TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1843.

THE LIFE OF DEAN MILNER.* (From the London Times.)

indifference in religious principles and practice, dull learning and the elementary branches of mathematics, decency or shameless laxity in morals, and a miserable he was placed by the same kind brother's generosity want of taste in almost every department of art. Epic- as a sizar at Queen's College, Cambridge. Isaac tetus spoke from our pulpits, a Lord Chief-Justice Milner took his degree of B.A. in 1774; he was of England could find no better manual of devotion Senior Wrangler of his year, and so eminently superior than that philosopher's cold Enchiridion, and heathen to his competitors that the epithet incomparabilis was ornaments were dedicated on the walls of our churches placed by the moderators after his name, as a proud to the memory of professed Christians. The fasces augmentation of even the distinguished title of Senior of the Roman consul, or the ox's head with its sacrifi- Wrangler. He was next declared first Smith's prizecial garland, nay, even the thyrsus and ivy leaves of man, thus acquiring the two highest honours which the Bacchus, with vain-glorlous inscriptions, superseded University of Cambridge has to bestow. the simple but sacred symbol of our faith, and the Those who wish to pursue step by step the honorhumble yet eloquent phrases which tell of the present able career of Isaac Milner, who only eight years whole of that period.

of Christ, passage after passage demonstrating that he with admirable effect. appreciated pure, genuine antiquity, as highly as any In our recent review of the Life and Labours of appreciated pure, genuine antiquity, as highly as any Anglo-Catholic of the present day, and anticipated them in recommending the restoration of all primitive able and excellent man was a churchman. In order was reliefed till be had probed on affect to the main secret upon which the clever deception in question depended, Dean Milner, who, as the readers of his life must be aware, was reliefed till be had probed on affect to the main secret upon which the clever deception in question depended, Dean Milner, who, as the readers of his life must be aware, and anticipated able and excellent man was a churchman. In order religion, and with gross administrative aluse. There with that of the Fowell Buxtons,

ing the heat of action.' of Joseph Milner to a touching memoir written by doms of antiquity might be thought useful to us also." had, to the kindness of this same brother;" he "will- the Times? On our honour, no; but from the evan- morning performance of a professor of the equesingly acknowledges the obligation with tears of grati- gelical Joseph Milner's Church History, vol. 1, page tude and affection," and concludes with the beautiful 125, first edition, where he deplores as evils "specious and apposite quotation-"He made Isaac glad with representations of liberty, of the right of private judg- mingled fondness of fun, good-natured wish to prohis acts, and his memorial is blessed for ever."

after displaying early much promise at the grammar- hall, we think; but we will now turn from Joseph school of his native town, was sent to Cambridge by Milner's writings to Dean Milner's academical acts. "During one of his visits at Lowther, before the prethe liberality of some friends who had discovered his For some years towards the close of the last sent magnificent Castle was finished, and while the great abilities. Joseph fulfilled the promise of his century, a party of men in the University of Camboyhood by obtaining at the university a highly res- bridge, entertaining Socinian notions, were expectable place in the list of mathematical honours, tremely active in propagating their pernicious prinbeing third senior optime, and the highest distinction ciples. A leader among them was a Mr. Frend, a for classical attainments which Cambridge could then | Fellow of Jesus College, who published an irreligious bestow, being Chancellor's medallist in the year 1766, and seditious pamphlet directly tending to disparage in which it is recorded that the candidates were unu- the clergy, the rights and doctrines of the church, and sually numerous and able. Meanwhile Isaac, the to disturb the harmony of society. In 1793 Dean younger brother, having been born in 1750, was toil- Milner, being then Vice-Chancellor of the University, ing at the loom in his native town. Joseph obtained felt it his duty to institute proceedings against Mr. a curacy at Hull, and was appointed head master of Frend, who was eventually tried before him, and the grammar-school in that town, and no sooner was banished the university. The care and caution exhe raised from poverty than "the bowels of Joseph ercised in this painful business by Dr. Milner, and his yearned upon his younger brother."

her uncle, Dean Milner, in the work before us, "to release him from his obligation at Leeds, and with that view requested the Rev. Myles Atkinson, the minister of St. Paul's Church in that town, to examine into the qualification of liberality, falsely so called, was eminently tions of Isaac, to become his usher in the grammar-school critical. The tendency of the French Revolution was Isaac Milner then laboured, Mr. Atkinson found him seated at his loom, with Tacitus and some Greek author and ardent were dazzled by the brilliant spectacle, as Isaac Milner then haboured, Art. Ataloso to the scatted at his loom, with Tacitus and some Greek author lying by his side. Upon further examination it appeared, that notwithstanding his long absence from school, and the interruption of his literary pursuits, his knowledge sagacity to detect the evils lurking beneath this speared with the saccurate in his facts. But when a book of purer and wider Christian views than Milner's is written, his, which has wider Christian views than Milner's is written, his, which has a speared to be a saccurate in his facts. and his love of classical learning remained unimpaired.
After a private interview with Mr. Atkinson, during which the terms of the apprentice's emancipation were segment to detect the evils lurking beneath this specious aspect of human happiness and freedom, and no less courage to declare an opinion adverse to prinaless courage to declare an opinion adverse to agreed upon, the master of the establishment entered the ciples which were clamorously proclaimed to involve life of Luther, written not by him, but by his vigorous and pow-

By his niece, Mary Milner, author of the Christian Mother. 8vo. London: -J. W. Parker, 1842.

† [If the Church, however, has prescribed certain "tools," they are to be used, and may not be superseded by those invented by private fancy.—ED. CH.]

The true content, and may not be superseded by those invented by those invented by private fancy.—ED. CH.]

The true content, and private fancy, and may not be superseded by those invented by those invented by private fancy.—ED. CH.]

The true content, and private fancy, and may not be superseded by those invented by those invented by private fancy.—ED. CH.]

The Georgian era in England, at any rate by far its assistant in teaching the lower boys in the school, and larger portion, displays the reign of lukewarmness and under his brother's care improving himself in classical

Peace and joyful hopes of the dead in Christ. During before he was pronounced a Senior Wrangler, incomthe reigns of Queen Anne and the first three Georges, parable, and first Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, was the erastian secularity of the times was indicated on a poor Yorkshire lad weaving at the looms of Leeds, every hand by an almost entire ignorance of church we strongly recommend to read the interesting life principles among the laity, by the decay of mental just published by his niece. We believe that this power and of theological learning among the clergy, lady resided with her uncle for many years both at and by the contemporaneous decline in doctrine and Cambridge and Carlisle, which may account for an in practice among all classes. Of the clergy, Bishop easy familiarity with academical matters which few Burnet thus speaks in the preface to his pastoral charge acquire but those who have worn the trencher cap in 1713 :- "The much greater part who come to be themselves. Into details we cannot enter, nor would ordained are ignorant to a degree not to be apprehended by those who are not obliged to know it." In contents of her instructive volume to our columns, 1728 Bishop Gibson in his Pastoral Letters complains which we must do to afford adequate means for estithat "profaneness and impiety are growing bold and mating aright Dean Milner's character. Let those open;" and any reader who will take the pains to who wish to form a judgment of the character read peruse Archbishop Secker's charges to his clergy, which | candidly and carefully for themselves, and we promise extended from 1738 to 1766, will behold a melan- them that their labour will meet its reward. Like choly picture, drawn by a faithful yet tender hand, of many other good and illustrious men Dean Milner the spiritual condition of this kingdom during the had a war within him which he manfully waged, and finally came off conqueror. He had a sound mind in Towards the close of the last century prognostics a most unsound body; a caustic humour and a heart were discernible of a happier age, and among the se- overflowing with the most tender affections; a constirious and able men who laboured in the advancement tutional gaiety, and vivid perception of the ludicrous, of a brighter state of spiritual things, Isaac Milner, and the most awful sense of the solemn truths of relithe subject of the memoir before us and his elder gion; an intense disdain for bugbears, and yet guardto what are called tricks with cards, especially such as
the subject of the memoir before us and his elder gion; an intense disdain for bugbears, and yet guardto what are called tricks with cards, especially such as
depended upon reasoning or calculation. When I was a brother, Joseph, the vicar of Hull, were conspicuously ful of those proprieties in which Christian principle is eminent. It is all very weil for the churchmen of involved; in fine, as in the case of Samuel Johnson, the present day, whose path has been smoothed for to whom in many points Isaac Milner bore a remarkthem by the hardy pioneers to whom we have alluded, to speak of Joseph Milner's "daring violation of the compared with his other gigantic powers. Joseph regulations of the church," but the zealous labourer Milner, in a letter to his brother, says of Dr. Johnson could only work with tools adapted for the task which "he was unfaithful to his convictions, for the most he had to perform. The position of the present vicar part of his life at least." But of what man may not of bugbears."—(Page 54.)† of Leeds is very different from that of Joseph Milner, this be said? Certainly the contrary proposition In the year 1802 London and the country were when, as curate of Hull, he was surrounded with al- could not be affirmed of Dean Milner, though we are astonished and puzzled by the ingenious piece of ternate profligacy or indifference, when brutal jesters willing to attribute his unfrequent attendance at St. mechanism called the "Invisible Girl." Dr. Milner taunted him in the streets, and any respectable person Mary's and his own college chapel, upon which so was among the visitors of this exhibition, and never subjected himself to obloquy by saluting Mr. Milner many unkind comments were made in Cambridge, to rested until he found out by his own scientific sagaas he passed on his way. We could readily select from bodily infirmity. At Carlisle, however, he was a concity the means by which the "Invisible Girl" perthe writings of Joseph Milner, especially from the stant preacher both at St. Cuthbert's Church and the formed her wonders. A curious letter on the subfirst and second volumes of his History of the Church | Cathedral, frequently reading prayers at the latter | ject to a friend, the late Mr. Pearson, the eminent

practices appropriate for modern use. But Joseph Milner, and his serious earnest cotemporaries, regarding the deplorable condition of those around them, and horror-struck with the appalling danger which it implied to individual souls, bent the whole energies of their hearts and minds towards the shortest and most offertual manner of grouping man from their slave. effectual manner of arousing men from their slum- antiquity, and complains of modern self-sufficiency; when he chose, admittance behind the scenes, and for ber, and inculcated most prominently those doctrines which most directly bear upon personal salvation.

These ser one and earnest men." observes Mr. Gladstone, in his excellent exposition of church principles of Dean Milner's firm adherence to order amidst the with reference to the period to which we are advert- alternate blandishments and resentments of liberality, ing, "were very little disposed to pay regard to the meanwhile, giving an instance or two from Joseph powers and privileges of the visible church, which Milner's History of the Church of Christ, to show church they excusably, though not rightly, judged by how little his spirit is accordant to the tone of senti-nent prevalent in Exeter-hall. "The present age to the various signals habitually transmitted from the features of a particular ment prevalent in Exeter-hall. "The present age to the various signals habitually transmitted from the features of a particular ment prevalent in Exeter-hall." place and period, and the exercise of which powers in matters of religion may justly be called the age of and the assertion of which lofty claims they saw so self-sufficiency;" observes Joseph Milner; but what frequently associated with personal lukewarmness in was the self-sufficiency of his cotemporaries compared While she cooked her dinner (a mess of soup, as he lay before them a work which might with some jus- and the Clapham-common ment of the present day? tice be termed one of general reconversion, and they "We condemn the ancients by wholesale," continues therefore naturally fell back upon the most elemen- Joseph Milner, "and without giving them a hearing: tary truths of the gospel, 'repentance towards God, we suspect their historical accounts without discrimiand faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.' Amidst a dead- nation; malevolence and profaneness are both enness so general they would scarcely feel the need, for couraged by such conduct. We fancy ourselves so the time and under the stress of their labours, of any enlightened as to be without any parallels in discernother bonds of unity than such as those labours, with ment. We are amazed that our ancestors should so long their perils and rewards, of themselves supplied dur- have been deluded by absurdities; and we are very little aware how much some future age will pity or attended his investigation of the feats of the "In-It is essential to the due appreciation of the cha-blame us for follies of which we imagine ourselves visible Girl;" and he avowedly took great interest racter of either of the Milners,—and they were so perfectly clear." Such is the conclusion of Joseph in exhibitions of personal strength or activity, such linked together in the best of bonds that they cannot | Milner's introduction to his History of the Church of be thoroughly estimated apart,-to bear in mind the Christ. Again, in page 220 of the same volume, state of the times in which they lived, and therefore with reference to St. Polycarp's disciples struggling it is we have introduced our notice of a life of Dean to gain possession of their martyred master's body, Milner with some few prefatory observations. We Milner writes, "If we were in our times subject to refer those who wish to know more of the character such sufferings, I suspect these anniversary martyrhis brother Isaac and prefixed to a volume of sermons In vol. 2, page 413, which was subjected to his brother tary; and more especially so in the case of young published after Joseph's death. In the sketch refer- Isaac's revision, Joseph Milner observes, "Ecclesias- persons. I remember more than one occasion," red to, Dean Milner nobly acknowledges that, under tical antiquity has been too much depreciated in our continues his niece, "on which he collected a party Providence, he owed his honourable and elevated si- times, and students in divinity have been discouraged of his friends to witness the feats of a juggler whom tuations as Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's from the study of the fathers." "Modern Evangelical he had engaged to exhibit his skill in the dining-College, and Professor of Mathematics in the Uni- churches are far gone into the vicious extreme of schism." room at Queen's Lodge; and I remember his joinversity of Cambridge, nay, that he owed "all that he Have we quoted the above passage from a Tract for ing a party who were to attend upon the private

firmness in the discharge of what he rightly considered "He immediately resolved," writes the biographer of a solemn duty, entitle him to the gratitude of all faith-Upon proceeding to the work-room in which not then clearly discerned; but the eyes of the young work-room, and addressing young Milner said to him, the rights of man. Frend was an able man, possessed of talents highly attractive to fervid under-graduates; LING, a divine, well versed in Ecclesiastical History, also says and for years before his expulsion from the univer- that Joseph Milner, "estimable as he was for his piety, produced * The Life of Isaac Milner, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, &c., comprising a por. a work which merely proved how strangely he was destitute of the information most indispensable in the Ecclesiastical histotion of his correspondence, and other writings hitherto unpublished. Plainly eall Socinianism and sedition. A check was rian. Church History was hitle likely to advance under such given to the progress of these abominable principles | guidance."-ED. CH.]

youth on hearing these words, was declared by Mr. Atkinson to be quite indescribable."—Page 5.

The emancipated Isaac joyfully hastened to his brother at Hull, and after proving himself an able assistant in teaching the lower boys in the school, and under his brother's care improving himself in classical by Dr. Milner's firmness and discretion, but the bit ter fruits which have sprung in the University of Cambridge from the seeds sown by such men as Frend and bleak velvet cap, with the draught-board before him, solving wing in the University of Cambridge from the seeds sown by such men as Frend and Gilbert Wakefield have been quite sufficient to show the worth of the housemaids were still employed in arranging. What was his Lordship's surprise, on look-time from the university of cambridge in the Univer his Vice-Chancellorship is warmly praised by Professor Smyth, [a whig] whose published lectures amply rebut any imputation of the existence of Tory bigotry or hierarchal predilections on the part of that accomplished writer. We will take the opportunity afforded by the mention of Professor Smyth's name to cite his pprobation of that portion of the History of the Church of Christ composed by Dean Milner, which may be fairly set by the Dean's friends against Mr. Hallam's sneer at the Milners' want of learning. 'The reason for which it is necessary," says Professor Smyth in his Lectures on Modern History, "that I should recommend these volumes (the two last of the history) to your attention is this, that they contain, particularly in the life of Luther, the best account I know of the more intellectual part of the history of the Reformation. In other words, they contain the progress of the Reformation in Luther's own mindvery curious subject."*

In the year 1809 Dr. Milner was again, and most nexpectedly by himself, elected Vice-Chancellor, and this second term of office was a period of difficulties, originating in the insubordination of many members of the university, as on the former occasion. How ably Dr. Milner surmounted the difficulties which beset him may be seen fairly set forth in chapters 20 and 21 of the narrative under review, and certainly anything less like the demeanour of an Exeter-hall liberal than Mr. Vice-Chancellor Milner's of his sound sense, no less than of his warmth of career can scarcely be conceived.

Having thus briefly noticed Dean Milner's firmness in matters of discipline, we will proceed to show his difference from the party to which he is commonly assigned, in his contempt for bugbears, and freedom from cant and affectation.

