations are laid down for using the Sur-plice, as we see from the above Rubric? I admit that perhaps it may be said with truth that the Sermon is not a part of the Matin-Song, but it is a portion of the Communion Service, and during the reading of this, I suppose, all will allow the Surplice is to be worn. According to reserve a pair of the mater and haily appear that the present usage indeed, it may not so plainly appear that the rmon is a portion of the Communion Service; for every inister has taken to himself authority to depart from the Rubrics, and immediately after the reading of the Nicene Creed, to go out of the Church, and this too, in the midst of the most delightful portion of the worship of God, the singing his praises. And for what does he go out? Only to make a change in his dress. He then preaches the Sermon, pronoun-ces the Blessing, and the congregation disperses. In this man-ner of conducting this portion of the Service, it is not plain that the Sermon forms a part of the Communion Service. But it must be recollected that for the going out and for the change of dress there is no authority, and the pronouncing the Blessing, and the dispersion of the congregation, immediately after the Sermon, are directly in opposition to the Rubrics. For what dothese say? The Second Rubric after the Nicene Creed says; "Then shall follow the Sermon. The Third Rubric says; "Then," and this must signify after the Sermon, "the Priest shall return to the Lord's Table and begin the Offertory, &c.," which, by a Rubric at the end of the Communion Service be read every Lord's day, and also the Prayer for the Church Militant. Now I think it is evident from these Rubrics, ordering a portion of the Communion Service to be read after the n, that the Sermon was, and is, to be considered, a portion of that Service, and this opinion being correct, there ceases to be any "singularity in the absence of directions with regard to the vestments to be worn in preaching"; for "the stringent regulations laid down for the use of the Surplice in the reading of the Morning Song" apply to the preaching in an equally atringent stringent manner.

The quotations made by your correspondent with respect to the Lecturers mentioned in them, seem to prove the propriety of the officiating Minister wearing the Surplice in the Pulpit. "The Bishop is to take care that all lecturers do read divine Service, in their Surplices." This is, when the Lecturer is the officiating Minister as well as the Lecturer. "Where a lecture is set up in a Market town, it may be read by a company of divines, and that they even preach in such seemly habits as be-The quotations made by your correspondent with respect to divines, and that they ever preach in such seemly habits as be-long to their degrees." I think it is evident from the wording of this long.

and he their degrees." I think it is evident from the wording of this clause that the Lecturer is not the officiating Minister, and he therefore lectures in his Gown. Your correspondent, in the next clause, founds an argument for wearing the Gown in the Pulpit upon a false premiss. He says " when a man stands at the Altar," or in the Desk, he was a the Souther for the he is here for the pulpit of God wears the Surplice, for there he is bona fide a Priest of God, and an organ of the Church ; but when he ascends the Pulpit, the Church is not responsible for every jot of his sentiments. That is, I presume, he ceases to be an organ of the Church. I should say the very reverse of this is the true state of the case, and that when the Minister is in the Desk, he is the organ of the congregation, offering up prayers for them and in their name, " in words" to be sure " strictly prescribed to him ;" but that ...

Pupit. If he obeys the Rubric, he must then again go out, having finished the Sermon, that he may put on the Surplice, he must come back again to the Communion Table to finish the Service, thus changing his vestment twice, and his position in the Church three times. Which of these two plans most re-commends itself? The first, in which there is no moving from place to place. place to place, nor change of dress, and in which consequently nothing is done without a Rubric for it? or the second, in

which we see the Minister going in and out of Church, without any reason for it, changing his dress equally without any rea-son-and this too, although there is no Rubric for either the ne or the other?

I have written this, simply with a view to obtain instruction, as I do not know which is the proper vestment for the Pulpit. If then, Sir, you do not think proper to insert this in *The Church*, may I request that you will favor your readers with your own view of the subject B. C. P.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY. The second Annual Meeting of the Toronto Church of England Tract Society was held in the District School House, on the 26th February, 1842,

His Lordship THE BISHOP in the Chair. The Meeting was opened with prayer, after which the

following Resolutions were adopted:-1. Moved by the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, seconded by the Hon. W. ALLAN, That the Report now read be adopted Committee and printed under the superintendence of the Committee. 2. Moved by the Rev. Dr. McCAUL, seconded by the 2. Moved by the Rev. Dr. MCCAUL, seconded by the Rev. H. SCADDING, That this Meeting would humbly acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in the suc-cess which has attended the operations of the Society during the past year, and would earnestly call upon their fellow-Churchmen to give their aid in furthering the

biets of this Association. 3. Moved by J. H. HAGANTY, Esq., seconded by J. KENT, Esq., That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Tract Distributors for their services during the past

