The Church.

THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS. (By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

88

CHAPTER III.

But if, indeed, with reckless faith We trust the flattering voice, Which whispers, "Take thy fill ere death, "Indulge thee and rejoice:"

Too surely, every setting day, Some lost delight we mourn; The flowers all die along our way, Till we, too, die forlorn

with his companion. He had advanced some distance his long-neglected cross from his bosom.

the scene which he now witnessed, and, hastening away from his companions, again began to ramble through the garden alone.

he plenteously gathered of the flowers, and ate of the him, did he endeavour to join him again? fruits that he found; and as he did so his garments became more and more discoloured, and his counte- hot resolve to consult his cross. became more and more discoloured, and his counte- hot resolve to consult his cross. the plenteously gathered of the flowers, and ate of the him, did he endeavour to join him again? A. He was very anxious to do so, and yet could he access from him for ever. This is a melancholy termination to hopes that were he plenteously gathered of the flowers, and ate of the him, did he endeavour to join him again? nance pale and sickly, and his manner full of restlessthat there was poison in the garden. I saw, too, that A. That sinners who are not yet hardened feel a also; he no longer could derive enjoyment from any pations with good men. thing he tasted or touched, but was suspicious of them all. Sometimes I thought he looked anxiously about

sometimes foul spots, as in a leprosy, would suddenly companion's garments and her own.

In this wretched way they kept walking side by side, companion? until they came to the borders of a great wood, and that she would follow; but Wayward drew back, and refused to advance farther before he had first consulted his cross. I do not know why at that particular mo- a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." ment he should have paused; it may be that it merely The tears were fast rising in my eyes as I turned proceeded from his usual dislike to go first; or it may

them away from the kneeling child, so affecting was be he was frightened by a deep and angry sound, even the scene; but for the present I watched him no more, as the roaring of a lion, which issued from the wood, often cause the sinner to fall away altogether from the for about him my mind was now at rest; but I felt and yet his ears had now grown so dull, that I cannot faith, and, as it were, to give himself over to the power fearfully anxious to trace the course of his companion tell whether he heard it at all; and I think it most of Satan. Such would appear to have been the case who neglected the cross. Wayward had not seen the likely that he only delayed, because the scene brought of Judas Iscariot, when he went out and hanged himshadow resting on the flower, but had walked care- back to his memory the hour in which he had stood self, after he had betrayed his Lord: instead of that lessly through the field; otherwise his thoughts also with Mirth, at the entrance of the myrtle-grove, when repentance which would have led him onward to hope, might have gone back to the time when he played with the holy image had warned them both to turn aside. he felt only the agony of that remorse which brought Innocence, and he would perhaps have wept together But be the cause what it may, he stood still, and drew him into the depth of despair. Remember, then, that

before he observed that Mirth had ceased to accom- It was, indeed, a scene that caused my heart to beat fearful consequences of sin. pany him; but as soon as he perceived it he was high with interest. Wayward was standing a little in alarmed to find himself alone; for, though he cared advance of Selfdeceit, and one step more would have English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence but little for the cross himself, he had felt some sort brought him within the borders of the wood; and, as of safety from being near to one who trod within its he raised his cross with a trembling hand, I could see shadow. He first looked anxiously around, and then a smile of mockery pass over the countenance of his in a hurried manner began to retrace his steps. I had companion. In a moment the metcor lights were no doubt that his intention was to rejoin his compa- flickering in the air around them, and a crowd of connion: but, short as was the distance back, in his haste | fused and ghastly shadows fell at the feet of the bewilhe managed to lose the way, and got into a path which dered boy. He had suffered his eyes to become so naturally draws our attention to this subject, however, led him farther and farther from the field in which Mirth was kneeling. I could plainly hear his com-panion's voice calling to him to return, and I saw that Wayward heard it also, for he continually paused and Utered boy. The had subject in the sevent he row endeavoured to distinguish the true image from the false: but I ob-served that from that very uncertainty he hesitated whether to advance; and I believe at last he would be whether to advance; and I believe at last he would be whether to advance; and I believe at last he would be whether to advance; and I believe at last he would be at the reflections that sevent to be unavoidably suggested the reflections that sevent to us to be unavoidably suggested listened, as though he wished to ascertain the direc-tion of the distant sound. And then the unhappy boy hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one wishing to say an unkind word. He has not left us with transepts; and by various means have been made to ascertain the direction of the distant sound. And then the unhappy boy

He now seemed to be wandering to and fro without regulate each thought, word, and deed, by the rule of any object, as a child that was blind; but I saw that his Christian profession. But when he first missed

Q. Yes; and so he afterwards wished to play with ness and languor, so that I was very greatly alarmed, those children whose garments were still white. Now, for I could not but remember how the Voice had said what does this signify?

