He knew how wholesome it would be Among these wild wide fells, And upland vales, to catch at times The sound of Christian bells:

What feelings and what impulses Their cadence might convey. To herdsman or to shepherd's boy, Whiling in indolent employ The solitary day:

That when his brethren were convened To meet for social prayer, He, too, admonish'd by the call, In spirit might be there

That when the blithesome sound was heard Of birth or marriage-peal,
Some kindly sympathics therewith
His opening heart might feel.

Or when a glad thanksgiving sound, Upon the winds of heaven, Was sent to speak a nation's joy For some great blessing given-

For victory by sea or land, And happy peace at length: Peace by his country's valour won, And 'stablish'd by her strength,-When such exultant peals were borne Upon the mountain-air,
The sound should stir his blood, and give
An English impulse there.

MEMOIR OF THE MOST REVEREND JOHN SHARP, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. (From The Church Magazine.)

During the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, being inclined to Puritanism and the Parliamentary party, was high in favour with Lord Fairfax; who held his head-quarters at Mr. Sharp's house at Bradford, and offered him a commission in the Parliamentary army, which he declined to accept. Mrs. Sharp was, on the contrary, attached to the Royal cause. At the hazard of Fairfax's displeasure, she contrived to rescue all the Books of Com-mon Prayer from the universal search after them: and one of these Family Prayer-books she placed in the hands of her only son, and instructed him to love and value it. "He used to declare, that while he was yet a boy, he much admired some of the offices, and particularly the litany, with which he was much affected; as, indeed, he seemed to be all his life after, for it was read every evening in his own family, at the early prayers, as long as he lived. He judged it, as to the matter, extremely well suited to the wants of mankind; and as to the manner of it, exceedingly well contrived for the helping our infirmities in prayer." This boy was eventually the Archbishop of York, the

Prelate of his native county and province. His father, a younger son of the owner of an estate at Woodhouse, near Bradford, belonged to a younger branch of the Sharps, of Little Horton, near the same place.— John was born Feb. 16, 1644, and was regularly and lawfully baptised by a clergyman of the name of Blazer, his sponsors being Mrs. Cordingley, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Weddall, the last of whom was related, doubtless, to his mother, whose maiden name was Dorothy Weddall, of Widdington, in Yorkshire, and her mother, a daughter of illy of Cutt, of Childerley, near Cambridge

John Sharp, whose family had been characterised by a love of literary pursuits, was educated at the Grammar School, in Bradford, under Mr. Brooksbank; and when afterwards Archdeacon of Berkshire, the pupil procured for his master the living of St. Mary's, Reading, and a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral.

His collegiate course in Christ's College, Cambridge.

would probably have been distinguished, had he not been visited with severe illness, which brought on hypochondriac melancholy. His experience in that affliction ena-bled him afterwards to be useful to others similarly afflicted; as may be seen in the third volume of his Sermons. It appears that he might, notwithstanding, have obtained a fellowship in his college; but he preferred to it his prospects as Tutor and Domestic Chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, successively Solicitor and Attorney-General, and, in 1675, Lord Chancellor of England. Through the recommendation of the Attorney-General, he was made Archdeacon of Berkshire, when he was scarcely twenty eight years old. His patron paid all the expenses of his preferment, and wo was too young and ignorant, and wished to decline the preferment;" and when he became Lord Chancellor, he entrusted to his Chaplain the entire charge of recommending persons properly qualified to receive the numerous preferments in his gift. We may here observe, that Dr. Sharp was afterwards joined in a similar commission with some other Bishops by King William, to recommend suitable persons for crown preferments; and that Queen Anne also paid the greatest respect to his recommendation. He was hence instrumental in promoting the best and most learned men of the day. Tillotson (who was born in Halling the adjusting Position) lifax, the adjoining Parish to his own native Parish of Bradford) was made Dean of Canterbury at his recommendation. And among the eminent men preferred by his means, were Bishops Bull and Beveridge, Dr. Prideaux. the author of The Connexion between the Old and New Testament, Dr. Bentley, Archbishop Potter, Sir William Dawes, his successor in the see of York, the learned Dr. Mill, Dr. Hales, and Dr. Grabe, the learned Prussian. His own introduction to Sir H. Finch, was from the learned Dr. H. More, who was applied to by that gentleman to select for him a Chaplain; and it deserves notice, that Dr. More's attention was drawn to him (while he resided as scholar and Bachelor of Arts in Christ's College, to prosecute his studies in Greek and Theology), by "his graceful, distinct, and proper manner of reading the lessons out of Scripture, in the College Chapel."