4. Moved by the Rev. CHARLES MATHEWS, seconded by T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., That the thanks of this Meet-ing be given to the Office Bearers of the Society for their past services, and that the following gentlemen be reques-

past services, and that the following genticated by roughes ted to act for the ensuing year: --PATRON.-The Lord Bishop of Toronto. PRESIDENT.-The Rev. H. J. Grasett. VICE PRESIDENTS.-The Honourables Chief Justice Robinson, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Hagerman, W. Allan, J. S. Macaulay. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.-The Rev. H. Scadding, W. H. G. CHARTER, L. O'Brien, M.D. Messrs. J. H. Cameron, R. C. Horne, L. O'Brien, M.D., W. M. Westmacott, J. T. Wilson, A. Burnside, J. Kent,

J. H. Hagarty, W. Atkinson.

TREASURER.—John Mosely, Esq. SECRETARY.—G. W. Allan.

DEPOSITARY .- H. & W. Rowsell, King Street.

REPORT. The Committee of The Toronto Church of England The Committee of *The Toronto Church of England Tract Society* have now to lay before the public their second Annual Report; and, in so doing, they would thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in the success which has attended the labours of the Association to the close of this the second year of its existence. Although the operations of the Society have not been very extensive, the Committee trust that the two great objects for which it was instituted, viz., the distribution of Tracts among the poor, and the establish-ment of a depôt for the sale of such publications to the Clergy and public generally, have been faithfully kept in view; and the means at their command faithfully devoted to the accomplishment of these ends. The loan distribu-

to the accomplishment of these ends. The loan distribu-tion of Tracts has been steadily pursued, although on a scale far from commensurate with the importance of the work, and the urgent need of sound religious instruction which, among the lower classes particularly, is found to exist.

The necessity of increasing the efficiency of this depart. ment of the Society's operations is becoming every day more apparent; more particularly as the present is a time more apparent; more particularly as the present is a time when corrupt and dangerous principles are being indus-triously propagated throughout the land by the circula-tion of publications, which contain the seeds of disloyalty and infidelity; and when Dissent, through the medium of the Press, is endeavouring to prejudice the minds of men against our venerated Church, by statements as false as they are injunctions in which the Church is described for they are injurious, in which the Church is described "as the most carnal and sinful of all Protestant Churches," "Her Clergy as mere moralists, or wedded to Popery,"— and in which it is unblushingly asserted, "that if a pure religion, a strict morality be required, mankind must turn religion, a strict morality be required, mankind must turn Dissenters." If the enemies of truth and good order are thus actively engaged, surely Churchmen are particularly called upon to use their utmost endeavours,-by the cir culation of publications which set forth the principles of our Apostolic Church in their true and proper light, and which afford an antidote to false doctrine, heresy and dissemination of erroneous principles. The vast amoun of good which these little monitors are calculated to proce can scarcely be estimated. In all of them the great truths of our holy religion are inculcated, in connexion with the doctrines and discipline of our beloved Church ; in each of them the anthorized Minister of God is repre-sented as the wise and judicious adviser and affectionate comforter and friend. They are suited to all occasions, and adapted to every circumstance of life. Are any parents about to bring their children to be presented at the baptismal font,—there are the Tracts on Baptism, and that excellent Tract No. 13, The Parochial Minister's affectionate address to Godfathers and Godmothers, all of them full of sound and edifying instruction. Are any about to renew for themselves the pledges which were given in their name at baptism—there are the suitable Tracts on Confirmation. Or do any purpose to join in that most solemn ordinance of our religion, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, how much instruction and benefit may they derive from the many excellent treatises to be met with on that subject among the publications of the Society! Many of the Clergy make a practice of pre-senting the Tract, entitled *The Parochial Minister's Af-fectionate Address to a newly Married Couple*, to those under their charge who enter into that holy estate. For persons afflicted with sickness, how many excellent Tracts are there abounding with comfort and instruction, such as The Churchman on a Sick Bed,—The Churchman's Devotional Exercises in time of Sickness, &c.; and if any have suffered affliction, through the loss of friend or rela-tive, what can be more suitable to minister comfort than such Tracts as The Country Parson's Visit to the House of Mourning, or The Pious Churchman comforted under

tion are singing the praises of God, the Minister removes to the Chancel at the risk of disturbing them in the beautiful portion of the Service in which they are engaged, and in which the Minister is not and cannot be a partaker; for, besides his removing from one place in the Church. He reads the Ante-Communion Service. Then, again, at the risk of again disturbing the con-gregation while singing, he goes out of the Church, —puts on his Goven—comes back again—goes into another situation, the Pulpit. If the obeys the Rubric, he may put on the Surplice, them. These brief extracts will suffice to show the value of the Tracts, in what estimation they are held by those into whose hands they fall, and how much good might be effected by a more extensive distribution of them; and the Committee cannot conclude this part of their report without again urging upon their fellow Churchmen the importance of the work in which they are engaged, and entracting their accountation and assistence in dissemientreating their co-operation and assistance in dissemi-nating a right understanding of the forms and constitution, an accurate knowledge of the doctrines, and a just esti-mate of the character of our beloved Church.