Wayward had become not only sickly but wretched sort of security in seeming to follow the same occu-

Q. Did Wayward succeed in this wish?

A. No. On the contrary he began to play with

Q. And, by doing so, she acted the part of the first | If a large portion, or any portion, of the parishoners break out upon them, without any cause which they tempter of mankind. The earth opening and swallowcould discern: and on each of these occasions, Self- ing her up, is designed to represent the fearful judgdeceit would take out her chalk, and apply it to her ment which even in this life sometimes overtakes the

A. He ran hastily away, but as he did so he dropped there Selfdeceit bade her companion go first, saying his cross, and was seized by the lion out of the forest. Q. Who is signified by the lion?

A. "Our adversary, the devil, who goeth about as

Q. And what is meant by dropping the cross?

A. Abandoning the faith of Christ.

Q. The sudden consciousness of his danger will it is possible to be aroused too late to a sense of the

CONVERTS AND CONVERSIONS.

(From "The Tablet" Romanist Newspaper.)

We have at present neither time nor space for a full discussion of the more recent phenomena of what is popu-larly termed "Puseyism." A recent painful occurrence Isteined, as though he wished to ascertain the direc-tion of the distant sound. And then the unhappy boy would shout loudly in reply, and turning to the right hand or the left, begin to hurry along some new track; but, each time that he started again, he made some that it would be so, for his cross was not in his hand. In a little time he had got quite to a different part of the garden from that in which he had parted with Mirth. He saw there a pretty group of children, whom he was very anxious to join; but they were frightened when cried out that his dirty hands would soil the whiteness of their garments; so they refused to let whiteness of their garments; so they refused to let him take part in their play. He tried one or two other groups, but some hurried away as he approached, and others shrunk back from his touch, until at last he found a party of boys who had no crosses, and whos clothes were more filthy than his own. These boys welcomed him glady, and he began to leap and run with them. They all laughed loudly, and tried to be their game terminated in a quarrel, and that brought on their game terminated in a quarrel, and that brought on the same field with Mirth? blaws, which added fresh stains to the clothes of these the same field with Mirth? A. Because he no longer watched the shadow of the cross. Q. That is to say, though he appeared to be fol-lowing the same course with his companion, he did not in truth resemble him; for he made uo real effort to result a cand theorem. The disc a lie, and finding rest only so long as the empire d' the lie is all-powerful and is obeyed with a diseased alac rity by all the perverted powers of the soul. In either event it is a sad prospect. Poor Mr. Sibthorp! Bu lately a bright career of useful labour in God's vineyard seemed to open itself out before him; and now he has cut immediated to the sub-seemed to open itself out before him; and now he has cut more request of the vine, and can never more render active service either to the seet [English Church] he has once left, and now rejoined, or to the [Romish] Church whose living authority he has con-demned. She has still a place for him as a penitent, but the privileges of a teacher and definition. The Reform Bill only broke the ice of the nomination

