TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

### poetry.

ORIGINAL. THE CHURCH AND THE CROSS.

AN ACROSTIC, WRITTEN on observing that the ancient Christian emblem THE CROSS, had not been given any place in the Ornamental Heading affixed to the sixth volume of *The Church*.

The Church of God, of old, ne'er set aside H er Badge of blessedness, her only pride. E ach son she sealed did own that sacred sign, C Ross'n in the Laver of the birth Divine. H er faithful ones do still that token fair, U nshamed by godless scoff, on forehead wea R ich in their faith. Yea, once each hallow'd Pile C onfessed the faith, and in its sign did smile. 'H ouses of God," known by their CROSS-crowned spires, A rrested earth and called up "good desires";— Noiseless narrations of the Saviour's love D rew thus the thoughts and heart to "things above!" I hen wherefore should we now THE CROSS reject? E rst the dear token of our blood-bought faith

S cribe it full deeply in the inmost soul!

### SELECTED.

ROSS -of THE VANQUISHER of Hell and death!-

R ear high His holy Rood!—on Temples raise, Font—on Tomb—engrave it, to His praise! ribe it full boldly on THE CHURCH'S SCROLL!

THE CHURCHMAN'S ANSWER. (From the Englishman's Magazine.) "We will not forsake the louse of our God." (Neh. x. 39.) "Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, for-ske not." (Proc. xxvii. 10.) "Despise not thy mother, when she is old." (Proc. xxvii. 22.) "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is." (Heb. x. 25.) "I dare not separate from the Church: I believe it would be a sin so to do." (Rev. John Wesley.)

We will not leave our Church; - your arguings are wrong; It is no use your talking,—we've listened but too long: We will not come to meetings,—we tell you plainly so:— Yet stay and hear our reasons, before your ways you go.

We will not leave our mother, because she now is old, Through many a stormy trial of blood and fire she's passed And God forbid her children should leave her now at last. We will not leave our Church ;-for her the martyrs bled ; For her the holy bishops were burned till they were dead;— Yet say not they are dead—such men can never die, Their honour lives on earth, their glory in the sky.

We will not leave our Church ;—the Lord forbid we should Where shall we find aught better—or where find aught so good? Where else is holy Scripture so fully read and prayed? Where else the true Lord's Supper?-To leave her we're afraid.

We will not leave our Church, for peace and order's sake, Lest thus our Lord's commandment of unity we break; All at one table only God's children should be fed, We all should be partakers of that one cup and bread.

We dare not leave our Church, because that there alone Is the Bishop, the chief shepherd whom under Christ we own; And who against the Bishop presumptuously does stand, Against the Lord's appointment that man lifts up his hand. We must not leave our Church, because God's word has said

Our spiritual pastor ought to be obeyed; There should be but one shepherd, there should be but one fold; One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one body, we must hold. We will not leave our Church-our Prayer book we do love,

So full of holy Scripture, and wisdom from above;
Who now can make such prayers, by his own fancy's aid,
As those which holiest men of God in ancient times have made? We cannot leave our Church-we were baptized there, And offered as God's children, in the Church's faith and prayer; here in our name was made our strict and holy vow,

To God the Church first brought us-how can we leave her We will not leave the Church where our forefathers rest; We pray amidst their quiet graves, and so we love it best; And there we too would lie, when our last hour is come,

And the Church's words of blessing shall lay us in our tomb. We will not leave our Church, the good old faith to stain;

We love not your new doctrines, your talkings are but vain: t was in the beginning, the ancient Church we hold, And as it ever shall be, as Scripture has foretold. We dare not leave our Church ;-where should we go away

To seek we know not what, all wandering astray? We dare not go to meetings-division rules there And disobedience stains them too deep with spot of sin. We will not leave our Church, because we fear our God,

Division is a sin, whate'er some folks may say, And sin will surely find us out at the great judgment day. We will not leave our Church, -false teachers' fruits are known

They try to split in parties what God would have but one; And they that cause divisions, as any one may see, Saint Paul has bid us mark them, and avoid their company. We will not leave our Church, howe'er some people flatter,

For good words and fair speeches oft hide a rotten matter; God has commanded unity—His word is very plain; We shall not leave our Church—we tell it you again.

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We will not leave our Church, because our God is there, is our Father's house, -it is the house of prayer; His name is called upon it, and he will surely bless All those who worship there in faith and humbleness.

We will not leave our Church; Christ is her corner-stone, And all her holy service is builded thereupon.

The name of the Lord Jesus, at which all things do bow, Has kept her safe for ages, and he will keep her now.

We shall not leave our Church; we therein do rejoice; By God's help we'll uphold her, with heart, and hand, and voice; And though her bitter foes may cry, "Down with her to the

The power and glory of the Lord within her courts are found. We will not leave our Church-therein we live, and will, According to God's holy word, and Christ's commandment still:
We will not leave our Church—therein we hope to die,
And rest in God's own peace and love eternally.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND THE MIDDLE WAY BETWEEN POPERY AND DISSENT. (From the Church and State Gazette.)

Man is a reasonable being, and whatever is opposed one thing to believe in that which is superior to tural. She acknowledges but one spiritual Headwhich is opposed to our reason. The reasonableness faith and practice of its disciples : and any Church opposed to the reason of man, would have no right to case with Dissenters, the professors of the voluntary the law of God and the land, to God and the king.' be astonished at the objection, "This is contrary to principle. my reason, I cannot believe it." The Church of poses on her children the duty of believing the ornaments, of homage and respect for pictures, relics, doctrine of transubstantiation, which is contrary to and other excitements to animal devotion, or the dereason; and reason, when not imposed on by dogmatic votion of the imagination, and not of faith; and, on

sacraments which Christ did not establish; and a and exalted reason. central and foreign hierarchy, which claims for itself, The substitution by the Romish Church of the reasonable disciples, but their passive acquiescence for the evidence and instruction of the fathers and of

Church, i. e., of any superior, is the deifying of The Dissenter is deprived by his opinions of the wis-

The Church of Rome mocks human reason, and aid of both. requires its votaries to place a blind and unreasonable The Romanist believes blindly, and without en- found."......That "arch-flamin," Stephen Marfaith, not merely in verities they cannot comprehend, quiry into the testimony of antiquity, and gives it a shall, "the great incendiary of the unhappy war," but in dogmas which their reason repudiates. Dissent enthrones human reason, and summons to its bar Dissenter believes not in that evidence at all. The before both Houses, January 18, 1643, delivered to be examined and tried all the creeds and sacra- Church of England-man examines the testimony of himself of the following unchristian and diabolical

which were mixed up with it. And then followed Scriptures. The Reformation re-established the concerned in this essay.

that which was comparatively uncertain.

to his reason, he is not called upon to believe. It is archy, has rejected the Bishop of Rome as unscrip-

The Church of England, as to worship and services. and then to receive with lively faith and devout stitious veneration for the mere building, or the altar, gratitude that which is not in contradiction of that she does not sanction her disciples to view without sorrow and apprehension the growth of sectarian The Church of Rome professes not to base its buildings, in which individual opinions, unsanctioned

not the enlightened and convinced support of its authority of the fathers, and the authority of antiquity, in doctrines and dogmas which they are not allowed antiquity, is one of the cardinal errors of that Church. to examine, but must receive on the sole authority of On the other hand, the rejection of the testimony and instruction of antiquity by Dissent, is one of the mea-Now take the opposite extreme of Dissent. The sures by which it deifies individual judgment. The voluntary principle admits of no authority and of no Church of England avoids both extremes; she bases testimony but that of Scripture, and of no interpre- all her doctrines, sacraments, discipline, and worship

interpretation on every portion of the with the angels who have loved and watched over us without reference to the testimony or opinion of the i.e., of the exercise of his reason on matters of faith. ways.......The hierarchy [the Church] is become life had been holy, and his end was peaceful. The

account of the truth it contained, but of the errors governors of the Church, and the ordinances of the devil, petty popes, petty antichrists; like incarnate the greatest of all errors, of placing the authority devils, cogging cozening knaves; they will lie like and opinions of the Church on a level with the holy dogs. Proud, popish, presumptuous, profane, paltry, pestilent, pernicious prelates, and usurpers; impusufficiency of the word of God, and Protestant dent, shameless, wainscot-faced; butchers, horse-Churches once more returned to an allegiance to the leeches, robbers, wolves, simoniacks, persecutors, Bible, and to a suitable and reasonable respect for sowers of sedition. Their anti-christian courts are the testimony of antiquity. It is a charge against the synagogues of Satan. The Beelzebub of Canthe Reformation, that whilst Romanism deprived its terbury, the Canterbury Caiaphas, Esau, a monstrous disciples of the right of exercising their reason on anti-christian pope, &c. Most of the ministers are matters of faith, Protestantism has subjected faith popish priests, monks, friars, alehouse-hunters, to the investigations and decisions of reason. This drunkards and dolts, hogs, dogs, wolves, foxes, charge is wholly unfounded, as far as regards the simoniacks, usurers, proctors of Antichrist's inven-Church of England; with no other Church are we tions; popish chapmen, halting neutrals, desperate judgment? or will you not? Tell me: for if you will and forlorn atheists; a cursed, uncircumcised and The Church of England, as to commandments or murdering generation; a troop of bloody soul-murmoral obligations, has no other commandments than derers, and sacrilegious church-robbers. Antichrist's those of God. She does not admit the right of the rags shall make him a priest, be he never such a dolt Church to make commandments: Christ himself gave or a villain." Such was the unchristian language of but one new commandment, which was to love one the Puritans in the days of Elizabeth and the first James, as drawn from their own works by Bancroft, The Church of England, as to sacraments, has ad- Archbishop of Canterbury. As Puritanism advanced, hered to those founded by Christ; and to the opinions matters did not mend; and when it was triumphant, and evidence of the primitive Church, with reference in the reign of Charles I., the liberty of speech with to the mode of administration. With respect to the the bell-wethers of the rebellion was unbounded; evidences of disciplineship to be given to those who and the consequences were most awful, as we have seek to participate in those ordinances, she has ta- already set forth. But to come to some of the ken for her guide the rules established by the first expressions of the Puritans under the first Charles; Churches, as they are in harmony with the modes we begin with Bastwick, and quote from Nalson's indicated by the Gospels or Acts of the Apostles .- Collection: " Speaking of the popish Hierarchy, She did neither take from, nor added to, that which purposely from that topic to traduce and deprave the she found written, but has handed down the truth, government of the Protestant Church of England, as putting no false or merely man's interpretation on by law it then stood established, 'in the number of which, saith he, are cardinals, patriarchs, primates, The Church of England, as to discipline and hier- metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and innumerable such vermin; a member of which monstrous body our Hierarchy is. This is not known reason, and it is another thing to believe in that which is which is another thing to believe in that that is, Christ: and but one temporal head—the in Sacred Writ, nor ever came from God; but rather monarch of the country. Her hierarchy is alike op- from the pope and the devil. Diabolus \* \* \* \* † illos. of Christianity is one of its great claims on the posed to the unscriptural and unreasonable order Yea, the Word of God is absolutely against it. The founded by the Church of Rome, and to the absence prelates are more disobedient, and worse than the that should seek to impose dogmas contrary or of all order, all power, and all authority, as is the of all order, all power, and all authority, as is the devils. They are God's rebels and enemies, both by Such was some of the violent and base language of that bad man, Bastwick. Other language he used Rome, for example, by her authority alone, impollute these pages, or the eyes and souls of our readers. Pass we now to the Nonconformists. Those men have been very highly spoken of; and their authority, rejects the deception. But the Protestant the other hand, of Cromwellian enmity to all that is usefulness and piety, and so forth, set forth in no Church of England treats not the elements of the becoming and reverential in the temples and altars of measured terms. In the early part of the Rebellion, body and blood of Christ with the cold formalism of Dissent which have been preachers before the Dissent, which believes that these elements are not the Godhead; the other will have no altar at all, lest ejected in 1662, had been preachers before the rebel sanctified by the spiritual presence of Christ; nor the altar should be worshipped. The Church of Parliament; and in that capacity had prostituted the does the same Church believe, with the Romanist, in England says, let all be done with decency and in sacred office of the preacher to that of the agitator, that corporeal presence, a recognition of which would be order, and let it never be forgotten that, though the slanderer, the rebel. And not only did those be opposed to the reason which God has given to courts of the Lord below are earthly, they often are men thus act, who lived to be ejected from the cures man, not to obey dogmatic authority, but to examine visited with the outpourings of the Holy Spirit.— of men better than themselves, into which they had the sacred oracles and the testimony of antiquity, Whilst the Church of England encourages no superalso others did the same who were called to their account before the Restoration. In a sermon to the Commons, Sept. 1642, one Wilson thus spake:-The Clergy are croaking frogs that crept into the articles of faith exclusively on the word of God, but by the word of God, by the testimony of antiquity, or king's chambers, who are known by the gutter whence on the authority of antiquity, or on the interpreta- by the practice of the primitive Church, are protions of the early fathers. It has, therefore, its own claimed to multitudes, who are delighted and flattered the beast and the false prophet. They are the commandments in addition to those of God; many by the homage thus rendered to their unsanctified spirits of devils who go forth unto the kings of the earth, &c. (Rev. xvi. 14.) The frogs' heads are like their caps-Quadrata ranarum capita. Here is work for the Parliament, that the king[Charles I.] may have no more croakers in his chambers." On April 26, 1643, Greenhill thus addressed the House of Commons:-" If justice be at a stand, and cannot take

† The word omitted would pollute our columns .- ED. CH.

tation of the sense of Scripture, as having any force tation of the sense of Scripture, as having any force on the Holy Scriptures, and proclaims their sufficiency.

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The sense of Scripture is the sense of Scriptures, and proclaims the sense of Scriptures, and proclaims the sense of Scriptures, and proclaims upon the consciences and convictions of men, but But then, as evidence or testimony in favour of the ONES: and what followed? A commotion? No: them: this was found in Hugh James Rose, whose upon the consciences and convictions of men, but the opinions of each individual Christian. Doddridge is with them as great an authority as the saints and is with them as great an authority as the saints and in the consciences and convictions of men, but then, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of men, but them, as evidence of testimony in taxon of the consciences and convictions of the conviction of the convi is with them as great an authority as the saints and fathers of the first centuries of Christianity, i. e., no authority at all. He was a writer—they were writers. He was a learned man, and so were they: and he was a pious man, as they also were. This and he was a pious man, as they also were. Principle of the individual right of every professor of principle of th

human reason, and the substitution of opinion for dom and testimony of antiquity. The Church of portable tyranny. Up with it, up with it to the sweetness from his temper; and his friends felt, that England-man possesses the great advantages of the bottom, root and branch, hip and thigh. Destroy such a death-bed was a fitting close to such a life. these Amalekites, and let their place be no more ments which have descended to us from the Apostles; antiquity by the light of his reason, and exercises his sentiments:—"I will confidently affirm, that our and contends for a right which never existed from private judgment by comparing the expositions of days now [when the civil war of rebellion, carried on ] the time of our Saviour downwards—the right of Scripture with Scripture itself, and then availing him- by dissent, was scourging the land] are better than

> Churches." Baxter was chaplain in the army of the rebellious puritans which was raised to fight against Church and King. Speaking of that war, Richard Baxter says: "If I had taken up arms against the [rebel] Parliament in that [rebellious] war, my con-it likes against the content of the con [rebel] Parliament in that [rebellious] war, my conscience tells me I had been a traitor, and guilty of resisting the highest powers. And I cannot see that resisting the highest powers. And I cannot see that the morning, I took my leave for ever of my dear old the morning, I took my leave for ever of my dear old to the monastic life; the course by which from age to age that which was at first often a valuable security to age that which was at first often a valuable which was at first of the course of the co I was mistaken in the main cause, nor dare I repent of it, nor forbear the same, if it were to do again in mother about 1724, and has been but little parted from the same state of things." A thorough rebel, surely! us since. She buried my father, my brother, and my Case, preaching to the Commons, in the year 1644, draw; then told her that we were to part for ever; that made use of the following expressions:-"There is no as Christians, we should part with prayer; and that I dallying with God now. Much delay hath been used already—too much. God is angry; and he seems to already—too much to alread julgment? or will you not? Tell me: for if you will told me that to part was the greatest pain she had ever not, I will. I will have the enemy's blood and your's felt, and that she hoped we should meet again in a better too, if you will not execute vengeance upon delinquents. Place. The day of vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my redeemed is come." Such was the way and manner in which the bishops, priests, and deacons of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," were dressed out in the skins of wild beasts to be worried by the blood-hounds of puritanism. What wonder is it that the ministers and people of God met with the usage they did? Axtel, one of those who were most active in the murder of the King, was condemned to die, for the part he acted, at the Restoration. When the wretched man came to the place of execution, Oct. 19, 1660, in his dying speech he tells us what was the effect upon himself of the preaching of the prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which art prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself, "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Himself," "Our Father which are prayer of our Saviour Him rebel puritans. "I must tell you, that before these late wars, it pleased God to call me by his grace through the work of the ministry: and afterwards heaven, even the Son of Man which is (now) in heaven,"

# HUGH JAMES ROSE.

life freely for it, and now die for it."