His Patron made no exception in promoting those whom Mr. Sharp had recommended, except in those instances in which he preferred Mr. Sharp himself. He presented him to the Rectory of St. Giles, London, which he held for sixteen years; in 1679 he took the degree of D. D.; in 1681 was made Dean of Norwich, and in 1686 Chaplain in Ordinary to James the Second; and had formerly held

His marriage to Miss E. Palmer was accompanied by a remarkable circumstance. The lady's mother was intimate with Richard Baxter, and was inclined to Puritanism; and would not give her consent to the marriage, until she had consulted Baxter. But he expressed such esteem for the Archdeacon, that he told her, if he had a daughter of his own he would shall give her to Mr. daughter of his own, he would gladly give her to Mr. Sharp. His fellow-Yorkshireman, Dr. Tillotson, married them at Clerkenwell Church.

Dr. Sharp's Sermons have been recommended by Dr. Felton as models for forming a just style; and they are certainly distinguished by great perspicuity, and are very persuasive and affecting. But his own delivery of them is said to have been characterised by every advantage which judicious and suitable elocution could give them, a circumstance of no trivial importance, for want of which many of the best Sermons of our best Divines have been lost upon their hearers.

Bishop Burnet, who was not supposed to be very partial to him, speaks of him as "a very pious man, and one of the most popular preachers of the age, who had a pe-culiar talent of reading his sermons with much life and We find also especial notice taken of his solemn and devotional manner of reading the Church Service, especially at the altar; of his diligence in catechising, in which he possessed "a faculty of making truth clear and familiar to the slenderest capabilities," and had "a very kind, warm way of talking," so as to engage the attention; and also of his careful visiting of the sick. In all these and also of the care of the ca

first of his printed discourses, on the obligation of Christians to Church Communion and mutual charity. In consequence of this discourse, a controversy arose with the Non-conformists, which produced Mr. Dodwell's elaborate book-"Separation of Churches from Episcopal Government, as Practised by the Present Non-conformists, proved Schismatical;" and, in the issue, Dr. Sharp's own "Discourse the sequence of the course concerning conscience," in which he discusses the nature, rule, and obligation of conscience, and discusses the case of those who separate from the Communion of

the Church, on the plea, that it is against their conscience. In the year 1686, Dr. Sharp fell under the displeasure of King James II., because of a Sermon preached at St. Giles's, some really mild expressions in which, concerning those who went over to the Church of Rome, were interpreted as a reflection upon the King, and those of his courtiers who had done so. This led to a Royal mandate to Bishop Compton to suspend Dr. Sharp; to which that Prelate replied that "the only power he had over Dr. Sharp, was as his Judge; and that he could not, in that capacity, condemn him, without the forms of law." Dr. Sharp himself voluntarily desisted from the exercise of his functions; and was made the bearer of the Bishop of London's letter, at the same time that he presented his own dutiful petition to his Sovereign. But the King would not allow it to be read: and, merely asking whewould not allow it to be read: and, merely asking whether the Bishop had obeyed—Yes or No—caused the Ecclesiastical Commission also to suspend the Bishop, because he refused to condemn and punish Dr. Sharp, unheard, undefended, and untried! The following January Dr. Sharp was released from the interdict, and returned from seclusion, in his Deanery at Norwich, to his duties at St. Giles's. In August, 1688, he was summoned, with

ing the King's orders, in respect to the "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience." But they agreed not to appear before that illegal court; and Dr. Sharp was selected to draw up the reasons for their refusal.

The Revolution, which soon after occurred, did not alter the conscientious course he took. He prayed for King James before the Prince of Orange, after the opening of the Convention, and also before the House of Commons, the following week; on the first occasion, because the throne had not been declared vacant by the House of Lords; on the second, because the Liturgy had not been

altered by authority.