the particle of the public from the part of the public from account, a considerable—number of converts have joined us from Oxford; but of all of them Mr. Sibthorp excited the most general and the highest expectations. The most general and the highest expectations, in a great measure confirmed the expectations that had been formed. They seemed to discover qualities which afforded a guarantee against unsteadiness. There was nothing rash, extravagant, or eccentric about the most general and tertavagant, or eccentric about the most general and the highest expectations. all. Sometimes I though the looked anxiously about him for the shadow of the cross; and yet, whether it were from indolence, or from the force of habit, or from some fatal delusion, I cannot tell, but the cross itself he did not hold. At length in his wanderings he came to a long high wall, on the Western side of which there was a tree loaded with nectarines, riper and more beautiful than any he had before seen. Now, at first he seemed as though he were going to turn away, for, though he beld active mere the fulls and place? A What were the fruits and flowers which after-wards so discoloured the garments of Wayward, and though he were going to turn away, for, though he rendered him sickly and pale? A. They were the idle pursuits and pleasures in which in mere thoughtlessness he indulged. Q. What is signified by his longing for the necta-rine on the western wall? A do in which his head was affected, and he himself has been thought to lend some countenance to this rotion. But not head was affected, and he himself has been thought to lend some countenance to this rotion. But not head was affected and head was affected was affected and head was affected was affected was affected was affected and head was affected and head was affected and head was affected was affect yet he lingered and looked wistuily at the fruit; and as he looked he perceived one gathering from the tree, whose garments were yet white, and whose cross was in her hand. I also looked at her that gathered the fruit, and I could read the name of "Selfdeceit" im-printed upon her brow; and I saw there was some-thing foul and horrible even in the very whiteness of her garments, and that wan and ghastly were the images that fell from her cross. Now, I beganto wonder how those images were formed, and behold! ity coming upon a naturally unsteady and wavering un- THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- On Sunday, the 22nd THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—On Sunday, the 22nd derstanding can be supposed to have made it reel and derstanding can be supposed to have made it reel and sufficient to remark that symptoms of singularity were, as we are informed, soon apparent. It was not very long before strange rumours got afloat. One of these—when it assumed a more tangible shape—he himself met by an explicit denial in the *Tablet* in the early nart of the press. fruits; but I shuddered exceedingly when I saw that the cross might thus be converted into an instrument of destruction: yet so unlike were the false images to of destruction: yet so unlike were the false images to those formed by the clear and brilliant sun in the East, that they could deceive none but the eye that had been long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that upon the level dusty road of plain prose, and moderate, regular, and systematic progress. Of course, if God sends us any extraordinary aids they are to be received with a grateful modesty. But we most earnestly hope that we have seen an end—at least "the beginning of an upd" to the law decays to which we have being upded. that we have seen an end—at least "the beginning of an end"—to the day-dreams to which we have alluded. We most earnestly hope that we shall hear the wonderful ac-most earnestly hope that we shall hear the wonderful accessions of strength that are to be made less loudly trum-peted; that we shall not again have the heads of waverog Puseyites turned by the fictitious importance attached their proceedings; that we shall not have the grace of or Bachelor of Divinity, or a batch of half-a-dozen of them, will condescend to accept the blessings of salvation. Hope is a very good thing; it is, moreover, a theological virtue. But, for all that, it is not necessary to "I after such a very puffy, tumid fashion as that of which we have lately had examples.

be decidedly opposed to the use of the Offertory, they must have very strange notions of their duty as Church-

men of Christians. men of Christians. The Offertory was enjoined, in order that they might have an opportunity of contributing weekly, as is pre-scribed by the Apostle to the Corinthians (1 Cor. xvi. 2.) scribed by the Aposte to the Cornthians (1 Cor. xvi. 2,) to the relief of their poor brethren, or to "such other pious and charitable uses as their Ministers and Church-wardens shall think fit." If they are ashamed to hear the sentences of Holy Scripture, calling on them to per-form a duty, which they wilfully and resolutely decline, then, indeed, their leaving the Church is sufficiently ac-counted for But on any other superposition it is been counted for. But on any other supposition, it is abso-lutely unintelligible. For they cannot be so weak as to imagine that they have a right to require their Minister to fly in the face of the Church's direction, and to make him refuse to give the well-disposed part of the congre-gation (be it large or small) the prescribed opportunity of doing their duty to God and man, because they, for-

of doing then driv to out and man, because they, are sooth, are determined not to do it. After all, I repeat, I do not participate in your appre-hensions. That some individuals in a large population may be at once so sordid, and so cunning, as to attempt to hide their own want of charity under an affected zeal against innovation, ought not perhaps to surprise any one. That their clamour may, for a time, have had an effect on others, who are more weak than wilful, is also likely enough; but I will not, and cannot, believe that a cry, at once so foolish and so wicked, will long prevail in any place in which the word of God is not a mere empty

Be this as it may, I must not "be partaker of other men's sins"—as I undoubtedly should be, if I were to comply with your suggestion, which I am quite willing to suppose was intended only to make peace. May it please God to bring us all to see, and by his grace to dis-charge, our duty on this and every other occasion! r duty on this and every outer. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. EXETER.