(From " Ecclesiastica," by Edward Mahon Roose, Esq. ) Rich in all good gifts, mental and spiritual, Mr. can see." Rose was taken from the Church at a time when she needed him most, and when he was most qualified to culiarly for the clerical office; and so devoid was he reveal Him." of austerity, so perfectly mild and gentle in his temper and deportment, that his preaching was recommended by a persuasiveness which was greater than that of words. As an acute critic, a sound divine, an elegant scholar, none stand higher than Mr. Rose; but all his abilities were directed to one end—all his learning subserved to one purpose—his whole existence was instinct with one principle, and that was devotion to his high callings. Never so well before were the forces of the understanding mustered under the standard of the cross—never so well before was philoso-dard of the cross—never so well before was philosophy cited to testify for religion. As a Churchman he was tolerant, for he did not believe the triumph of the Church to consist in mere temporal ascendancy. He was not of those who are ever calling our attention. He was not of those who are ever calling our attention as so abstract a point may well permit, that Paradise is not heaven.

Nothing can be without interest and importance that is eternal, and the distinction between Paradise and Heaven makes clear, what otherwise might appear conflicting ordination whatever, in 1571, eleven years after the estamony, as to our immediate re-existence in another testimony, as to our immediate re-existence in another testimony. to tell us of treasons within, of the broken wall, and the wanting spear. His voice was raised like a trumpet against the heresies which intellect, uninspired Germany. He foresaw how fatal the consequences, if the contagion should spread. There, heresies did not emanate from ignorant and vulgar minds, who, appealing to the enthusiasm of the multitude, kindle a flame which expires after a time of itself. They were the offspring of powerful and cultivated intellects, and came recommended with all the pomp of learning and the magic of names. To combat them needed a hold of living delinquents, to keep the axe from rusting, let justice be executed upon liveless delinquents. Are there no altars, no high places, no cruci-

"He taught us how to live, and oh! too high The price of knowledge, taught us how to die."

JOHNSON. (From The Oxford University Herald).

whom the 18th century produced, whose "high, keen- expressly created and commanded ;-if there be a pro-

I expressed, with swelled eyes, and great emotion f tenderness, the same hopes. We kissed and parted; I humbly hope, to meet again, and to part no more.'

Tears trickling down the granite rock: A soft well of pity springs within!"

## DISTINCTION BETWEEN PARADISE AND (By William Merry, Esq.\*)

The grounds on which it would seem open to us to understand that Paradise is not heaven, appear to me these, first, that throughout the scriptures, from the beautiful prayer of Solomon at the consecration of the "Hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling place; and in Heaven;" heaven is pointed out as peculiarly God's throne. Farther we are informed that "No man hath keeping a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, (John iii. 13.) Also at the crucifixion, our Saviour, as with Mr. Simeon Ashe, Mr. Love, Mr. Woodcock, we have already observed, says distinctly "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." While we cannot fail to and other ministers, in Lawrence Lane; THEY did so clearly state the [rebellious] cause of the [rebell] Parunto Mary, His words are "Touch Me not for I am not liament, that I was fully convinced in my own conscience yet ascended unto My Father, but go unto My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and to My God and your God," (John xx. 17.) the Parliament's service; which—as I did, and do He had been in Paradise, but had not yet ascended to helieve—was the cause of the Lord. I ventured my God. Secondly, as a correlative argument for our reflection, we read, that "No man hath seen God at any time," (John i, 18.). The same declaration is given in 1s Epistle of St. John, 4th chap. 12 v. Refer also to 1st Tim. vi. 16, where "The King of Kings and Lord of Lords" is shown to be "dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see." Also see John vi. 46, "Not that any man hath the world. seen the Father save He which is of God, (our Saviour is here speaking of Himself,) He hath seen the Father."
And again Matt. xi. 27, "Neither knoweth any man the serve her. His grave apostolical spirit fitted him pe- Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will

words. As an acute critic, a sound divine, an elegant seen God, or approached the light in which he dwells; sent day based; and not with the "view of impre

testimony, as to our immediate re-existence in another form, when released by death from that which we now liament, and one year before Knox died, writes thus in a occupy; and those texts which speak of the resurrection letter to the regent of the kingdom;-" As to the question, at the last day. It may thus be clearly and satisfactorily gif it be expedient ane superintendent be quhair a comprehended, that Paradise is the happy abode of the quealiset bischope is? I understand a bishope or superpet against the heresies which intellect, uninspired with a true religious spirit, was spreading through comprehended, that Paradise is the happy abode of the quealiset bischope is? I understand a bishope or su intendent to be but ane office; and where the ane is, of separation from the body; and that heaven will be the other is." He had been previously appealing to the case Christian's eventual and still more blessed reward, when, at the great day of resurrection of all that are in the "to the bishops and superintendents pertain the examigrave, man's body will be raised in incorruption, to be re- natione and admission of men into benefices and officer united to the spirit, in form fashioned like unto Christ's of spirituall cure."

principle of the individual right of every professor of religion to make his own creed, and put his own interpretation on every portion of the word of God, interpretation of the word of God, interpretation on every portion of the word of God, interpretation of the word of

### THE DANGER OF DEPARTING FROM EPISCOPACY.\*

(By the Rev. Professor Butler.) Now, in the first place, said the Rev. Speaker, let it be remembered, if there be (not to go farther) a strong probability that the episcopal polity of Churches is indeed divine; that, whether directly or indirectly, it To THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The following are some striking passages from "Carlyle's Review of Boswell's Life of Johnson." They bring before us the greatest and one of the best of men when the 18th control of the less of the striking passages from that it has on it the stamp of God's special approval as God's own institution; that while He may tolerate, or though He even adopted, others, this alone He has

ment which have described to soft to the Agendan of the annual mental which have described to a refer the Agendan of the Agend for Christian faith and holiness in difficult times, grew into the sole recognised path of perfection; and by which the people of God were almost wholly lost to a world which it was their office to reform and to purify; and lost to this duty, because too often lost to every other also. A living writer of celebrity and elequence has taught us the mischief of this notion; but he has neglected to impress the fact, that almost every step of the abbot had learned to look with almost undisguised conempt upon the degraded throne of the mitred bisho tempt upon the degraded throne of the intred disappears what, again, is the very principle of the theology of the Jesuis (itself the quintessence of Romanism) when they address themselves to the discussion of the Christian hierarchy? What, but this,—that the bishop and the presbyter differ only by casual custom; and that it is, harefure an unchristian and apspiritual tyranny for a therefore, an unchristian and unspiritual tyranny for a bishop—a mere accidental superior—to presume to interfere with the unlicensed preachings of the gifted friar; that it is a "quenching of the spirit," an interested inter-ference of despotic prelates, affrighted lest their own slothful repose should be disturbed. And all this is to help on the supremacy of the Roman court, and through it, their own. But I must cease these exemplifications. You can follow them for yourselves. You will consider whether, if not a proof, they are not at least a warning You can ask-where is superstition most prevalent Where the bishop originally forgot and betrayed his own authority, and thence left his successors to be the avowed advocates of practices his own weakness first allowed him to tolerate. Where is the opposite extreme of Socinianism most vigorous and destructive? Where the name and authority of the bishop is sternly de-nounced as a lamentable remnant of Popery. Popery, as if the whole labour and struggle of Popery, from its origin to the present moment, has not been to degrade, and diminish, and suppress the primitive episcopol function, while it leaves the episcopal name! No-if there be any one fact candidly deducible from the whole tenor of ecclesinstical history, it is (and equally whether us by the Apostles and their disciples; and the duty, which is on its incumbent, of meekly but decisively

### JOHN KNOX AND EPISCOPACY. (From The British Magazine.)

maintaining it, as this Society declares itself determined

to do, in all the operations of the Church to evangelise

Therefore, as we thus learn that heaven is God's dwelling place, so far as such a term is applicable to a Divine Being, one of whose attributes is omnipresence; as no man hath ascended up to heaven; as no man hath

The following extract from the "Vindication of the

to the primitive model than the prejudices of the Scot-tish people would allow. Indeed, the superintendents or bishops (for the latter term is a translation of the former), Berwick and at Newcastle. He is stated by his biographers to have been chaplain to King Edward the Sixth, at a time when, as now, the Common Prayer-book contained, in the Introduction to the Ordinal for Consecration, the following declaration:—It is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient authors that, from the Apostles' times, there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The family of this great Scotch reformer gave hereditary proof of Episcopal partiality, by becoming members and ministers of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a blishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a least of the English Establishment. One work referred to be the Alberton, A. Allen, R. Establishment, J. A. Alle Priests and Deacons.' The family of this great Scotch reformer gave hereditary proof of Episcopal partiality, by becoming members and ministers of the English Establishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a blishment. One work referred to by Mr. Sinclair, in a marginal note on this passage, is, 'Episcopacy not Abjured in Scotland,' by Maxwell, first Bishop of Ross, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. This work I have never seen. 'Knox,' adds Mr. S. in another marginal annotation, 'refused a bishopric offered him by Edward VI., and his refusal has been interpreted into an evidence of his aversion to Episconal government. But he himself of his aversion to Episcopal government. But he himself were also present, in their robes. assigns a different reason for that act of self-denial. In a private letter to Mrs. Bowes (his mother-in-law), he ascribes his forbearance to the foresight of trouble to come, alluding to the anticipated persecutions under Mary. He elsewhere complains that bishops did not oftener come forward as preachers, and that no minister. had authority, by the existing laws of England, to prevent the unworthy from participating the sacrament which he pronounces to be 'a chief part of the ministerial office.—See Knox's Histoire. Fol. His two sons, Na-1580; the latter was instituted to the living of Clacton Magna, and, dying, A.D. 1591, was buried at St. John'

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

reference to Her Majesty's late deliverance from a traiterous attempt, is to be used in the two Dioceses

The Lord Bishop of Toronto left this city on the seconded resolutions, were unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting.—Montreal Herald.] morning of Tuesday, the 19th instant, for the Manitoulin Islands. His Lordship intends, if possible, to extend his Episcopal visit to the Sault Ste Marie,

" REV. SIR,-It is my intention to hold Confirma-

informed.

and approved by me, C D , Minister of -...

" A list of the candidates is to be given by the Minister of each parish to my Chaplain or Secretary, and I wish no child to be inserted in such list under

" I have only further to direct, that a copy of the list of the persons Confirmed be recorded in one of "I am, Rev. Sir,

" Your faithful Friend and Brother, " JOHN TORONTO."

We take the earliest opportunity of inserting, from the Montreal Gazette, an account of the late most rejoice in the noble beginning that has been made,in the number, worth, wealth, and personal influence of those who came forward to support the Church,and above all, in the happy and providential circumstance that the Lors Bishop or Montreal was so far recovered from his late severe and protracted illness as not only to be present with his heart, but with his person also, at the foundation of an Institution, that must so materially influence the future and the foundation of the Kingdom of God; and his Lordship sincerely hoped that these would be offered up at the Throne of Grace for the pious that must so materially influence the future and the purposes of the present meeting.

This is but a feeble outline of the Bishop's elequent and the purposes of the present meeting. Lordship, we understand, was enabled to attend several services, and, besides delivering his Charge, which we hope will soon appear in our columns, to preach six positions of the Clergy and others present.

The Honourable Chief Justice Reid then came for-

It is only, we believe, through accident that the Diocese of Toronto anticipated that of Quebec in the essential,—they feel themselves offshoots of the same essential,—they feel themselves offshoots of the same supplicants for the words of truth and Christian knowledge true vine,—and the life that nourishes the one, sustains the other also. Identified alike in duties and interests, we trust that the two Dioceses will flourish woods and other regions of the country; but though the Dioceses besides those of Quebec and Toronto shall

We hope that a week will now never pass without our columns containing some information well as useful members of society; and this was the greatrelative to these two great Church Societies, and est gift of charity which one man could bestow on another. their various branches. Whether it be from Gaspe or from Sandwich, all Ecclesiastical intelligence is highly welcome to us and is the most substitute of the new Society; and it only remained sincerely to pray for its highly welcome to us, and is the most valuable contribution that can be tendered to this journal in

behalf of our common Church.

(From the Montreal Gazette.) THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAR has been on a always be ready to perform, her part in so noble an un-Visitation in this city, since the 2d instant; and we were dertaking; and he did not fear to predict that her designs, visitation in this city, since the 2d instant; and we were truly glad to find that his Lordship, notwithstanding his recent long and severe indisposition, appeared to be much improved in health, and was able to discharge the numerous and important official duties imposed upon him, with much of his usual energy and spirit. Some of those duties it is now our object to detail.

Deacons-Joseph Antisell Allen, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin; Charles Morice, Theological Student.

Priests—Rev. D. Falloon, Missionary at Clarendon,
Ottawa River; Rev. R. G. Plees, Missionary of Russel-

bishops (for the latter term is a translation of the former), whom Knox contributed to establish in Scotland, were invested with such ample powers, that many prelates, in later times, publicly declared their perfect readiness to be satisfied with the same jurisdiction. Knox, in his own officiating minister of the Church of England, both at Berwick and at Newcashla. Let the conclusion of the service, the Clergy being the Rev. D. Robertson, Assistant their deeds on earth,—were there not grounds and high by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, on "The Commission and consequent Duties of the Clergy," from the 28th chapter St. Matthew, 19th and officiating minister of the Church of England, both at present were invited to come to the Communion rails, to and pleasure of seconding, and which formed the corner hear the Bishop's Charge. The roll was read over by stone of their meeting that day, would be cordially the Rev. G. Mackie, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, when adopted. The question being then put from the Chir. the following Clergymen, fifty in number, answered to the Resolution was unanimously adopted as follows:-

Leeds, R. Lonsdell, F. J. Lundy, P. J. Maning, W. M'Master, C. Morice, C. J. Morris, D. Parnther, G. R. Plees, J. Pyke, J. Ramsay, J. Reid, C. P. Reid, D. Robertson, G. Ross, E. W. organising the proposed Society, yet its friends and programs of the proposed Society, yet its friends and programs of the proposed Society of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, who observed, that although many objections might be started as to the want of means for organising the proposed Society, yet its friends and pro-

His Lordship then delivered an eloquent and appropriate Charge, which the Clergy prayed might be published, a desire which, we understand, the Bishop has complied with.