When Dr. Tillotson was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's, Dr. Sharp succeeded him as Dean of Canterbury; and was made one of the Commissioners for the then attempted revision of the Liturgy. He was also one of the persons selected by King William to fill the Sees vacant by the deprivation of the non-juring Bishops. But he declined to accept any of the so vacant Sees, the de-prived Bishops being alive, and such men as he knew and revered. He requested, therefore, to remain in his pre-sent humbler station. The King, however, was displeased at his refusal, although it strikingly evinced both his sensibility and disinterestedness. Tillotson, then nominated to the See of Canterbury, prevailed on him to promise to accept the See of York, whenever it should become va-cant by the decease of Dr. Lamplugh; and then obtained the consent of the King to this arrangement. Archbishop Lamplugh died a few days afterwards; and Archbishop Lamplugh died a few days afterwards; and Archbishop Tillotson, three days after his own consecration, consecrated his fellow-Yorkshireman, Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, being assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, Worcester, Ely, and Bristol. He was consecrated July 5, 1691, in the 47th year of his age, and sat in the See of York longer than any of his predecessors since the Reformation, viz. 22 years, "to the honour and comfort of his native county and family, and to the universal satisfaction and joy of the whole nation."

He restored order in his diocese, wherever it was wanting, by a course of firm constancy and watchfulness,

ing, by a course of firm constancy and watchfulness, learning and piety, discretion and kindness, to an extent which only our contracted limits forbid us to detail. One point must, however, be mentioned. His report, as Metropolitan, to the King, that the See of Sodor and Man had been vacant four years, occasioned the Earl of Derby, then Patron of that See, to urge the acceptance of it by that truly primitive Bishop—Wilson; whose modesty had before declined the honour, and who could not even now receive it without ranging that here found in the property of receive it, without saying, that he was forced into the

There was one particular negociation in which Archbishop Sharp was concerned, which was also renewed subsequently by his grandson, Granville Sharp, which it particularly interesting to notice at the present time. Frederick, King of Prussia, for the greater solemnity of his coronation, in 1700, gave the title of Bishop to two of his Clergy, the one a Lutheran, who died very soon after that period, the other, Dr. Ursinus, one of the Calvinistic Divines, who called themselves The Reformed. The King, who was a lover of order and decency, conceived the de sign of uniting the two communions in one public form of worship. And as he had a great respect for the Eugof worship. And as he had a great respect to the English nation and Church, and for the Liturgy of the Church of England, he thought that might be a most proper medium, wherein both parties might meet. The person who, above all others, was instrumental in creating in the King a favourable opinion of the discipline and Liturgy of the English Church, was Dr. Daniel Ernestus Jablonski, first Chaplain to the King, and Superintendent, or Senior, of the United Brethren in Poland. After he had been twice in England, and had spent some time at Oxford, and in conversation with our English Divines, and in the study of our Liturgy and English discipline, he became not only reconciled to them, but an admirer of them; and ever afterwards to the terwards took every opportunity to express his friendship and zeal for them. Dr. Ursinus was also well inclined to a conformity with them; and if he did not prosecute the design with the same wearth at Dr. John to be seen to be the design with the same warmth as Dr. Jablonski, it may be imputed to his never having seen the Church of Eng-land in her own beauties and proper dress, as the other had. The following account has been well abridged from the life of Archbishop Sharp, by his son, the Archbeacon (the documents in which were re-printed by G. Sharp, in 1767), and is copied from a late number of a new and able Conservative paper, The Bradford Herald, published in his

Grace's native town:—
"The King ordered the English Liturgy to be trans-The King ordered the English Busy so transport the King ordered the English Busy so transport that the control of the Lord's lated into German, and intended to introduce it first into his own chapel and the cathedral church, and to leave it free for the other churches to follow his example; and the time fixed for this introduction was the first Sunday the time fixed for this introduction was the first Sunday.

Christ; "Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "Family Prayers;" "Useful Hints for Cottagers;" and one or two more, whose titles I do not remember.