"Cant and affectation of every kind," writes his niece, "he abhorred, and to say the truth he was rather partial to prefer."-(Page 341.)† tricks, and explaining the principles upon which they depended. Nor did he take any pains to conceal the table, and addressed to him a rem sion; 'While you live,' said Dr. Milner, 'never be afraid

surgeon in Golden-square, is given in page 260:-

without betraving much of the secreta was impossible. The manager ruin his fortunes; and the good-natured Dean, finding that he must make up his mind to remain for some from the outer to the inner room, amused himself by relieving the invisible girl, who was, in fact, a little decrepit old woman, from a part of her tedious duty. used to relate) he observed for her the signa and, in fact, did all but speak. Nothing of all this. however, did he mention, except to those few persons to whom the secret was already known, until the astonishment and admiration excited by the invisible girl had passed away. Afterwards, indeed, he did freate the whole adventure with much glee."-

The "Automaton Chess-player," which astonished the town some years ago, was scrutinized and detected by Dean Milner, with the same success as as horsemanship-or manual dexterity, such as sleight of hand. "He made no secret of the fact." confesses his affectionate biographer, "that he liked to witness such performances, and used to maintain that the obvious tendency of feats of legerdemain, to excite in the spectator a degree of distrust in the apparent evidence of his senses, was highly salu-

An amusing exemplification of Dean Milner's ment, of just contempt of implicit faith, and of pleas mote healthful hilarity, and perseverance in mastering Joseph Milner was born at Leeds in 1743, and, of conscience." Rather antithetical all this to Exeter- any subject on which he had embarked, is afforded in the following graphic anecdote:-

family occupied a smaller habitation, a circumstance occurred strongly characteristic of the persevering turn of Dean Milner's mind. One evening some of the younger branches of the family were amusing themselves by playing at draughts: the Dean, always fond of the society of young persons, and disposed to interest him-self in their pursuits, undertook to show them how, by a certain method of play, they might generally be sure of rictory. On trial, however, it appeared that his memory and, for once, failed him; he could not fulfil his promise. and showed, in consequence, some slight marks of chagrin. In due time all parties retired for the night, and no more The next morning it happened that Lord Lonsdale had occasion to go out unusually early. He passed through from which a door opened into the apartment

which had been occupied on the preceding evening * [Milner's Church History is not very greatly esteemed by the highest authorities. The late HUGH JAMES ROSE says of Joseph Milner:—"He was; in my judgment; a man of limited views, conscientiously, I doubt not, but bigotedly attached to certain opinions, and quite resolved to find or make them everywhere, and to give the history—not of Christianity, but-of those opinions which he deemed to be the whole of it. His history, as well as Mosheim's, keeps its ground, only

4 [But, innocent as cards are in themselves, when pro-† Dean Milner points out to Mr. Wilberforce "a danger in perly used, is it not better for a Clergyman to banish them Milner should have ministered, in a mistaken spirit of hos-

age.—(Page 329.).* "Whatever knowledge comes in your way is worth the gathering," was one of the man possessed."—(Page 658.) your way is worth the gathering," was one of the Dean's favourite maxims. In the 56th year of his age, he learned short-hand; and when 60, made any rate to a considerable and creditable extent. When the eau médicinale was in vogue as a remedy for gout, he diligently applied himself to its analysis; he knew how to shoe a horse; and in one of his journies to Carlisle, when a horse required a farrier's aid, he scolded the man for the deficiency of his tools, pointing out where and why they were defec-

His kindly bearing, moreover, with the personal predilections of individuals, quite alien it may be from his own taste and habits-instead of opposing them with Paritanical moroseness-was indicative

"I well remember the frequent evening visits of Professor Porson to Dr. Milner's study. He used to sit in the right-hand corner of the well-curtained sofa, by the fire; and his habits being but too well known, he was always, without any order given to that effect, accomm dated by the servant in attendance with a jug of malt liquor, that being the beverage which he was understood

We cannot refrain from quoting another example of Dean Milner's considerate kindness to a respect-

"By the judicious kindness of Dr. Milner, Mr. Tilz lotson was enabled to enjoy precisely the life which suited him, and for which he was fitted. His early habits were respected and provided for. He had a room to himself, Queen's College), strolled about the gardens at his pleasure, dined in the College-hall as a piece of extraor-

days in the University, whilst we were working at the problems which he set us. I should characterize his yle of examination as being favourable rather to ready and quick students than to deeply read and learned ones; and I own that my subsequent experience in life leads me to think that he was right in that course. If the Univers to produce those who, in the language of our ' bidding prayer,' are to 'do God service both in Church and then that course of study and of examination which tends to bring out the most accomplished men should be pursued. Some of the present courses seem to me to be worthy of the sarcastic description applied to them, of being a new system of patent block ma Happy are the students who unite both qualifications of

The next description is by Sir John Herschel, who does not seem to have been so much at his ease under examination as the learned Baron :-

"To say the truth, I was, on the occasion to which you allude (the examination for Smith's prize), far too much frightened at first, and, when more at ease, much too intent upon the questions set by your late respected uncle (which, however, I well recollect to have been the one sentiment of having got over, for better or for worse, a most awful day; and I may say, what few I had the happiness of ever being in Dr. believe who had the happiness of ever being in Dr. Milner's company could do, that I was right glad to be

amined with Sir John Herschel, and gives his recollections of Dr. Milner much in the lively strain of

Baron Alderson tions, partly vivâ voce, and partly upon paper. Many of the questions related to practical mechanics, and were such as I could not answer. tion (a cubic equation with possible roots) to solve, by means of a table of logarithms, in which we both failed in obtaining a correct answer; a circumstance which made him, very good-naturedly, chuckle and triumph, roductory to very amusing remarks and anecdotes; and I was as much interested and pleased with the whole work of the day as a person under examination could Milner's company when he was in exuberant spirits. His conversation was remarkable on such occasions for its rich humour, and, whenever the occasion demanded, for observations which indicated a mind of extraordinary vigour and comprehensiveness, to which every depart-ment of knowledge seemed to be subservient."—(Page

* [The eccentricities of a powerful mind cannot afford any sanction to the brutal and infamous practice of prizefighting, with which pugilism is so closely connected .-† [It is to be regretted, that so good a man as Dean

breakfast time to redeem the promise of the preceding ithe poker near the end, or near the centre, and then night."—(Page 328.) we find him in the ferry-boat which used to ply between Hull and Boston entering into conversation on which its solution depended, but very different from with Mendoza on the art of pugilism, and giving a books. The impression which his completely characproof of his acquired skill in the art of self-defence at Lowther Castle, when he had attained 56 years of vivid, and I thought, and still think, it exceedingly

THE POPISH CONTROVERSY.

grosser forms of corruption; and to attack it with | nounced and punished. bold generalizations and contradictions. But Popery And these accidental and providential benefits were laughs to scorn such opponents; and makes use of drawn by the hand of Providence out even of the esthem only to draw her own members more closely to sential germ of evil in the Papacy,—its lust of power herself, or to entangle the rash and thoughtless ag- and claim to empire. Others, infinite in number, but gressor in her own net of sophisms. He seizes on not to be confounded with these; sprung forth at the some vulgar popular superstition, and Popery meets same time from the other germ of good which lay so him with the popular errors which prevail under every closely entwined with it. All that Christianity efcreed; and demands to be tried by the character of feeted of good under the rule of Popers, we are inher educated classes. He fixes on doctrinal errors vited to attribute to Popery; she claims it to herself; even among them, and she refuses to be committed and it is difficult to disentangle the Catholic and by anything but the authorized expositions of her | Christian from the purely Papal element in that com-Church. These are produced; and in the mass of plicated system. But one test may be applied: multiplying and conflicting decisions, of which her | Whatever wise organization, whatever holy discipline teaching is composed, and in the varying and even whatever work of charity, of piety, or of learning; contradictory opinions which are artfully permitted whatever principles of Christian communion, whatever able old man who had been generous to him and his respecting the rightful expositors of Church doctrines, sober-minded resistance to secular aggression, whatbrother Joseph in their years of struggle, and to and the degrees of confidence to be reposed in them, ever missionary exertions, or civil purifications of sowhom the Dean afforded an asylum in his old age :- it is easy to appeal from Pope to Pope, and to array ciety may be adopted and attempted by any distinct Council against Council, each culprit escaping in turn branch of the Catholic Church, say by the Church of under the wing of the other, until all vanish and are | England at this day, without compromising its Catholost. Even when he grasps at last some definite au- lic principles, these, when they are found in Popervi thorized declaration which cannot be repudiated (and sprang not from Popery, but from Christianity. It was permitted to smoke, saw no company except such as he chose for himself (one or two of the older Fellows of demn it by Scripture, Popery also has its Scriptural framed hely institutions for the valid of the same for the sam demn it by Scripture, Popery also has its Scriptural framed holy institutions for the relief of the poor, for texts and interpretations. The controversy is forced the creation of religious families out of the fragments dinary gaicty, on gala-days, and was regularly furnished with a Hull newspaper, and such other reading as suited his taste."—(Page 515.) finding himself on an open plain, with his antagonist the weary, for supplying duties—the duties of charity, These incidents may seem to some persons too exposed at every point; from parable and prophecy, study, and devotion—to those whose occupation had trivial for notice, but it is from acts which are not and history, and metaphor, there start up on every failed them in the world; and we may frame them, got up for an occasion that a man's general character must be gathered. It is well to see a man in his and evasions, which lie hid in the essence of language; too, frame them without those false and unchristian contrivances which did indeed emanate from Popery; dressing-gown and slippers, and not always wait for and dismayed at the surprise he is sure to be bewil- and caused their corruption and their ruin. It was his assumption of full dress. To expatiate on Dean dered and repelled, perhaps finally drawn over to the the Christianity, not the Popery of Rome; which raised Milner's profound mathematical talents would be a very system which he had proposed to destroy. Even our glorious cathedrals; Popery would have pulled superfluous employment, and to assign unqualified when he adopts the true and safest modes of attack them to the ground—would have suffered them to lie praise to him as a theologian, strongly imbued with by taking his ground upon antiquity and history, he unfinished or to decay, rather than abandon its extor-Calvinism as he was, we do not choose to do; but will be deceived indeed if he thinks that Popery will tions on the funds by which they were created. It his unexhausted love of learning to the last hour of fall an easy prey. Popery also has its antiquity, and was the Christianity, not the Popery of Rome, which his life, his hearty healthy good humour, his perfect its history. It is covered with the hoar of centuries, Christianized the heathen to which we owe and freedom from the odious cant and prim formality of and resolutely clings to it. It has possession and never let us deny that we owe the restoration of our the party by whom the two Milners are claimed, we prescription; and would be, and is, already venerated own Christianity in this land: Popery would have can conscientiously and do sincerely praise. We upon the very title (spurious indeed, but hard to be suffered then, as she suffers now; the whole heather have noticed the strong points of resemblance, in exposed) on which the English Church (a novelty, as world to lie in darkness without making at effort to many particulars, between Dean Milner and Dr. Popery boasts, and as ignorant men believe) denounces save it, unless her own aggrandizement Johnson; we may add, that the antipathy of the her as an usurper. Her antagonist brings into court by it. Look to lier own confession, to her own reformer to Oxford, and anything emanating from that his vouchers and documents, the testimonies of an- cords of her present missionary exertions, and they University, is as amusingly absurd as was Samuel cient fathers; but every one has passed through the will be found almost exclusively confined to places Johnson's horror of Cambridge and its Whiggery. hands of Popery herself, and very many have been where the Gospel already has been preached, and by In a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, Dr. Milner thus perplexed by her forgeries and erasures. He rests the Church of England. It is against the Church of writes :_ " Eton School, Oxford, the Bishop of Lon- his argument on their silence and omissions ; - and England, not for the relief of heathers, that her misdon [at that period an Oxford man], and such like, these are but negative and weak against any, the small- sionary system is maintained.* It was the Christianare all equivocal." But we must conclude this est amount, of positive assertion. He produces dog- ity of Rome, not its Popery, which spread peace, culnotice of an interesting biography of a great and matic language, but this may be made to appear vague tivation, and civilisation over the deserts of European good man, with a few recollections of him drawn by and uncertain by figures of speech, by rhetorical ex- society, by charities of life, by a disinterested defence men who have themselves achieved greatness. The aggerations, by the very freedom and boldness with of the oppressed; by a sober and chastening influence first is by Mr. Baron Alderson, himself a senior which truth was proclaimed before the presence of over turbulent barons, by an enlightened mediation wrangler, senior medallist, and first Smith's prize error compelled more caution and precision. And between contending parties, by fostering art, and by before any document whatever can be employed by exercising science; while the moment that the Papal "My recollection of the Dean's examination of us, in him as genuine, all the mysteries and subtleties of element of mischief intervened, the bonds of society 1809, is of a very amusing though laborious day's work:
He talked to us, and told us many anecdotes of by-gone
and foot, and unable to use his weapons except with sity were intended solely, or even mainly, to produce great philosophers in particular sciences or arts, he was wrong; but if it be intended, as I believe it ought to be, question of the Papal supremacy. And the moment | Papacy should fall: upon him a vast reserve of temptations, and politic Popery it will scarcely be possible to contemplate the ng and ready talent. But they are rare, and are man, suspicions and jealousies arising from aggressions favourably than our ancestors have done, or even to the lights of the age when they occur. A general system cannot be accommodated to them alone."—(Page)

of the State upon the Church; until it is scarcely assimilate our present system more closely to it. But with this discrimination we shall see that if the Church splendid, so enduring, so expedient.

peril. But nothing can be gained, and everything may be lost, by closing the eye against its real nature. One of the last things to be done in the controversy with Popery is to approach it as a thing purely evil. It is because Popery contains much of good that it The present Dean of Ely, Dr. Peacock, was exits strength, its truths have nurtured its falsehoods; has become so evil; its good has been its vitality and and he who refuses to acknowledge this will betray his own incapacity for judging it; and when the fallacy of his first principle is exposed by the discovery "At the Smith's prize examination," writes Dr. Peacock, "Dr. Milner gave Herschel and myself questions, partly vivâ voce, and partly upon paper. Many doubt and suspicion will be thrown upon all his views. Let us acknowledge; therefore, that Rome comes be-He gave us an intricate ques- fore us with many apparent pretensions to respect. She is the descendant of a primitive and once venerable branch of the Church Catholic, a branch dignitied of old by its immediate connection with apostolic telling as that we had not fared worse than our predeteaching; to common and even to Christian eyes, cessors in a similar trial. Many of his questions were which trace a Providential hand in the rise and fall of all the kingdoms of the earth, illustrious by the well be I have on other occasions had the pleasure of the blood of martyrs, and by the memory of days of October; as copied from the Belfast Vindicators days indeed far, far distant-when, amidst the trea- which has, I tinderstand, appeared in other papers nation communicated with nation, and Europe became facts of a case, so ostentatiously put forth, and in a Christendom. Even her most grievous corruptions * For a verification of this singular fact, see the remarkable were made providentially the means of preserving work entitled "Annales de la Propagation de la Foi.

dertaken to defend. But it must never be forgotten ght."—(Page 328.)

Dean Milner practically followed Lord Bacon's Dean Milner practically followed Lord Bacon's about here, and strike about here (showing us how), then the pretence, and generally will begin to rule with a advice, to borrow light from any man's candle; it was his settled habit to endeavour to glean from hold the poker, and with what part of it you must strike first deflection from right is "doing avil that good first deflection from right is "doing evil that good every person who fell in his way some portion of the particular knowledge, whatever it might be, which that person was supposed to possess. E.g., which that person was supposed to possess. E.g., and with what part of the greatest effect. This he accompanied with significant action; and thus proposed to us, in fact, a dynamical problem of some difficulty, and put into a form which required, before it could be secular dominion. The one faith was guarded against secular dominion. The one faith was guarded against scepties by the assertion of infallibility, and the fires of the inquisition: The great mystery of the Sacraments was upheld by the sensualism of Transubstantiation, and by the multiplication of charms and sorceries. The belief in a world unseen was cherished by doctrines of angels, and by the superstitions of Heathenism transmuted into dreams bearing Christian names. To save sinners from despair Popery invented himself, on a sudden impulse, master of heraldry, at | (From The London Quarterly Review for December, 1842.) | And to warn them against sin she drew forth her picher theory of absolution, and her worship of the virgin. tures of purgatory. Like Uzza, she touched the ark No one can have honestly engaged in the Popish with an unhallowed hand, but she touched at first to controversy without feeling that he is grappling with save it from falling; and a Christian mind will not a most powerful and subtle antagonist. It is easy to forget the motive, even while it recognizes the justice multiply hard words, and to hold up to reproach its with which such an act of faithlessness is to be de-

> and foot, and unable to use his weapons except with and kings against each other; the wealth of nations a doubt and reserve, which destroy all their force. was swallowed up and withdrawn by foreigners; At the very last, upon principles of reason which can books were to be closed; science discouraged, art descarcely be deried without undermining the founda- graded into materialism and sensualism; the very tion of truth, he may be driven from each point of tongues of men denaturalized or struck dumb, and doctrine, thrown back upon his own ignorance, the their ears closed against instruction; lest, in awaken-

he reaches this; the adversary is prepared to throw in | Without this discrimination in the workings of suggestions, of schemes for rationalizing and centrali- history of the Church before the sixteenth century, zing, visions of grandeur and power, fears and doubts and its history since, without some misgivings and of the stability of divine truth without some aid from secret longings to be enabled to speak of Popers more possible to fix a clear unbiassed eye upon the plain with this discrimination we shall see that if the Church lines of history, or even to wish to persevere in de- of England seems in any point to have failed, or fallen, nouncing a system, which, with all its corruptions (and or to be about to fall, if its spiritual power seems corruptions it is thought must be borne with in any partially paralyzed—if its tone of piety and holiness dispensation by man), has been and promises to be so be deteriorated,—this lamentable effect has followed not from a separation from Popery, but from a neglect There are many who will think it dangerous to of our own Christianity; and by awakening and purirepresent the controversy in this light of difficulty and fying, and developing our Christianity, not by assimilating ourselves with Popery, the Church of England

is to be placed once more in its high position: What, then, is the essentially evil principle which constitutes Popery, as distinct from that Catholie spirit which it held, as it were, in solution, and by which it has been preserved from utter destruction? It is the principle of centralisation and unity in the Church, carried to a height far beyond the limits affixed by its great Founder, and gathering the whole of Christendom round one local and visible point for the purpose of giving to its thovements the greater energy, permanence, and power ! in other words, it is the creation of one acumenical bishop, to supplant the college of bishops, and for the purpose of spreading and upholding a spiritual empire upon earth.