[On Thursday, the 7th July, Divine Service was performed in the Parish Church of this city, at eleven o'clock.
The prayers were said by the Rev. H. D. Sewell, the lessons were read by the Rev. W. Dawes, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Mackie, from the 36th thaniel and Eleazer, were sent for their education to England. Both of them were matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1572; and both became Fellows of that Society: the former remained till his death, A.D. purpose of establishing a Diocesan Society, in connexion with the Church of England, having for its objects the provision of spiritual instruction by Missionaries; the education of children in Weekly and Sunday Schools; the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, Common Prayer Park and such religious tracts as might be approved of

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

[His Lordship having taken the chair and appointed the Rev. W. Dawes, Secretary, pro. tem., opened the proceedings with appropriate prayers selected from the Liturgy. His Lordship read a letter from the Hon. John Pangman, who had been invited to move one of the resorting to Almighty God, with appropriate prayers selected from the Hon. John Pangman, who had been invited to move one of the resorting to the form of the resorting to the resorting to the form of the resorting to the resort lutions, stating his regret that sickness in his family prevented him from attending the meeting, and expressing of Quebec and Toronto, upon every occasion of public worship, for Thirty Days, commencing with the first such occasion after the Circular has been received.

The transfer of the two Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, upon every occasion of public worship, for Thirty Days, commencing with the first such occasion after the Circular has been received.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Day, A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, Q. C., J. S. McCord, Esquire, District Judge, W. C. Meredith, Esquire, Dr. Crawford, T. B. Anderson, and D. Fisher, Esquires, who were to have seconded resolutions were unavoidably prevented from

After prayers, the Lord Bishop took the Chair and and, returning by way of Sarnia, to inspect the Indian | manifest to all connected with the interests of the Church; Mission at Walpole Island. The following Circular and that nothing could be of greater importance to the will inform the Clergy of his Lordship's further movements:—

[CIRCULAR.] "Toronto, 18th July, 1842.

"Rev. Sir,—It is my intention to hold Confirmaroductive of still greater blessings. His Lordship altions throughout the Western, Loudon, Talbot, Brock, Wellington, and Gore Districts, during the latter part of August and the whole of September "Due notice will be given to you of the day that I intend to hold the Confirmation in your parish, in sufficient time to warn your people." the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Diffusion "I trust that you will, in the meantime, be diligent in impressing upon the minds of your younger parishioners the propriety, as well as necessity, of their being completely informed of at least the rudiments of their religion, before they apply for Confirmation at my hands: and I rely upon your using your best endcavours, by suitable instruction and completely and they may come formed. That principle understood, it would be the duty of the Society to propagate the Gospel as much as in it lay, as, indeed, it was the daty of all the good they could to their fellow creatures, thus producing joy on earth, and glory to God in the highest! Every individual should lend a hand in promoting so blessed an object; and there was scarcely any producing that they may come formed. ation, that they may come forward thus person who could not save something from their means "To each candidate so examined and instructed a ticket is to be delivered, signed by you to the followfilling up with inhabitants, it was impossible that society ng effect:—

A—B—, aged years, examined for Confirmation, tual education. Nature had done much for their tempo ral wants; but how many thousands were there, to whom

religious wants and instruction had been denied; and what would be the condition of their descendants, if the present generation were neglected, and no effort made to supply them with what was most essential to their present and future happiness? All would depend upon the foun-dation that should now be laid. The present opportunity ought, therefore, to be seized for sowing the good seed; but if not, what could be expected but rank and poisone the parish books, to which reference may be made, when necessary, in all time to come.

Weeds? The demands upon the Church were far beyond her means; and his Lordship observed, that almost every day brought new claims before him which he could not supply. It would therefore be a disgrace to her members if they were to sit with folded arms, and not help the Church, nor the Societies of the Mother Country combined together, could do every thing. Their good example and great exertions ought therefore to be imitated, where their influence could not reach, by those who had their interests important and interesting proceedings in the Diocese of Quebec. We need not say how sincerely we shed down his Spirit to help and encourage them. They beheld England, like a reservoir, pouring over the globe the vivifying waters of spiritual education and Christian knowledge; and it would be a shame and a reproach to the members of the Church in this country, if their hearts did not glow with zeal and love, in promoting as much as

pious address, which was attentively listened to by the meeting, amidst the applause of which his Lordship resumed his seat at the head of the table, to receive the pro-

ward, and proposed the first Resolution. His Honour observed, that when he looked on the extensive Diocese formation of such a Society, and was first, instead of last, in the holy enterprise. There can however be no rivalry, or distinct feeling, between the two branches of the Canadian Church. They are one in every over which the Right Reverend Chairman had been side by side in goodly growth, notil the day shall means raised for this purpose had been efficiently applied, yet they were far from being enough. Seeing this, his bound the strength of two chief-shepherds, other mitted the present plan to the public; and he (the Chief Justice) had no doubt that every one capable of appre-Colonies shall equal in number the right reverend fathers of the American Church.

Colonies shall equal in number the right reverend fathers of the Gospel; for they would rejoice at the spread of the Gospel; for they knew that it would be attended with the salutary consequences of making their fellow creatures, good Christians and good citizens, as

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE seconded the Resolution, by observing, that there could not be a more glorious duty than to spread the Gospel of truth to all regions of the nabitable earth. The Church had performed, and should duties it is now our object to detail.

On the 3d instant, his Lordship held an Ordination in high as Heaven was above the Earth, knowledge must Christ's Church, assisted by the Reverends Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Willoughby, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the orders of Deacon and Priest respectively:—

night as Heaven was above the Earth, knowledge must distance, and but instruments and means were necessary, and as such was the providence, so it would be the object of God's protecting grace and power. Learning and science, wealth and fame were prosecuted with ing and science, wealth and fame were prosecuted with incessant ardour by the children of men; nor were they

The following extract from the "Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Succession," by the Rev. J. Sinclair, now chaplain to the Bishop of London, bears upon the matter under review. "Proceeding," says Mr. Sinclair, "to Scotland, "We find that even Knox, the uncompromising reformer of that country, had no desire to introduce a needless innovation; but, adopting the ecclesiastical axiom of Calvin, that 'parity breedeth confusion,' was desirous to the primitive model than the presidices of the Scotland.

Mr. Allen was appointed to the temporary charge of the Rev. J. Huntingdon, County of Beauharnois, vacated by the removal of the Rev. D. B. Parnther to Montreal. Mr. Morice succeeds to the charge of Lacolle, and parts adjacted, in the County of Huntingdon, vacant by the removal of the Rev. W. Bond to Lachine. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, who also preached in the Parish Church in the afternoon, and in the evening at Trinity Chapel.

On the morning of the Scotland, "Visitation at Christ's Church. Divine Service comments of the temporary charge of the promote, was transcendently superior to them all. The Huntingdon, County of Beauharnois, vacated by the Institute of the Rev. J. B. Parnther to Montreal. Mr. Morices ucceeds to the charge of Lacolle, and parts adjacted to the removal of the Rev. D. B. Parnther to Montreal. Mr. Morices ucceeds to the charge of Lacolle, and parts adjacted to the removal the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the last, might lead to anarchy and confishence in the present day of the Entry with the Mr. Allen was appointed to the temporary charge of to promote, was transcendently superior to them all. 'The Visitation at Christ's Church. Divine Service commenced at 11 o'clock, A.M., when prayers were said by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, the Rector of the Parish; and the urn nor animated bust" had been reared to commemorate

Resolved, 1 .- That, for the promotion of Religion within

organising the proposed Society, yet its friends and promoters ought not to be deterred from pursuing the praise-worthy objects in view, which were of the first import-ance to a Christian community. In as far as respected this country, that community might, indeed, be said to be still in its infancy; but He who created the heart and the hand of man was able, through their instrumentally, to rear it into manhood. Nothing could be more important than to contribute to the happiness of mankind through time and eternity; and if the disposition exised on earth, God, ever bountiful, would grant the means. Let them persevere, then. The education of youth on Christian principles was always a task worthy of rational and Christian men; and he had no doubt that their probecause the object was truly worthy of it.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. James Rein, who strongly recommended zeal and unanimity in carrying out the objects of the Society, founded as it was on the best interests of him.

the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, Common Prayer Book, and such religious tracts as might be approved of by the Bishop. The meeting was well attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city, of the highest religious tracts as might be approved of by the Bishop. The meeting was well attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city, of the highest of such a Society, it was right that they should avail themselves of human means; and he therefore trusted the society of the society of the society of such a Society of such as Society of su

We regret that we cannot afford room for the remainder of the excellent addresses on this interesting occasion; but the following resolutions, in conjunction with those already given, will show the spirit that prevailed at the meeting:-

The Resolutions are almost entirely the same as those adopted by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

A contribution of five shillings per annum constitutes a
person a member of the District Association,—there is

The Church of the 18th no other difference in the scale of subscriptions. The movers and seconders were the following gentlemen:— Hon. S. Gerrard, Rev. D. Robertson, Rev. J. Taylor, Rev. D. Falloon, Rev. G. Mackie, Capt. Myers 71st Regt., Hon. G. Moffatt, Rev. J. Abbott, Baron Grant, Rev. M. Townsend, Rev. J. Ramsay, Dr. Sewell, Rev. L. Doolittle, Major Christie, Reverends H. D. Sewell, P. Maning, G. M. Ross, M. Willoughby, Dr. Holmes, Rev. M. Ross, M. Willoughby, Dr. Holmes, Told, relative to a fanatical expression reported to have been used by a Methodist, in that village, during one of those scenes of spiritual intoxication, improperly called revivals. These gentlemen maintained that the expression in question, notwithstanding a certain W. Dawes, W. Badgley Esq., Rev. F. Broome, Rev. D. Parnther, Col. Wilgress, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. J. L. Alexander, W. Ogden Esq., Rev. W. Thompson, T. Molson Esq., Reverends W. Bond, W. W. Wait, R. Lonsdell, W. Anderson, and R. R. Burrage, and J. Forsyth, Esq. The following Resolutions we print at long letter for insertion. We must, however, most

Resolved, 18 .- That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Chairmen of the District Associations, be requested to accept the office of Vice President:—The Chief Justice of Canada East, the Hon. Chief Justice Reid, the Hon. Justice Bowen, the Hon. Justice Pyke, the Hon. Justice Gale, the Hon. C. R. Ogden, Attorney General, the Hon. Justice Day, the Hon. Justice Fletcher, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, the Hon. J. Stewart, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, the Hon. J. Stewart, Mr. V. Cochran, the Hon. J. Stewart Hon. J. Stewart, Mr. V. Cochran, the Hon. J. Stewart Hon. J. Stewart Hon. J. Stewar he Hon. George Moffatt, the Hon. Baron Grant, the Hon. J. Pangman, the Hon. William Sheppard, the Hon. George Pem- exclude the subject from our columns altogether. erton, the Hon. Colonel Knowlton, the Hon. William's the Hon. W. P. Christie, the Hon. S. Gerrard, the Rev. George

bertson, J. Ramsay, M. Willoughby, W. Thompson, D. B. house at Thorold, have been very frequently heard at to admire the most—the sound learning and deep Parnther, Jos. Braithwaite, Wm. Dawes, J. Torrance, F. camp-meetings, and during the ravings and excesses which characterised the eloquent addresses of the C. Broome, W. Bond; R. Bonner, Esq., N. Freer, Esq., J. Bonner, Esq., Hon. W. Walker, J. Leaycraft, Esq., H. Gowen, Esq., J. B. Forsyth, Esq., W. M'Tavish, Esq., T. Trigge, Esq., C. Geddes, Esq., W. Badgley, Esq., F. Griffin, Esq., J. H. Maitland, Esq., J. Jones, Esq., Dr. Holmes.

Resolved, 20 .- That the Lay Committee provided for in No.

12, consist of the following gentlemen:

J. B. Forsyth, Esq., H. Jessopp Esq., H. Gowen, Esq., T. Trigge, Esq., Hon. R. Jones, Geo. Black, Esq., T. B. Anderson, Esq., A. Ross, Esq., J. Thornton, Esq., J. S. M'Cord, Esq. W. Macrae, Esq., F. Griffin, Esq., the Hon. A. W. Cochran the Hon. George Moffatt, Lieut. Col. M'Donnell, the Baron Grant, H. Davidson, Esq., Riviere du-Loup en bas, —Jones, Esq., Riviere-du-Loup en bas, Hon. Ed. Hale, Jr., J. Wainght, Esq., Col. Morris, J. Felton, Esq., F. Deledernier, Esq.

Resolved, 21.—That the following gentlemen be a Commit-tee to duaft a Constitution of the Society, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and to provide for the printing and circulation of one thousand copies thereof, and of the Pastoral perceive that a Lottery is advertised, to be drawn at warmly commend it to the best feelings of our nature, as

longhby, J. Ramsay; J. S. M'Cord, F. Griffin, and W. Badg- at 10s. currency each, payable in advance" are offered Resolved, 23.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to for sale by "E. Leavens, Proprietor." the Lord Bishop for his able conduct in the Chair.

When the last Resolution had been proposed and segmented into effect, and prevent this illegated and the Rev. Mr. Lundy rose and spoke nearly as

Although I have not been entrusted with a resolution during the delightful proceedings which we are now about to terminate, yet I cannot, even at this late hour, forbear from lifting my humble voice to entreat, to exhort you all to promote the designs of "The Church Society," with all your might. Yes, I say, let us up and to the work "tooth and nail." We are sound to support this, our Society, from the grand principle of tratitude—gratitude to our Mother Church of Britain and trehand, which nursed and fostered us—gratitude to the two Societies who have supported in the state of the two Societies who have supported in the state of the two Societies and the state of the s Societies who have supported us in our spiritual destitution—gratitude to God, "the giver of all good," for allowing us to enjoy all these blessings.