The Committee now proceed to report the extent to which they have been enabled to effect a sale for the Tracts from their depot in this City. Shortly after the formation of the Society, Mr. Henry Rowsell, in a most kind and liberal manner, undertook the management of the depositary gratuitously; the necessary expenses for shelves, &c. being, of course, defrayed from its funds.— This arrangement still continues, and your Committee feel that the Society is under no small obligations to Mr. Rowsell for his valuable services. An order for 249,600 pages of Tracts was sent to England in June last. These were received in November, and the stock of the Society now consists of 587,295 pages of Tracts, and 2,583 num-bers of the Penny Sunday Reader, exclusive of those in use by the distributors; the whole value of the stock now on hand amounting to about 1321. The sale to the public on nand amounting to about 1324. The sale to the public and country Clergy, hitherto not very large, is gradually improving,—orders having been received within the last few months from Quebec, Amherstburgh, Kingston, Hamilton, and one or two other places. The sales, du-ring the past year, amounted to about 321, 128. 8¹/₂d. In conclusion, the Committee would work express their

In conclusion, the Committee would again express their ratitude to the Giver of all good, that the Society has been permitted, in any measure, however small, to be instrumental in spreading a knowledge of he truth among instrumental in spreading a knowledge of the data anong their poorer brethren, and earnestly hop that each re-curring anniversary may find them, through the blessing of the same Almighty Being, extending their labours, and increasing in efficiency and usefulnes.

DISTRICT OF SYDENHAM .- At a meeting of the Inhabitants of HULL, held in the Church, the 18th day of Feb-ruary, 1842; Richard Austin, Esq., in the Chair, Geo. J. Marston, Secretary, at which was present a deputation from the inhabitants of Aylmer, it was resolved, Proposed by Ruggles Wright, Esq., seconded by B. H. Wright, that the inhabitants of Hull being anxious to pro-

cure the services of a resident Clergynan, appoint R Wright, Richard Austin, A. Vicar, and B. H. Wright Wright Esqrs., a Committee to co-operate with the inhabitants of Aylmer towards the attainment of that object, and that measures be immediately taken to ascertain the amount

which could be raised as a salary for such minister. It was agreed to by this meeting, that the Committees of Hull and Aylmer, do meet on the 22c of February, for the purpose of entering into necessary arangements for a Clergyman of the Established Church of England.

Pursuant to the last Resolution, the Committees of Aylmer and Hull met at the appointed time, when every for a resident Clergyman of the Estailished Church.-

for a resident Clergyman of the Latenthat a subscription Ottawa Advocate. SANDWICH.—We are happy to learn that a subscription has been opened at the office of E. Holland, Esq., Post Master, (by whom it was set on foot.) for the purpose of erecting a suitable TABLET in memory of the late worthy and Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON, for thirreen years Rector of this Parish : and in order that all classes of this commu nity may be enabled to participate is contributing to so laudable an object, the smallest sum will be acceptable

The subscription paper has already apon it the names of several of our acquaintances, who have subscribed very liberally; and we trust soon to hear that a sufficient sum has been raised to warrant the immediate execution of the design on a liberal scale .- Western Herald.

Later from England.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Feb'y 28. Arrival of the Clyde Steamer.

Yesterday morning a large steamer was reported coming up the bay, and at about half past 9 the British nail steam packet Clyde, from Charleston, anchored off the Battery, touching at ar port on her way to Halifax. She resumes her voyage this

afternoon or to-morrow morning. The Clyde is commanded by Lieut. Woodruff, R. N., is of 1842 tons burthen, and belongs to the British West India line a packets. Her present voyage commenced at the island hada, and she has touched at St. Croix, St. Thomas, of steam packets. of Grer

Turks Island, Nassau, Savannah and Charleston. She will return here from Halifax, via New York, in about a fortnight. Under the proposed arrangement of this line, we are, it is said, to have a boat touching at this port, each way, once a fortnight.