CONVERSIONS TO ROMANISM.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, of December, 1842.)

Sir,-My attention has been directed to a paraassociations of ancient empire; and consecrated by graph inserted in the Freeman's Journal of the 24th chery and defection of nearly the whole of the nations, also: It is headed, "FOUR CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHO-Rome, almost solitary and unaided, stood firm in the LIC CHURCH AT DUNGIVEN;" and then proceeds; maintenance of truth, and gathered round her the re- "On Sunday, the 16th ult., in Gortnaghy Chapel (one verence and affection of the greatest fathers of the of those belonging to Dungiven charge), Miss Henry Church. It was Rome that first politically developed and Mrs. Lynch rejected the tenets of Protestantism With an extract from the Rev. Temple Cheval- the internal organization of the Church, and marshal- and were duly received by the Rev. Mr. Dempsey into lier's recollections we must dismiss this volume to fed it to resist at once the sword of barbarian invaders the bosom of the Catholic Church. Their public and the sceptre of barbarian princes. It was Rome profession of the faith, being made before Divine Ser-"I remember well," says Mr. Chevallier, "one instance of his manner of setting a question, and, I believe, kept alive the lamp of the Gospel, employing, indeed, truly imposing. Many respectable Protestants were preto shelter it, human art and human corruptions, but sent on the occasion. During the preceding week two sheltering it still. It was Rome that; upon the ruins others also opened their eyes to the saving truths of of a fractured empire, once more laid down lines, un- Catholicity." As the Incumbent of the parish of safe indeed, but tempting and frequented, by which Dungiven, I naturally felt desirous to inquire into the

which the Roman Church seemed so self-complacently Socinianism, and Rationalism, and Neologism, and In 1564, a Committee, appointed in the Council Romanist, after reading them, can refrain from de- urge the rigorous maintenance and observance, not only which the Roman Church seemed so self-complacently to rejoice; and although I can never be surprised, in a world so full of sin and ignorance, at any unhappy ex
Socinianism, and Rationalism, and Neologism, and Pantheism of Germany, have all grown out of Presbyterianism? And why does he not let them know, that

In 1564, a Committee, appointed in the Council Romanist, after reading them, can refrain from depantheism of Germany, have all grown out of Presbyterianism? And why does he not let them know, that

of Trent, published an Index of prohibited books, and in the rules prefixed, occurs the following lan
and in the contamination of society.

In 1564, a Committee, appointed in the Council Romanist, after reading them, can refrain from depantheism of Germany, have all grown out of Presbyterianism? And why does he not let them know, that ascertain whether the so-called conversion had taken to have them hear both sides of the story. place among the flock especially committed to us; and yet more whether they had occurred through any negleet or inadvertence on our part.

There were more difficulties in endeavouring to reach the facts of the case, than I at first anticipated; TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1843. independently of the chapel named being not in the parish of Dungiven, but in a rather remote part of the neighbouring parish of Bovevagh (though I believe were circumstances indicated in the paragraph well | The Life of Dean Milner. fitted to mislead an inquirer. The affair, in the first place, had such an air of gravity and importance given to it, that one naturally concluded, that the parties must be sought, if not among the wealthy, at least in a class sufficently advanced in common means and opportunities of knowledge and information, to make fostered them in vain. Again, these precious and reof the meeting. After some discussion respecting parts of the correspondence, it was agreed, on a show of hands, to refer the Protestant congregation of Dungiven. You will not

now reached me, and which I believe to be correctly stated. And first of Mrs. Lynch and Miss. Henry stated. And first of Mrs. Lynch and Miss Henry, the only names with which we are favoured, and who are thus put down in the record with those fair titles of courtesy, which give their seeming place and station in society an imposing air of respectability, well fitted to add value to their testimony in favour of Romanthus expended, and must throw myself on their benevolence

tioned by high authority in the Romish Church.

The Hamilton Cathalic of the 4th January is

A very humble man, a labourer of the parish of Bovevagh, a Roman Catholic, whose name is Lynch, spent in rendering the Church, for whose benefit it was given, fit for the celebration of Divine worship; that the nine churches having gone to England like many others of the same class, to procure work, returned some time since with a wife whom he had married in that country; of the encourgement, small as it is, been held out to them. To cona wife whom he had married in that country; of the previous character or previous profession of this woman we can know nothing; all we can be assured of is, that she has not been connected with any Protestant congregation or Protestant ministry, since her arrival in this neighbourhood. This is the Mrs. Lynch referred to in the paragraph.

The Miss Henry is, I understand, a pauper woman of the same parish, who has supported herself for some years chiefly by mendicancy. She is the natural daughter of a Romanist woman, and was brought up visit are far more numerous. My time has been so much ocin, and always professed, the Romish system. She has not, nor ever had, any connection with Protestantism, except the name, derived from a very doubtful

Of the remaining persons, whose names are among the "reserved doctrines" of the Church and paragraph, the only two, to whom the implication can apply, and who are generally presumed to be intended, are such as to cast an air of the ludicrous over the whole subject. These persons are, a miserable old man, well known in Dungiven, a strange mixture of the sly mendicant, the amusing droll, and the cunning teller of fortunes, and his aged wife, both of them Roman Catholics from their birth, both of them in the lowest and with various modifications of a subtle policy, that state of human ignorance and destitution-hitherto adapts itself to the spirit of every age, has waged, too poor to obtain any ministerial aid from their own since its declension from apostolic purity, either an Church, and too ignorant to accept of any from ours. open or a covert warfare against the free circulation of of it in the course of his studies in "France, Spain, an Ark of Refuge from the deluge of Sectarianism, shadow of claim to Protestantism attaching to the old shadow of claim to Protestantism attaching to the old shadow of claim to Protestantism attaching to the old sentation resorted to for the purpose of detaining woman, for the spirit of converting zeal to boast itself meritorious for the minute industry with which he has woman, for the spirit of converting zeal to boast itself meritorious for the minute industry with which he has a text-book used by the Papal clergy in Ireland; even this the Vicar General them in the errors, from which they are preparing to in. A great many years ago she had her name put does not deny had good-natured Curate in the list of those down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of the Church of Rome as well in the Upper down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those of Literature and Science down by a good-natured Curate in the list of the li down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those receiving alms from the church of Dungiven, on the name put down by a good-natured Curate in the list of those in her treatment of books of Literature and Science in her treat receiving alms from the church of Dungiven, on the plea of having a desire to become a Protestant; but us with the following condensed note bearing on this plea of having a desire to become a Protestant; but us with the following condensed note bearing on this plea of having a desire to become a Protestant; but us with the following condensed note bearing on this Dens, on the Nature of Confession and the Obligation of conscience by uncharitable invectives, and imputations India.

There is no doubt, I believe, that these two persons in 1835: were lately received, as converts, "into the bosom of

the neighbourhood who is not ashamed of it. I may here state an observation of an intelligent man of that Mr. Dempsey never put such a thing in the news. put it into the papers for a jeer against the Catholics."

own communion, or any other wretched, hardened, place, and under the same circumstances, particularly the asygodless soul, to the only light he has to give them, so hum afforded by the same prince, as the English reader can far from objecting, I honour him for it. I am not hardly fail to have learned from the interesting translation of ashanied or afraid to say, that I consider an honest the Extles of Zillerthal; and there, particularly in the second ashamed or afraid to say, that I consider an honest subjection to the Roman Catholic system as not being the worst state in which I see many unhappy souls took care to discover and destroy all prohibited books, but espearound me. There is a total hardness and deadness to all sense

ment, or of the Saviour, and his doings of love for sin- by Dr. Stuart, and published at Belfast in 1828: ners, breaking in upon his soul in such a state, even though these should come reflected from the shattered gave him a Bible approved of by the [Romish] Church, would and distorting mirror of Christianity which Romanism presents to it. But if the whole thing be only got up to serve a turn, for a newspaper flourish, to give the example and the encouragement of numbers to the behold! when the night closed, and all danger of detection was weak and wavering individual, and to prop up with the crooked policy of Rome. The and artificial shows the crooked policy of Rome. false and artificial shows the crooked policy of Rome, it has my utter scorn, and is looked upon with that which he had prepared for it in his garden!!! Should a pious loathing and disgust which an honest mind feels at seeing high and noble things descerated and prostrated to serve the basest and the meanest ends .- I remain, her eyes, and she will rehearse devoutly the prayer of the Gun-Sir, your obedient and obliged servant.

Banagher Glebe, Dungiven, Dec., 1842.

BENEFIT OF FORMS. (From the Newhaven Church Chronicle and Record.)

The anecdote we copied a few weeks since, under Presbyterian. We are sorry for it, but we can see son, -a law (we state this on the authority of Townnothing in it that could justify the following atrocious

libel, copied from the comments upon our article. "As to the effects of the daily use of the Liturgy in keeping out heresy, there is nothing more false in fact.

The English Church, as is well known, has no small poreffect of the free dissemination of the Gospel upon we are not driven solely to Dens to expose the impure character of the teaching of the Romish Church. A The English Church, as is well known, has no small portion of an Infidel, an Arian, and Socinian ministry: and the same Liturgy instead of keeping out Popery, is the very channel through which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church, in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church in which is now entering the Episcopal Church in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church in which it is now entering the Episcopal Church in which it is now entering the Episcopal pal Church, in which it is no doubt delighted to find the animated her in corrupting and mutilating the writings Council of Trent, published by command of Pope Pius

readers, that notwithstanding the alleged benefits of its own forms, and notwithstanding the alleged depravity of the Episcopal Ministry, that not a single instance has accounted in England of the Episcopal Ministry, that not a single instance has accounted in England of the Episcopal Ministry and the Episcopal Minis pravity of the Episcopal Ministry, that not a single instance has occurred in England of an Episcopal dered to be returned to the givers, or destroyed, and book, and he will find thoughts and language unfit authoritative terms. For this, all that love the truth once delivered to the Saints feel the deepest obligation, and Church becoming Unitarian, while more than nine Protestant Bibles or Testaments to be deposited with to be transcribed in this place. tenths of the Presbyterian churches, are so? Why the Priest,—we meet with oblique injunctions, for the No one, without entering deeply into the subject, will not the Editor let his readers know the practical "committing to the flames," of "all tracts and books, and examining the accredited and authoritative lanworkings of his own system? Why does he not let of whatsoever description, which, treating of religion, guage of the Romish Church, can properly estimate

yet it was important to myself and to my fellow-la- Geneva, in ten years, than we know to have been made bourer in the ministry of the Church in this place, to in England since the Reformation? We should like

THE CHURCH.

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through the mazes of this history of conversion, without being able to find our way.

The definition of the course of this history of conversion, without being able to find our way.

The added:—"Before I received your commu-I shall accordingly give these facts, as they have nication, I believed that I was acting in accordance with the of Popery, chap. XVI. bound in honour to meet them out of my private means, and the receip s, with the exception of one, which has not yet come to hand, are now before me. I nevertheless feel that the Sofor such assistance as they may deem right. I have only to add, that the condition of each donation was, that it should be spent in rendering the Church, for whose benefit it was given, tribute the difference between the donation and the whole expense of erecting the Church required very great exertions, as most of the congregations are exceedingly poor, and, in order to accomplish their pious object, did not hesitate to make great sacrifices. It is, indeed, very painful to be compelled to decline seconding the willing efforts which are now making in so many places; but I are really a second to the second places; but I am well aware, that the number is becoming so eat, that it is next to impossible to assist them all. I have been travelling, with the exception of a few days, from the 13th of June to the 3rd of October, and next season my duties will Board agreed to grant 170% towards the purposes specified in

Dr. Hughes, the Romish Bishop in the State of New York, can scarcely bring himself to credit, and professes to condemn, the recent burning of Bibles by the Papists in that State. This treatment, however, of the Sacred Volume, is no novelty in the history of the Church of Rome, which, in different shapes plea of having a desire to become a Protestant; but this is the only ministry she ever accepted at our point, in his recent work, An Index of the Prohibited the Seal, Third Edition, Dublin; O'Nelli, Printer. of everything that is odious and unscriptural. Books, by command of the present Pope, Gregory XVI. 1836:

See, for a signal instance, not only of the burying, but of an give a few references:—Record, 1836, Nov. 24; Protestant
Journal for 1834 and 1835, see Indexes; for 1836, p. 128;
for 1837, pp. 279, &c.; O'Sullivan's Speeches, 201; and
just now [this was written in 1840] in the Report of the Bible
Society for 1840, Appendix, pp. 63, 70. But any references Journal for 1834 and 1835, see Indexes; for 1836, p. 128; for 1837, pp. 279, &c.; O'SULLIVAN'S Speeches, 201; and persuasion, not only as showing their feeling of the matter itself, but also as a general indication of popular impressions among them. "I am sure (said he) pist, as such, to treat the Bible, particularly a Protestant translation, in this hostile and brutal manner. God forgive and Mr. Dempsey never put such a thing in the news.

We all think that it was just some of the Presbyterians

We all think that it was just some of the Presbyterians tract or epistle of J. R. Kiesling, entitled, De Pana ignis in I fear, however, their Church is in some way responsible for the publication; at least it has been sufficiently caught at by the papers in that interest.

Tabularum Sacrarum Versiones a Romanensibus constitutation of the publication; at least it has been sufficiently caught at by the papers in that interest.

In all persecutions of seceders from Popery by Papists, the rage of the latter against the Bible is critically and pre-emi-It is, in fact, only with these newspaper doings that I can have any quarrel in the whole affair. If the zeal of a priest be exerted to bring a wanderer of his part, it appears, how faithfully the executioners of the commands of the main persecutor, the archiepiscopal sovereign, cially as the root of the evil-the Sacred Scriptures!

The burying of the Bible alluded to in the above of God, or fear of God—a state literally without God in the world—which is far worse; and I can rejoice the well-known Roman Catholic Bishop, is thus rein seeing any gleams of the spiritual and eternal, of lated by that very prelate himself. We find the nar- that could be republished; as containing the most secure gui the fear of God, and of the desire to escape his judg- rative cited in The Protestant Layman, a work written

I heard of a poor man in the County of Kildare, who, if I venerate it more than any thing he possessed; but having been favoured by the lady of his master with one of the Society's Bibles, without note or comment, accepted of it with all the reverence which the fear of losing his situation inspired; but powder Plot. Yet I, who have read portions of the Bible every day these twenty years and upwards; who have devoted many an hour to the study of it; who have explained it to others; who have collected sixteen or eighteen editions of it in different languages; who, like Augustine, find in it infinitely more beyond my comprehension than I can understand;who am thus a very Bible man, do admire the orthodoxy of the Kildare peasant; nay, I admire it greatly, and should I happen to meet with him, I shall reward him for his zeal.

this title, has very much disturbed the Philadelphia read Wickliffe's books were declared guilty of treasubscribe myself, Gentlemen, ley, the learned father of one of our Canadian clergy) which was considered as particularly directed against the translation of the New Testament. From that Theology being sanctioned by the Romish Hierarchy very Saints' days and Feasts, which were of her own of the Fathers, still smoulders, ready to burst out the Fifth. Translated into English by the Rev. J. afresh, in her system of impostures and frauds, - and Donovan, Professor, &c., Royal College, Maynooth. Will the Presbyterian have the honesty to tell its even in a modern document (quoted by Dr. Stuart, Dublin: printed for the Translator, by W. Folds

"Inasmuch as it is manifest from experience that if the holy Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue, be indiscriminately allowed to every one, the temerity of men will cause more evil than good to arise from it, it is, on this point, referred to the judgment of the bishops, or inquisitors, who may, by the advice of the priest or confessor, permit the reading of the Bible translated into the vulgar tongue by [Roman] Catholic authors, to those persons whose faith and piety, they apprehend will be augmented and not injured by it; and this permission they must have in writing. But if any one shall have the presumption to read or possess it without such written permission, he shall not receive absolution until he have first delivered up

"The Sacred Congregation of the Index is a body of great importance in the constitution of Papal Rome. It has its Prefect, with his associated Cardinals, its Secretary and Consultors, to a considerable number. The following proceedings, connected with the The celebrated Dr. Nicholas Wiseman is one of the Church in Canada, took place at the December meet- last." Among the writings prohibited in this annuing of The Society for Promoting Christian Know- ally increasing Index are those, just to mention a few, blished Presbyterianism of Scotland. of Crunmer, Ridley, Latimer, Addison, Bacon, Cave,

an article from the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, calling attention to the iniquitous and revolting character of Dens' Theology, a celebrated work, sanc-

The Hamilton Catholic of the 4th January, in noticing this article from the Recorder, expresses himself thus:

"We have seen Dens' Theology unanswerably vindicated by erage from three to six hundred pounds each in building, and the [Roman] Catholic Clergy of Ireland, from the foul aspersions cast upon it by Protestant ignorance and malevolence.'