By this time the bread was set, and as Mary Thompn Advent, 1706.

A letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "A letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and two copies of the translation of the Liturgy sent with it; one for the Queen (Anne), and the other for the Archbishop. Her Majesty received the copy sent to her, but that intended for the Archbishop, along with the letter, by some accident or neglect, were not delivered. This gave rise to a misunderstanding on the part of the King of Prussia, which occasioned the design at that time to be abandoned.

"Five years after this, namely, in 1710, a second attempt, was commenced by a letter from Dr. Jablonski to"

"A letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Arthur, with his grandmother, and took me into her garden. It was as pleasant a sight as could meet the eye, and den. It was prive the extent in possible as weet sounds greeted the ear as weer ever heard. Way for his gift. N. S. M. What you now tell me is just what a Pastor in forcing parts said t

concluded, in all probability the happy union of the Protestant Churches of the continent with the Church of Engtestant Churches of the continent with the Church of England, together with the resumption of Episcopacy in the churches which had been deprived of it since the Reformation, would have been effected; but these much to be desired blessings were again deferred by the death of the King of Prussia abroad, and of Queen Anne, and the Archbishop of York at home, in 1713. May they be happily attained in the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria!"

In 1712, the Archbishop found his health declining, and was recommended to try the Bath waters; but his recovery soon appeared hopeless. Not long before his death, he procured the promise, that Sir Wm. Dawes should succeed him, because he thought that "he would be diligent in executing the duties of his office." He died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His remains were removed to York, and privately interred on Feb. 16, where a marble monument, of the Corinthian order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an order with the cloud: and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud: and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud: and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud: and I will look upon it, that I may remember the ever-lating covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud: and I will look upon it, that I may remember the ever-lating covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud: and I will look upon it, that I may remember the ev

(By the Rev. W. C. Cotton, M. A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford.)

Next morning, I went out to see the village in the clear

'I met a little cottage girl,
She was eight years old, she said;
Her hair was thick with many a curl.
And clustered round her head. ' She had a rustic woodland air,

And she was wildly clad:
Her eyes were fair, and very fair:
Her beauty made me glad.

'Sisters and brothers little maid,
How many may you be?
How many? Seven in all, she said,
And wondering looked at me. 'And where are they? I pray you tell.' She answered, 'Seven are we And two of us at Conway dwell, And two of us are gone to sea.

'Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my brother;
And in the churchyard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother."

WORDSWORTH Mary then wiped away a tear from her eye, and I did not speak to her for some time; for I am sure she had better be left to talk with the thoughts of her own heart than hear anything I could say. I looked round the cottage. It was a picture of neatness. The walls were covered with bread sheets it was a picture of neatness. The wants were deviced with broad sheets,—not the usual trashy things, not fit to shew their faces—but with sheets, from all of which every Christian might learn something, and nothing of which any one need be ashamed. These were "The Churchman's Almanac" for the year; a paper, called "A Sheet for a Cottage Wall;" "The Morning and Evening Hymns;" "Plain Rules for a Good Life and Happy Death, written "Plan Kules for a Good Life and Happy Detail, whiteh by Rusticus," and made up chiefly of texts from Scripture; "God Save the King," and "Rule Britannia" came next; and round them were four or five good ballads, such as "Chevy Chase," "Speed the Plough," &c. There was not one bad word among them; and they put me in mind of some men who have the shocking habit of using bad language, but who set a bridle on their tongue when they are in company with a man whom they know to be good. This shows what they can do if they will; and how sad t is they should not think, when an oath comes to the tip of the tongue, that One, better than man, hears them Ballads are often a profane and swearing set; but these had been brought to order, as it seemed to me, by the good company they had fallen into; or rather the good broad sheets would not keep company with any but decent ballads. I am glad to say there are good in every known -though the many be disgraced by the acts of a few of the craft. Some sailors, and countrymen, too, swear orribly; the one think they cannot work a ship without it, and the others say, the horses mind them better when they are ploughing the land. But yet there are sailors, well as ploughmen, who obey Christ's command, Swear not at all." It is just so with ballads.