We learn that the U. S. government have decided that there we learn that the U. S. Smellin the mail steamers taking passengers will be no objections to the mail steamers taking passengers from and to the various American ports, as they carry no goods

never to question any one on the subject of his religion, for two tion are singing the praises of God, the Minister removes to of friends." All the distributors concur in saying that however from any authentic source, but gathered from passen-

letter, because it was not written in Spanish, was treated with contempt, and the bearer with much hugteur. On the officer's return to the Charybdis, and reporting these circumstances to his commander, Lt. DeC. immediately entered the port, and when proceeding to an anchorage, he was fred into by the Commediate's market and the second when proceeding to an anchorage, he was fired into by the Commodore's vessel—a corvette—and the forestay of the Cha-rybdis shot away. Lt. DeC. then took up a position, and how-ever desperate such a proceeding may have appeared on his part, in so small a vessel, against so apparently overwhelming a force, he did not overrate the bravery of his little band, for after a short fight the corvette surrendered—the Commodore and twenty-five of his men having been killed. A brig and three schooners, that came, to the assistance of the corvette surrenschooners, that came to the assistance of the corvette, were attacked in turn by the Charybdis: in five minutes after the C. brought her guns to bear on the brig, she was sunk, and the

schooners soon after surrendered ! The Charybdis carries but 3 guns, one long one amidships and two caronades, and her full complement of officers and men is but fifty-five.

Whatever offences the Carthagenian government had received from Col. Gregg, (who it appears was shot immediately after Lieutenant DeCourcy's application for his release was made) and the other British subject whom they had imprisoned, and however informal the Consul's proceedings may prove to have been, nothing could justify the contempt of Lieut. DeCourcy's been, nothing could justify the confempt of Lieur. Decoury's application, and the subsequent insult to the British flag by the Commodore, who, poor man, paid dearly for his temerity. We are told that Lieut. DeCourey intended to remain at Cartha-gena, with his prizes, till he hears from the admiral on the sub-ject of their capture, &c."—N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, March 1. The packet ship Hendrik Hudson, Capt. Morgan, arrived this morning from London, via Portsmouth. We are indebted to Captain Morgan for London papers to the 17th of January inclusive. The ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 19th, but the morning being foggy, the boats which should have brought

the papers of the previous day, were not able to board her. Captain Morgan states that his present passage is the one hundred and sixth that he has made across the Atlantic, and during the whole time he never before experienced such dread-ful weather as that between the 6th and 14th of February.

Among the marriages in high life, the London papers Among the interfages in high rife, the London papers men-tion one that is shortly to take place between Adolphus, the reigning duke of Nassau, and the princess Maria Sophia Louisa, of Orange. The former was born in 1817, and the latter in 1824.

The King of Prussia's present to his godson, the Prince of Wales, according to the on dits in the first circles at Berlin, will be a splendid royal mantle, lined with ermine, decorated with the star of the Order of the Black Eagle, formed of brilliants

d other jewels of the first water. Heavy falls of snow are not usual in the neighbourhood of London; but they had one there on the 13th of January, which lasted six or seven hours. Out of the metropolis the now lay 10 inches deep, and where there were drifts the traveling was much impeded. The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 3rd of Februa-

ry. The usual notice to the supporters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punctual attendance. The Times has broken ground on the Creole case—declaring the claim for restitution "the most audaciously untenable" it

Possible to imagine. ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Royal Exchange, with great ceremonies, January 17th, and afterwards dined with the Lord Mayor. The "Scottish Patriot," the Chartist paper in Glasgow, has

ased to exist.

Lord Ashburton had not sailed, but was expected to leave in the course of the month of January.

Canada.

DISTRICT COUNCILS. - The Governor-General has appointed the following persons District Clerks :- Ottawa, Donald Mc-Donald, (F.); Johnstown, James Jessup; Bathurst, Robert Moffat; Prince Edward, Thomas Moore; Midland, F. M. Hill ; Victoria, Peter O'Reilly ; Colborne, John Darcus ; Home,

Hill; Victoria, Peter O'Reilly; Colborne, John Darcus; Home, John Elliott; Niagara, E. B. Raymoud; Gore, E. C. Thomas; Brock, W. Lapenotiere; Talbot, F. T. Wilkes; London, J. B. Strathy; Western, John Cowan. COURT OF CHANCERY.—We see by the Canada Gazette that the Governor-General has appointed the Chief Justice, the Vice Chancellor, and Judges Macaulay and Hagerman, "Commissioners to inquire into and regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery" the Court of Chancery."