And you, my clerical brethren, allow me to press upon your

minds, earnestly and affectionately, the necessity of bruging our Society before your congregations, from your pulpits, in your daily conversation, and in your exhortations from house to house. You may think it strange that I, a Presbyter, much junior to the majority here, should thus exhort; but I beg you not to "despise my youth," but lay up what I say, and cheerfully promote the designs of our Society, in every manner you are able. Give what little you can, and your flocks will follow are able. Give what little you can, and your flocks will follow your example. And you, my lay brethren, let it be your endeavour to lend all your assistance to our grand object. Nor will the ladies be allowed to forget that they also have a duty to perform, and no small one; their assistance in the good work is most valuable. To you, then, my lady friends, do I address a word of exhortation. Use your endeavours to assist us: you can all do something. Those who have not a superdance of money to give, can, at least, have a little missionary box on their drawing-room table, and when a visitor comes in, can ask a trente-sous or a quinze, ever remembering the good old Scotch adage, "many a little maks a muckle and what if you should sometimes deny yourselves a new bonnet or a new gown, the reflection will be sweet, that your substance has gone to "honour the Lord." And now, my Lord, I come to the most delightful part of my little address. I announce the first donation to The Church Society. Yes! I am privileged to have that honour. A few months ago, I was at an tion of some land: the sale was that of the property of a bankrupt. A lot of land was put up, and knocked down to a person of whom I knew a little. On our road home, I asked him to give it to the Church. Though not a member of our Church, he joyfully consented, and the land has been conveyed to me. I, therefore, announce, as the first donation to "The Church Society," a lot of land in the Seigniory of Lauzon, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. shall be the last speaker, one more word of exhortation, my brethren-clerical and all-and ladies, I leave you not outto all, I say, persevere, be indefatigable, stir yourselves—use all your interest in furthering our good intentions. Oh! remember that the work is one of the utmost importance; and if, haply, a passing thought of incapacity or want of means com across you, remember, I say, the two endearing and cheering words in the Book of God—"Jehovah, Jireh"—"the Lord

The Lord Bishop availed himself of that opportunity for stating, that several persons had conveyed to him large tracts of land to be disposed of for the benefit of incessant ardour by the children of men; nor were they to be depreciated, for they were highly useful in promoting the interests of society, as now constituted. But that knowledge which was from above, and which it was the object of the contemplated Society to propagate and

ubscription paper:

The Lord Bishop, 25%, per annum, and his undivided share f a tract of land in Stukely, about 500 acres. Rev. G. Mackie, 5t. per annum, and 12t. 10s. for life member. "A Friend," per Rev. F. J. Lundy, about 250 acres in the Seigniory of Lauzon. Rev. F. J. Lundy, 51. per annum.

Hon. Justice Pyke, 121. 10s. per annum.

Rev. W. W. Wait, 25l. per annum. Rev. E. W. Sewell, 12l. 10s. for life member—for a Mis-

ionary on the Kennebec Road.

Lord Morpeth, per the Bishop of Montreal, 6l. 5s. After making arrangements for collecting the subscriptions and donations, in accomplishing which, the Baron of Longueuil, the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, and the Rev. Mr. Willoughby volunteered their valuable services, the meeting separated.

The following gratifying Address, expressed with much force and dignity of feeling, was presented to the Bishop during the Visitation,-

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. May it please Your Lordship,—We, the undersigned Clergymen of the Diocese of Quebec, have read with feelings of deep concern, the attacks made upon your Lordship in the Imperial Parliament, and elsewhere, on account of the course which you have deemed it incumbent upon you to pursue, with respect to the erection of Monuments within the Churches of the Diocese.

We appreciate your Lordship's motives: we honour

your zeal for the glory of God; and we tender the assurance of our dutiful support to any measures which you may see fit to adopt, towards preserving inviolate the sanctity which beseems a Christian Temple.

Montreal, 6th July, 1842.

Signed by Wm. Dawes, M. Willoughby, Jas. L. Alexander, George Mackie, W. King, Wm. Bond, Richard Lonsdell, R. G. Plees, D. Falloon, Richard Anderson, Andrew Balfour, Henry D. Sewell, Wm. Thompson Andrew Balfour, Henry D. Sewell, Wm. Thompson, P. J. Maning, Fred. Broome, Wm. Anderson, W. W. Wait, Jax Ramsay, N. Guerout, D. Robertson, Samuel S. Wood, Charles Morice, Jas. Pyke, R. H. Dourne, Charles Morris, John Torrance, Robert Knight, John Bethune, C. P. Reid, Jas. Reid, R. R. Burrage, G. M. Ross, D. B. Parnther, W. Brethour, Jas. Jones, M. Townsend, John Butler, J. A. Allen, F. J. Lundy, E. W. Sewell, J. Taylor, Thos. Johnson, L. Doolittle, Joseph Abhott, John Magnaster, C. R. Eleming, Lobe oseph Abbott, John Macmaster, C. B. Fleming, John ohnston, C. Jackson.

The discussion of this matter, instead of weakenng, has served to strengthen the Church, and to root t more firmly in the respect of the community.

Among the acts performed by the Bishop of Montreal was the laying of the first stone of a new Chapel. Of this we saw the announcement, but have met with no account of the ceremony : perhaps we have overlooked it. If this be the case, we shall feel much obliged by some friend forwarding to us a copy of the newspaper containing the account. It is our wish to pay as much attention to the affairs of the sister Diocese as that of Toronto. Time and

The Church of the 18th June contained a commu nication from Messrs. Wellsteed and Mount of Thothe expression in question, notwithstanding a certain denial of its having been uttered, had certainly been used. Jacob Keefer Esq., of Thorold, considers himself aggrieved and misrepresented by the statement of Messrs. Wellsteed and Mount, and has sent us a very positively decline admitting it. We have a great personal regard for many of Mr. Keefer's family, some of whom are good Churchmen, and our private feelings would induce us to comply with his request: but the Mr. Keefer's organ, being quite open to him, we must

We have no right to doubt that Mr. Keefer aims the Hon. Edward Hale, Senior, the Hon. Edward Hale, Junior, at the truth, and on the other hand, have every reason to rely upon the veracity of Messrs. Wellsteed and Resolved, 19.—That the Central Board consist of the follow- Mount. There may be some mutual misunderstanof religious excitements in this Province.

and the unfairness to ourselves, of admitting the state- laity. ments or replies of opponents into our columns, If the practice were mutual we should gladly adhere to so far at least as this District is concerned, fully ac it: but it is by no means so: and for the future we must refer those Dissenters who are dissatisfied with our remarks, or those of our correspondents, to the organ of their own body. From such sources, we can, if we deem it necessary and called for, correct mis-statements, should any find their way into our

By the last few numbers of the Guelph Herald, we Letter of the Lord Bishop:— that town on the 13th August. The prizes consist The Reverends J. Bethune, D. D., D. Robertson, M. Willof a Horse, Cow, Harness, Sleigh, &c. and "150 tickets

> We trust that the Government wlll immediately interfere, and prevent this illegal and demoralizing

Several editorial articles, including replies to remarks of some cotemporaries, are excluded this

# Notices of Books.

It has been suggested to us by an accomplished scholar, ossessing great experience in various departments of iterature, that we should devote a portion of our increased space to a notice of the publications of the day, whether original works, or new editions of the day, whether original works, or new editions of old books. We gladly act upon so judicious a suggestion. Our principal object of course will be to recommend such religious publications, as may tend to promote the extension of the Christian faith the superior of the course of t Christian faith through the agency of the United Church of England and Ireland: but while this will be our chief, it will not be our only care, in this particular branch of editorial labour. So far as circumstances will permit, we shall pay attention to Literature in general, and hope, as

We shall be happy to receive books for review from any source, English, Canadian, or American, and shall endeavour to pass a fair opinion upon any work that may be submitted to us. Our publishers, Messrs. Rowsell, during the present season, have been importing largely from England and the United States, and from their last assortment the medianes. assortment, just received,—an assortment the most beautiful in typographical appearance, and the most excellent ous in divinity, that we have yet seen in Canada, -we select a few works for our opening Notices.

The Original Draught of the Primitive Church. By the REV. WILLIAM SCLATER, D.D. A new Edition, carefully corrected, with the quotations from the Fathers, etc., given at length. Oxford: D. A. Talboys. 1840. Sold at TORONTO AND KINGSTON BY H. & W. ROWSELL.

12mo. pp. 353. Price 6s. 9d. This accurately learned and invaluable little treatise is an enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first three hundred years after Christ." It was called forth by the publication of a work, an Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, written by Mr. Peter King, a very young man indeed, and at that time a Dissenter. In the course of years, Mr. King became Lord Chancellor, and, it is said, from reading Mr. Sclater's book, conformed to the worship, and became a member, of the Church of England. It is certain, that when Lord Chancellor, he presented Mr. Sclater with some ecclesiastical preferment. Mr. Peter King's book, upon, we believe, a hasty pe rusal, convinced the Rev. John Wesley, that Presbyteria ordination was scriptural and valid. Had he read Mr. Sclater's triumphant refutation of such a theory, it is most probable that he would never have ventured on that most

The following donations were then entered on the sent English edition is in a clear handsome type, and a to prevent women and children from working in coal-mines very convenient shape for reading. No student of divinity, no member of the Church, clerical or lay, no dissenter from the Church, ought to be without this unpre-tending, but well digested and compact manual of ecclesiastical learning. A fuller account of it has already appeared in The Church, Vol. 5. p. 117.—No. 30.

A Text-Book of Popery: comprising A Brief History of the Council of Trent, and A Complete View of Roman Catholic Theology. By J. M. CRAMP. Second edition.

London: Wightman, 1839; 8vo. pp. 480 Callion. Baron of Longueuil, two lots in the town of Dorchester, and 500 acres in the township of Upton.

Hon. W. P. Christie, 257. per aunum, for stipend to poor Ministers, and 1200 acres for endowment of churches:

A Text-Book of Popery: comprising A Brief History of the Council of Trent, and A Complete View of Roman Catholic Theology. By J. M. CRAMP. Second edition.

London: Wightman, 1839; 8vo. pp. 480. Sold by London: Wightman, 1839; 8vo. pp. 480. Sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO & KINGSTON. Price 15s. 6d.

It is very rarely that we would recommend a book written by a Dissenter, but the one before us is so useful, and so admirably adapted for popular reference, that we can pronounce it to be the most serviceable work with which we have ever met, in exposing the corruptions of Popery. But it is by no means a dry controversial discussion: The doctrines of Popery, in the accredited language of the Romish Church, are explicitly put forth, and then the practical abuses flowing from them are illustrated from the annals of history, and the volumes of travellers: The author writes calmly and sensibly, and contents himself almost entirely by presenting facts, and leaving them to have their own legitimate effect.— The excellent and learned Dr. Copleston, the present Bishop of Llandaff, pronounces it "An admirable work—itself a library on this subject," viz. Popery. "There is not, I believe," says his Lordship elsewhere, "so good a thesaurus to be found anywhere, of all that relates to this subject. It is well arranged, accurate in its references and authorities, copious in its quotations, and, although earnest and zealous for the truth, candid, charitable, and moderate, avoiding all that can be deemed the language of party spirit, or prejudice, or hostility."

The Seven Sermons preached at the Consecration and Reopening of the Parish Church of Leeds, with an Intro-duction, Leeds, T. W. Green. 8vo. pp. lxxiii—221, Sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO & KINGSTON.

This is a most beautiful volume, both in respect of This is a most beautiful volume, both in respect of external decoration and intrinsic worth. The authors of the Seven Sermons are Bishop Doane, of New Jersey; Rev. W. Dodsworth, Dr. Hook, Rev. W. Gresley, Archaeacon Minsgrave, Rev. J. Jebb, and Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce. With Bishop Doane's Sermon our readers are already well acquainted: the names of the other preachers are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of remaining discourses. From the fourth, by Mr. Gresley, we take this passage:

"There is danger in the simplest and most edifying ordinances. There is danger every time we go to Church, lest, like the Pharisee in the temple, we should offend God by an insincere and formal worship—and yet that is no reason why we should 'forsake the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is.' There is danger in every sermon we hearlest, while we acknowledge the soundness of argument, and scriptural views which it contains, and feel urged by our conscience to repent and amend our lives, we should nevertheless put these thoughts from us, and wilfully continue in our old sins and negligences. There is danger even in reading the Bible, lest, like those unlearned, and unstable persons, who wrested St. Paul's Epistles to their destruction, we also, reading it without faith and humility, should be injured rather Communion, lest we should receive it unworthily, and eat and space both forbid our extending this notice to a fuller and more congenial length.

drink our own condemnation,—yet this is no reason why we should disobey our Lord's most solemn injunction. In the one there is only danger—in the other there is positive sin."

The Introduction is an interesting narrative. The dume, printed by a country bookseller, is ornamented with a beautiful lithograph engraving of the new Church, every page is surrounded with double red lines, after the venerable fashion that prevailed in the earlier annals of printing. It is altogether a volume such as befits Churchmen to write, a Churchman to print, a Churchman to present, and a Churchman to receive.

### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. (From the Niagara Chronicle, July 13.)

On Thursday, the 7th July, the Lord Bishop of the On Thursday, the 7th July, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by all the Episcopal Clergy of the District, and in the presence of a very large congregation, performed the solemn and imposing ceremony of consecrating the addition recently made to the Church and burial-ground of St. Mark, in this town; after which his Lordship preached a very able sermon, replete with love of, and devotion to, the Church of which he is the ad, which was listened to with devout attention. Immediately after this service, a large meeting was organised in St. Mark's Church, for the purpose of forming a District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, the Lord Bishop in the chair, and W. H. Dickson and gentlemen:—
The Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Vice Presidents, the Revs.
Chaderton, R. R. Burrage, E. Sewell, H. D. Sewell, F. J.
Chaderton, R. R. Burrage, E. Sewell, H. D. Sewell, F. J.
Serted to have been used in the Mathalia Marketic M of religious excitements in this Province.

Every week shows us more and more the impolicy, which pervaded the no less eloquent addresses of the Church laity. Commenced in such a spirit of joyful zeal as emphatically marked the sentiments of all present at the neeting, there cannot be a doubt that the Society will, blessings to the present and all future generations!

The subscription books for this parish have been opened, and the following donations of land recorded.

In the following number we shall continue the list, and though the value of the subjoined donations exceeds thousand pounds, we feel persuaded that what is yet to appear will show that every member of the Church here is worthy of his high vocation, by generous donations

Christians:—			
George Ball, Sen. Esq	110	acres.	
Captain Melville,	100	do.	
Robert Dickson, Esq	100	do.	
Mrs. Dickson,	100	do.	
Walter H. Dickson, Esq	100	do.	
Mrs. Dickson,	100	do.	
James Boulton, Esq			
Colonel Kingsmill,		do.	
Mr. Richard Hiscott,	100	do.	

FThe last donation is towards the endowment of a Church in the township of Beverley, Gore District; and, in addition thereto, Mr. Hiscott will give £50 towards building the same, if commenced within five

Our very able and respectable cotemporary of the Chronicle has inserted the resolutions at full length; but as they are substantially the same with those already more than copy the names of the gentlemen by whom they were proposed and seconded, together with a list of the officers. The resolutions were moved and seconded by the Hon. James Kerby, S. Street, Esq., Rev. W. Leeming, Rev. A. F. Atkinson, G. Adams, Esq., Rev. G. R. F. Grout, J. Clark, Esq., Dr. Mewburn, Rev. T. B. Fuller, G. Ball, Esq., Colonel Kingsmill, H. Mittleberger, Esq., W. H. Dickson, Esq., J. G. Stevenson, Esq., Rev. J. Anderson, Captain Benson, Rev. G. M. Armstrong, G. P. M. Ball, Esq., J. W. Clark, Esq., Mr. George Hutt, Rev. T. Creen, G. Keefer, Sen. Esq., and B. C. Hill. The following resolutions we print

4. Moved by John Clark, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Mewburn, —That the Rev. William Leeming, senior Clergyman of this District, be Chairman of this Association; that the several Clergymen within the bounds of the same, with the Churchwardens, be a Committee for the management of the same, with power to add to their number; and that Henry Mittleberger, Esq., be treasurer, and the Rev. A. F. Atkinson and the Rev. T. B. Fuller, No. 11. Moved by the Rev. Thos. Creen, and seconded

by George Keefer, Sen. Esq.,—That the following gentlemen do compose a Committee for co-operating with the Lay Committee of the Parent Society at Toronto, in the objects in resolutions 15 and 16 of the Society, viz. :-James Kerby, Samuel Street, James Cummings, John Mewburn, George Keefer, Sen., Henry C. Ball, Thomas McCormick, Robert Dickson, Robert Melville, George Ball, George Adams, William H. Merritt, J. Clark, George Rykert, Elias S. Adams, James W. O. Clark, William Nelles, J. McLean, and Agnew P. Far-

rell, Esgrs, with power to add to their number.