The old family clock stood ticking behind the door, giving a lesson of regularity, silence, (for Mary Thompson had stopped its *striking*,) and content in its calling to all the family. A cottage clock is always good company, however lonely a woman might otherwise be. There was a large chimney corner with two stools in it by the side of the wood fire, and curtains at the side to keep off the draught. A very old woman, whom Mary Thompson told me was her mother, Susan Hazlewood, sat in a large arm chair. She was so old that she could not rise from her seat, but bade me welcome with a cheery though shrill voice. Her fingers were no more idle than her feet; with e latter she was rocking the cradle in which was her congest grandchild, whilst the others were plying some itting pins at a pace which, to me, was quite ma She was doing that most wondrous deed, turning the heel of a stocking. When I praised her skill she said, "Ah, sir, it is very little I can do! I am no scholar, as my grandehildren are; but thanks be to God, he has given me the gift of the needle. I can make anything I see, and I never yet have had a pattern shown to me of which I could not do the like after a few tries." On a large pothook the dinner for John Thompson and the children was boiling—bacon and greens. In the window was a wellused and neatly covered Bible, with a small one for each of her children piled on it. The large and little Bibles were like a hen gathering her chickens under her wings, or a group of happy children nestling about their mother. The Bibles, as well as the tracts on the wall, were in good company—"Nelson's Fasts and Festivals;" "Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying," and his "Life of Christ;" "Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "Family Prayers;" "Useful Hints for Cot-

By this time the bread was set, and as Mary Thompson had no more work to do, she left her youngest child, Arthur, with his grandmother, and took me into her gar-

"Five years after this, namely, in 1710, a second attempt was commenced by a letter from Dr. Jablonski to the Archbishop of York. This was replied to by the Archbishop in the most cordial manner; he said, 'I agree with you in every particular, and I hope his Prussian Majesty will be so affected with it as to establish things according to your plan.' A continued correspondence followed between Baron Printzen, Director of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to the King of Prussia, Lord Raby, the Queen's ambassador at Berlin; Dr. Jablonski; Secretary St. John; the Archbishop of York; and Mr. Bonet, the King of Prussia's minister in London. From this cor-St. John; the Archbishop of York; and Mr. Bonet, the King of Prussia's minister in London. From this correspondence the following extract is selected; it is from one of Mr. Bonet's letters to the King of Prussia, written after an interview with Mr. Secretary St. John:—

"Before we parted he again repeated the design the court and clergy had of entering into a negociation to create an union between the Protestant Churches here and beyond the sea.

"Sire, I will not here enter into the consideration of lesson it is meant by God to teach us. So here as a patwe hear a blade of grass grow, we are bound to ask what lesson it is meant by God to teach us. So here as a pattern for your lessons, is a good one which I have learnt. A Christian man is oft-times beaten down by the storms a conformity between the Prussian Churches and the Church of England would be received with great joy here. The second is, that the conformity to be wished for beyond the sea, relates more to Church government than to any change in the Ritual or Liturgy. The clergy here are for Episcopacy, and look upon it, at least, as of aposany change in the Ritual or Liturgy. The clergy here are for Episcopacy, and look upon it, at least, as of apostolical institution, and believe that it has continued in an uninterrupted succession from the Apostles to the present time, and they allege that there can be no true ecclesiastical government but under bishops of this order. A third consideration is, that the Church of England would look upon a conformity of this nature as a great advantage. tage."

"The Archbishop of York, to whom Queen Anne was very much attached, spoke often to her Majesty relative to this interesting and important affair; and so much cordiality and earnestness was exhibited on the other side of the water, that a successful termination of the undertaking was pretty confidently expected. The affairs of Holland about this time began to absorb the attention of the great ministers of state, so as to occasion delay. The King of Prussia had notwithstanding got so far as to establish a between me and you and around it is shake them off if he could; for the blade of grass would not do so to those rain-drops, which both strengthen its growth and heighten its beauty. It stands glittering in the sunshine, studded with its own pearly drops, each of which has a little rainbow of its own, perfect as that which God planted in the clouds, when he said, "And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth. And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make Prussia had notwithstanding got so far as to establish a fund for the education of students in divinity in the English Universities; and, as a general peace was shortly after governed the divinity to the happy union of the Prussian to the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between governed the great like with you, for perpetual generations: I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and it shall be for a token of a covenant between ground and ground a me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen

and the hands of the Most High have beinded it."