GORE BANK .- The rumours, hurtful to this Bank, seem without foundation. A Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the Presidents and Cashiers of the Toronto Banks, express their "undiminished confidence in the Gore Bank, and their intention to continue to take its notes." The Hamilton

THE Interior to continue to take its house. The Hamilton merchants have also passed resolutions in its favour. THE COLONIST NEWSPAPER.—The "modest assurance" of the Colonist is almost proverbial; but in daring to hint that The Church environment the indexert and involting multiple multiple

Whatever the technicalities of the law may make of this, Whatever the technicalities of the faw may make of this, there is but one opinion here, and that is, that it is a case of wilful, deliberate and cowardly murder. Vineyard deliberately insulted Arndt by charging him with falsehood, whenhe knew in his own conscience that Arndt was felling the truth. Vine-yard had his weapon loaded and concealed about his person; and are quick may him the time the head the same head here. quick was his action, that it was thought he even had his pistol cocked before he drew it.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with facts; "that the deceased came to his death by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of James R. Vineyard."

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. A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had

n application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TOBONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO -- a selection of SUPERION VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Refer Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

style. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-1y-

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

TORONTO AXE FACTORS, 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 fstabil inment, formerly owned by the late HaivEx Shippano, and recently by Champion, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-turing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-fully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every carriet piton manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAN.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, SELLING OFF.

SELLING OFF. THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch 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 descrip-tion 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.**

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 1st March, 1842.

NEW STRAW BONNETS.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assoriment, 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.

NEW GOODS. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEYKES & COMPANY'S, KINGSTÖN,

so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could munerate.

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter urchases, would, on visiting Districts, adout to make their winter furchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this stablishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for *Pariety and Chcap-*ess, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America. RDF Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE. 25-13ir December 24, 1841.

SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Mexers, ROSS & Co., and have laid 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. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

NEARLY OFFORITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto. October 30, 1840. 17-ff

GOVERNESS.

A N ENGLISH LADY will be happy to mest with a situation as Governess in a family. She is fully competent to instruct has Pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with French, Music and Singing. Address (post-paid) to L. A., at H. § . ROWSELL'S, King-street, Toronto, or Brock-street, Kings EMPLOYMENT WANTED,

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when he is in the Pulpit, he is the organ of the Church, declaring the doctrines of the Gospel, as the Church holds them, and that the Church is responsible for his sentiments, so that if he utters unsound doctrine the Church will reprimand him. This being the case, the argument which he draws in favor of Wearing the Gown, from his view of the subject, is incorrect. The custom of the Universities, if laid down correctly, favors

wearing of the Surplice in the Pulpit by the officiating mister, inasmuch as the Preacher mentioned by your correspondent evidently is not the Minister who has read the Service. confess my entire ignorance of the customs of the Universi-les, and would ask, do they depart so far from the Rubrics as to read the Communion Service in the various College Chapels without a Sermon or lecture at the time appointed by the Rubric? If there is a Sermon or lecture at the set time, is not the Sureil. the Surplice worn?

I should not have troubled you, Sir, with these remarks, did they relate to what I conceived to be an unimportant form or eremony. But I think it to relate to a matter of some conequence, for is it not important that the Service should be conducted with that simplicity, which would result from a strict observance of the Rubrics? It is an offence to me, the constant channel and the strict of the ^{Observance of the Rubrics ? It is an offence to me, the constant change of position and change of dress, which, if your corres-pondent is correct, must take place. I have no doubt it was the intention of the Reformers of our Church, that there should be no change of position, nor change of dress; but that the whole Service should be gone through in the Surplice and in the Chancel, (see the fourth Rubric at the commencement of the Communion Service.) Neither is the Rubric directing} of the Communion Service.) Neither is the Rubric directing the Priest to return to the Lord's Table after the Sermon, any argument against this : for this Rubric means that the Priest having gone to the rails or screen to preach, is from thence to return to the Lord's Table; turning to the people and then return to the Lord's Table; turning to the people and then returning to the Lord's Table is commanded more than once in the Communion Service. I would observe that a Bishop makes no charge of dress, when he may go through the Service ; and does not this seem to afford a proof that the Priest should not; or what can be assigned as the reason why the one does not change his vestments and the other does? Let us contrast the Service as Lettick is should be gone

Let us contrast the Service, as I think it should be gone through, with the Service conducted according to the idea of your correspondent, -- premising that the Prayer Book says "the morning and evening prayer shall be used in the accustomed place of the Church Chapel or Chancel." My idea is, hat the Minister should go to the Chancel at his first entrance into the Church, and continue there till the end of the Service, without any change of dress or place, for neither of which is there there any Rubric. On the other hand, the Minister having But on his Surplice, goes first into the reading desk, reads the Service to the end of the Litany. Then, while the congrega-