No. 13. The Bishop having left the chair, and the same being taken by the Hon. James Kerby, it was moved by William Cayley, Esq., and seconded by Robert Melville, Esq.,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his presence on this occasion, and for his valuable assistance in the formation of this Director Rose of this District Branch Association.

# From our English Files.

We resume our selections from the English papers. The Parliament seems more corrupt than before the Reform Act .-Bribery at elections is more common than ever, and a Bill has

been brought in with a view to check it.

The distress in various parts of the British Isles is very appalling. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Royal schismatical and unjustifiable measure of pretending to ordain ministers for Scotland and America.

An edition of Mr. Sclater's book was published some years ago at Columbus, in the State of Ohio. The pre-

and though recent events have disclosed a frightful amount of heathenism and ignorance, the disclosure of the evil is half its cure. All seem addressing themselves to the patriotic and Christian task of elevating the lower classes from misery and guilt. The prospects of the country are generally good. The Chartists are very audacious, taking possession of meeting-

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HER MAJESTY'S FIRST TRIP BY RAILWAY. Yesterday, her Majesty the Queen, for the first time, returned from her sojourn at Windsor Castle, accompanied by her illustrious consort, Prince Albert, Count Mensdorf, &c. by way of the Great Western Railway. The intention of her Majesty to return to town by railroad was first intimated to the authorities at Paddington on Saturday afternoon, and in consequence preparations on an extensive scale were ordered to be made for the transit of the Royal pair from Slough to the Paddington terminus, which were carried into effect with the greatest secresy. Immediately after the departure of the day mail train from Paddington, at a quarter-past ten o'clock, the Royal train, consisting of the "Phlegethon" engine and tender, drawing the Royal saloon in the centre of two Royal saloon carriages, preceded by a second-class carriage, and followed by three carriage-trucks, started from the terminus at Paddington for Slough, which station they reached shortly before eleven o'clock. Previously to the departure from Pad-dington, the Royal saloon, the fittings of which are upon a nost elegant and magnificent scale, were tastefully improve bouquets of rare flowers arranged within the carriage. Slough, the Royal party, on their arrival at the station, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, in six carriages, were received by Mr. C. Russell (the Chairman), Mr. F. P. Barlow, one of the directors, and Mr. C. Saunders, the secretary of the railway company, and conducted to the splendid apartments at the station designed for the reception of Royalty. Her Majesty, however, during the delay necessarily occasioned by the placing the carriages of the attendants on the trucks, &c. proceeded to the line, and examined the Royal saloon, inquir-ing very minutely into the whole of the arrangements, and precisely at twelve o'clock the train left Slough for Paddington, Mr. Gooch, the principal of the locomotive departments accompanied by Mr. Brunel, the engineer, driving the

engine.

At Paddington, by eleven o'clock, the centre of the wide space apportioned for the arrival of the incoming trains was parted off for the reception of the Royal and illustrious visiters, and covered by a crimson carpet, which reached from one end of the platform to the other; the whole of the arrangements for the reception of the Royal party being under the superintendence of Mr. Seymour Clark, the superintendent of the line, assisted by Superintendent Collard, of the company's police. Captain Hay, the Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, and Superintendent Lincoln and a large party of the D division, were also present. Before twelve o'clock, large numbers of elegantly dressed ladies, consisting of the large numbers of elegantly dressed ladies, consisting of the families and friends of the directors and officers of the comarrival of the Royal train, and at five minutes before twelve 'clock her Majesty's carriage, drawn by four horses, arrived from the Royal Mews at Pimlico, and a few minutes afterwards a detachment of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, under the command of Captain Sir G. Brown, arrived from the barracks at Kensington, for the purpose of acting as an escort to her Majesty, &c. Precisely at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, the Royal special train entered the Paddington twelve o'clock, the Royal special train entered the Fadaus-terminus, having performed the distance in twenty-five minutes, and on her Majesty alighting, she was received with the most deafening demonstrations of loyalty and affec-tion we have ever experienced. His Royal Highness Prince Albert alighted first. Her Majesty, on being handed out of the Royal saloon in a most condescending manner returned the Royal saloon, in a most condescending manner returned the gratulations of the assemblage present. The cheers were re-echoed by the numerous persons who crowded the bridge over the terminus leading to Paddington-green, and lined the avenue towards the Junction-road, along which the Royal cavalcade passed. Her Majesty, &c., reached Buckingham Palace shortly before one o'clock, around which a large as blage of respectable persons was awaiting her arrival, by whom

PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.—An Arabian man-ofwar, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on Sunday, in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualling-yard, at Deptford. Yester nant was flying at her main topmast head, and she had a red ensign hoisted at her mizen. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzebar, and has been her the curiosity. curiosity, is from Zauzebar, and has brought four valuable Arabian horses and other presents, from the King of Museat, to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our own merchantmen of 500 o 500 tons burthen, except that she carries ten guns. bar, or Zanqebar,, is a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3 N and 10 S lat. It includes several petty king doms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements, but it is now subject to the King of Muscat.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—There is no truth in the rumour that it was the Queen Dowager's intention to pass the forthcoming winter in Italy. It is the intention of that illustration of that illustrious lady to remain in this country this year, and arrangements have within the last few days been made, which are as follow:—Her Majesty, accompanied by her august relatives, their Screne Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, left Marlborough House yesterday morning for Southampton by the railroad, a special train having been engaged for the accommodation of the illustrious party. Earl Howe, the Earl of Denbigh, and several other members of the Royal household, attended on the Royal suite. On her Majesty's arrival at Southampton, a government steamer was in readiness to convey the Dowager Queen and party to Ryde, at which place the august visitors make a brief sojourn. The object of the Royal visit to the Isle of Wight is for the selection of a suitable residence for her Majesty. We believe, before re-turning to town, the Queen Dowager purposes to visit Highcliffe, Lord Stuart de Rothesay's seat, near Christchurchr Hants. Her Majesty returns to Marlborough House on Friday or Saturday, and will then go to Bushy for a fortnight or three weeks. It is said her Majesty does not intend to reside beyond three months at the Isle of Wight, and it is fully believed will

pass the winter in the metropolis.—Morning Paper.

Queen Victoria has officially signified her approval of the pproaching marriage between the Crown Prince of Hanover and the Princess Alexandrina Mary, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Altenburg. SUICIDE.-Lord Congleton, better known as Sir Henry

Parnell, committed suicide on the 8th of June, after vainly, but earnestly resisting the insane impulse to the horrid act.

Hamburg—Up to the 1st of June the amount of subscrip tions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire was £1,943,000. THE "PROTESTANT CONFEDERATION" OF BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY .- The following is a reply from Sir James Graham, to an address which was forwarded to him, for presentation to her Majesty, by the members of the "Protestant Confederation of Birmingham:"— " Whitehall, June 4, 1842. "SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to

cknowledge the receipt of a written paper, addressed to her Majesty in the following terms:—
""To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,—Most Gracious Sovereign, we, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Protestant Confederation of

Loyal Orangemen of Birmingham and its vicinity, beg leave most humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, with the ost heartfelt abhorrence of the treasonable attempt which has been made upon your Majesty's life and person.

"'And while we would on one hand adore that Divine
Providence which has thrice protected your Majesty from the

hand of an assassin, we would also implore the same Divine Providence that it may continue to watch over and protect your Majesty from treasonable violence and Popish machina " Signed on behalf of the Confederation, " WM. FRENCH, Grand District Master, 6, Smallbrook-street.

WM. GREATWOOD, Worshipful Master, Prince of Wales's Lodge.'
'And I am to inform you, that Sir James Graham is of nion, that this is an address which he ought not to present o her Majesty for acceptance.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"To Mr. W. French."

"S. " S. M. PHILLIPS.

His Majesty the King of Hanover's birthday was celebrated on Tuesday, at Kew, with respect and gratitude; for, although his Majesty is absent from his native village, he does not fail dispense his charity among the poor of that parish. A gene

ral holiday was observed throughout the parish. The Countess of Bridgewater has given orders for the erection of a range of alms-houses on the domain of Ashridge Castle, for the future provision of the aged and infirm persons employed on the estate

MONUMENT IN THE CATHEDRAL OF QUEBEC.

House of Commons, June 3. Mr. W. O. STANLEY rose to ask a question which he considered of great importance to the civil, naval, and military efficers employed in the colonies. A respected brother, officer is had died in Canada and his hard efficient wishing to of his had died in Canada, and his brother officers wishing to place a tablet to his memory in the Cathedral Church at Que-bee had been refused by the Bishop of Montreal, on the ground that he was not as Abrilland that he was not an habitual communicant of the Church; the question he wished to ask was; if the noble lord the Secretary for the Colorians question he wished to ask was; if the noble for the Secretary for the Colonies had heard of the refusal of the Bishop of Quebec and Montreal to allow the erection of a tablet to the memory of an officer of the Guards, on the ground that he was not an habitual communicant, and if he was aware of any correspondence that took place between the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion of Grenadier Guards and the Bishop of

Quebec?
Lord STANLEY said, the only information which he had on the subject he had derived from common report of what had taken place in another place. With regard to the correspondence, he knew nothing whatever of it, further than what he

up in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, but after a considerable correspondence between the Bishop of Quebec and Montreal and the officer commanding the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards, the Bishop ultimately refused permission to have the tablet put up, on the ground, as it appeared, that the officer deceased was not a regular communicant. What he wished to leceased was not a regular communicant. What he wished to know was, whether this was so, and whether the Government

ere in possession of any further information on the subject? Sir H. HARDINGE said, he was aware that a correspondence on this subject had taken place between the bishop and the officer commanding the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards but no part of that correspondence had been communicated either to the War Office or the Horse Guards, or any other department of the Government, and therefore he was quite unable to afford any information to the hon. member. He could only say, that having served in the same regiment with the gallant officer deceased, he could bear testimony to his many good qualities, (hear, hear.)

The General Assembly.—Yesterday the Assembly pro-

resbyteries and all the superior church judicatories, till the first Wednesday of March next, the following reverend gentle-men, viz.:—The Rev. Dr. Bryce, the Rev. Dr. Stirling, the Rev. Dr. Grant, the Rev. James Robertson, the Rev. Alexander Cushnie, the Rev. G. Peter, the Rev. C. Hope, the Rev. Wilson (of Walston), the Rev. J. Cook (Haddington), the Rev. Mr. Hill (of Logieport), and the Rev. D. Wilson (of Strangarer). In the evening, Mr. Middleton, the minister of mond, and the majority of the Presbytery of Garioch who had inducted him, were again called to the bar; and after discussion, their case was referred to the commission.-Edinburgh Observer of Tuesday.

IPSWICH ELECTION. IPSWICH, Friday, June 3.—The nomination took place yeswich have wiped away the foul stain which Whig corruptionists had affixed to this borough, and have sent Mr. Rigby Wason and his friends away in disgrace. The majority in favour of Lord Desart and Mr. Gladstone, the Conservative candidates, expresses in the most marked manner the utter disgust with which the more respectable and intelligent of the electors regard the doings of the opposite party at the late election. Mr. Wason distinguished himself throughout the day by parading the town with one of the Whig candidates on each arm, but his influence in Inswish in the property of the fatal explosion must have arisen from a particle of the fatal explosion must have arisen from a particle of the fatal explosion must have arisen from a particle of the uence in Ipswich is at an end; not only did he meet with refusals, but he was frequently mobbed, and about three o'clock, as he passed along Cornhill, the hideous groans and yells with which a large concourse of persons saluted him, compelled him to retire to his quarters in the Suffolk Hotel, where Messrs. Gisborne and Moffat also put up. The result is viewed with surprise by many persons, but the simple explanation is this—as soon as Lord Desart and Mr. Gladstone planation is this—as soon as Lord Desart and Mr. Gladstone
Openly declared that they would rather lose the election than
spend a shilling in purchasing votes, the wealthy and the wise,
the honest and the independent, men of the borough, even
some of both parties, rallied under their hanners, declaring that spend a shilling in purchasing votes, the wealthy and the wise, the honest and the independent, men of the borough, even some of both parties, rallied under their banners, declaring that they would willingly sacrifice everything to the one great purpose of redeeming the character of the borough from the dis-grace brought upon it by the "Reformers," and it certainly is most creditable to Ipswich that there was still remaining a sufficient stock of integrity to accomplish that purpose so tri-umphantly. Mr. Nicholson, of Nicholson's Wharf, London Bridge, the Chartist candidate, for four or five hours stood in a prominent position on the hourly statements of the poll, vards, however, he obtained two more votes, making the otal number of the supporters of Chartism in Ipswich three! I think it, therefore, unnecessary to repeat his name in the statement below. It will be seen that at the close of the first hour the Whigs were five or six votes a-head, they having during that hour polled all their commandable votes. Desart. Gladstone. Gisborne. Moffat.

543 I regret to be obliged to state, that the Wasonites created a considerable disturbance towards the close of the day, by attacking a procession of the friends of the Conservative candidates, and tearing down and destroying their banners and flags. This petty and dastardly act of malicious revenge was not anticipated, as up to three o'clock every thing had been carried on with good humans. The relies interfered seem by their sympatimes as thought earn was formerly apprendicted for the routrage being committed by the infuriated Yellows, and to Mr. Hutton, the chief constable, as well as to the town police generally, great credit is due for the temperate yet prompt police generally, great credit is due for the temperate yet prompt manner in which they exerted themselves to prevent or correct breaches of the peace.

The official declaration of the state of the poll took place at all policy this exerging in Carabill, when the Mayor amidst

Parties, but, as far as I could ascertain, up to the time of sending off my despatch, nothing serious took place.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME ELECTION.

Mr. Harris has been returned for the borough of Newcastle-

suing election, and his competitor, giving notice of the ineligibility, was uniformly seated. The decisions in the cases of Waterford and Athlone, however, shake our faith in the authority of the case of the ca rity of law books, where election committees are concerned. Meanwhile this Newcastle case is a melancholy and disgusting affair. Mr. Harris, a perfect stranger to the borough (he is a hatter in Southwark), wholly without political pretensions of any kind (he is no more than 23 years old), goes down to Newcastle to buy a seat in parliament—it is an affront to common sense to suppose that the boy hatter had any other prospect; bribes on his behalf are largely distributed, but so clumsily, that the corruption is detected, and proved before a committee of the House of Commons; and the man has still so much confidence in human baseness, and so much contempt for the spirit cals, Leaguers, and Chartists, consent to be dragged by their inexorable purchaser. Is not this as fit a case for an inquiry by Mr. Roebuck's committee as any in that gentleman's sche-

Another was celebrated for his gallant defence of the family seat of Crum Castle against a large body of King James's army. Having repulsed the assailants, young Crichton—for he was a very youth—made a sally at the instant that a corps of Ennis-killeners were approaching to the relief of the Castle, which movement placed the besiegers between two fires, and caused dreadful claudies. The papers attenting to accomplish his dreadful slaughter. The enemy, attempting to accomplish his retreat across an arm of Lough Erne, near Crum Castle, that spot became the scene of such carnage, that it has ever since borne the name of the "Bloody Pass."—Dublin Mail.