I know not how it is, but I have always found cottagers who have a bit of garden ground the most clever, as well as best of their kind. Surely the blessing of God still rests upon this honest calling, which He gave to man in his state of innocence. We read that, as soon as the world was finished, and man created, God took him, with his helps at a total rest and man created, God took him, with his helps at a total rest and man created, God took him, with his helps at a total rest and man created, God took him, with his helps at a total rest and man created, God took him, with his helps at a total rest and the hands of the Most High have bended it."

I know not how it is, but I have always found cottagers who have a bit of garden ground the most clever, as well as best of their kind. Surely the blessing of God still rests upon this honest calling, which He gave to man in his state of innocence. We read that, as soon as the world was finished, and man created, God took him, with his helps at the first have a well as best of their kind. Surely the blessing of God still rests upon this honest calling, which He gave to man in his state of innocence. We read that, as soon as the world was finished, and man created, God took him, with his helps at a surely and the hands of the most clever, as well as the surely as a surely

his helpmate too, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it. We, who are most strangely made up of soul and body, cannot be always given to the care of the soul alone.— Most men who have tried to wrap themselves up in the things of another world, have become fanatical in their belief, and careless of their fellow-men. God is best Next morning, I went out to see the village in the clear daylight. It was not still, as the night before; but every thing looked bright and happy in the glad sunshine. Troops of children were going to school; and I saw my little friends Edward and Agnes Thompson, among the first who came. They made me a pretty bow and curtsey as they passed, but had no time to stop for a chat; they like a chat very well, but they like to be at school in good time better. I stepped into their father's cottage. He had been out with the lark; but as I am sure he had told his wife of his talk with me, she was ready for her share of chat after the first stiffness of our meeting was over. She was just kneading the bread, so she did not stop her work. She began to talk of her husband. She thought him—as every good wife does—as much the pattern of a husband as he did her of a wife. She had a fine troop of children round her, like arrows in the hunds of a giant,—she was blessed in having her hands full of them; they were all still near home, though the two eldest slept in the churchyard.

"When my two babies were taken away," said she,"

other Archdeacons, before the Commission, for disobey- teach their children; and no man is too old to profit by out of it we were taken; for dust we are, and unto dust shall we return. But though in Genesis we read of the curse upon the earth, St. Paul teaches us to look for a time when it shall return, together with man, to all its glory. "The earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God" (Rom. viii. 19). Now, I would advise every cottager, who has the power, to take to his garden kindly. I would beg every one, who has a rood of ground, to make this the business of his idle hours. It will keep him out of the beer-shop, from idle pleasure, and from sin, besides going a long

way towards supporting his family.

As for the garden, it was the very contrary to that painted by the good poet, in his picture of poor Marga-ret's garden; she had been left by her husband, who had been forced by the hard times to enlist for a soldier. In happier days,

"They who passed
At evening, from behind the garden fence
Might hear his busy spade, which he would ply,
After his daily work, until the light
Had failed, and every leaf and flower were lost
In the dark hedges."

But when he was gone, the garden seemed-"To lag behind the season, and had lost
Its pride of neatness. Daisy-flowers and thrift
Had broken their trim lines, and straggled o'er
The paths they used to deck: carnations, once
Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads, wanting support.
The cumbrous bind-weed, with its wreaths and bells,
Had twined about her two small rows of peas,
And draged them to the earth. And dragged them to the earth:

* * * * dank weeds defaced
The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass

The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass:
No ridges there appeared of clear black mould;
No winter greenness; of her herbs and flowers,
It seemed the better part were gnawed away,
Or trampled into earth; a chain of straw,
Which had been twined about the slender stem
Of a young apple-tree, lay at its root;
The bark was nibbled round by truant sheep.
Margaret stood near—her infant in her arms,
And, noting that my eye was on the tree.
She said, 'I fear it will be dead and gone
Ere Robert come again.'"
Wordsworth. I have given you this long extract, which, like all true poetry, is so simple, that I think you will understand it— and at the same time so full, that no wise man could add any thing to it. I could not hope to describe Mary Thompson's garden so well as by telling you to picture

to yourselves the very reverse of all this, and you then have it to the very letter before you. Her husband was still left to her, to bless her, and—to work in his garden. When I had seen enough of the garden, I followed Mary Thompson to her bees. She was not at all afraid of them; she caught the workers in her hands just as if they had been drones. Mr. Way had given her one or two little tracts about bees to read,* and had helped her, and many other cottagers round the village, to get a good stock. From these tracts she had learned a better way of taking her honey, and she told me that she never killed one,—that it grieved her heart whenever she had been forced to do so in time past, from not knowing better. I asked her what she did with all her honey.

M. T. We send the fine combs, which we take early, as Mr. Way has taught us, to the next town, where we get a good price for them; some of the coarsest and blackest we keep to feed the stock in autumn and spring; others we run, and put the honey into our October beer, and we find it helps out our peck of malt finely. Let me

bring you a cup of it, Sir. I was much pleased to taste honey beer, and found it capital. I took one more look at the garden; there were plenty of vegetables for her family; fruit-trees of all ages; a bed of onions, carrots, and parsnips for winter use; one plot of choice flowers, for which I found Mr. Way gave prizes every year. When I came to the fruit-trees, Mary said to me—"There, Sir, we should never make the pretty penny we do by those trees, had it not been for Parson When we first married and had settled in our new house, he paid us a marriage visit, as he does to all young ouples, and gave us some good advice, which some fol low, others not. Among other things, he begged us to plant a good row of fruit-trees; he himself sent us grafts from the fine sorts which he has in his garden; and gave me that Jargonelle pear tree, I think he called it, which covers the south wall of our house. Robert Jones, his gardener, was so kind as to show my good man how to rain it; and what we get for its fruit every year is enough to keep all my children at school, and leaves something for their clothes afterwards. Whenever I look at it, I seem to hear his words when he brought it across the churchyard to us: "God only knows if you will live to eat of its fruit, for a young tree, like a christian child, does not bear fruit in a day; but we are bound to do all we can for those who will come after us. For surely our fathers have done no little for us, in leaving us good laws to live under, and making us members of Christ's chu

walk down the village with me, as I am going to fetch my children from school, and send the eldest with his

* Short and Simple Letters to Cottagers, from a Bee Preserver. Part I, On Bee Keeping; Part 2, Natural History, Instincts, and Habits of Bees' Rivingtons, 1841.

Advertisements.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842. UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of the above Ware, which he has lately received per *Prince of Wales* and diry, from Liverpool, of the latest style and best quality. Groceries, Stationery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils,

Colours, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. All on the lowest terms for prompt payment-Wholesale and ANDREW HAMILTON, Toronto, 21st July, 1842.

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

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of diltto, 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.

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANKORD & LYNES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

idently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:
200 hinds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hinds London Refined Sugar,
85 cases New York Refined Sugar,
25 hinds and 70 bibls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 bayes and kees Plug and Cavendish Tobacco.

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hids Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with

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

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER, 4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.
Toronto, July 29, 1842.

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water-proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clo-thing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

WIN. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER 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. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

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

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

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superio Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretoforeceived. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer eneral satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings

e. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up

the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

45-t

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from

England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

TORONTO ANE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Hankey Sheppard, and recently by Champion. Beches & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

CHARLES MARCH, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH), DEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto. May 26, 1842.

48-3m

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 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 public patronage.

A P. Perceval.

A P. Perceval. UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him. and dispatch.
Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King thereet, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. HAS RETURNED, AND CONTINUES HIS OFFICE,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK KING STREET.

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET. ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON. Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. ENGRAVING JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs, Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London). BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Farm, containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turving light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known applying (if by letter, *Post paid*,) to the Editor of *The Church*. Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Messrs, Lyman, FARR & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON, WALTON, JOHN WA Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-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. ALEX. MURRAY.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LAFE 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, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS,

General Agent.