Mr. J. Floyde, Churchwarden of West Teignmouth. SALISBURY DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING ASSOCIA-TION.—In the space of seven years, 15 new churches have been built under the auspices of this Society, where no church existed before; 14 insufficient or dilapidated churches have been taken down and re-built on an extensive scale; 40 others have been enlarged by aisles or

ritable source of power? Can it now be said, without mockery, that our operatives have any substantial place, voice, interest, or influence in parliament; in that very chamber intended for their especial benefit and advantage?

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. T_{\bullet} 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 SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderat

erms. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS 3arristers, ROBES, &c. made ou the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

> T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. KING STREET, KINGSTON,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the seas In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only he necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B.-A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. 27 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style.

14th September, 1843. 322-tf Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS,

R ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to busi-ness, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

nd conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

and conducting the business on the same *liberal terms* as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support. Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions. N. B.—T. Bur iss having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the meet forkingeable Betablisherests is

nanagement of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in C nada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please may of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. 1977 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. 317-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES. West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, to announce to the Public that they have Leased those emises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid -selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS

th a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer lo or cash or approved credit Toronto, February 23, 1843. 34 tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

Opposite the City Hall.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEI BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods

FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. J WALTON, Agent, Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot St. Toronto, 1st Nov. 1843. 330-tf

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant. to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25. The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL.

Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. 302-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

TIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ted under an Act of the Third Session of the En

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. Managing Director. application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manutories, Sc

DIREC	TORS.	
James Beaty,	Thomas Clarkson,	
Benjamin Thorne,	Charles Thompson,	
P. Paterson, Jun'r.	James Lesslie,	
J. B. Warren,	B. W. Smith,	
T. J. Farr,	John Eastwood.	
J. RAINS, Secretary.	T. D. HARRIS, Pres't.	
All losses promptly adjust-paid. July	usted. Letters by mail must 5, 1843. 317	Ъе
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,		
No. 1, PRINCES STI	REET, BANK, LONDON.	
CAPITAL, ONE MI	LLION, STERLING.	
(Empowered by Act of Parliamont)		
PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to		
and the second second second	FRANCIS LEWIS,	
No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Tore	onto. General Agent. 48-1f	
FOR	ALE,	
IN the village of Grafton, a fourth of an Acre, with a Copposite the Store of John Tayl	Village Lot, containing One Cottage erected thereon, nearly or Esq. Apply to	- y -
a he sand and address of the second second	WM. BOSWELL,	
Read and the second second	Solicitor, Cobourg.	
Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.	313	-
TO BE SOLD	OR RENTED.	
THAT delightfully situated CC Street, one rile from the Chu by Mr. Neville. The house contai five good Bed Rooms, China Close Rain Water Cistern under, which I Purpo ritached a surrestruction W	OTTAGE residence, on Divisio rch aud Post Office, now occupie ins Dining and Drawing Room t, large Kitchen, Wash House, holds a six months' supply, wit	s, a

ul view of the Lake and Harbour. A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For farther particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C' For farther particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C' boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, State St iful view of the Lake and Harbour he occupant on the premises. Cobourg, April 26. 1843. 303-tf

R. BARRETT, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer,

(SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET, Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate

STOVES, Of best patterns, and at very low prices.

Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843. 330-3m

held not his cross, he knew at once that the bright sun shining in the East could shed no image there; and which in mere thoughtlessness he indulged. yet he lingered and looked wistfully at the fruit; and there gleamed in the air behind her a dark blue flame ; then I discovered that there were false meteor lights transform himself into an angel of light. in the Garden of the Shadow of the Cross: doubtless they were placed there by the enemy of the King, in order to tempt the children to taste the poisonous longer distinguish between good and evil. fruits; but I shuddered exceedingly when I saw that was anxious to believe them true. Even Wayward, derstanding will be gradually darkened, and we shall tation in affirming, that if we could be quite sure that as he drew nigh, trembled, and felt there was some-thing unnatural in the shadows that fell on the West-christ will become to us of no effect. Such you may dissatisfaction. As far as it affects Mr. Sibthorp we, of ern wall; but when Selfdeceit offered him one of the ripest nectarines, and pointed triumphantly to the pale when the day of their visitation was passed, and they outline that might be traced upon it, he was tempted, thought they were doing an action well pleasing to Cod in complicing their Serieur. Did War at all the day of their visitation was passed, and they a blow to our pride, a humiliation to our intolerable vaunt-ings, and that we should be brought down from the eleand he took it and did eat. While he was eating, God in crucifying their Saviour. Did Wayward fall vation in which, to the wonderment of many a gaping some of the juice oozed out from the fruit (for it was | into that miserable state? some of the junce oozed out from the fruit (for it was very ripe) and fell upon his clothes; it marked them A. Not entirely; for, though he yielded to the per-crowd, we have been cutting such strange aerial and ima-ginative capers, to perform the rest of our pilgrimage with a stain which, though they were already much suasion of Selfdeceit, his heart was always fall of sordiscoloured, was of a deeper crimson than any I had row and fear. seen before. Wayward threw down the remainder of Q. What was that crimson stain which the juice of the nectarine and was hastening away, but Selfdeceit the nectarine left upon his clothes? called to him to stop, and said that she could very A. That deep and fearful mark which is produced easily remove the stain. So Wayward stopped, and by a wilful and deliberate act of sin. Selfdeceit took a substance which seemed to me like Q. What is signified by the chalk that Selfdeceit chalk, and rubbed it over the spot on which the juice persuaded him to employ? had fallen, and not that spot only, but over the whole A. He endeavoured to hide from himself and from of the garments of her companion, until she had pro-duced upon them the same foul and horrible whiteness that I had remarked upon her own. When it was done, I thought that Wayward tried to smile, as though thing but rottenness within. Such we know to have he again were clean; but the smile passed away in a been the state of the Scribes and Pharisees in the sigh, for in his inmost heart he knew that the stains | time of our Saviour. were hidden but not removed, and that the all-seeing A. I remember that he himself declares they were eye of his Father could perceive them all.

Yet he did not fly from Selfdeceit as he ought to have done, but still continued in her company, eating stains that afterwards broke out on Wayward and the fruits on which the false images fell, and allowing | Selfdeceit? the treacherous chalk to be rubbed upon his clothes. The children did not walk very long together; but tion as we endeavour to keep them out of sight. during that time the appearance of Wayward became so altered, that before they parted I doubt whether which Wayward again consulted his cross? Mirth could have recognised him again; the form emaciated by disease, the feverish and uncertain step, he did endeavour to act rightly. the hectic flush on his sallow cheek, and the wildness in his bloodshot eye, had left but little of the gay, though careless, child who had run so lightly after the contented with watching the false shadows. butterfly on the green. Yet, great as was the change in his appearance owing to the poison on which he lived, the change that had taken place in his dress was greater still: for his garments were more disguised by himself? greater still; for his garments were more disguised by himself? greater still; for his garments were more disguised by the strange whiteness caused by the chalk, than they A. Yes; it must have been entirely owing to his the Offertory whenever any part of the communion ser-vice is read, whether the holy sacrament be administered ever, fast becoming accustomed to its use, for it was children would never grow dim who used the means astonishing how many accidents befell Wayward and that their Father had appointed for preserving it. Selfdeceit as they moved along; - sometimes they Q. What is signified by Selfdeceit holding a false slipped, and rolled into the mire; sometimes they light behind him? noxious reptiles would crawl over their clothes; and lead him to continue in his sinful course.

A. Satan, the enemy of the King, who is able to

Q. What was the state of Selfdeceit?

A. She had become so very bad, that she could no

Q. Yes, it was that state which is called judicial

A. He endeavoured to hide from himself and from

but "whited sepulchres."

 \mathcal{Q} . What do we learn from the numerous spots and

A. That our sins will increase upon us, in propor-

Q. What is signified by the edge of the forest at

A. It was one of those important occasions on which

Q. How then was it that he consulted it in vain? A. Because he had so long neglected it, and been

Q. He experienced that doubt and perplexity which

could have been by the darkest stain. He was, how- own neglect; for we are told that the sight of those or not, and he is no more at liberty to omit this portion of

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE OFFERTORY.