PRINTING IN TURKEY. The following has been addressed to the Patriarch of the

"Whereas, a class of individuals, whose moral character is unknown, have lately set up printing establishments at Pera, Galata, Khan, and the Patriarchat, and whereas they have printed articles which are hurtful to the government, and pre-judicial to the system which has been promulgated for the imperial printing establishments, and contrary to the supreme will of the Sublime Porte,

"In obedience to the supreme imperial will, the Grand Vizier has addressed an order to the printing establishments, set-ting forth that for the future no book or journal shall be printed, excepting works on religion, and other matters of a similar nature in Greek or Armenian, which may be printed in the Patriarchat, and such like places, but that all other publications

shall be peremptorily suppressed.
"Whoever may desire to publish a religious work in either Greek or Armenian must forward a copy of the work to the Imperial printing establishment, whose officers will, if they think fit, give the requisite authorisation, without which no publica-

tion can appear. "In obedience to the Imperial commands, a place is to be selected for the printing of religious works as soon as all the other printing establishments have been suppressed. The name and definition of all such religious works is to be notified, in The LATE ELECTIONS AND THE MINISTRY.—The election of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the inature shall be published, in order that the minds of the people may not be filled with insane frivolities. A copy of every book to be printed is to be sent to the Imperial Printing Establishment, and no work is to be published without an authorisation.

The Township of Caledonia, which lies in the Ottawa District, immediately in rear of the seigniory of Longeuil, now of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the little confidence placed in the Ministry of Sir Charles Bagot, is the University of Sir Charles Bagot, as that Ministry is at present composed. With all the influence has family can command, Col. De Salaberry finds himself the time he emigrated to Canada, and was followed by a great the imagination with genuine, though unwritten, the time he emigrated to Canada, and was followed by a great the imagination with genuine, though unwritten, the time he emigrated to Canada, and was followed by a great the imagination with propriety, be called the back-bone of Canada in the outin propriety, be called the back-bone of Canada and termed L'Original, was surveyed about 40 years ago at the little confidence placed in the Ministry is at present composed. With all the influence has the control of the seigniory of Longeuil, now of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the trict, immediately in rear of the seigniory of Longeuil, now of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the trict, immediately in rear of the seigniory of Longeuil, now of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the late Roman Catholic Bishop M'Donell, at the confidence placed in the Ministry.—The election of the seigniory of Longeuil, now of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the late Roman Catholic Bishop M'Donell, at the confidence placed in the Ministry.—The election of Mr. Walker for the County of Rouville is another proof of the lat

At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning, our estab-lishment, and the whole of the neighbourhood of New Bridge-street, were suddenly alarmed by a very loud report, which street, were suddenly alarmed by a very loud report, which appeared to be similar to the bursting of a gasometer. Upon reaching the street, we immediately discovered that a chemical explosion had taken place at Apothecaries' Hall, in the yard at the back of the premises, adjoining the Laboratory Upon inquiry; we found, that, at the urgent request of the East India Company, the establishment of Apothecaries' Hall had undertaken. taken, contrary to their usual practice, the preparation of taken, contrary to their usual practice, the preparation of fulminating mercury for the percussion caps intended to be used in the East Indies. With this view, both yesterday and this morning, Mr. Hennell, the company's chemical operator, had been preparing about 6 lbs. of fulminating mercury; containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its proparation of the containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its proparation of the containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its proparation of the containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its proparation of the containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its proparation of the containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its containing one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain one-third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain or water wate tain its actual strength. At ten o'clock, attended by only one of the labourers, Mr. Hennell was standing before a large block of wood about three feet high, and its circumference could not be less than six feet, upon which was placed a white evaporating dish, containing the mercury, the locality being between the distil-house and what is called the gas-room, where formerly gas was manufactured for the use of the hall, but which now is used for the purpose of containing various small bottles filled with essential oils. At this moment the labourer in attendance left the operator, in order to look after a furnace fire, where, in the earlier part of the day, 400 grains of mercury had been device. the fatal explosion must have arisen from a particle of the matter having fallen upon the larger mass. By this accident, we are sorry to say that the exploded preparation struck Mr. Hennell immediately below the chest, and, taking an upward direction, carried away the right arm and the same side of the face, together with the whole of the upper portion of the head, as well as nearly the whole of the viscera, laying open the entire chest, and exhibiting the action of the heart and tance of full forty yards from the scene of the fatal event, and had, in its progress, indented considerably the leaden gutter pipe. One of his fingers was picked up in Union-street, a pipe. One of his fingers was picked up in Union-street, a distance of 100 yards, by a person passing at the time, and must have been thrown over the high building of the hall. The labourers belonging to the hall collected the scattered fragments, and deposited them in a spot set apart for their reception. Deplorable, however, as the accident has been, it is consolatory to know that no other person was injured at the constant of the person was injured. except one man, who was knocked down, but who escaped without further hurt. The glass contained in the whole of the window-frames (made of iron) was broken, by which at least 1,000 panes were demolished, exhibiting a picture of destruction seldom witnessed. The block of wood upon which destruction seldom witnessed. The block of wood upon which the dish was placed was so much splintered as to appear as though it had been struck by a cannon-ball fired from an eighteen pounder. The large paving-stone upon which the block stood is likewise shattered into twenty pieces. About a yard square in the middle of a wall nearly two feet thick is thrown inwards four or five inches by the force of the explosion. (Ple decayad continuous was hald in the highest extension.) sion. The deceased gentleman was held in the highest esteem by every person in the establishment, from the treasurer downwards to the lowest porter in the place, who this morn-

seem by their sympathies as though each had suddenly lost a dear friend. The unfortunate gentleman was formerly apprenticed to the company, and had been in their employment thirty years. He has left behind him an amiable widow to

ing spoke of him in terms of the highest affection, and they

YOUTHFUL INTREPIDITY .- On Tuesday evening, one of court, Clerkenwell-close, had been bathing in the canal, acta the bridge, at the back of St. Pancras Workhouse, when suddenly he got out of his depth into six feet of water, and sank. The screams of his companions brought a little boy, but eleven years of age, named Joseph Lague, living with his mother, a poor widow, at No. 4, Oxford-terrace, King's-road, to the spot. On hearing what had happened, the galant under-Lyme by a majority of 20,—the votes being, for

Mr. Harris

Mr. Golquhoun

Mr. Golquhoun

Mr. Harris's return will be declared void on the ground that the vacancy to which he was elected had been created by his being himself unseated for bribery; and if the return of Mr. Harris be declared void, Mr. Colquhoun must at once take the seat, as the proper notice of Mr. Harris's dissonce take the seat of the proper notice of Mr. Harris's dissonce take the seat of the proper notice of Mr. Harris's dissonce take the s once take the seat, as the proper notice of Mr. Harris's disqualification was given. They, if any, who are acquainted with election contimittee law must decide whether Mr. Harris can retain the seat, or must yield it to Mr. Colquboun; all the law that we can find in books certainly supports the opinion that Mr. Colquboun is at this moment the de jure, and must upon petition be the de facto, member. We will cite a few of the cases:—Kirkcudbright, 1782 (1 Luders, 72; Journals, 38; Clifford, 392); Southwark, 1796 (Clifford, 1); Canterbury, 1796 and 1797 (Clifford, 353). In all these, and in many other cases, a candidate unseated for bribery, and even treating, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and they were both with the body till some of the body sill some of the body sil very exhausted; was placed in the Infirmary, and stimulants were administered, but the boy Lodgett being to all appearance perfectly lifeless, was placed in the dead-house, and was about to be left, when Grist, the gate-porter, seeing, as he thought, the body move, instantly ran for Dr. Estcott, the parish surgeon, who promptly attended, and for two hours used every andeayour to restore suspended animation, which at the end of geon, who promptly attended, and for two hours used every endeavour to restore suspended animation, which at the end of that period proved entirely successful, and on making inquiries yesterday morning, it was found that Lodgett, as well as his youthful preserver, Lague, were in a fit state to leave the Infirmary. The intrepidity of the boy has excited the greetest ending and it is understood to be the intention of the

actually insists upon dragging them once more through the mire of an election; and through this dirt 499 wretched Radicals, Leaguers, and Chartists, consent to be dragged by their inexorable purchaser. Is not this as fit a case for an inquiry by Mr. Roebuck's committee as any in that gentleman's schedule? It is incomparably the most disgraceful of the bribery cases yet exposed.

Merits of the case deserve.

Voltaico-Electrical Experiments in the Serpentine as a public call, had neither of them the such as water, and the defiser solid earth, had neither of them the capability of acting as conductors of electricity, and reconducting it to the battery after its passage. Dr. Franklin having tried the former, sought to convey the electric matter down two rivers in America, and to regain the voltaic fluid at the point where the battery was erected, but after sedulous experiments, found it in making these remarks we have no respect to Mr. Maculary's politics. We differ from him in his political princically princically princically princically princically princically princically princically princically principles; but we shall ever be ready to do him justice as a public officer and a private gentleman. 1b.

Policy of Six Charles Bagor.—Many of our cotemporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are out upon His Excellency the Goporaries in Canada East are DEATH OF THE EARL OF ERNE.—His lordship expired at his residence in the neighbourhood of London on the after-hon of Friday, and is succeeded in his title and estates by Colonel Crichton, of Crum Castle, in the county of Fermanagh, and isocorers, having obtained permission of the Descended from a branch of the Crichtons, Viscounts Frendraught, in North Britain, which title ceased with Lewis, the fifth Viscount, about the year 1500. An ancestor of Lord Erne's commanded a regiment of foot at the battle of Aughrin in 1692. Another was celebrated for his gallant defence of the family sea that. Near the house of the Humane Society, to the Humane Society, on the Humane Society, the single hand of the river, was stationed a small voltaic battery, to seak of Crum Castle against a large body of King James'a arms. was thus. Near the house of the Humane Society, on the right hand of the river, was stationed a small voltaic battery, to which one end of two copper wires were affixed by the hands of the experimentalist, the remaining portion of the wires being conveyed, the one to the left, and the end just immersed in the water, and the other in like manner carried along the right path. water, and the other in like manner carried along the right path more decided indication of his policy is exhibited, than has yet more decided indication of his policy is exhibited, than has yet more decided indication of his policy is exhibited, than has yet more decided indication of his policy is exhibited, than has yet more decided indication of his policy is exhibited, than has yet been shown, it seems to be premature to condemn him in toto, sington-gardens: the end of this latter wire was then convicted. of the river up to the bridge which divides the park from Kensington-gardens; the end of this latter wire was then permitted to drop into the water over the bridge, on the top of which part it was attached to a coil of wire and needle. The purport of the experiment was to show that after the wire had been charged with the voltaic electricity, that fluid passed out from the ends of the wires and travelled through the whole intervening length of the Serpentine water, a space of nearly a mile in length, returning to the battery it had set out from, and thereby completing a concentric circuit of about two miles and a half. The needle above mentioned, situated on the bridge as a test, abundantly proved by its deflections the genuineness of the experiment, and signal-flags stationed at that point, and communicating with another in a boat down at the other end of the river, demonstrating by their motions the velocity with which the aqueously-conducted electricity travelled. A second experiment, made upon parallel wires, extending excess the Serventine.

feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very short time as a public thoroughfare for foot passengers. The workmen are busily engaged in creting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The machinery, steam-engines, and surplus materials are advertised to be sold by auction by Messrs. Pullen on Monday next, including the powerful apparatus called "the shield," by means of which the work was accomplished. It is said to contain 150 tons of iron, and to have cost 10,000%.

Canada.

June 6. from that office. An act guaranteeing all the articles to this ousted by a gentleman who can have little or no local influence, Mr. W. O. STANLEY begged to repeat a question he had put on a former night to the noble Secretary for the Colonies, in the army A call BASIL HALL.—Letters from Alexandria of the Cartain Basil Hall.—Letters from Alexandria of the Cartain Basil Hall.—Retters from Alexandria of the Cartain Basil Hall and family after having a considerable importance to officers in the army A call the few months; and that had Mr. Walker atin the army. A gallant officer, a short time ago, had arrived with some troops at Quebec, where he died in about 48 hours after his arrival. The officers of his regiment, out of respect to his character, were desirous to have a memorial of him put up in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, but after a considerable correspondence between the Rishan of Quebec and Montreal taking for ladies and children. This family party of travellers Land, having even, as we near, made out the river Jordan and the Red Sea, which is rather an ardous undertaking for ladies and children. This family party of travellers have gone on to Greece and Constantinople, items which, after Upper Egypt and Palestine, must be comparatively easy. Our correspondent adds, what our readers already know, that there was no truth in the report of Captain Hall's boat having been forced on the public mind that in supporting men pledged to the measures of the present Executive, we are not strengthening the true interests of the Colony? Col. De Salaberry has done his part as a member, and his votes are in accordance with his professions at the time of the election. Against himself personally there is nothing to urge that could induce the electors to reject him for a man of Mr. Walker's avowed principles, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—ciples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, if the party with whom he acts were really popular.—tiples, i

when they must be prepared to defend their past conduct, or consent to be thrust forth as unworthy of the situations which they now hold, with, we fear, but little credit to themselves or As a small set off to this defeat, we perceive that Mr. Turcotte has been elected for St. Maurice. In this case the successful candidate was most anxious to impress on the voters that he had no connection with the Government, and this assu-

rance seems chiefly to have induced the constituency to return m.—Montreal Courier.

INCONSISTENCY OF MR. HINCKS.—On the hustings, Mr. Hincks went into some explanations in defence of his political conduct. He denied that he had been guilty of inconsistency in having accepted office with men whom he denounced but a few months back with the utmost bitterness; and endeavoured, though without success, to explain away his letter to the Middiesex electors on the appointment of Mr. Parke. In floundering through this last difficulty, he managed, with excellent good luck, to convict himself. Thus, the reason assigned for the Middlesex letter was that Mr. Parke, by accepting a seat in the Council in which Mr. Baldwin had refused to remain, and adopted a course which Reformers could not approve of. Yet Mr. Hincks is in this very position at the present moment, and all he has to urge in reply to those who hold up his own language to condemn him is, that the electors of Middlesex having accepted Mr. Parke after his appointment, did in reality sanction the step he took. To this a very simple answer suggests itself. If the electors of Middlesex returned Mr. Parke on the understanding that he was to act with Mr. Hincks in opposing the Conservation and intend of doing on his incompanies. n opposing the Government, and instead of doing so he joined the Government, whilst Mr. Hincks saw no reason to do so,one or the other was a very bigoted man: and in going over now to the same side with his former colleague, Mr. Hincks does not in the least re-establish his character as a consistent and right-minded politician. That he is re-elected is owing rather to the reputation he possesses for talent and capability than from any confidence (which there cannot be) in his political honesty; nor are we quite certain that had his opponent, instead of being a self-taught, half-educated stranger, possesse like qualifications with the new Inspector-General, the result would not have been what it now is. We are content, however, to let political events take their

"Let Hercules himself say what he may, The cat will mew, the dog will have his day;"

and so with the consistent Mr. Hineks and those who act with

MR. HINCKS AND THE "UNPRINCIPLED OFFICE-HOLD-ERS."—We shall now make some extracts from Mr. Hincks' writings, in order to show how he has spoken of these "individual members of the administration," and that the public may judge whether we have used too strong terms in describing his opposition to them, and also may judge him who has taken of-fice with the men whom he has thus described. In the Examiner for January 13, 1841, the administration are termed "a miner for January 13, 1841, the administration are termed "a knot of unprincipled office-holders, who are notoriously bank-rupt in political character, and utterly unworthy of the respect and confidence of upright and honourable men;" and again they are called "about half a dozen unprincipled renegades in the two Provinces." We might quote many officer similar statements in subsequent numbers, but pass on to his letter to the electors of Middlesex, in which he says that Mr. Parke "had deserted his party and his principles—that hie has lent his asfor some time feared, that the country has got a Tory Governfor some time feared, that the country has got a Tory Government as firmly seated in power, for the present, as any Family Compact that has ever wielded the destinies of Upper Canada."