"As for the work in question, against which our Philadelphian Simon Pure, the Recorder, endeavours among his sham saintly brethren to set up a fanatical roar, though it is singled out by Protestants as a sure sample of Papal teaching, we can assure the Protestant public that in the whole course of our own theological studies in France, Spain, Portuga, and Italy, served it attacked by the Orange, and defended by the [Roman] Catholic press, in Ireland. In works on moral theology, it is unavoidably necessary to treat of the nature and different grarequire a longer absence, for although I shall not have so many miles to pass over, yet the Missionary Stations I shall have to physician may know how to although I shall have to physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be stated in the spiritual physician may know how to be spiritual physician may have be spiritual visit are far more numerous. My time has been so much occupied bringing up my correspondence since my return, and other matters calling for immediate notice, that I have had no time to put the notes of my journey into any form. I propose, however, as soon as I can command a few leisure days, to do so and to send a brief account to each of the Societies." The physician may know how to prescribe against it; as it is indispassages even in holy writ, such as the chapter of though he holds that the Bible in all its parts may, and should be read by every one, man, woman, and child; ignorant, alike as learned. Yet the milk is for babes, and the meat for the men."

With a mere allusion to the gentlemanly and dignified language of the editorial Vicar General, and but little more of ungenerous and groundless slander with the passing observation that the blanks in the uttered against one of the most venerable and repreceding extract are made by ourselves, since we have spected members of our whole community—against no desire to encourage a prurient curiosity,—we pro- one who, in early life, dared to do what a Leighton, ceed to remark on the jesuitical and contradictory ar- a Tillotson, a Secker, a Butler, a Walter Scott, and gument of our cotemporary. He admits that the Ro- hundreds, nay thousands, of less note have done, withmish clergy of Ireland have defended the obnoxious out any impeachment of their integrity. We believe work, and yet a little after he says that he never heard that many, very many, are looking to the Church as Portugul, or Italy." What if he never did! It is quite and confident we are that the violence and misrepre-

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN OF EVERY DENOMINATION, were lately received, as converts, "into the bosom of the (so named) Catholic Church."

The whole statement in the newspapers has, after all, more of the melancholy than of the ludicrous in it. There is not a respectable Roman Catholic in with the high sanction of Dr. Murray's name. Mr. Coyne's dedication commences thus:—"Reverendissimo in Deo, Patri ac Domino, D. Danieli Murray, Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi, Hiberniaeque Primati;" and then, after enlarging the usual dedicatory style, on the learning and the piety, mildness and the wisdom, and the many other virtues of the Most Reverend Prelate, he concludes with the following words:
"HANC SECUNDAM EDITIONEM THEOLOGIÆ PETRI DENS,
EJUS CUM APPROBATIONE SUSCEPTAM, grati in ignus animi ob tot tantaque et officia et beneficia toties collata, câ quâ par est, reverentia et observantia, dat, dicat atque dedicat humillimus et obedientissimus servus, Richardus Coyne, Calendis Maii 1832: "Of which I shall now give the translation: "THIS SECOND EDITION OF THE THEOLOGY OF Peter Dens, UNDERTAKEN WITH THE APPROBATION of the Most Reverend Lord and Father in God, Lord Daniel In the Church at Richmond, through the MURRAY, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and PRIMATE OF IRE-LAND, is, as a pledge of gratitude for the many and great favours so often conferred, given, inscribed, and dedicated to his LORDSHIP, with all due reverence and respect, by his Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant, Richard Coyne May 1, 1832."- Now the resolution :- " At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, assembled in Dublin on dance for such Ecclesiastics as may, by reason of the pec circumstances of the country, be deprived of the opportunity of referring to public libraries, or consulting those who may be placed in authority over them;" and "in consequence," says Mr. Coyne in his Catalogue, "an edition of the work was ordered (in 1808) to be printed to the number of THEEE THOU-SAND COPIES." This resolution was subsequently confirmed by another passed unanimously, at a meeting of Roman Catholic Bishops, held in Dublin on the 25th Feb. 1810 :-Resolved-That we do hereby confirm and declare our unaltered adherence to the Resolutions unanimously entered into at our last general meeting on the 14th Sept. 1810."- Wyse's Hist. Cat. Ass., vol. 2, Appen. p. 20. In obedience to those resolutions, in which the Roman Catholic Bishops have solemnly pronounced it "the best book and the most secure guide," and also because "his Grace Doctor Murray, (who, has also given 'his sanction to an additional volume of supplementary matter'), Doctor Doyle, Doctor Keating, and Doctor Kinsella, have" since "made it the Conference Book for the Clergy of Leinster, the Publisher, as well to obviate the difficulty experienced by them (the Clergy) in procuring the work (the first being all sold to the Clergy), as well as to advance the cause of religion and morality in the other parts of the Irish Church,' was "induced to reprint (in 1832) a limited number of copies"-that is, an edition consisting of 3,000 copies more .-Such is the history and authority of the book from which our extracts have been taken; but, to proceed and take up the seal

ODONTOMISETES. Here then we have the fullest evidence of Dens's

It cannot be denied, with any regard to truth, that within the last very few years, there has been a growing consciousness, on the part of Dissenting preachers in this Province, that their orders are invalid, and that the Church, possessing both pure doctrine and

This, as is natural, has excited the displeasure of curbulent men among the Dissenters, and induced them to dissuade their brethren from seeking admision into the Church, by representing the Bishop of this Diocese in the most unfavourable colours. Acting upon this policy, they have heaped unmeasured abuse act the part of sappers and underminers, who delight is earlier years he was guilty of an apostacy, of a deep and disgraceful dye, from the politically esta-

To the older inhabitants of this Province, a refutheir choice and change a matter of rejoicing to the happy mother, who had just received them into her bosom, and of painful regret to her, who had so long luable works we have frequently made selections), lovers of truth among Dissenters, who have made nent of a college at Lennoxville, Lower Canada. The letters Hallam, Lady Morgan, and Mrs. Sherwood. Not Canada their home during the last ten or fifteen years, joiced-over converts were most surely to be looked for among the bona fide and unquestioned members of the among the bona fide and unquestioned members of the among the bona fide and unquestioned members of the mention. After some discussion respecting parts of the mention. does Rome, in her dread of discussion and truth, at- into that threefold ministry, of which, after many therefore, Sir, be surprised, when you learn the actual facts that, following these natural clues of guidance, I, and others, should have been some time wandering through the mazes of this history of conversion, with
The statements which we have made, may be corporated by a reference to Mendham's Index of Pope

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The statements which we have made, may be corporated by a reference to Mendham's Index of the canons and the preservation of the canons and Gregory XVI., pp. 4—12; and Cramp's Text-Book of Popery, chap. XVI.

York, in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and subsequently published at the unanimous request of that body:

Variable of Congratulation and thanks to the worthy Bishop.

"It is possible that these injunctions will not appear in the printed Charge. If so, it will be a matter of thankfullenges to all who love the 'truth as it is in Jesus.' But, in the meantime word serious mischief most occurrence.

"But I am accused of being an apostate from the Kirk of Scotland. Were this true, I need not be ashamed of doing what Archbishops Tillotson and Secker, and Bishop Butler have done before me; but my case is exactly this. My mother belonged to the Relief denomination, and was peculiarly mild in her religious opinions. My Father was attached to the Non-jurants [i. e. the Episcopalians], and although he went occasionally with my mother, he was a frequent hearer of the late Bi-hop Skinner, to whose Church he was in the habit of carry. ing me. He died when I was very young, but not before my mind was impressed in favour of Episcopacy, and imperious circumstances separated me from my mother, who nevertheless lived to bless me on taking orders in the Church of England. My religious principles were well founded at a very early period; but I readily confess that, in respect to Church Government. tant subject my attention was never particularly drawn till I came to this country, when my venerated friend, the late Dr. had never yet communicated, that excellent person, whom I to Quebec to take Holy Orders in 1803. Before I had deterned to enter the Church of England, I was induced by the advice of another friend, the late Mr. Cartwright, a name dear to this Province, to make some inquiries respecting the Pres-byterian church of Montreal then vacant. I desired a friend, under the seal of confidence, to make them. His answer was that Mr. Somerville had been appointed, and, having thanked him for his trouble, I never more thought of the matter. Not so this friend—for he has not only kept my letter twenty-five years, but he brings it out in the midst of this controversy, for the purpose of injuring me, and shows it to my enemies, though he and I had been living in the habits of friendly intercourse, and in the interchange of good offices, for nearly thirty years. Such are the baneful consequences of religious controversies!"

We hope that after this explanation we shall hear

In order that our readers may enjoy a hearty good laugh, we present to them a paragraph from the Wood-

stock Herald, a paper edited by a Presbyterian: "England is said to be swarming with well-paid Jesuits, who are hand and glove with the Puseyites—a semi-popish sect of Dissenters from the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, represented in Canada by the Church newspaper &c."

We are happy to say that the REV. DR. BEAVEN, the Professor of Divinity, in the University of King's College, has arrived in this city.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the Funds of the Society made in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular:—

Previously announced, in number 89, in am't 360 12 81

The Treasurer has since received the following, viz:-

91 Collections, amounting to...... £365 5 2½

There has also been received from Thomas Stokoe, Esquire, being one-fourth of all amounts received by him as Treasurer of the Gore and Wellington Branch District

15th February, 1843.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND THE CANONS.

[We are indebted for the following article to the Notgham Journal. It shows that even the evangelical Bishop Daniel Wilson is slandered and "pecked at by daws," for inculcating obedience to the laws of the Church. Of course, every sound and well-informed Churchman, will construe the censure into praise. - ED. CH.]

The following letter, says the Record, from Calcutta marks in an interesting, but painful manner, the progress in relation to tractarianism in our Indian empire. We same intelligent Correspondent, which will appear in our next number. The writer says:—
"Calcutta, 9th Sept., 1842.

"Since my last communication was forwarded, the Bishop of Calcutta has delivered his Triennial Charge for the clergy of his diocese. Of these, including Company's chaplains, and Church and Propagation Missionaries, By a law of Henry V., 1415, all who possessed or ead Wickliffe's books were declared guilty of treaon.—a law (we state this on the authority of Townmony, and peace, to refrain from any lengthened comments. The Charge will ere long be published; and when it appears with the *imprimatur* of the author, it will become a legitimate subject for criticism. Besides, ever since his Lordship's arrival amongst us, he has been con glowing iron on the anvil, and if they do not effect frac tures and fissures in rocky hearts, it is not for want of warmth, or point, or force; but at other times they are of such a nature that I am sure his Lordship would not desire are ready to render their most sincere acknowledgements. But the delight experienced from this fresh condemnation of the most unnatural heresy that has sprung from the teeming womb of Protestantism, has been partially minworkings of his own system? Why does he not let them know, that in Geneva, the birth-place and home of Presbyterianism, the whole church had become Sociation? Why does he not let them know, that in Geneva, the birth-place and home of Presbyterianism, the whole church had become Sociation? Why does he not let them know, that the cinian? Why does he not let them know, that the complete them know, that the complete them know, that the complete the complete the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the guage of the Romish Church, can properly estimate the Romish Church, can properly estimate the rememble the side asless. The Rev. Mr. Ward escaped by springing into one of the side asless of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the complete data authoritative language of the Romish Church, can properly estimate the Romish Church, can properly estimate the rememblous charges that truth brings against her. The Extracts from Peter Dens alone, and was the data authoritative language of the Romish Church, can properly estimate the rememblous charges that truth brings against her. The Extracts from Peter Dens alone, and the defendence of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the competition, which, treating of religion, decented and authoritative language of the Romish Church, can properly estimate the teremendous charges that truth brings against her. The Extracts from Peter Dens alone, and the defendence of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the teremendous charges that truth brings against her. The Extracts from Peter Dens alone, and the centering when defendence of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the teremendous charges that truth brings against her. The Extracts from Peter Dens alone, and the centering when defendence of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the teremendous charges the Parish of DONOUGHMORE, with the activity of the most unratural heresy that has sprung from the teremendous charges the publications of the Romish Church, can properly estimate

injunction acted out to the letter, would lop off the arm of his strength in grappling with some of the peculiarities of Puseyism. If that heresy can with any show of reason fasten its anchor any where among the strength in grappling with some of the peculiarities of Puseyism. If that heresy can with any show of reason fasten its anchor any where among the strength in grapping which actuates all your motives; for that, as far as in you lieth, you lived peaceably with all men.

"We trust that this tribute of good feeling towards you may be a source of as much placement." Canons that the anchorage ground is to be found?-Again, his Lordship was understood to impose silenceapostolic succession, has unquestionable power to bestow the ministerial commission.

absolute silence—on the subject of Puseyism, both as respects its advocates and its opponents. Now this unqualified imposition of silence has grieved not a little the hearts of right-minded Protestants. And why? Because, in consequence of the known repugnance of their own diocesan, the leaders of Puseyism here have not as yet vencesan, the leaders of Puseyism here have not as yet ventured to act in the open, bold, and fearless manner of their Oxford guides at home? their tactics have been of an indirect and insidious character. They have striven to apon our venerable Diocesan, and endeavoured to carrying on their operations beneath the surface, and away from the broad daylight of heaven. Perfect masters of the art of insinuation, concealment, evasion, and such-like Jesuitical trickeries, they contrive to keep an effective Puseyite agency in incessant motion, without appearing ostensibly, or, at least, obtrusively, on the stage of action at all. Hence it is, that the Episcopal injunction of silence will not materially affect any of their plans or proceedigs, but it does and must seriously effect the counteractive measures already partially contemplated by their open and manly opponents. The warfare of the former being that of darkness and error may well be carried on n congenial darkness; the warfare of the latter being hat of light and truth can only be carried on in congenial light. Hence it is, that in spite of the Bishop's anathemas against their system, the Pusevites are in raptures on account of the twofold injunction respecting the up-

> in the meantime, much and serious mischief must accrue to the great cause of Protestantism by declarations delivered authoritatively from the altar, which those present have all but unanimously understood in the light now

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ORDER FOR A GENERAL THANKSGIVING IN INDIA. " To the Rev. - Chaplain,

"Reverend Sir,—The seasonable supply of rain, following our prayers recently offered to God for that blessing, whereby the people of the north-western provinces have been relieved from the fear of impending famine, and the great successes recently obtained. great successes recently obtained by the British arms in Affghanistan, whereby the hope of honourable and secure peace is held out to India, impose upon us all the duty of humble thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose paternal goodness alone these events have been brought to pass. Nor have we less incurred the duty of earnest supplication that we may not be led to abuse these last gifts of God's bounty, or to attribute to ourselves that which is due to Him alone; but that we may have granted, to us grace so to improve these gifts as to shew ourselves worthy of His love, and fit instruments in his hands for the government of the great nation His wisdom has placed

"In the absence of any superior ecclesiastical authority in these upper provinces, I request that you will take these matters into your most serious consideration, and that you will on the 16th of October offer to Almighty God such prayers and thanksgivings at the time of Divine Service in your Church, as may seem to you best suited to impress upon your congregations the greatness of the blessings which the British nation in India, and the whole people of India, have recently received, and the high moral responsibility under which God has placed all those who have committed to them any part in the government

"I remain, Reverend Sir, your affectionate friend, (Signed)

Copy of the letter of the Archdeacon of Calcutta (in absence of the bishop) communicating the instructions of the Governor General to the other Chaplains in India:

"To the Rev. —,
"In obedience to the wishes and instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, I have to request that you will have praises and thanksgivings offered up in your Church for two successive Sundays Bishop of Breslau, Dr. Krauer, was formerly parising the following them into the Protestant communion to a short time ago in the church of Gabelshevert. The control of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, I have to require the protestant communion to a short time ago in the church of Gabelshevert. The control of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, I have to require the minto the Protestant communion to a short time ago in the church of Gabelshevert. The control of Gabelshevert in the church of Gabelshevert in the chur

general thanksgiving prayer for rain, only adding after e,' in the Upper Provinces of

of thanksgiving 'For Peace and Deliverance from our "3rd. I will also thank you to direct the minds of your

arising from the same.

"J. DEALTRY, Archdeacon."

"October 14, 1842."

THROWING OPEN OF PEWS. (From the Oxford Herald.)

A meeting was held at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the proon Thursday last, of the purpose of considering the propriety of opening the pews to the parishioners generally. W. C. Fonnereau, Esq., expressed his cordial approbation of the plan, and stated that he considered it nothing but thurch, so long as they were practically excluded from it.

A resolution was then made to this effect :-That the pews in the church should be open to all the parishioners, and that the churchwardens be requested to take such measures as would prevent any confusion for good man to his neighbours of every rank and creed; so

F. W. Schrieber, Esq., moved as an amendment, that the pews continue to be appropriated in their present manner. The motion was negatived by a large majority, and the original motion carried with very few dissentients.