Bishopstowe, 11th September, 1843. Sir,-I have received your letter of the 9th instant, in which you, as Churchwarden of West Teignmouth, in-form me "that a large number of the parishioners of that

parish are decidedly opposed to the Offertory—that such is the hostility shown to it, that a great part of the con-gregation have actually left the Church—and that there is a great cause to fear that if the observance be continu-ed, your Church will be entirely forsaken."

Though I know nothing specially of the parish of West Teignmouth, I do not hesitate in saying that I have no apprehension whatever that your fears will be realised. I do not think so ill of the inhabitants of that place, as to believe that they are either so sinful or so silly, as you

that service than any other-for the same reason, I have no more right "to command the discontinuance of the Offertory" (as you suggest) than I have to forbid the

It may be very true that the use of this part of divine

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 74d, each substinsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d, per line first instand 1d, per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discomade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. post-parta) inserved the brown, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-vick, In the Iludson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

widely and generally diffused.

parties advertising. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

JOHN BROOKS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he commenced ness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and unctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR,

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS, sisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassir Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO:

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, were tripped up, and fell on the swampy grass; some-times they stained themselves with fruit; sometimes noxious rentiles would crawl over their clothes: and here to vercome the frarfulness of Wayward, and here to vercome whatever may have been the conduct of his predecessors. Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Distock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low pi September, 1842. 270 270-tf

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Walchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

12 The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

DR. HAMILTON. (LATE OF QUEENSTO Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO. 326-6m DR. HODDER, York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32 326-6m DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD. GEONDENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, R

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMP July 14, 1842

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST.

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co 282-1y

JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) **R**ESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. POPFLEWEL. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of while patronage. blic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

47-tf MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,

Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf ST A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. TORONTO, September 26, 1843. 326-tf JAMES MORRIE has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes-tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-tf

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON.

AND KING STREET, TOBONTO. LOAN WAN'I'ED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Poronte. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. June 8, 1843. 326-tf 309tf

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid ButLDING Lors for sale, containing about by an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Riv Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of U lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the pro-extremely low ing about half extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

NEW PUBLICATION. REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, SECOND EDITION,

Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings,		
IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ:		
H. & W. Rowsell,	Toronto.	
H. Scobie,	Do.	
Chas. Richardson, C. P.,	Niagara.	
Ramsay, Armour & Co.,	Kingston.	
A. H. Armour & Co.,	Hamilton.	
Cook & Strowbridge,	Brantford.	
W. Lapenotiere, C. P.,	Woodstock.	
L. Lawrason,	London.	
J. Prince,	Sandwich.	
W. Fitzgibbon, C. P.,	Belleville.	
Henry Jones, P. M.,	Brockville.	
A. Jones, P. M,	Prescott.	
C. H. Morgan,	Cobourg.	
D. Campbell, P. M ,	Simcoe.	
D. Smart, P. M.,	Port Hope.	
G. C. Wood, P. M.,	Cornwall.	
Thos. Lloyd, D. C.,	Barrie.	
W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C	Peterborough.	
Toronto, October, 1843.	326-3m	

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnstor tates, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION :---- PELLOCH LUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparat have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acit speptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and t y great benefit."

For the provided and the set of t

Mr. Mayo, "It's by far the best form in which that medicine in-been hitherto prepared for use." Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stometry but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness." Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqus, Sur-geons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which zonerally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthorn."

be an important improvement on the old method of mechanica generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn." Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potest. Drs. Evory, : ennedy, Beatry, Burke, of the Ride Brigade, Comins, Breut Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have Superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed with a bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s, 6d. The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10gd. each. Carriox.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that have bean observe the that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

bel. N.B.-With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

N.B. out delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify MURRAY's FLUID MAGNESIA in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. AGENTS: Messrs.LYMAN, FARR & Co. "J. BECKETT & Co. "W. LYMAN & Co. "J. CARTER & Co. J. HEATH, Kingston. Montreal. J. HEATH, Kingston.

Messrs. GRAVELY & JACKSON, Cobourg.

The Church

TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, haif yearly, in advance.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (Post-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full-

Dished by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG

273-tf

CHARLES HUGHES, Port Hope Toronto, September 24, 1842.

Is published b every Friday.

329-tf