And when Mr. Hincks supported the nomination of Mr. Cuvillier as Speaker, he said that he did so because Mr. C. was "decidedly opposed to the Executive, and was also opposed to many important features in the Union Act, and had no confi-

nany important features in the Union Act, and had no confi-

Infirmary. The intrepidity of the boy has excited the greatest admiration, and it is understood to be the intention of the directors and guardians to apply to the Royal Humane cociety, claiming at their hands such reward as they may think the merits of the case deserve.

That Mr. Macaulay has some private for time makes no difference. He gave up a good income to serve the Government at their request, and therefore he has a right to compensation when his services are no longer required. We need hardly say, when his services are no longer required. We need hardly say, when his services are no longer required.

deal too much of it!—Montreal Courier.

A second experiment, made upon parallel wires, extending across the Serpentine, was equally felicitous in its proofs and results.

The Thames Tunnel.—The whole of the tunnel, 1172 feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very second with the very second control of the canadien, have been appointed members of the Executive Council. The selection of the first named gentleman is judicious and will be opened in a very second control of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the council of the canadien, have do not know the canadien, have been appointed members of the Executive council.

party of officers.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. (From the Bytown Gazette.)

number of his countrymen, who came also with the desire of

mean those which are at present used, and to which these remarks apply, for there are no doubt other springs impregnated with mineral substances in this section of the country,) originally his section of the country, nally belonged to the Canada Company, and was purchased from them by a gentleman of the name of Killog, whose first notice was directed to the waters, from the opinion that Salt could be manufactured from it; and about 15 years ago he made some progress towards effecting this object, but found that the salt he procured was not fit for use; that it was not, as subsequent experience has shown, the common salt used for domestic purposes, but a combination of other substances, the nature and properties of which he had no means of ascertaining. It is proper here to observe, that about this time a bottle of the water was sent to Dr. Dunlop of the Canada Company, who decided on its incapability for making salt, but at the same time expressed his opinion, that it would be found valuable for Medicinal purposes. The position of the Springs with respect to each other—the Gaseous Springs, rising about 20 yards to the south of the other two, and the Saline and Sulphur Springs, as they are termed, rising within a few feet of each other, and being all originally in the bottom of a creek of fresh water and completely overflowed, except during the drought of summer, gave rise not only to a difference in the time of their discovery, out must have led to a discrepancy of opinion as to the real quality of the water, many of the specimens first drawn being a mixture of two or more of the three kinds. It is pretty well known that the Saline Spring was first discovered by Mr. Killog above log above mentioned, from his attempt to manufacture salt from it; and to him is attributed the first discovery of the Gaseous Spring—for to the former he gave the name of the Physical, and the latter he called the Medical Spring, and it is not improbable that the bottle of water submitted to Dr. Dunlon was lop was a mixture of these, from the opinion he gave as above stated. From the most authentic information that can be ob tained, the one termed the Sulphur Spring was not disc tained, the one termed the Supput Spring was not discovered vary from the above these discovered vary from the above Port Burwell is also in course of repair; and the line of road these discovered vary from the above Port Burwell is also in course of repair; and the line of road the supput Spring was discovered vary from the above Port Burwell is also in course of repair; and the line of road the supput Spring was not described by the supput S these different Springs were discovered vary from the above cause, it like manner it was at different times they first began to be used as remedies for disease, and at which their other properties were discovered. About 15 years ago the Gazeous properties were discovered. About 15 years ago the Gazeous has been in the office every day from morning till night. and Subhur Spriogs were first successfully applied as a care for Rheamatic complaints—and the Saline Spring came into vogue and was opened by the present proprietors at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Moore, who derived great benefit from the use of the waters in a stubborn case of liver complaint. Dr. Stirling, a professional gentleman who now resides in the neighbourhood, was brought first there on a visit to his friends, and being in bad health, made a successful trial of the use of the waters in his own case. He had visited many of the water. ing places in Britain and France, but found more benefit from the Caledonia Springs than from any he had before tried. In the year 1830, he discovered the inflammable property of the Gas, and the strong similarity of the waters to those of Harrogate in England. For some years they have been increasing gate in England. For some years they have been increasing in celebrity among the medical men who have visited the Springs, and witnessed the effects of the waters upon their patients in cases of disease, for which they are adapted. Dr. Robertson, of Montreal, visited them in 1838, for the benefit of his own health, and was the first who recommended the use of the waters among his patients in that city. Since which period the demand for the water from all quarters has been annu ally increasing. The quantity distributed over Canada, the United States, and sent to England and France previous to the esent season, amounting to upwards of 70,000 bottles, be-les what has been carried off in bulk. It deserves, also, to be mentioned, that the circumstance of the water keeping in a ood state of preservation for a long time has been clearly proved, it having been found to retain its medical properties mpaired for 5 years, when carefully put up and well secured

The present owner, Wm. Parker Esq., in connection with glass bottles. some gentlemen who joined him as partners, having made a purchase of the lot whereon the Springs are situated, in 1835, the 4th of March, 1837, there was an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature, forming the said Wm. Parker, with such as might join him, into a body Corporate, under the title the two Provinces." We may state the two Provinces." We may state ments in subsequent numbers, but pass on the statements in subsequent had been described in the electors of Middlesex, in which he says that Mr. Parke "had that if he be sent back to Parliament, the consequences will be most injurious;" and in a subsequent Examiner he asks, "Can it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into it be possible to the public and convenient to individuals resorting sible to the public and convenient to individuals resorting sible to the public and convenient to individuals resorting sible to the public and convenient to individuals resorting set to the public and convenient to individuals resorting set to the public and convenient to individuals resorting set to the public and convenient to individuals resorting to the convenient to individuals resorting to t his former partners; on the contrary, his exertions seemed to gather strength from the opposing difficulties he had to encounter, and his efforts were redoubled as he advanced. The present splendid Hotel was so far completed as to be fit for the reception of visitors in July, 1838, and this, along with other houses erected about the place by the proprietor, can afford ac-commodation for upwards of 200 visitors; and there are in the The official declaration of the state of the poll took place at sion, not a single particle naving successful and the most deafening cheers, declared the Earl of Desart and Mr. Gladstone to be duly elected.

The candidates then thanked their respective friends and supporters, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and the chairing of the two members took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, and there are in the Union Act, and had no configuration. And in the debate on the addinistration. And in the most extraordinary instances of youthful intrepidity and perseverance upon record, and there are in the Union Act, and had no configuration. And in the debate on the addinistration. And in the most extraordinary instances of youthful intrepidity and the most extraordinary instances of youthful intrepidity and the most extraordinary instances of youthful intrepidity and the most has clapsed since this became a place of public resort. Among them we remarked a Saw Mill, which is driven by the creek which formerly overflowed the site of the Springs, but is now diverted in a different course for this purpose. A Blacksmith Shop—an extensive and well filled country Store, belonging to James Brock, Esq., displaying a general assortment of Goods, more extensive than is to be met with in similar establishments in the country, and where, we remarked, that articles were to be purchased at a very triding shade above Montreal prices. There is also, a neat Protestant place of worship nearly completed and a large of the control pleted, and a building fitted up for the use of those professing the Roman Catholic persuasion. Nor has the proprietor forgotten to add those appendages which may contribute to the exercise and amusements of such of his visitors as are able to share in them. There is a very excellent Ball Alley—a Billiard Them. liard Table-places for playing Quoits and Skittles. The Circular Rail Road now opening will be a fashionable amusement—and there is a Race Course in preparation, which will be ready for the votaries of the Turf in the course of the present season. [We regret that such an incentive to dissipation should be provided. Ed. CH.] The Baths, those necessary appendages to every watering place, are fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience. There are several where the dif-ferent descriptions of the water may be used cold or warm;

also, Shower Baths, and one where it can be applied in the form of vapour, on the best approved construction We have omitted to mention, that among other labours performed by Mr. Parker, and that not the least expensive, has been the cutting of roads in all directions leading to the Caledonia Springs. Among these we may mention the improving—the road leading towards the village of L'Original on the Ottawa, formerly opened by C. P. Treadwell, Esq., to whom the seigniory belongs, and from which visitors are taken from the Steamboat to the Springs, by very comfortable and well appointed Stages, under the management of a Mr. Murray, who keeps a respectable Hotel in the above mentioned village, and who appears to pay every attention to the comfort of his passengers. Mr. Parker has likewise opened a road leading from the Springs towards the older settlements of Vancleck's Hill, &c., from whence he draws his supplies for his well nished table, which is kept with due attention and care. is hardly necessary to observe, that the surrounding settlers participate largely in the advantages of these roads, by open-

ng access to the excellent store above alluded to. Still ther is much required to be done in the way of road making. A good main high-way ought to be opened by the most direct route, from the nearest point on the St. Lawrence, to the

selects this lovely location for its adode will not access the di-giving an exaggerated description of this fairest portion of the fairest township of the fairest district in the fairest province in British North America. The township of Bertie has been settled upwards of fifty years. The aged and able proprietors of several farms I visited, informed me that the clearings, abounding with green fields, orchards and gardens, were covered with an impervious forest when they, with no other capital than their brains and bones, selected their location. Waterloo is the only village in Bertie. It is favourably situated, directly opposite Black Rock, on the west bank of the Niagara rive A handsome church lifts its tapering spire towards the land of rest: a little further on is the Rev. Mr. Anderson's residence rest: a note further on is the nev. Mr. Analysis a restable — a beautiful situation, commanding a fue view of the surrounding scenery. The soil is a mixture of dark mould, mixed here and there with gravel, sand and clay. Many farmers have over-worked their clearings: crop after crop has been by them demanded, so that the fat and marrow of the soil in some places is almost exhausted. However, clover crops, plaster and manure, will soon render such places as fertile as they originally were. - St. Catharine's Journal. SMITHVILLE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. - Smithville is si-

tuated eighteen miles south-west from St. Catharines. It is named in honour of Smith Griffin, Esq., one of the original proprietors of the spot where the village now stands. The soil is principally pale clay, mixed with streaks of dark mould and yellow sand. In every direction, within a radius at six miles, extensive clearings and excellent farms, break up the melancholy monotony of the lonely wilderness, and refresh the eye of the observing traveller with a diversity of pleasant scenery. A slender but membral stream refresh the lower art. slender but perpetual stream passes through the lower extremities of the village, and propels the mills and machinery—which are the soul of business in that neighbourhood. There are two places erected for public worship: one is owned by the Wesleyan, and the other by the Episcopal Methodist. Six miles west of Smithville in the state of of Smithville is a lovely cluster of neat buildings, situated on a flat at the base of the mountain; it is the garden of Grimsby. The elevated ridge, or mountain, which shades this rural-this

poetry. Within cannon-shot is the crystal lake, detted with sails and streamers. Toronto, Hamilton, Oakville, Broute and Wellington Square, on a clear day, may be distinctly seen from Wellington Square, on a clear day, may be distinctly seen from the summit, of the mountain with the unassisted eye. A sprightly stream circulates through the heart of the village, and cheerfully turns every wheel and crank that enterprize has placed within its range. I need not state that I have reference to the 40 mile creek. The flat is very stony, and somewhat difficult to cultivate; but exaberant crops usually repay the agriculturist for his labours. Messrs. Wolverton, Nixon and Nelles have delightful situations, shaded by beautiful trees and ornamented with handsome gardens. Here also may be seen ornamented with handsome gardens. Here also may be seen the modest meeting-house, and the taper spire of the village church.—Ib. [Why will people give names to places terminating in the Frenchified Ville? Out they not find out some good old Saxon word? Hurst, Field, Ton, Stoke, Dule, would sound much better and far more homely to British ears. The Legislature ought to interfere about the names of places. Many places have the same name, and thus a great confusion and in-

nvenience arises.—ED. CH.]
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Killaly has spent nearly a week in this town and neighbourhood, and he has set the whee of our public improvements in motion in good earnest. The different engineers have their hands full in all directions. The London and Port Sarnia road, a distance of sixty miles, is chopped out the whole length of the road, and of the full width, and the whole will be grubbed two rods wide in the centre before ten days have elapsed. Contracts are taken for the ditchiog, draining, and forming the entire line, so as to prepare it for planking next summer. A more splendid sixty miles of road will not be found on the continent of British North America, or a line more travelled. A one-horse wag-gon, with two Americans in it, passed through the line on Friday last, and a regular stage will be established

thortly.

The London and Port Stanley road and harbour are also under contract, and it is said will be completed and planked

The road from London to Brantford, east, is also deternined on, and its improvement will proceed simultaneously

he has been in the office every day from morning till night; we do not envy him his extent of responsibility, and the difficult task he necessarily has in dealing with the prejudices or interested applications made to him on the subject of the choice of the different lines of road .- London Inquirer, July 15 .- He could attend to his business much better if he had

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. On Monday June, 13th, in Trinity Term, the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barristers at Law;—Messrs. Alexander Douglas McLean, John Breakenridge, George Boomer, Stedman Baldwin Campbell, Charles John Robinson, Bernard Frey Hall, Norman Ham, George Barker Hall. And on Tuesday, the 21st June in the phage and Trinity, the following Courter. June, in the above-said Term of Trinity, the following Centle men were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, their examination having been classed in the following order: Messrs. Joseph Allen Catheart, George Eyre Henderson, Robert O'Hara, Wil-liam Andrews Junr., Charles Ram Wilkes, John Lawder, Albert Allsaint Chesley, George Robert Kerby Glasgow, John O. Hare, Lewis Henderson.— U. C. Gazette.

INQUEST ON A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—An Inquest

as held on the 14th inst., at Gates's tavern, in the township of Scarborough, by George Duggan, Esq., Coroner, on the body of the Rev. Alexander Kieruan, a Roman Catholic priest. It appeared in evidence that, as he was travelling the day before to Toronto, he stopped at Gates's to water his horse; the ostler got a pail of water for his horse,—he did not get out of his gig, -said he would give the ostler a glass of beer for his tro There had been a horse race near Gates's that day, and, in consequence, a number of persons were gathered about the door; he said to them, "I suppose you have been keeping up the 12th," and ordered a gallon of beer for them, and paid for it,—took a glass of it and left. It appears that he had a very spirited horse. On his way to town, about a mile and a half this side of Gates's, on descending the hill, he drove very fast; there were two lumber waggons coming up the hill in a walk; the drivers saw the gig approaching very fast, and allowed two thirds of the road for the gig, so that it might pass without danger. The gig passed the first waggon, and, by some means, the horse turned in towards the other waggon—one of the wheels of the gig came in contact with the fore wheel of the waggon, by which Mr Kiernan was thrown out of the gig, falling on his head. It was then about six o'clock. He was taken back to Fortu- the tavern speechless; a doctor was immediately in attendance, and remained with the sufferer till his death; he died about 12

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAIL'S FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the fol-lowing days, viz: Via Halifax, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Via Boston, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Post Office, Toronto, 19th July, 1842.

J. BROWN,

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

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

The undersigned takes the opportunity of offering his grateful acknowledgments for the promptitude and liberality with which his claim on the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company; for loss by Fire on the night of the 5th instant, has been acknowledged and paid.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. Draught of the Primitive Church, by the Rev. W. Sciater, D.D., 12mo.