The meeting then adjourned. The following letters from Lord Berners and the Bishop of Norwich were read:-

"Woolverston, Dec. 21, 1842. "My dear Sir,—I sincerely wish that you may find the parishioners of St. Margaret's agree with you in thinking that pews in churches are not only a great eyesore, but contrary to all reason as far as making our churches pa-rish churches, which were intended for the use of the whole, whether rich or poor, within the parish. I am sorry it will not be in my power to attend your meeting, though I am very doubtful whether I should not be obtruding myself where I have no business. My sentiments must be made known by what I have done both at Woolverston and Erwarton, and which has been done with great success, particularly at Erwarton, where there are many farmers who heretofore held pews allotted to their farms; every one of them are unanimous in their approval of the present arrangement, the congregation is much increased by it, as every one can find a seat without being under any obligation to another. Pews were never heard of till the reign of the Puritans under Cromwell.—Accept my best wishes.—Yours, truly,

"H. D. BERNERS."

"Palace, Norwich, Dec. 16. 1842. "Dear Sir,-Agreeing with you, as I entirely do, upon the injustice and evil tendency of pews, by which the benefits of our Church service are, comparatively speak-ing, confined to the higher and wealthier classes, to the exclusion of the poor, I sincerely hope your appeal to the inhabitants of Ipswich may be successful, and that they gion, manifested by too many of these classes, is attribu-table, in a great degree, to that exclusive system of pews which has for so many years prevailed. If you have not yet seen a Charge delivered, Nov. 1842, by Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, I would recommend it to your notice, as containing much valuable information, and able tice, as containing much valuable information, yours remarks upon so important a subject.—I remain, yours "E. Norwich, "W. C. Fonnereau, Esq., Ipswich."

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

In the Cork Constitution of the 10th December, we [In the Cork Constitution of the 10th December, we find the following Address to the Rev. William Meade,— (brother-in-law to W. Warren Esq., of Darlington, and J. B. Warren Esq. of Whitby, in this Province,)—a document signed by persons of different religions persuasions, and faithfully representing, as we firmly believe, not only the character of Mr. Meade, but of the very great majority of his brethren of the Irish Clergy.—Ed. CH.]

ADDRESS TO THE REV. WM. MEADE.

"We respect you for your many virtues-we regard you for your kind and conciliatory demeanour—we esteem you for the truly Christian principle which actuates

fasten its anchor any where among the standards of the Church, who needs to be told that it is mainly among the Canons that the anchorage ground is to be found. the Piece of Plate herewith sent, as a token of our united approbation of your conduct while for eighteen years a

"May every blessing and happiness await and surround you and your's, and when it shall please the Almighty to call you to your great account, may you attain that reward which is assuredly the lot of those who continue steadfast in well-doing to the end.

"And we are with great consideration, your's truly,
T. G. French, Chairman.
S. P. Townsend.

Henry Cross.
James Millerd. William Daly, R. C. C. C. Horgan, R. C. C.

Patrick Hassett.

Henry Rubie.
Thomas Rubie.
Thomas Godfrey, M.D. Michael Golden. Thomas John Robie. Anthony Greene. William Greene. Hugh Rubie. Thomas John Rubie."

" Midleton, Dec. 8, 1842. "My very Dear Friends-Permit me to express the great gratification I have derived from your very kind iddress. But when I look back and recollect the many things 'I have left undone, which I ought to have done,' I fear that it is too flattering, and dictated rather by your friendship than by my actual deserts.
"My fervent desire has ever been to discharge the du-

best of my poor abilities, and I trust I have always done so in a spirit of peace and love to all. Of this you may be assured, that wherever I may be placed, I shall never forget the kindness and attention I received at Donoughmorr from avery individual of the little. more from every individual; and it will be my greatest gratification, whenever opportunity offers, still to keep up a friendly intercourse with those among whom I lived so happily for 18 years.

so happily for 18 years.

"I receive your very handsome present with pleasure, and bid you farewell, wishing you, my very dear friends, every happiness in this world, and also in a better world hereafter, when the Lord shall call both you and me to our last account.
"Your's very truly and sincerely,
"WILLIAM MEADE."

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A Working Clergyman.—An advertisement appears in our columns to-day, which can scarcely fail to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent and Christian public—we allude to the appeal on behalf of the family of the late excellent Curate of Stepney, the Rev. Evan James. The distressing circumstances of the case are so briefly and control to the case are so briefly and the case are so briefly are the case are so briefly and the case are so briefly and the case are so briefly are the case are the case are the case are the ca yet so touchingly stated in the advertisement, that we peed not recapitulate them in this department of our paper; but the picture sketched in one passage, of the arduous duty imposed on too many of the over-worked and underpaid clergy of our Church, is so true, and so pregnant with instruction, that we cannot forbear quoting it here:—"It was no uncommon circumstance for Mr. Lames to go through such a succession of San Junios. James to go through such a succession of Sunday duties as the following-first to marry 20 couple with attendant labour of registering them; then to take the entire morning service and sermon; then to bury one, two, or more corpses; then to go, with no breathing time allowed him, to perform the Church service again; and again to preach in a small chapel attached to some almshouses in the neighbourhood, of which he was chaplain, and for which he received a small stipend; this duty over, he had to hasten back to the parish church for evening service, which he had to read, and afterwards to preach for the third time without any assistance; his labours not yet ended, after the evening service, he had abours not yet ended, after the evening service he had frequently from 20 to 30 children to baptise and register, nd after all again to read the funeral service for the dead. and after all again to read the funeral service for the dead. Such is the specimen of the kind of labour, or rather we should call it drudgery, which, with but little assistance, for 28 years Mr. James had to discharge, and which at last wore out and brought him prematurely to the grave."

SILESIA, DEC. 20.—Great sensation has been excited by the conversion of several Roman Catholic families at Landech to the Protestant religion. The ceremony of receiving them into the Protestant communion took place a short time ago in the church of Gubelshevert. It is the a short time ago in the church of Gabelshevert. It is the more remarkable, as it occured in a strictly Roman

Catholic district, and in a place where the newly-appointed

ROMAN CATHOLIC TESTIMONY TO THE WORTH OF THE Ergy.—The following defensive tribute India.

"2nd. In the distinguished success which has attended our arms, whereby the hope of an honourable and lasting peace is held out to us. You will read for this the prayer of the hybridizing the form the country of the country lieve me, it is a great mistake and grievous injustice to set down the people of this country, either clerical or laical, as opposed to the Irish population. Crimination will beget recrimination here, as in every other part of the world, and I verily believe that all the material reentments here in latter years, on the score of religious interests and institutions, have resulted from the provo-kingly offensive hostilities which originated in our own country. We know that, as to the British clergy, they have always been the most active promoters of measures for the relief of our population in seasons of distress; and as to their conduct to Catholics, I well remember that Dr. Milner, the distinguished Roman Catholic Bishop. in his work published about the year 1820, and entitled 'Supplementary Memoirs of English Catholics,' stated that none contributed more cheerfully than the established clergy to the relief of the many thousands of French priests who sought refuge in England during the revoluof the plan, and stated that he considered it hothing but ustice to restore to the people generally those privileges which their forefathers enjoyed—that it was of no use kindest, indeed, in every sense of the word, best men I was a venerable member of that order of Briever knew, was a venerable member of that order of British society—I mean the late Rev. Jonathan Holmes, who had been for many years Vicar of Thirsk, in Yorkshire, and who to his well-cultivated talents added an edifying

that it may be justly said— 'A man he was to all the country dear.' For, at the same time that he was most strict in the observance of his peculiar duties to his own congregation-

'He watched and wept, he prayed, and felt for all. This faint picture is, I must admit, sketched by a partial hand; but I know it to be correct, and, what is more material to my present purpose, I believe it to exhibit not merely an individual portrait, but also a specimen of a class, and a very numerous class too, of that reverend body."

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. MONTGOMERY OF BISHOP-STONE. - On so mournful, and so unversally deplored an occasion as the present, we know that we shall not be charged with any invidious predilection, when we assert that, amongst the Parochial Clergy of this Diocese, there was not to be found on Minimum and the product of the pro was not to be found one Minister of the Gospel who more conscientiously, faithfully, or zealously "served at the altar," and fulfilled all the functions of his sacred office, than did the Rev. George Augustus Montgomery, the late Rector of Bishopstone, poor the late were Rector of Bishopstone, near this city. His days were passed in the unceasing exercise of every Christian duty; his attention to the spiritual condition of his parishioners was unremitting, as his anxious solicitude for the poor was unbounded. With a liberality worthy of being emulated by many Incumbents of much more richty endowed Benefices, he, at his sole expense, refitted, and with scrupulous taste embellished, the interior of his Parish Church, and rendered it one of the most simply beautiful edifices dedicated to the service of God within this district. In every relation of social life, he endeared himself to those who knew him, however casually, by the warmth of his feeling, the courteous benignity of his manner, the gentleness of his disposition, and his sympathy for all who were 'afflicted or distressed." The loss of so good, so truly may be among the first to express, as a collective body, their disapprobation of a system so adverse, in my opinion, to the true interests of our National Church, which professes to have so much at heart the spiritual welfare of the poorer and humbler classes of our population. I am persuaded, indeed, that one of the prominent causes off its otherwise of God, and to dissent, as well as utter disregard and indifference to reliminated,—even whilst he was engaged in the pious duty of increasing the progress made in the erection of a new Church, building under the auspices of the Earl and Cuntess Bruce, at East Grafton. On Thursday morning, Mr. Montgomery left Wilton House, with Earl Bruce, for the purpose of looking over the building. During the preceding week, the eastern portion had been covered in with a stone vault, and the construction had been carefully examined by the architect, and by persons connected with the works, and they unanimously considered it to be perfectly secure—and this, too, but a very short time before the fatal occurrence which we have now the painful duty of recording. At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Montgomery, accompanied by Earl Bruce, the Rev. Mr. Ward, his nephew, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Ferrey, the Clerk of the Works, and the Contractor, entered to inspect the new Church, from which the centres of the arches had been removed that morning. They had not advanced many paces, when a crack was heard, and a part of the unfinished compartment of the mason in not wedging up owing to the negligence of the mason in not wedging up unfinished compartment of the vaulting in the nave fell,

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returned .- Salisbury Herald.

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ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ACHILL HERALD .- On the 26th of the last month as the large sacks in which our paper is conveyed to Dublin lay on the street in the town of Castlebar previously to their being packed in the mail, some dexterous incendiary contrived to slip a lighted sod of turf between them. The police seeing a smoke issuing from the sacks, soon discovered the cause of it before much damage was done, the fire had only proceeded as far as to burn the corners of ten or twelve of the papers, and thus the incendiaries were deprived of the ple which they anticipated from the literary auto da fe of our

faithful witness.
"General Post Office, Dublin, 10th December, 1842. "Whereas information has been received on oath, that on the 25th ultimo, an attempt was made in the town of Castlebar, to set fire to the sacks containing the Achill Herald Newspaper, whilst awaiting the arrival of the Westport Mail for Dublin, by some malicious person or

persons at present unknown:

"Notice is hereby given that whoever will apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted the Person or Persons who so committed the Outrage aforesaid, will be entitled to the Reward of FIVE POUNDS.

"By command of the Postmaster-General, "Aug. Godby, Secretary."

—[Achill Missionary Herald, 29th December,

From our English Files.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(From the Private Correspondence of the London Times.) Contrary to the prediction-one would almost say or think, hopes of some of the Indian press, to whom I have just alluded, England has the proud satisfaction of seeing two of her armies advance into the heart of a treacherous enemy's country to effect the release of her officers and soldiers who were prisoners, and to renew the wholesome dread of her power which the bloody scenes of last year had well nigh obliterated, without excesses, without those fearful scenes of violence which had been anticipated so confidently, and urged in argument to prevent any movement of our exasperated forces into the scenes of their mrades' butchery. With the exception of a trifling outbreak at a village near Gundamuck, where the first evidences of the tragedy of last year met the eyes of Pollock's force, and which was seized on with avidity, highly exaggerated and coloured, to suit the views of the non-invasionists, we have heard of nothing but the highest discipline, and the utmost respect for private property in the forces both of Generals Nott and Pollock. The latter army advanced through the fearful defiles of the Jugdulluk, Tezeen, and Haftkotul passes, and between rows of the bleached skeletons and dried mummies of the army of last winter. Yet, though one feeling of horror and indignation must have pervaded the whole force, urging the lower ranks of it to acts of fearful vengeance, discipline has prevailed triumphantly, and the armies of India are encamped at Cabool as peacefully, and with as great respect for private property, as those were who first took possession of it in the name of Shah Soojah. What I ventured to assert long ago, I say, therefore, now, that this

LORD STANLEY'S TIPPERARY TENANTRY.

The Tipperary Constitution contains a most gratifying instance of the mutual good feeling which is sometimes found to subsist between landlord, agent, and tenants, and one well calis not one of the besetting sins of the Irish peasant, as the inis not one of the besetting sins of the Irish peasant, as the instance under notice will pretty clearly exemplify. A few days after the commission of the outrage the tenantry on the estate, to the number of 200 and upwards, came forward and offered while an advertisement offering by their joint subscriptions a reward amounting to nearly 300% for the discovery of the writer or writers of the threatening notice. This document was enclosed, previously to its publication, to Mr. Bolton accompanied by a letter, signed by seven of the tenantre, as the instance under notice will pretty clearly exemplify. A few days and the reaches the scourge of peaceful Nations, after the commission of the outrage the tenantry on the estate, autocrat. The same in other hings, and improving it as it is tested by experience. Canadians, "The same in other paints at the structure war against the Circassians for the purpose of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note against the autocrat. When the South American States escaped from the Spanish of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note against the circassians for the purpose of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note against the circassians for the purpose of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note against the satisfaction. When the Spanish of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note against the Circassians for the purpose of agarandisement—she has subjected Poland—but not a note autocrat. "Has there never been a lordly palace rearing its proud head Sovereign between France and America, by which a war beside the plebian hovel, and blighting it with its shadow."

Yes, is almost every country to the reare autocrat.

Yes, is almost every country to the commence of neutral England?—

One should be autocrat.

Yes, is almost every country to the same in other and the sattern to a declared that it would be seed the two and the same in other and the sattern to a declared the same in other and the same in other and the same i

Mr. Bolton, in his reply to that honest expression of public ject in the management of Lord Stauley's property—namely, the joint, and when properly understood, the inseparable interests of landlord and tenant, I feel proud of the proofs which you. You have more than defeated the miserable attempt to annoy me. You have converted it into a triumph of honesty where national faith had been kept, and where broken.

There had been injured, and England was content to let the Royal Arbiter and the world decide between them, and say where national faith had been kept, and where broken.

There had been injured, and England was content to let the Royal Arbiter and the world decide between them, and say where national faith had been kept, and where broken.

There had been injured, and England was content to let the Royal Arbiter and the world decide between them, and say where national faith had been kept, and where broken.

There had been injured, and England was content to let the Royal Arbiter and the world decide between them, and say where national faith had been kept, and where broken. and good feeling over the secret working of suspicion and ill-will, and you have already established the important fact that benefit of the rich?" the kind and liberal landlord may rely upon the support and affection of a grateful tenantry. I have taken one liberty with the list of subscriptions, which I am sure will neither be misumerstood nor misinterpreted—I have very considerably curification.

While Sir Chapman Marshall and Sir James Duke, the sitting hastily quitted his seat, and retreated into the magistrates'

subject, and as this is the last day of the old year I'm deter-

mined to bring it to a point.

Alderman .- No; pray say five minutes. ever, I can say a good deal in five minutes (loud laughter).

Alderman.—Well, begin.
Miss Newell.—Sir Chapman, do you believe in a God?

corner, and you must answer me. Do you believe in a God? Alderman .- Upon my word, you must not-

that's one point gained, however. [Here the Court was an irrepressible scene of laughter.] Well, as I told you some 24 years ago, when we were both much younger, I had a divine

does not suckle her own child? Only place me in such a situation, Sir Chapman, and I'll let the world see an example of a great lady nurturing her own babe. (The gravity of the pays for carriages, horses, and servants? who pays for carriages, horses, and servants? who pays for carriages, horses, and servants? who pays for silks, velvets, lace, wines, and foreign luxuries, from the second sec

The appointment of Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Royal Hospital at Plymouth, lately held by Captain John Coode, R.N., C.B., is about to be conferred on Captain Richard Arthur, R. N., brother of Sir George Arthur, Bart. By this appointment, a naval Good Service pension, of 150l. per annum, will be at the disposal of Lord Haddington. Captain Richard Arthur (a Captain of 1810) commanded the Vesuvius bomb at Copenhagen, and was posted from the Cherokee for a gallant and successful attack on seven privateers under the batteries of Dieppe in 1810.—

Effects of Salt upon Sheep .- Salt has been frequently given to sheep on turnips, but with what advantage I have never satisfactorily learned. I have given them it, and the eagerness with which they followed the shepherd when he came at the stated hour to lay down small quantities here and there over the break, upon flat stones, and the relish with which they enjoyed it, were very remarkable; yet the great desire for it continued but for a short time, and then every day they took so little that it appeared as if they were trifling with it; and hence I could perceive no benefit they derived from its use.—

Perhaps the cultivator who paid the greatest attention to the use of salt by animals was the late Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall Combusted who used to give from 3. to 4 animals Hall, Cumberland, who used to give from 2 to 4 ounces per week to sheep, if on dry pastures; but if feeding on turnips or rape, they were supplied without stint. "It is, in fact indisputably proved," says Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson, "that if sheep are allowed free access to salt, they will never be subject to the disease called the rot. Is not this a fact well worthy of a farmer's earliest, most zealous attention? Some recent experiments also lead me even to hope that I shall one day or other be able to prove it a cure for this devastating disease. I have room but for one fact; Mr. Rusher, of Stanley, in Gloucestershire, in the autum of 1828, purchased, for a mere trifle, 20 sheep, decidedly rotten, and gave each of them, for some weeks, 1 ounce of salts every morning; two only died during the winter; the surviving eighteen were cured, and have now, says my informant, lambs by their sides."—Book of the Farm.