And perceive the word "Altar" coming into frequent use by the Ast perceive the word "Altar" coming into frequent use by the minister of the Church. I should like very much to be informed in or the Lord's Table. Coming events cast their shadow before. I would not be the shadow of the Lord's Table. Coming events cast their shadow before. I would also be the shadow of the Ast perceive the word "Altar" may not be the shadow of the State of the Wass. (We quite concur with our correspondent has not early us too far.—into a rejection of those truths, and pure the shadow between the word of altar" may not be the shadow before. I would also be the Wass. (We quite concur with our correspondent has not early us too far.—into a rejection of those truths, and pure the word. The word Altar occurs in the Offertory, in the Communion for it. 13. It is used by St. Paul, in another place ; "we have an the tot the yhave no right to Coxt. 1840, p. 480, we meet with the Altar," the would appear that for a period of three hundred years and the same of "Altar" of the Cross." In the proper figurative sense, when which has Scripture, antiquity, and universal consent on its has "Meanon's Dictionary of the Church, New York. See also the works, s.c., published by the Society for proming Christian Knows, "Means, and the selection of Palams and Hymns, used in this and the siter Dioces, and "selected and arranged under the authority and the stare Diokes, and "selected and arranged under the authority and the stare Dioces, and "selected and arranged under the authority," or venerated memory, the word Altar is also used, (p. 199). "When a you Altar's foot we knee." Must also of the Hon, and Fliph Reverend the Lord Bishop is the size of the Hon and Fliph Reverend the Lord Bishop is the size Dioces, and "selected and arranged under the authority and the stare Dioces, and "selected and arranged under the authority and the stare Dioces, and "selected and arranged under the authority and the sterm.—the Altar's foot we knee." Must also the body it

the pressure of Affliction? 'I hus, it will be seen, by a reference to the list of our publications, that for every occasion, whether of joy or sorrow, an appropriate Tract may be found; and your Committee do not think that they can be accused of pre-sumption in saying that, next to the Word of God and our incomparable Prayer-book, the Churchman will and these little pamphlets of the greatest assistance to him,comforting him in adversity,—guiding and directing him in prosperity,—and enabling him to "give an answer to every man that asketh of him a reason of the hope that is in him.

The number of distributors has continued, with one or two interruptions, nearly the same as last year. They all unite in bearing gratifying testimony to the eagerness with which these Tracts are read and received, not by Churchmen only, but by persons of almost every other denomination. Of their good effects, in times of sickness and adversity, one of the distributors thus speaks :---"Among the many excellent publications of the Society which I have now, for these two years past, been engaged in circulating, none have proved of greater benefit, in case of sickness, than the two tracts, entitled The Churchcase of sickness, that the two these sectors entries a sector man on a Sick Bed, and The Churchman's devolutional exer-cises in time of sickness; to which indeed may be added one called A Manual of Instruction for time of sickness.— In the case of one sick man particularly, his wife assured me that, next to the visits of the Clergyman and the reading of the Scriptures, there was nothing from which her husband seemed to derive more comfort than from having those Tracts read to him, and from the many excellent prayers and meditations which they contained."

or merchandize on freight Arrival of the Mibernia.

The packet ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived last even-ing, having sailed on the 13th of January. The Hibernia brought out 123 steerage passengers, most of whom are farmers and their families, not unprovided with means to establish them-selves comfortably in the Western world.

The accounts received from the Niger expedition continued to be of the most melancholy character. The mortality and disease on board the Albert were so great that little hope remained of her attempt to ascend the Niger being persevered in, and the Wilberforce had returned, abandoning the voyage up the Tchadda. She had followed the Soudan to Fernando Po. From that place the Soudan had been sent to follow the Albert, and render assistance in case of need.

Mr. O'Connell had been making a most furious speech even for him, against England under Tory domination. Speaking of her approaching doom he said :

for him, against England under fory domination. Speaking of her approaching doom he said: "The time is fast approaching ; turn your eyes to the many con-vulsions which rend her asunder ; mark the meetings which are held for the resuscitation of trade; see her banks failing_aee her laborers starving, and murdering each other—see her machinery growing rusty from disuse—see her foundries empty—see her free blown out—you can hear no sound of the aveil—see her banks failing_aee her laborers of the shuttle or the loom—all is destitution—all is want. And what a parliament has she selected at such a crisis 1 do not de-ceive myself, when I see her people thronging to her socialist chapels, where doctrines repugnant to civilized humanity are inculeated. I cannot but think of her torch and dagger meetings; I cannot but regard these things as ominous. (Hear, hear.) "When I see her population rapidly diminishing_when I see her people convulsed_when I see the United States regarding her with no very projitous sep-when I see McLeod's case holding a dangerous aspect—when I see the United States regarding her with no very projitous sep-when I see McLeod's case holding a dangerous aspect—when I see all this, do I deceive myself when T look forward to no distant day, when I reind raproaches to her own independence?" Cheens. [O'Connell here describes things as *he* wishes them to be, not as they really are. His wicked tyranuy is nearly over, and his manica raving attests the strongth and popular-ity of Earl de Grey's firm and judicious government of Ireland.— ED. Ca.]