No. 8. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH EDITIONS.

ENGLISH EDITIONS.

£ 4. deprecations from the Writings of the Divines and other Members of the Church in all ages, on subjects relating to Doctrine, Religious Practice, and Ecclesiastical History: illustrated by original prefaces, notes, and biographical notices.

43-tf

ENGLISH EDITIONS.

£ 4. deprecations from the Writings of the Divines and other Members of the Church in all ages, on subjects relating to Doctrine, Religious Practice, and Ecclesiastical History: illustrated by original prefaces, notes, and biographical notices.

100 0

The Liturgy compared with the Bible, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12mo.

Bishop Jolly on the Sunday Services, 12mo.

The Old Paths, by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., of the Scottshop on the Sunday Services, 12mo.

Lay Baptism Invalid, by R. Laurence, M.A., new ed., 12mo.

Lay Baptism Invalid, by R. Laurence, M.A., new ed., 12mo.

Bishop Onderdonk's Episcopacy tested by Scripture, edited by Rev. J. M. Rodwell, 8vo.

Bishop Onderdonk's Episcopacy tested by Scripture, edited by Rev. J. M. Rodwell, 8vo.

Protestant Memorial, by Rev. T. H. Horne, 12mo.

O 1 6

Toolt to

It to The Bitual of the United Church of England and Ireland Illustrated, by Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, 12mo.

Campbell, Sherlock and West, royal 8vo.

Paley, Jenyns, Leslie, Chandler, Lord Lyttelton, Campbell, Sherlock and West, royal 8vo.

Christian Evidences, comprising works by Bishop Watson, Paley, Jenyns, Leslie, Chandler, Lord Lyttelton, Campbell, Sherlock and West, royal 8vo.

Christian Evidences, comprising works by Bishop Watson, Paley, Jenyns, Leslie, Chandler, Dr. Barrow, Ensired the Church of England and Ireland Illustrated, by Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, 12mo.

Christian Evidences, vols. 8vo.

The Church Committee, a tale, 12mo.

O 12 0

Erewster on the Ordination Service, 12mo.

Charpeled, Sherlock and West, royal 8vo.

The Church Committee, a tale, 12mo.

O 5 3

Glovernment of Churches, by H. Thorndike, A.M., 12mo.

O 5 3

Glovernment of Churches, by H. Thorndike, A.M., 12mo.

O 6 9

Righ

Gilbert's Clergyman's Almanack and Churchman's Miscellany for 1842

H. & W. ROWSELT.

ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Draught of the Primitive Church, by the Rev. W. Sclater,
D. D., 12mo. £0 6 9
Portrait of a Churchman, by the Rev. W. Gresley 0 6 0
Protestant Companion, by the Rev. Dr. Daubeney, 12mo. 0 9 0
Cramp's Text Book of Popery, 8vo 0 15 6
Apology for the Apostolical Succession, by the Hon. & Rev.
A. P. Perceval 0 9
Rev. W. Sinclair's Vindication of the Apostolical Succession, 12mo. 0 3 3

Dean Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church-of-England-

Againos by Archaeacon Construct, Salar Rocky Island, by the same, 18mo Memoir of Davies of Devauden, 18mo Susan Carter, the Orphan Girl, 24mo Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, 12mo Words of Wisdom for my Child, 32mo Rev. J. S. Anderson's Memoir of the Chisholm, 12mo Plain Conversations concerning the Church of England, small 8vo small 8vo H. & W. ROWSELL,

ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA. C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842.

The Church

S published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TFRMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

of men to give itself, differe the au to brin crises

convey of the

Afte

Voi

RAN

The e

its establ

to the re

slight. Popes d

since the

necessar that stru

and rece

began thit is a h

work a

nected v

lic colle

libraries These h

prehens

most pr

from a both th

nerally are con

views,

spirit,

relatio its cor about Mr. R pal po regain These nentl which dogm unque instit Fifth which

Princ Cath impo came head, these the o war which of W

pow its l pope its n that

ves

0 3 9

THE CANADA GAZETTE, DUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c.

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq're 31, Cheapside, London.

place—th