Canada.

A CANADIAN DEFENCE OF ENGLAND. (From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette.)

reader of " The New World," at the bitter attack upon England which was exhibited in the criticism upon Dickens' Notes. If the British Reviews and Press had approved of the libel published by "Boz," it would not have been surprising; the writer of the article in question knows that every man of trates appointed. The best proof of the mildness of the Govern universal feeling that pervades a neighboring country.

If the writer had shewn, as he has done, the weak and trifling statements of the author, relative to the principal Cities &c. &c advance would not be simply a demonstration of the enormous power which the government of India has at its disposal, and by which could be effected a second reduction of Affghanistan— a fact many in India, too many I fear, doubted—but it will remain for ever as it now is—a glorious proof of the magnaminity of British soldiers, whether European or native, and is the strongest perhaps on record of that perfect discipline and unanimity of feeling which has animated all ranks during this short but brilliant campaigu. And I am well sure that this mercy in success, which no one who well understood the feeling and discipline of the army could ever have doubted for a moment, will obtain as high a meet of praise, not only in England, but in every part of the civilized world, as the victories they have and achieved.

of the Union—and had then asked why Mr. Dickens could only observe the pigs and the finery in Broadway, and not enlarged hit vision sufficiently to take in the stupendous Croton Agueduct—the beautiful City Hall—the majestic heights of the stupendous Croton Aqueduct—the beautiful City Hall—the majestic heights of Will Street—the Battery—the Public Buildings of Wall Street—the Bay—the Quarantine Ground, and Staten Island—had be shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens they have made room for her migratory population. Ask the Chiefs of the numerous the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens they have made room for her migratory population. Ask the Chiefs of the numerous the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the wild the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the wild the shewn that after the kindest welcome to America, Dickens the wild th advance would not be simply a demonstration of the enormous power which the government of India has at its disposal, and by which could be effected a second reduction of Affghanistan—larged his vision sufficiently to take in the stupendous Croton has been defined by the superdous croton by which could be effected a second reduction of Affghanistan—larged his vision sufficiently to take in the stupendous Croton has been defined by the superdous croton by the superdous croton has been defined by the superdous croton by the superdous croton has been defined by the superdous croton by the superdous crot over the world are readily lending their aid to the circulation of his interesting Journal. He had ample matter before him without stepping aside to treat of subjects, which neither in his hands nor those of "Boz," can be safely nor justly taken

up in so cursory a manner.

It was no fault of Her Majesty's "ruffian soldiery," as he says their history.

"Where does the world present such examples." "Where does the world present such examples." stance of the mutual good teeling which is sometimes found to subsist between landlord, agent, and tenants, and one well calculared, as the Constitution remarks, to wipe off the stigma which has been attached to Tipperary from the black catalogue of crime which has been expertented within its limits from time to time. It must be fresh in the recollection of the public that a that the tender loafers and sympathisers of the frontier, after was served upon Mr. Bolton, the excellent agent of one of the was reveal upon Mr. Bolton, the excellent agent of one of the bard of French rule, and there burn best of Irish landlords, Lord Stanley. The circumstance excipage of the substance of the mutual good teeing which is sometimes to did them, that Mr. Dickens chose to visit America—that he was their history.

"Where does the world present such examples."

Where faces th

ment was enclosed, previously to its publication, to Mr. Bolton accompanied by a letter, signed by seven of the tenants, assuring that gentleman of the unanimous feeling of indignation that exists against the writer of the notice, and expressing their determination to do all in their power to discover and prosecute cared loans to any necessary amount, while America had a standing army of about 6,000 men and no National Credit? Mr. Bolton, in his reply to that honest expression of public opinion, observes—"Conscious of ever having had but one object in the measurement of Lord Stanley's property—namely treated as it merited? There had been no loss suffered, no

industry will not always save the people from want-and when tailed sums which, acting from a generous impulse, you had age and sickness arrive they must suffer without such provision. The last return which I am able to quote, gave upwards of aldermen, were adjudicating on a case which required the presence of two magistrates, a tall well-dressed lady, of "a certain his Berlin and Milan decrees, excluding British Manufactures his Berlin and Milan decrees, excluding British Manufactures and the property of th case having just concluded which had occupied the attention of the two magistrates. Sir James Duke, on beholding the lady, her armies was defrayed from loans raised in Britain, and the private room; Sir Chapman Marshall was, however, not quite so fortunate. Pregot you; and though one gentleman won't listen to me another shall. For four-and-twenty years I've pursued this triots have been in a country not very far distant. The rich in gold watch) .- Why, what do you think of a quarter of an hour? rich to relieve the nation from her burdens at a time of Com-Miss Newell.—I'd rather you'd split the difference; howstops far above the poor, and that they are neither "wrang nor ground" by it.—The poor are not more taxed in England than America, and in that respect their condition is being every day ameliorated by the late admission of provisions at a lower rate of duty. What poor man in America, if the duties are neid according to the present Tariff, can wear broadcloth and the prese Alderman.—Really, madam, I—

Miss Newell.—Come, come, Sir Chapman, I've got you in a paid according to the present Tariff, can wear broadcloth and

Court was quite overcome by this speech, and justice fairly laughed outright.

Alderman.—Miss Newell, you have had more than five minutes allowed you, and I must beg of you to retire. Do not compel me to use force.

Miss Newell.—Well I've done for the present. I rather like you, Sir Chapman, and as it's the last day of the old year I was determined to say as much as I could, and I think I've

Taughed outright.)

Bays for silks, velvets, lace, wines, and foreign luxuries, from which immense revenue is derived? not the poor,—or the Chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the chancellor of the Exchequer would look blank and his budget avile drug why did not they thrust it down their throats by the last day of the clauses, and on the clinese may make most penal edicts against the trade, if they live done for the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties can then they let them be plainly understood, and the parties and the traty? it is not even mentioned in any one of the clauses, and on illegal di

the last half century she has travelled among many nations in the world, with her gentle soldiery, and kindly relieved the Sovereigns of peaceful Kingdoms, as ancient as her own, of sovereigns of peacetin Kingdoms, as ancient as her own, of national trophies, monuments of the arts, mementos of their greatness which were dear to the monarchs who possessed them almost as their life's blood. There are few pictures more affecting than the images of those, sometimes aged monarchs and their subjects, witnessing the robbery and spoliation of their countries, which no law divine or human can justify. But

American transactions—has the writer made himself master of all their acts in India during an age not too refined? There has been Dutch India, Portuguese India, French India, and Spanish America—in most of these, tortures the most shocking, barbarities the most cruel were resorted to, and approved of by public opinion, in order, from mistaken zeal, to convert the natives to the Roman Catholic faith. They were destroyed by matives to the Roman Catholic faith. They were destroyed by the faithless red men who burned the dwelling and rayaged the purposessions of the neighbority. sing the Casa held up before them, they were hunted by allowed and term like wild beasts, and at last degraded into white. The promotion of the case held up before them, they were hunted by allowed and term like wild beasts, and at last degraded into white. The promotion of the complete has a complete the provision of the complete has a complete the provision of the complete has a complete the growth of the complete has been a complete the growth of the complete has been a complete the complete has been and the complete has been as the complete ha

while they almost all concur in censuring his work and while have been established, trial by jury introduced, native magistaste and proper feeling was disappointed, and would, probably, after perusal, throw it down with disgust, the ungenerous reafter perusal, throw it down with disgust, the ungenerous remarks upon England seem so uncalled for that one would be at two thousand one handred and twenty five natives, and that in a loss to account for them, were he not aware of the almost the late Affghan war regiments commanded by natives, forced

I will tell the writer-in this western hemisphere in the Chiefs slain, and the people that escaped were dispersed,"-so

best of Irish landlords, Lord Stanley. The circumstance excited the greatest surprise and indignation amongst all classes and creeds, whether in politics or in religion; but ingratitude is not one of the besetting sins of the Irish peasant, as the in-

coupants not far off. There are houses in every village imita-ing some Grecian Temple or Italian Villa—modelled on the Paroccupants not far off.

or sympathise more than the gentry of our land, Are there no Astors, Vanransellaers, Livingstons, Hones, sumptuous edifices? No country afforded a better opportunity of treated as it merited? There had been no loss suffered, no subject had been injured, and England was content to let the Royal Arbiter and the making an equal division of property than America. When of America must emancipate her slaves—must resort to the framing her new institutions why was it not done, and why do old-fashioned course of honesty—and must bring her country

nthropic example and astonish the world?

"On one hand the gay glittering of diamonds—on the other,"

of generous temperament no doubt fear that much evil may still come before the happy time arrives.

In addition to the foregoing the gentry of the neighourhood have subscribed a sum of 80% towards the discovery of the writer of the notice.

The last return which I am able to quote, gave upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars as the annual amount distributed writer of the notice.

The last return which I am able to quote, gave upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars as the annual amount distributed in England and Wales; no inconsiderable sum for such a purpose—while the rich Members of Congress are paid 500,000 for making long speeches nine months in the year. Does he mean the former Income Tax? When a war involving the independence of England was waged by the powerful ruler of the Manufactures of England were carried on to a truinous extent owing to over-trading, is generally known. The date the duty of some one for the Manufactures of England were carried on to a runinous extent owing to over-trading, is generally known. The date the duty of some one for the Manufactures of England were carried on to a runinous extent owing to over-trading, is generally known. The date the duty of some one for the Manufactures of England were carried on to a runinous extent owing to over-trading, is generally known. The last return which I am able to quote, gave upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars as the annual amount distributed in England and Wales; no inconsiderable sum for such a purpose—while the rich Members of Congress are paid 500,000 for making long speeches nine months in the year. Does he who were forced to discharge their work-people, and although who were forced to discharge their work-people, and although who were forced to discharge their work-people, and although were carried on to a runinous extent owing to a vertical speech of the duty of some one for the Manufactures of England were carried on to a runinous extent owing to independence of England was waged by the powerful ruler of France—when by force and intrigue he was enabled to publish land and Wales from poor-rates it is insufficient and there is eage," advanced to the table with the air of a grenadier. The from Europe, and thereby destroying her commerce, there was loans or the interest, which has also created great calamity among those, who had vested their means in state funds, prong to pay higher interest, which was all important to persons having a moderate competency, and held out a temptation which they unhappily did not resist. Had the credit of the The worthy magistrate, who appeared as if some sudden damity had overtaken him, thus addressed the lady; Now, from the service, paid their proportion and had retired evil would have been averted—the decrease of labour would United States remained firm and her faith been kept, much evil would have been averted—the decrease of labour would have been averted—the decrease of labour would have been less sudden and of less amount, and the panic have calamity had overtaken him, thus addressed the lady: Now, Miss Newell, what do you want with me?

from the service, paid their proportion, and they complained not. It was the cause of their Fatherland, for which they had been avoided. Trade and confidence are now much recovered not. Miss Newell, with great solemnity).—Well, Sir Chapman, risked much more—and were not left belpless and poor in their and though one gentleman won't listen to me old age—as it could be easily shewn many noble-minded party of the worst is past. This good will arise,—commerce will probably flow into safer channels. American loans will figure triots have been in a country not very far distant. The rich in England were then taxed, and heavily taxed to protect the poor bonds; and the people will not again be so easily duped. It is Alderman.—Do, madam, tell me how long you are going to etain me?

Miss Newell (looking up at the office clock, and then at her the office clock and the people with not again to bonds; and the people with not again to bond Miss Newell (looking up at the office clock, and then at her old watch).—Why, what do you think of a quarter of an hour?

Tax, which, during a period of peace has been laid upon the rich to relieve the nation from her burdens at a time of Comreturning to their own country after spending their carnings. mercial distress all over the world?—He knows that the scale better content to run the risk of suffering there, than in the

her articles at the same price as in England or this country? The wisest and the noblest of the land are not above the closest Alderman.—Upon my word, you must not—
Miss Newell.—Oh, well, I suppose you do believe; well, hat's one point gained, however. [Here the Court was an repressible scene of laughter.] Well, as I told you some 24 purses. Because it is their policy to do now just what they ears ago, when we were hoth much yourger. I had a divine irrepressible scene of laughter.] Well, as I told you some 24 years ago, when we were both much younger, I had a divine revelation from heaven, which informed me I should sit upon the throne of this kingdom. What was the consequence; they locked men up in St. Luke's. However, I got out, and again I paid you a visit when you were Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, some time ago.

Alderman, —Yes I remember it, Miss.

Miss Newell (in a voice of triumph)—Oh! you do remember it. Well, then, from that hour to this I have pursued the same steady line of conduct (laughter), and my undying conviction is (striking her hand with so much force upon the table table was a based up from his nap), that I shall swear the crown of England, have a large house, and keep a great number of servants.

Alderman of the voir to be printed, and that is the way the condemned by many of the voir to be printed, and that is the way the condemned by many of the voir to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business and and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business and and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business and and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business and and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business and and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the ordered to be printed, and that is the way the condemned business. However, I got out, and again I paid you a visit when you were Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, some time ago.

House, some time ago.

Miss Newell (in a voice of triumph)—Oh! you do remember it, we worth while to estate which anothed to be printed, and that is the way the obgraded to the degradation," and from it has taken and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the degradation," and from it has taken and ordered to be printed, and that is the way the degradation," and from it has taken and ordered to be printed, and that is a been degradation," and from it has taken and ordered to be printed, and that is t

skull, both in the forehead and at the base, there was a compound fracture of the left thigh, and the right arm was broken close to the elbow. The estimated weight of the stone which fell is three tons. An inquest has been holden on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death"

The appointment of Captain Superintendent of the Royal holden on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death"

The appointment of Captain Superintendent of the Royal hopital at Plymouth will be destroyed out, was that all the opinum in the harbour should be destroyed out, was that all the opi "English policy, says the writer," has been the scourge of peaceful nations, sending forth her ruffine soldiery into every energy into every energy into every painful circumstances, Mr. Elliot was careful research and every painful circumstances, Mr. Elliot was careful research and every painful circumstances, Mr. Elliot was carefully as India affords. India—where his (Dickens') country governs an Empire that God never gave—by means which God

out, was that all the oplum in the narroour should be destroyed on the next of the arroour should be destroyed on the next of the ruffine soldiery into every into the next of the world present such examples of tyranny, oppression and every painful circumstances, Mr. Elliot was called to do by pledging himself that the Queen of England would make good the loss to the owners. Now just suppose the suppose of the same transgement be not entered into, Toronto, at the next of the method of the present of the ruffine soldiery into every suppose of the control of t Here is an explosion which beats Boz out and out. If it had been said of France one would not be so much surpresed—within the last half century she has travelled among many nations in and the "limberile" (Phieses resolutions and the "limberile" (Phieses resolutions). This was the cause of the war, and the "limberile" (Phieses resolutions) and the "limberile" (Phieses resolutions). The world not cause the delivery of all the contraband articles on the coast. Then what an explosion from the far the sole ground that he is a more consistent and unflinching the sole ground that the sole ground that he is a more consistent and unflinching the sole ground that he is a more consistent and unflinching th

> Buonaparte was not a scourge, he was not "tyrannical, oppres- the bloody butchery of such a number of unoffending men of cillors have been elected. Mr. Ontario Stevens, has resigned, belonged to Portugal for a century before England pos-The Portuguese were not over tender in their South apprincipled barbarians. The occupation of Cabul arose from among the causes that led to the change. Mr. Hincks, (racertain information of treacherous intentions on the part of the Afghans, which were fearfully verified—in an evil hour the for-

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

Sir—You must have been astonished as well as every other and which was exhibited in the criticism upon Dickers' Notes."

In the Eastern States, and House of Abolition meeting in the Eastern States, and House of Abolition meeting in the British Reviews and Press had approved of the libel pub
Within the last balf century India has been much improved.