Mr. Peel, uncle of Sir Robert Peel, died on the 5th of January, very suddenly. His fortune is set down at two millions

The Bishop of Chichester also died suddenly.

The Bishop of Ossory, lately declared a Lunatic, is also dead. The ENGLISH IN THE EAST.—A serious disturbance took THE ENGLISH IN THE EAST.—A serious disturbance took place at the Italian theatre of Alexandria, on the 23rd Dec., during the representation of *Della Lucia di Lammermoor*, in consequence of a dispute between some Italians, who were vociferously applauding the *prima donna*, (Signora Polani), and some Englishmen, who wished to hear the performance. The Italiana were severely annihierd by the Englishmen's for Italians were severely punished by the Englishmen's fists, and forced to fly. Ladies fainted, and the performance was con-cluded with the first act, every one having left the theatre.— The Mahometans who were present were much scandalized, and exclaimed, "Those are the Europeans, who have come here to civilize the Turks!" This affair produced an unpleasant result on the morning of the 26th ult. Dr. Grassi, accompanied by M. Ceruti, the Sardinian consul-general, and a M. Clere, were walking on the square, when they were met by a Mr. Brooke, accompanied by some other Englishmen. Mr Brooke, addressing the Doctor in Italian, asked him "If he had called him an ill-behaved person,"-to which the Doctor the face. M. Grassi placed his hand on his sabre, but M. Clere pone was carried. prevented him from using it. Mr. Brooke then snatched the sword from M. Clere, and broke it into pieces. M. Ceruti then Englishman replied that he was ready to give him satisfaction on the spot. The Italians then withdrew, and it was feated that the Italians might, in their anger, use their daggers against

Excellent prayers and incuttations which they contained." The same distributor says, "I have found the Tract called The Country Parson's Visit to the House of Mourning, prove of great comfort to persons suffering under the loss

put forth against the Bishop and the Church of England, the Colonist has exceeded even its own habitual disregard of truth and decency .- Toronto Herald.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- Mr. Walton, the Coroner, denies the truth of the statements recently made in the *Examiner*, relative to the Inquest on Alexander Ballantyne, but very properly defers his reply until the trial of the parties implicated shall have taken place.

United States.

MURDER IN THE LEGISLATURE, WISCONSIN.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.) [We copy a more detailed account of this affair from the

Southport Telegraph-it is contained in a letter from Madison

Southport Telegraph—it is contained in a letter from Ankalson of the 11th of February :—] Our Capitol to-day witnessed a most tragical and heart-rending occurrence. Hon. C. P. Arndt, member of the council from Brown county, was shot on the floor of the Council by J. R. Vineyard, a member of the same body. The shot took immediate effect. Mr. Arndt uttered no sound—struggled none, but expired, within a very few minutes after he was shot. A deep and universal sorrow is felt. How can I picture the sorrow no his aged father, who was in the room and within a few gony of his aged father, who was in the room and within a few feet of his son, when the event occurred? No words can tell the agony of soul with which his lamentations were uttered. And he is now plunged in the deepest grief, which no lapse of time can efface. The deceased left at his home, a short time since, a devoted wife and several lovely and promising children; a mother, aged, with the deepest affections centered upon her son; brothers and sisters, who felt all the affection that bro-thers and sisters could feel.

I will state briefly the particulars connected with the matter. A few days ago the nomination of Enos S. Baker for sheriff of Grant county came before the Council for its action. It was rejected-both of our Racine members voting for the rejectio The next day a re-consideration of the vote was moved, and the motion for re-consideration was laid on the table, which left the matter open for action by the Council at any time. To-day it

came up. Vineyard took a deep interest in the matter, as he wanted the appointment for his brother, and his brother would have got it, could Mr. Baker have been got out of the way; there-fore when it became evident how the matter was going; he at once got into a passion, and made violent speeches, in which he denounced several members in no measured or courteous language. He finally moved that the nomination be postponed until Tuesday next, as he thought by that time he could prove charges against the moral character of Mr. Baker.