Take the British Reviews and Press had approved of the libel pub
Sir—You must have been astonished as well as every other public authority on a few late occasions—witness the Nunnery in the Imiba are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, too, opposes the American desire to take possession of Canada, out of pure sympathy, and not considering the Colony either to the libel property or her limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, too, opposes the American desire to take possession of Canada, out of pure sympathy, and not considering the Colony either troublesome or useless, has given broad hints that if the attempt be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made, it will be met by some of her "ruffian soldiery" with be made in the limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, the limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, in the limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, in the limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, in the limbs are in an unsound state or require amputation. She, in the limbs are in an unsound state or

and observation because they do not fill the columns of newspapers with undigested ideas upon subjects of every kind, whether excited by any sufficient cause or not. They, however, are mistaken. No man of deep thought, or reflection, can help feeling that their nation is in the most anomalous position of any country in the civilised world. Professing to be wholly elective, her President fills the chair against the wishes and desires of three-fourths of the nation. This Chief Magistrate has veteed four measures passed by large majorities of both branches of the Legislature, without throwing himself upon the branches of the Legislature, without throwing himself upon the branches of the Legislature, without throwing himself upon the property of makind I car estly desire that the ghastly face, which lurks beneath her fair mask, should be brought, periodically, under the notice of the Conomar tooth her fair mask, should be brought, periodically, under the notice of the Conomar tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put tooth her presents herself as an Ark of Refuge and Peace. She can put toothe five the pretensons with some plausibility, and it is necessary that the British from of Government is best fitted to promote the british from of Government is best fitted to promote the Arity face and Peace. She can put toothe British from of Government is best fitted to promote t two years to which they can properly resort. They have no public, credit, the' without any serious national debt to embarrass them. Their loans made in good faith to the inhabitants of foreign nations under legislative enactments are left unprovided for, yet in the great Assembly of the nation no action is taken upon so very important a subject, and no evil or loss of national honor seems to be at all apprehended.—While the lenders are suffering from disappointed expectations the inhabi-tants are luxuriating in cars and canal boats made with their money and exultingly crying out "don't we go ahead." Their monetary system deranged from almost one end of the Union to the other, is looked at with almost indifference; and in the Council of the nation little energy and unanimity are exhibited to produce an adequate remedy. The great error of the United

maly of a nation (professing itself the freest on the earth—which chose its own form of government and interfered with, thenon columns, without are pediments and steps of white mar-ble, and the indigent rest their weary limbs upon them without being invited in, or any proposition of their becoming occupants rent free. Nor do I believe that their inmates contribute more, or sympathise more than the centry of any land supported, after the British Government had avowed the act.
Yet had he not proven an alibi he might have spent his life in Are there no Astors, Vanransellaers, Livingstons, Hones, Primes, Otis', and are there no poor overshadowed by their sumptgous edifices? No country afforded a better opportunity of subject—being convinced that sooner or later the United States

I have thrown together these imperfect remarks, Mr. Editor. Of course no one dresses in Broadway and no one shivers I admit partly from a strong feeling of indignation at what I consider unjust allegations, unprovoked but by the flippant statements of Mr. Dickens, who is almost universally constatements of Mr. Dickens, who is almost universally con-Egen as he aroas, and the Manufacturing Districts are the pangs of hunger, and in the Manufacturing Districts are stretching out their hands for food."

ROBBERY OF REV. MR. ANDERSON'S HOUSE .- Our read+ ers may remember that some two or three years ago the house of the Rey, Mr. Anderson, of Fort Eric, was broken into and robbed by some villains from the other side. We now learn that a sadler, at Buffalo, aged 45 years, and who had previously borne a good character, but whose name has not reached us, was recently convicted in that city of robbing an English Emito come out of the prison, he confessed to having been one of the party by whom Mr. Anderson was robbed, and said that a watch (one of the articles stolen) was thrown into the river lest it should lead to their detection. The thieves, according to his account, expected a much larger booty than they obtained. as they had been informed that a very large sum of money had been deposited in the hands of the reverend gentleman for some particular purpose. He also confessed to having entered into an agreement with the notorious Benjamin Lett to cross the river and rab, and if necessary, murder Samuel Street, Esq., of Chippawa, but this infernal project was marred by Lett's premature committal to the dungeon where his brother in villainy has now gone to join him.—Niagara Chronicte.

wear the crown of England, have a large house, and keep a great number of servants.

Alderman.—Now, pray, madam, come to a conclusion, for you see the five minutes have just expired.

You see the five minutes have just expired.

Not so fast, Sir; I know what o'clock it is (roars); besides, and printing feel it not, but the poor are forced to be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent with a bad article at a high price, because their means will be concent in any address, dependent article at the wild and perhaps turned out? But the wild once in the subject favourably without the risk of being received—or dare any Member of Congress mention the subject favourably without the risk of being insulted and perhaps turned out? But the wild once in any address, black of being insulted and perhaps turned out? But the wild once in such as five of Congress mention the subject favourably without the risk of being insulted and perhaps turned out? But the wild once in such as five of Congress menti

I was determined to say as much as I could, and I think I've opened some of your eyes, so give us your hand at parting.

The alderman most good-humouredly extended his hand at the request of the lady, who, after shaking it most warmly, dropped a graceful curtsey to the alderman, exclaiming, "Parting the revenue derived from it; on a sudden the law is acted upon—

The amount of feel quite so condescending as to become custom-house officer twenty millions sterling, and at the same time believe that that country would suffer the poor to be "ground." It is too into the strick of the sun and Moon.

The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war, the strick be possible, too absurd to be true, Perhaps the writer will say ah! that was wrung from the poor. He would be in error. The amount was procured by loan, and no addi
The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer will say ah! that was wrung from the poor. He would be in error. The amount was procured by loan, and no addi
The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfectly well what was the cause of war. The writer knows perfec

Tory than Mr. Sherwood; so that whichever of the two is returned, is returned as the uncompromising opponent of Sir Charles Bagot's most calamitous Administration. However, we trust that there is sufficient prudence and good feeling, or

sive, or cruel,"—ask his Holiness of Rome, whether the sacred emblems of his religion escaped him and his gentle soldiery.

India belonged to Portugal for a century before England postulation and conditions were acceded to, or been ejected from, the editorship of the Examiner. He is the son of a Clergyman, and we dare say that his lingering attachment to Conservatism, and regard for gentlemanly feeling, were tress was surprised and the army captured. In America all Election. It is addressed to Mr. Radenhurst, as Returning

Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby respectfully informed that the mext Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, March 1st and 2nd, 1843, at Bytown. The Rector of the Parish requests that his Brethren would appear in their robes dustrial their robes dustrial to the Parish requests that his Brethren would appear in their robes dustrial to the property of the Parish requests that his Brethren would appear in their robes dustrial to the property of the property

POST OFFICE NOTICE, A MAIL FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the following day, viz: Via Boston, on Tuesday, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office, Toronto, January 26, 1843. BERCZY, P. M. LAY COMMITTEE OF

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESS OF TORONTO. THE Stated Monthly Meeting of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's Rouse, 14. King Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th Inst., at 3 o'clock.

Secretary of the Lay Committee, C. S. D. T.

The East District Branch of the Cart.

THE Committee of Management of this Association will meet,

(D, V.) at the residence of the Rev. S. S. Strong, Bytown, on
Tuesday 7th March, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; and the General Meeting of
the District Branch Association, will be held in the Church, on Wednesday (the 8th), immediately after M. ming Prayer.

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,

Secretary. The East District Branch of the Church Society.

PRIVATE TUITION: JAMES BELL, Second Master of the Central School, begs leave to intimate to those families who are desirous of having thei children assisted in their education in their own houses, that he intend

devote a few hours in the evening to private tuition. He will als required, assist young gentlemen in their classical studies on ver ference may be made to the Rev. Henry J. Grasett, M. A. lam to the Lord Bishop. February, 1843.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 per cent, was declared on the paid in Stock of the Credit Harbour on the 5th ultimo,—and will be paid on the 25th instant, at the Office of the Treasurer at Port Credit, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board, W. R. RAINES, Treasurer Port Credit, Feb'y 9th, 1843. TO LET,

THE PREMISES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, TOREMOVE TO THE STORE IN KING STREET.

Lately in the occupation of MESSRS. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co.

THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given on the 1st of March, or earlier, if desired.

BOOKS AND TRACTS ON POPERY, FOR SALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

144, KING STREET, TORONTO.
Tracts circulated by the Society for Promoting Christian Luowledge. Single. Hun. Single Hun. d. s. d. d. s. d.

Tracts published by the Bristol Church of England Tract 68 The Church of England not Schismati-

THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS a safe way to Salvation, by W. Chillingworth, M.A...... 14 0 11 6 ENCHIRIDION THEOLOGICUM ANTI ROMA-

3 containing Miscellaneous Tracts by Archbishops fillotson and Wake, Bishops Burnet, Patrick, stillingsleet and Williams, Deans Stanley and Sher-

lock, &c. &c.
LAUD'S (ARP.) Conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, 8 9 MARSH'S (BP.) Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome 8 0
PAGET'S TALES OF THE VILLAGE, 1st series,

JUST RECEIVED. AND FOR SALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, 144, KING STREET, The American Edition of

some arrangement be not entered into, Toronto, at the next PERCEVAL ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION. With an Appendix on the English Orders. Price, 1s. 6d.—to Subscribers, 1s. 3d.

EPISCOPACY EXAMINED AND RE-EXAMINED. Comprising the Tract Episcopacy Tested by Scripture, and the Controversy concerning that Publication.

Price, 3s.—to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.

Church Depository, 14th Feb'y, 1843.

WORKS BY THE REV. W. GRESLEY, M.A.

For Sale at the Depository of the CHURCH SOCIETY, 144, February 16, 1842. BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c. FOR THE READING DESK. For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Elmsley Villa, 9th February, 1843,

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, THE Third Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Thursday, January 4th, 1844. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1844.

Four—tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one (the 2nd) in addition to the anove, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the 1st) exe uption from College dues for both board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of £20.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1844. Greek: Valpy's Delectus. Latin: Extracts from Ovid's Fasti in "Electu ex Ovidos et Tibullo" Eton, 1840, pp. 167 to 138.—These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology, will be founded—Geometry: Euclid's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inclusive,) and Arithmetic.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS. EXPRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. "All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for education in Canada.

2. "The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of U. C. College one mought before the first day of Examination.

3. "The names of the successful candidates to be published, specifying the schools at which they were educated."

JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

R. TUTON. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO Prescriptions accurately prepared.

DR. SPEAR. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, and Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician to the London Edington Dispensary; may be consulted daily at his residence, in White's Bolldings, North of Lot and Coronto, January 25, 1843,

BENEDOU'H' & ROHUNE H. HESS. 293-te WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION: THE Reverend the Rector of Bath purposes neceiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, £40 per manum; French and Italian languages, each if per quarter. A limited number of Day Scholars will be received, at 12s per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 los, per quarter, extra.

A LADY, who has had some experience in Tuition, is designous of undertaking the duties of Governess to a family of three or four young children. Address (if by letter, post-pad) to Box 153, Post Office, Toronto.

MRS. A. R. LAWRIE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC FROM LONDON, ENGLAND. BEGS to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, the

Lessons in Music and Singing. Time and Style, so very essential to a just and effective execution of Vocal or instrumental Music, particularly attended to, Mrs. L. takes this opportunity to state, that she is ready to receive Engagements for her Son (and Papil) as Pianist to Music or Quadrille Parties. He has attended the fashionable circles in London with entire satisfaction. Toronto, January 19, 1843.

LAND SCREP! A NY persons having Land Scrip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers, STRACHAN & CAMERON. Burristers, King Street, Toronto 21st January, 1843.

FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

MARRILE D.

On the 13th ult., at Nepean, by the Rev. S. S. Strong, Mr. D. F.
Brown, of the Bencherre, to Mass Charlotte McConnell, of Hull.
At Montreal, on the 4th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. M.
Willoughby. Mr. Thomas Wilson, Gardener to J. Torrance Esq., to
Mrs. Frances Campbell. Mrs. Frances Campbell.

At Montreal, on the 6th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. D. Parnther, Mr. Edward Brittain, of the Government Emigrant Office, to Mrs. Mary Waugh, both of that sity.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, Mr. Joseph Lavis, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. English.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Feb'y 16th :-C. Mortimer. Esq.; Rev. C. Dade; Rev. B. Cronyn; J. Darcus, F.g.; Itev. W. M. Shaw; P. M. Sherbrooke; Rev. H. Patton Iwe have not the book]; Rev. C. P. Reid, add sub.; Rev. J. B. Lindsay; Mr. W. H. White, add sub. and regar; P. M. St. Catherine's; J. Ramsay Esq.; W. H. Bottum F.q., P. M.; Rev. T. Creen; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. J. Thompson, rem. in full Vol. 6; Rev. A. N. Bethun, rem. thune, rem.

23 All except three of the missing Numbers have been sent to the
Rev. T. Johnson,

To Correspondents — The Letter from Charleston, S. C., should ave been accompanied by the water's name: it shall however appear

the township of Emily. We exceedingly rearet that it came much too late for insertion this week; but it will be inserted in our next, and we will take effectual ageans for giving it further publicity.

THE OLD CROW. (From the Newhaven Church Chronicle and Record.)

The following stanzas were reflections on an old Crow, who was seated upon a dry tree during one of our late snow storms I suppose some may smile at such a subject for verse, but wis dom is good, even if it be learned from a bird of the air.

> Why sit you there my dusky friend 'Mid the fierce driving snow?
> 'Twill force, me thinks, ere long, to bend
> Thy stout old heart! Yet slow Thy measured "caw" floats bravely by As if you laughed at woe.

High up on yonder oak's strong arm, Right sturdily you stand; Fearing and caring naught for barm, From hunter's treach'rous hand. Thy bearing cold would tell us thou Art Lord of this whole land.

Thy crest of jet is waxing white. Art prematurely old?
Have sorrow's tears wept out thy sight? Are friends and fortune cold? And art thou bearing bravely up 'Gainst evils manifold?

And canst thou see thro' this wild storm The bright and sunny spring?
And does the sight thy bosom warm, And nerve thy sable wing?
And, all thy cold drear thoughts forgot, Make thee rejoice and sing?

Art thou left all alone, old crow? Where is thy noisy erew, That in the summer months agone, Here in this old wood flew? For southern climes and southern corn Have they forsaken you?

Thus on the summits, scathed, and bare, Of this cold world we stand; And hopes like withered leaves-once fair-Lie strown on every hand: And clouds and storms around; and gone Our once true-hearted band.

But we beyond life's wintry day Can see a fairer shore;
Where earth-born sorrows fade away;
And vexing thoughts are o'er;
Where Heaven's eternal spring-tide reigns, And joy for ever more.

Thou hast no store of daily food : But fixed on Heaven thine eye, Where he the fountain of all good Hears the young ravens cry. He will not see thee die!

And why fear we to trust that hand-Forever open wide,-Which made, preserved, and makes us stand Whatever ills betide? Will He not care to feed and clothe, Who for our souls hath died?

Sing on old friend! tho' rough thy voice, It cheers my spirit so While storms around thee blow, Thou hast a strong and valiant heart, Tho' but a bird, old crow!

And thy deep lesson to my heart I shall not soon forget; When from all earthly friends I part, And joy's bright sun would set; How with firm soul, and manly brow, Life's woes are to be met.

I thank thee for thy lessons all; And, years to come, old crow, When storms of sorrow on me fall-I'll think I hear thy mighty voice
As in this storm of snow.

A CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES OF WICKLIFFE. (From the New York Churchman,)

neighbours proclaimed him a frank-hearted soul and a deed at thy hands."

December, a day or two before the festival of Christ- stolen! mas, and he had walked out into a neighbouring forest, "I thought as much!" exclaimed Walter. "There Reformer of his age. his dwelling. He had accomplished his task, and was and from whom was she stolen?" returning homeward, laden with an armful of glossy ivy and green holly, humming, as he walked briskly Wickliffe, who stated, that when he arrived at the than that which now looked up imploringly, whilst the little girl.

a portion of the human family not held in very great tion and a gipsey life? 'Afferte Domino'-bring his visit to his tried friend. After inspecting repute or estimation by the good inhabitants of York. unto the Lord! Verily, by so doing, thou shalt have the interior of this new and beautiful chapel, and But this circumstance did not prevent Walter from thy reward in this world; and in that which is to giving the desired advice, the Reformer drew from kindly accosting this interesting little representative come recompense shall not be wanting." of an outcast branch of God's children. "What do "Reward! recompense! good Master Wickliffe?" volume, and at the same time presented it to the earl father to shrive my dear mother ere she die," replied | contented in protecting the friendless." the child. "I am no priest," answered Walter. "Nay, "Be it as thou wilt," replied Wickliffe; "never- It had also the arms of the earl upon the cover, exif you be not one, come but with me to my dying theless, I tell thee thou shalt assuredly have thy re- quisitely embroidered. But if the costliness of the parent, you can minister some herb or healing potion | ward." that may compose her sufferings," was the continued entreaty. "Again, I say I am neither priest nor The attendant gipsey woman made no objection to script itself. He could not refrain from expressing leech; nevertheless, I will see thy mother—mayhap I the present disposal of the child. The deceased was his wonder and surprise at its rare beauty. can render some service." And so saying, Walter removed and interred by her tribe, and the little élève "Whence obtained you this most cunning of all threw down his armful of Christmas greens, and bade or disciple of Wickliffe, whose name was Edith, quickly penmen, whose skill surpasses all that my eye ever the gipsy child "lead on !"

Our chance companions then set out together. Gower. Their path lay beside the skirts of the neighbouring

time, "I have found and brought our sister a holy man. shadows fell around; but she would read on.

I met him journeying on the road to Beverley."

hither Master John Wickliffe."

'May the gipsey's God bless him!"

gether.

less apartment, upon the cold, damp earth, with no- ters. thing to lie upon, save a few dry leaves and rushes, A handful of brands were blazing in the centre of the claimed: it declared it heresy to read the Bible!of dissolution, it seemed truly to indicate and reveal liffe, was easily effected. the just and righteous Reformer.

the first time; she approached the side of the dying remarkable for the usual accomplishments which adorn arms to embrace the child. This seemed her last possessing very rare gifts and endowments. One of look, whilst he uttered, audibly, the words, "God London could excel her in the beauty of her manuspeed thy soul, daughter!" A faint smile for a mo- scripts. She could also illuminate, embellish, and ment kindled up the rigid countenance of the woman decorate them with wonderful designs. Many of her -a convulsive shiver shook her frame-her eyes countrymen were indebted to her art and industry for glared with unearthly vividness around, then closed the reading of the Bible; for Wickliffe at this time was again. A feeble shriek startled the little group as- busily engaged in disseminating his translations of the sembled near the departing one, whose troubled spirit, | Scriptures, in fragments or portions, and Edith was of in another moment, fled from this fleeting world for great assistance to him in making these copies-thus

It was not until that moment that Wickliffe's eye under to her kind benefactor and friend. met that of Walter Gower, but it was at the same But a fearful storm was now gathering over the time a look of kind recognition. They were no stran- devoted head of that undaunted champion of light and gers to each other. Both were born in the same truth-the good and great Wickliffe. Stratagem, place, not far from Richmond, in Yorkshire. They menace, and art, severally and ceaselessly, were emhad been playmates in infancy, and had passed the ployed for the purpose of intimidating this fearless and days of boyhood together. Boyhood sport and boy- intrepid Reformer. The heresies of Wickliffe, as they hood adventure had at length given place to other were then called, had aroused his enemies, and made views and prospects. Events had separated, and them numerous, subtle, and formidable. The numemade their paths in life as opposite as their respective rous swarms of mendicant friars against whom he had dispositions and characters originally indicated .- waged incessant war, preached against and defamed Walter was placed with a cunning workman in art, him. The power was only wanting, to treat his quick whilst Wickliffe's ardent desire was to covet book- and animated body with that fiendish contumely with craft. He became a student very early in life, and which the Council of Constance, more than forty years his parents subsequently sent him to Queen's College, after his death, thought to dishonour his quiet remains, Oxford—a seminary then recently founded by Queen by burning, and then casting them into the brook Philippa, wife of Edward the Third. Here he soon Swift. His followers, under the name of Lollards, distinguished himself by his indefatigable application were every where held traitors to the Church and to study. The two friends had frequently met, how- State; until at length the intrepid Reformer himself ever, in after-life. Their respective pursuits, diverse was cited to appear before the Convocation of St. as they were, had nevertheless brought them con- Paul's, on the third of February, 1377, and answer to stantly into contact; whilst neither party had ever certain charges preferred against him. forgotten their boyhood fellowship and acts of mutual assistance when they had been in peril, whilst sporting Wickliffe is well known. It terminated in the suspentogether in the river Tees. This explanation will sion of the civil and ecclesiastical process against him account for the quick recognition of Wickliffe by at that time; he retired unharmed. The excitement Walter, already noticed. The latter individual was then existing, however, was terrible. at this time engaged in executing some embellishments The work of reform commenced by Wickliffe against for the choir of York Minster; indeed, his skill had the mendicant friars—the dissemination of the Holy been found indispensable in the decorative part of Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, together with his that edifice. Wickliffe's professional duties had made | unflinching attack upon the abuses of papar dominait necessary for him to be at Beverley during the fes- tion, excited the wrath and indignation of the emissatival of Christmas, and thus it was that the friends ries of Rome. But the good work had been committed met at this moment. It is not therefore surprising to a potent and intrepid spirit an a spirit unquenchable that they greeted each other with pleasure, whilst -it could not be put down. The translations of

Wickliffe thus addressed Walter:thoughts. I need thy services; wilt thou aid me in extraordinary career-when the times in which he lived protecting this child?" At the same time Wickliffe are considered-raised for him a host of foes; but, at It was not many years before the death of Edward laid his hand upon the head and thick clustering locks the same time, his friends were potent and numerous. the Third, that there resided in the city of York, a of golden hair, which fell over the shoulders of the Those friends exulted in being called Wickliffites.famous master of handicraft—one Walter Gower by little messenger, who had conducted Walter to the Many were powerful and influential noblemen; and it name, and a sculptor in wood and stone by profession. abode of death. "But before I ask so important was to a prominent one amongst those distinguished A cheery, pleasant man was Walter Gower. His ar- matter of thee," he continued, "let me put thee into men that the early Reformer was indebted, under Gop, tistical skill no man could gainsay; whilst all his possession of my reasons for requesting this charitable for that sustained strength which enabled him to breast

Particularly cheerful and merry was Walter on the confession of the gipsey woman—that the beautiful friends and good counsel could command. Those present occasion. It was a bright, fresh morning in child, on whose silken hair his hand rested—was were indeed perilous times—times fraught with immi-

to gather some branches of ivy and holly to decorate can be no gipsey blood in so fair a brow! But whence

"That I am unable to answer," was the reply of along, the burden of an old Christmas carol. In the hermitage he found life fast ebbing from the woman; midst of this glee and good humour, his ear was sud- that she spoke very unintelligibly; all he could glean Walter was a humane man, and a cry of distress was him comprehend that it was her last wish that the for his deliverance. almost breathless—came up with him. In another the same time he exhibited a very curious amulet, several months had rolled by, until the festival of moment the child was at his side. And seldom had attached to a golden chain, which he said the woman Christmas was once more approaching. A messenger

she besought him to come to her poor mother, who "This may possibly lead to the discovery of the sence was requested by the earl at his castle in Norparents; therefore I place it in thy keeping," said thumberland, for the purpose of consulting him upon The peculiar costume and manner of the child in- Wickliffe. "In the mean time wilt thou co-operate some arrangements connected with a chapel he had stantly designated her as belonging to the gipsey tribe; with me in rescuing this little one from vile degrada- just completed. Wickliffe immediately set out upon

you desire of me, my little maiden; what do you replied Walter, with energy; "may evil light upon as a suitable thank-offering. The earl received the seek at my hands?" said Walter, with his wonted the head of the caitiff who looks for reward or recom- book with many grateful acknowledgements. It was kindness and frankness of speech, and with more than pense, when his own heart and good Master Wickliffe | the Gospels, translated by Wickliffe : and most sumpusual interest depicted in his bonest face. "What is beside, teaches him his duty! Reward, recompense, tuous-looking was this rare tome. It was bound in it you are so importunate about?" "Some holy for this small matter?—never name it! I am well purple velvet, having golden clasps and bosses, highly

constituted one of the family of the worthy Walter | beheld?" asked the earl.

Some time had already passed by, yet no clue to "but of a woman." forest, now leafless, yet made vocal with the solemn the parents of Edith had been discovered. In the The earl was now perfectly amazed. It seemed to anthems of the December wind, as it sighed through mean time every care had been bestowed upon her him quite a miracle that so exquisite a piece of penthe shorn and gnarled branches of many an ancient education by Wickliffe; and rarely had any child manship could have been done by female hands. oak. Passing out of these forest glades, they entered been found so apt at learning. In those times, it was "I will give you the history of this rare scribe," into-what in summer time would have been-a se- a wonder for any one to attain book-lore, save the said Wickliffe; "it is quite as curious as the written cluded dell. At the termination of a devious foot-path, ecclesiastic. It was therefore a matter of great sur- text itself." they came to a rudely constructed little hermitage, sur- prise and marvel, when it became known that a "Then relate it at our dinner, when my good lady mounted by a stone cross, which was overrun with eme- gipsey's child—as she was supposed to be—could can also hear it; it may serve to divert her melanrald-looking moss and gray lichen. This singular structiead. But if it were strange to find a little girl conture had been the comfortless abode of a harmless ancho- stantly coming a book, the book she was found So saying the earl marshalled Wickliffe to the great rite for many years; but since his death had been desert- studying was more rare still; it was the Bible, which hall, where the dinner was at that moment smoking ed and was fast going to ruin. And here the gipsey was continually in her hands. To read this book with upon the ample and festive board. At the proper child informed Walter, lay the dying one. As they were about entering this gloomy cell, a gipsey woman, tice of Edith to steal off from home to the old herit was her hand, pen, and needle, which had prepared wild as if she had just fled from the tents of the burn- mitage, where she could pursue her studies undisturbed. this costly book. During its recital, however, the ing desert, darted forth from within the low portal, Here she was often found by the forest ranger, sitting earl's lady was observed to turn pale, and finally and stood before them. She whispered at the same upon the mossy stone at the entrance, as the twilight swooned away. The earl, much alarmed, informed

I know not who this reverend father may be," she Often would the passing pilgrim, or the straggling melancholy of his lady, was caused by the loss of continued, addressing herself to the child, "who came forester, as he returned through this secluded dell, stop their daughter when a child: she had been stolen Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, so readily and graciously at a poor outcast's bidding; and accost the little maiden, and inquire what mysterious page could so interest a child. Her answers "Then I can tell you," said Walter, who had been were always so winning and sweetly expressed, that the to have perished long since. This was no rare thing, istening most intently during this conversation .- | traveller would lay aside his staff, the forester his however, in those days. I can tell thee who is within, now that I hear that tough-stringed bow, or perchance throw down his burfamiliar voice; and you need not be surprised at this den of noble deer, and listen to Edith, as she read a act of kindness when I tell thee, thou hast brought page from this wonderful book—a chapter from the earl's stolen child—the age and other circumstances, "God reward him!" exclaimed the gipsey woman. their simplicity, would hardly know which to wonder corroborate the fact, the amulet was accurately deat most, the marvellous words of Holy Writ, or the scribed, and was at once proof, strong as Holy Writ. "Amen to that prayer," again responded Walter. female prodigy who was thus able to understand that There could be none other like it in all England: the There was now a silent interval. The speakers of which, it was then thought, only learned clerks and earl had obtained it at Jerusalem, to decorate the embraced it, and entered noiselessly into the cell to- divines had any knowledge. Walter Gower would child. Beside, Wickliffe testified to a slight scar upon thus frequently find Edith engaged and surrounded, as the arm of Edith, when he first met with her; but it The interior of the cave presented a scene both he sought her in the evening, often with quite a group had disappeared with time. This had been caused, remarkable and impressive. In a corner of this cheer- around her, composed of pilgrims, rangers, and fores- it appeared, by a favourite dog, who was wont to be

But soon were these pleasant moments disturbed. and a fragment of coarse frieze, lay the dying gipsey. An edict from the ecclesiastical tribunal was profashion, which imparted a singular dignity to his figure. translations of Wickliffe. From that moment he was proclaimed—shook the rafters of the oaken ceiling But his countenance—how expressive and charac- an attainted person, and held in secret mistrust. He

Some years had passed, and Walter was quietly A most thrilling scene was this to the silent spec- settled in London, pursuing his usual avocations .tators. The child had now overcome the awe and Edith had reached womanhood, but nothing had yet the noble earl, thus publicly to bestow a gift of land, terror which had startled her at beholding death for transpired to reveal her parentage. She was not only and other possessions, upon thee and thine for ever .-woman. The wretched gipsey stretched out her feeble her sex, but she might be considered a learned woman, with it!" effort; she gazed wildly at the serene countenance of these unusual talents was her superior knowledge of whilst the old hall again resounded with the acclama-Wickliffe, who seemed to comprehend that anxious the penman's art. No clerk nor monkish scribe in tions of the delighted guests and spectators. repaying, in some degree, the deep obligation she was

The result of that celebrated attempt to crush

Wickliffe were every where proclaimed "a new revela-"Good Walter, thou wast but this instant in my tion of the Word of Goo!" His remarkable, nay, and buffet the waves of those tempestuous times .-So saying, Wickliffe revealed to Walter the dying And he had great need of all the support that firm nent danger to the life and doctrine of the great

Tumult and disorder followed the breaking up of the celebrated council at St. Paul's. The friendly offices of a noble earl had served Wickliffe on that occasion; nor did he desert him when he left the Cathedral and his wily and subtle judges.

The intense anxiety of Walter Gower and Edith, denly awakened by the sound of something approach- was, that the child had been stolen by her. She had during the pending difficulties of their good friend may ing his path. It was the quick patter of tiny feet, to- doubtless thought she had made him understand from readily be imagined. It absorbed all their thoughts, gether with a childish voice, beseeching him to stay whom: but it had not been possible to hear anything and awakened their most anxious solicitude; whilst his footsteps "for mercy's sake!" He looked around, distinctly. She had succeeded, however, in making their fervent prayers were continually wafted to heaven

enough to excite his sympathy at all times. He in- stolen child should be restored. This he had en- Wickliffe speedily left London to resume his interstantly halted until the little messenger of grief- gaged to do, if it were possible or practicable. At rupted studies and labours. Whilst thus occupied, he gazed upon a more lovely or engaging countenance put into his hands, and intimated that it belonged to from the brave earl, already alluded to, now found Wickliffe at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. His prebeneath the ample folds of his robe, a superb looking chased and decorated by some very cunning artificer. exterior surprised the earl, how much more was he And with these words the conversation ended. charmed and delighted with the emblazoned manu-

"It is not the work of a man," answered Wickliffe,

Wickliffe that the present illness and long standing

whilst he was absent in the Holy Land. No traces of her had ever been discovered, and she was supposed

A light now broke in upon the mind of Wickliffe. His dearly cherished élève could be no other than the Gospels, Wickliffe had given her. Her auditors, in all confirmed it. Nay, if anything were wanting to the playmate of fair Edith.

Thus, in a most extraordinary manner, were the parents of Edith discovered. And quickly did the good earl set off for London to conduct his child to apartment, which threw a lurid glare upon the ghastly | Edith and her simple audience no longer met together | the ancient balls of her ancestors. And never had countenance of the death-stricken. Close beside the in public. The reading of Holy Writ was now done that banquet-hall witnessed so thrilling a spectacle, woman, and in the attitude of prayer, was seen the stealthily and in secret. But the edict fell heavily as it did on the ensuing Christmas day, when the earl's form of Wickliffe, habited in the clerical costume of upon Walter Gower. It had been ascertained that he kindred and friends sat at the festive board; and the the time. His robes were ample, and flowing in their | had long aided and abetted others in disseminating the | health and long life of the recovered Edith—as it was

It was at this high period of mirth and rejoicing, teristic of his benign soul! and, lit up as it now was resolved, therefore, to leave York, and seek an asylum that Wickliffe left his seat and approached Walter with mild serenity, whilst assuaging the bitter pangs elsewhere. This, through the kind influence of Wick- Gower, who was also present at that memorable feast, and thus addressed him .-

"In times past, I assured thee, thou shouldst have thy reward. Behold, I am commissioned by our host, Take thou the deed, and may God's blessing go along

So saying, he handed the legal document to Walter, And thus endeth the Chronicle.

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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 HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & 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.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, 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.

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 files Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,

THOMAS J. PRESTON. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street. TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

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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.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

style.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. G. BILTON, 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.

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

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville,

Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the above places. the above places.

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property faccidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleven Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

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

ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,



TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility in furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe. Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

BUILDING LOTS.

LEVEN splendid BULLDING LOVE for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Dridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for pleasure, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrangements will ensure them.

ments will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be sedulously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort of visitors.

A part of the house having been expressly fitted up for the use of families, offers more than ordinary inducements to those who wish to secure quist and retirement. The rooms appropriated to this purpose are at a distance and entirely distinct from the public part of the house with private entrances.

Attentive waiters, a well furnished larder, and the strictest regard to the wishes of guests, will, it is hoped, secure to the North American Hotel a continuance of that patronage by which it has hitherto been so eminently distinguished.

Toronto, Dec. 8th. A PORTRAIT of the Hon, JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner, Mexer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, 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.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America
Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bileracidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, 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 stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgens, or Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solnion to geons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solnion to mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn.

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Musray's Fluid and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid and Herbert Mayo, of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Balley, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10 d. each.

Caution.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear t

ASTRONOMY. A N Introduction to PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY, containing Tables for facilitating the reduction of CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS, and a popular explanation of their construction and use, by the Rev. W. Pearson, L.L.D., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 4to., and 1 vol. of Plates.

The above work is perfectly new, and is published at £7 7s. sterling. One copy only for sale for £6 5s. currency.

H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, § received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto-February 16th, 1842. GLOBES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Appply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

The Church IS published for the Managing Commffree, by H. & W. ROW. SELL, Toronto, every Friday.

and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c. of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, wery Friday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and kreknd are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

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