Pending that question Mr. Arndt arose and hoped the nomination would not be postponed, for upon Mr. Vineyard's own testimony, previously given, Mr. Baker was an honest man. Vineyard, in violent language, pronounced the statement a *falsehood*. Of this Mr. Arndt took no notice, but continued his remarks. He was interrupted by Vineyard, who commenced talking. Mr. Arndt remarked if the gentleman would permit him he would explain; Vineyard was silenced, and Mr. Arndt went on to state that Vineyard had mentioned to him some rumours against the character of Baker, but stated that he himself did not believe them, and requested that nothing should be said about them. Vineyard had endorsed Baker's integrity called him an ill-behaved person, the unit the Doctor said adout them the traditional different people more than once, and I presume half a dozen different people could have testified directly to the fact. The motion to post-

A motion was then made to adjourn, and by the voice it was word from M. Clere, and broke it into pieces. M. Ceruti then leclared that he considered this a personal insult, when another Englishman replied that he was ready to give him satisfaction adjourned; the sergeant-at-arms interposed, and the two men The ayes and noes were had, and the went to their seats. House adjourned. Mr. Arndt again stepped up to Vineyard,

BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make him elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would required. Apply at this Office. Foronto, February 11, 1842. 32-11 DOCTOR SCOTT, LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street. Toronto, February 25, 1842. 34-3m MRS. LENTON,

LADY'S EXPERIENCED NURSE, AT MR. BARNES',

34-41

DUTCHESS STREET, TORONTO. February, 25, 1842.

MR. SAXON, Attorney, Sc.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. 35-tf

BIRTHS.

At Kingston, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. John S. Cartwright, of a son. At Vittoria, on the 20th ultimo, the lady of Dr. C. W. Covernton,

At London, U. C., on the 2nd February, the lady of F. Cleverly, Saq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son. At Belleville, on the 1st instant, the lady of Edmund Murney, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter. At the Manor House, St. Anne de la Pérade, on the 21st ultimo, the ady of William Amherst Hale, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 4th January, at London, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Mr. Alex. [cDonald, to Mary McKenzie, second daughter of D. McKenzie,

brind the Mary McKenzle, so the New B. Okary McKenzle, , Township of London. 2 Picton, on the 23rd February, 1842, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, William Baker, of the Township of Kingston, and Miss Esther ningham, of the Township of Hallowell, both of the Society of

engs. by the Rev. J. Grier, A.M., Rector of Belleville, on the 16th ult., Alexander Thompson, of Sidney, to Miss Margaret Macklin, of

At Richmond, C. W., on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Flood, James Hubbell, Esq., of Hubbell's Falls, Fitzroy, second son of Elna-than Hubbell, Esq., M.D., to Mary Eliza, second daughter of George Lyon, Esq., of Richmond, late Capt. in H. M's 100th Regiment. On the 20th ultimo, in Niagara, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Powell Smith, of Burford, Brock District, to Miss Sarah Esther Whitney, of Townsend, in the same district.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Mr. John Laing, Deputy Col-lector or Customs at this port, aged 31 years. Mr. Laing was of English birth, and was much respected by a wide circle of ac-quaintances. His remains were interred on the 9th instant in the unintances. His remains were interred on the 9th instant in the surying ground of St. James's Cathedral, and, the deceased having een a zealous officer of St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons here, they rere followed to the grave by his brother Masons in full costume, and y a large concourse of respectable persons. The burial service was and by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, and the choir (of which he had been o active and efficient member), performed a funeral hyran. Mr. aing was also an office-bearer of St. George's Socie y: and in all his slations, public and social, his early death is sincerely regretted.— *Poronto Herald*.

oronto Herald. At Cobourg, on the 3rd instant, aged 9 years and 9 months, after a ong filness, Amelia, youngest child of Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of a Newcastle District. At Cornwall, on the 2nd March, the lady of G. S. Jarvis, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 11th :---S. Lighthourne, Esq. rem.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; F. W. Luard, 'sq. rem.; Rev. J. Shorth, rem., W. S. Bridges, Esq. rem., i outhis; Rev. C. Jackson, add. sub.; R. Murray, Esq. P.M., add. ub.; Rev. F. J. Lundy, add. sub.; Rev. D. E. Blake, rem.; G. inton, Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. E. J. Boswell; J. White, Esq. 'M., Z.; E. H. L. rem.; Rev. W. Macaulay; Rev. A. N. Bethune, 2); Rev. R. Flood.

(2); Rev. R. Flood. To CORRESPONDENTS.—Ossoriensis, Catholic, and the Rev. R. Flood, next week; as also the short, but valuable, letter on Iniant Baptism. We are much indebted to our various correspondents; but we shall be plad if, in matters that do not possess a general interest, they will study condensation and brevity. Will the sender of the Monkish Rhymes favour us with his name? We can insert nothing that comes anonymously. The propriety of this rule must be obvious to all. Our friends must have patience with us, for we sorely feel the want of room and cannot achieve impossibilities.