Portrait of a Churchman, by the Rev. W. Gresley
Protestant Companion, by the Rev. Dr. Daubeney, 12mo.
Cramp's Text Book of Popery, 8vo.
Apology for the Apostolical Succession, by the Hon. & Rev. 

Rev. W. Sinclair's Vindication of the Apostolical Succession, 12mo.

Keble's Selections from Hooker, 18mo.
Saravia on the three Orders of the Priesthord, 18mo.
Saravia on the three Orders of the Priesthord, 18mo.
Bishop Cosin's Devotions.
Witherforce's Family Prayers
Liturgia Domestica, or Services for every Morning and
Evening of the Week, from the Book of Common
Prayer, for the use of families.
Seven Sermons preached at the Consecration of the Parish
Church of Leeds, 8vo.
Homilies and Canons, neatly bound in calf, 12mo.
Rev. M. Law's two Letters to Bishop Hoadley, 12mo.
Rev. M. A. Gathercole's Letters on Dissent, 12mo.
Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, by the Rev. W. Jones
of Nayland, 12mo
Bishop Jewel's Apology of the Church of England
Bishop Patrick on the Holy Communion
Rev. J. B. Owen on Confirmation
Bishop Marsh's Comparative view of the Churches of
England and Rome. New Edition.

Outlines of the History of the Catholic Church in Ireland,
by the Rev. R. Murray, D. D., Dean of Ardagh,
12mo.
Deen Standard England Paragine of a Church of England

Dean Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church-of-Englandman...
Agathos, by Archdeacon Wilberforce, 18mo...
Rocky Island, by the sarae, 18mo...
Memoir of Davies of Devatiden, 18mo...
Susan Carter, the Orphan Cirl, 24mo...
Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists; 12mo...
Words of Wisdom for my Child, 32mo...
Rev. J. S. Anderson's Memoir of the Chisholm, 12mo.
Plain Conversations concerning the Church of England,

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston.

BISHOP OF CHESTER'S WORKS, &c. Just received from England, Exposit

d8. do. St. John, 2 vols. . . . . . 0 13 6 do. of the Acts of the Apostles, 2 vols. . . . . . 0 13 6 uly 21, 1842. July 21, 1842. REV. HENRY BLUNT'S WORKS

Just received from England:

Seven Churches of As-History of Elisha.

Discourses on the 39 Articles.

Lectures on tire History of St. Paul, 2 vois...

do. do. St. Peter.

do. do. Abraham.

do. Abraham. Seven Churches of Asia..... do. Abraham

Sermons preached at Chelsea.
Lectures on the History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus
Christ, 3,vols...
Family Exposition of the Pentateuch, 2 vols....

JUST ARRIVED! FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MR. HENRY FITZGIBBON. No. 3, Dawson Street, Dublin,

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK FROCK AND DRESS

Toronto, July 13, 1842.

ONE DOOR EAST, OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK: KING STREET.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH; JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET; KINGSTON; KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietor of this institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 1st day August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Torontofor the above Company, is now prehared to effect in urances
against loss by Fire, on the most liberal torus.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to

Thos. D. Hannis, Esq., Mesers, J. McLindeland & Co.
Thomas Right, Legi., Mesers, Lyman, Farir & Go.
Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New
treet, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

M.R.S. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to dedicate with her own daughters; who may be instructed in French, Italian, Masic, Sc., For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, beer Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, Just received from England. Toronte, July, 1842.

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

N.B.-COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

ENGRAVING JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and generally that he has commenced the ENGRAVING be all its branches: Arms, Crests, Eyphers, Door-plates, Caffin-frieting, Frade, and Address Cards, Sc. &c. West end of King & opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842. 51-3m

PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON A POHT PAIR of the first of Western Canada drawn by Mr. Hoppins Mayer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pett's Picture Shop. King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to inghly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

THE property of John Barwick, esq., at Thornbill, Yonge Street in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada a genteel family — A SAW MTLL, in full operation, about the centr with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Les, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON.

DWIVERSITY HOUSE. 179, KING STREET.

W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlewe men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
first ships a choice assortinent of \*FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.
May 12, 1842.

45-16

JOSEPH B. HALE. GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTA

LIQUORS, WINES TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES DRY COODS, &c. GENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. 19 May 20, 1842. 1842. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE POLLOWING ARE THE ARRANCE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: HARBONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleven; Niagara, Elmsley;

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

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

At 12 o'clock, Noon Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY, OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Kope each way.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCFESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWOHY, W ILL, until further notice, leaver Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg, and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE,

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Foronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, neon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 2 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Teronto and Hamilton.

The As Travellers may proceed by Rail-road from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto. April 11, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA. CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842. 23

BIRTH. On the 8th instant, the Lady of the Rev. W. Abbott, Rector of St. Andrews, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th installer, at St. James' Cathedral/ Toronto, by the Rev. John Anderson, Rector of Fort Eric, William Anthony Rooth, Esq., eldest son of Major Rooth, late of the 76th Regiment of foot, to Anne Eliza, daughter of William Hepburn, Esq., of Chippawa.

At Richmond, Bayham, on the 14th instant, by the Rigy. George Petrie, Philip Hodgkinson, Esq., one of Her Majesty's, Justices of the Peace for the District of London, to Miss Elizabeth, Springall, daughter of Mr. Thomas Springall, of said place and township At Montreal, on the 14th instant, by the Rey. M. Willoughby, Mr. Thomas King, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, both of that city.

At Quebec, on the 15th instant, the Reverend Joseph Brow Even-ing Lecturer in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, aged 37 years. At Kingston, suddenly, on the 15th instant, Thomas Fleming, Esq., aged 42 years. Mr. Fleming was the oldest son of the late Dr. Henry Floshital Staff, and brother to the Rev. C. B. Fleming of Melbourne. DIED.

At Kingston, on the 15th instant, Julia Anne, the inent daughter of At Kingslog, on the 19th instant, Julia Anne, the infinit daugater of Mr. Bitton, Merchant Tailor.

At London, England, on the 30th of April, John Williams, Esq., aged 74 years, father of H. J. Williams, of this city.

At Quebec, on the 14th instant, in his 16th year, Horatio Rollo, second son of William Patton, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending 21st July:

LODATS,

RICH SATIN VESTS, FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS,
Single Milled Cassimere and Buckskin

TROUSE R.S.

These Goods are well worthy the inspection of the Nobility and Centry of Toronto.

The Stock will be seen at the ONTARIO HOUSE for ONE WEEK.

N.B.—Superfine Ladies' Riding Habits for Sale.

Toronto, July 13, 1842.

LETTERS received during the week ending 21st July:

Lodd Bishop of Montreal (2); Rev. W. Dawes; Rev. J. G. Geddes; G. Manners Esq. (please state how many copies]; Rev. W. F. S. Harden and F. S. Hard LETTERS received during the week ending 21st July :-

(By William Wordsworth.)

ding to the country phrase, to breed him a scholar; to the Bishop he writes:for it was not likely that he would be able to earn a "My LORD, offer of two curacies; the one, Torver, in the vale of as in me lieth, to live peaceably with all men." Coniston,—the other, Seathwaite, in his native vale. The value of each was the same, viz. five pounds per annum: but the care of Seathwaite having a cottage attached to it, as he wished to marry, he chose it in preference. The young person on whom his affections were fixed, though in the condition of a domestic servant, had given promise, by her serious and modest deportment, and by her virtuous dispositions, that she upon a plan of life such as he had marked out for himself. By her frugality she had stored up a small sum of money, with which they began housekeeping. In his sons. 1735 or 1736, he entered upon his curacy; and nineteen years afterwards, his situation is thus described, in some letters to be found in the Annual Register for 1760, from which the following is extracted:-To Mr. -

Coniston, July 26, 1754. "I was the other day upon a party of pleasure, about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a clergyman's house (of whom I had frequently heard) I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people, dressed in a coarse blue frock, trimmed with black horn buttons; a checked shirt, a leathern strap about his neck for a stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great woodensoled shoes, plated with iron to preserve them, (what we call clogs in these parts,) with a child upon his knee, eating his breakfast: his wife, and the remainder of his children, were some of them employed in waiting upon each other, the rest in teazing and spinning wool, at which trade he is a great proficient; and moreover, when it is made ready for sale, will lay it, by sixteen or thirty-two pounds weight, upon his back, and on foot, seven or eight miles will carry it to the market, even in the depth of winter. I was not much surprised at all this, as you may possibly be, having heard a great deal of it related before. But I must confess myself astonished with the alacrity and the good humour that appeared both in the clergyman and his wife, and more so, at the sense and ingenuity of the clergyman himself." \* \* Then follows a letter, from another person, dated

1755, from which an extract shall be given: "By his frugality and good management, he keeps the wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, than to any thing else he has to rely upon. I don't find his inclination is running after further preferment. He is settled among the people, that are happy among themselves; and lives in the greatest unanimity and friendship with them; and, I believe, the minister and people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and indeed how should they be dissatisfied, when they have a person of so much worth and probity for their pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, his sober, chaste, and virtuous conversation, his soundness in principle and practice, is an ornament to his profession, and an honour to the country he is in; and bear with me if I say, the plainness of his dress, the sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, and the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of resemblance to the pure practice of primitive Christianity." We will now give his own account of himself, to be

found in the same place.

From the Rev. ROBERT WALKER.

months: besides Anne, who died two years and six Son, with lasting sincerity, yours affectionately, months ago, and was then aged between nine and ten; and Eleanor, who died the 23d inst., January, aged

gard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, lent in the country, that the epithet of wonderful is few months ago administered the sacrament of the who not only live in the happy ignorance of the follies to this day attached to his name. and vices of the age, but in mutual peace and goodwill with one another, and are seemingly (I hope redinary as to require further explanatory details.—And ceived himself, the first company out of the assembly ally too) sincere Christians, and sound members of to begin with his industry; eight hours in each day, who approached the altar, and kneeled down to be the established church, not one dissenter of any deno- during five days in the week, and half of Saturday, partakers of the sacred elements, consisted of the mination being amongst them all. I got to the value except when the labours of husbandry were urgent, parson's wife, to whom he had been married upwards of 40% for my wife's fortuge, but had no real estate he was occupied in teaching. His seat was within of sixty years: one son and his wife; four daughters, of my own, being the youngest son of twelve children, the rails of the altar; the communion-table was his each with her husband; whose ages, all added togeborn of obscure parents; and, though my income has desk; and, like Shenstone's school-mistress, the masbeen but small, and my family large, yet by a providential blessing upon my own diligent endeavours, the children were repeating their lessons by his side. abodes to the chapel where they all communicated, kindness of friends, and a cheap country to live in, we Every evening, after school hours, if not more profita- will measure more than 1000 English miles. Though have always had the necessaries of life. By what I bly engaged, he continued the same kind of labour, the narration will appear surprising, it is without doubt have written (which is a true and exact account, to exchanging, for the benefit of exercise, the small wheel, a fact that the same persons, exactly four years bethe best of my knowledge) I hope you will not think at which he had sate, for the large one on which wool fore, met at the same place, and all joined in peryour favour to me, out of the late worthy Dr. Stratis spun, the spinner stepping to and fro. Thus, was formance of the same venerable duty." ford's effects, quite misbestowed, for which I must the wheel constantly in readiness to prevent the waste He was indeed most zealously attached to the docever gratefully own myself,

"Your much obliged and most obedient humble Servant,

"R. W., Curate of S-"To Mr. C., of Lancaster."

Seathwaite, and the nomination was offered to Mr. actions are settled in this country, were often so in-

twelve children. His eldest brother, who inherited tempt to the curacy of Ulpha: indeed, I was always upon a small scale, renting two or three acres in addisubject of this Memoir, who was born of the same to double duty, and the inhabitants of Ulpha despair required was performed by himself.

livelihood by bodily labour. At that period few of "I have the favour of yours of the 1st instant, and particular service than as a general acknowledgment. these Dales were furnished with school-houses; the am exceedingly obliged on account of the Ulpha affair: children being taught to read and write in the chapel; if that curacy should lapse into your Lordship's hands, and in the same consecrated building, where he offi- I would beg leave rather to decline than embrace it; ciated for so many years both as preacher and school- for the chapels of Scathwaite and Ulpha, annexed tomaster, he himself received the rudiments of his edu- gether, would be apt to cause a general discontent cation. In his youth be became school-master at among the inhabitants of both places; by either think-Lowes-water; not being called upon, probably, in that ing themselves slighted, being only served alternately, situation, to teach more than reading, writing, and or neglected in the duty, or attributing it to covetousarithmetic. But, by the assistance of a "Gentleman" ness in me; all which occasions of murmuring I would dulged himself with a Newspaper, or sometimes with appropriate occupations. A person who had been in the neighbourhood, he acquired, at leisure hours, a willingly avoid." And, in concluding his former letknowledge of the classics, and became qualified for ter, he expresses a similar sentiment upon the same blished in his house, were as admirable as the industry. taking holy orders. Upon his ordination, he had the occasion, "desiring, if it be possible, however, as much Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given

The year following, the curacy of Seathwaite was again augmented; and, to effect this augmentation, fifty pounds had been advanced by himself; and, in 1760, lands were purchased with eight hundred pounds. Scanty as was his income, the frequent offer of much better benefices could not tempt Mr. W. to quit a situation where he had been so long happy, with a consciousness of being useful. Among his papers I was worthy to become the helpmate of a man entering find the following copy of a letter, dated 1775, twenty years after his refusal of the curacy of Ulpha, which

> "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, "Our remote situation here makes it difficult to get the necessary information for transacting business regularly; such is the reason of my giving your Grace

> the present trouble. "The bearer (my son) is desirous of offering himself candidate for deacon's orders at your Grace's ensuing ordination; the first, on the 25th instant, so that his papers could not be transmitted in due time. As he is now fully at age, and I have afforded him education to the utmost of my ability, it would give me great satisfaction (if your Grace would take him, and find him qualified) to have him ordained. His constitution has been tender for some years; he entered the college of Dublin, but his health would not permit him to continue there, or I would have supported him much longer. He has been with me at ome above a year, in which time he has gained great strength of body, sufficient, I hope, to enable him for performing the function. Divine Providence, assisted by liberal benefactors, has blest my endeavours, from a small income, to rear a numerous family; and as my time of life renders me now unfit for much future expectancy from this world, I should be glad to see ny son settled in a promising way to acquire an honest ivelihood for himself. His behaviour, so far in life, has been irreproachable; and I hope he will not degenerate, in principles or practice, from the precepts and pattern of an indulgent parent. Your Grace's favourable reception of this, from a distant corner of the diocese, and an obscure hand, will excite filial gratitude, and a due use shall be made of the obligation vouchsafed thereby to

"Your Grace's very dutiful and most obedient "Son and Servant,

"ROBERT WALKER." tion of his numerous family, was even munificent in and elequent; his written style was correct, simple, hospitality as a parish priest. Every Sunday, were and animated. Nor did his affections suffer more served, upon the long table, at which he has been than his intellect; he was tenderly alive to all the the Christian Remembrancer, October, 1819: it bears described sitting with a child upon his knee, messes duties of his pastoral office: the poor and needy "he an assumed signature, but is known to be the work of the of broth, for the refreshment of those of his congreganever sent empty away,"—the stranger was fed and
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their
tion who came from a distance, and usually took their tion who came from a distance, and usually took their refreshed in passing that unfrequented vale—the sick of Durham; a great-grandson of Mr. Walker, whose scats as parts of his own household. It seems scarcely were visited; and the feelings of humanity found fur- worth it commemorates, by a record not the less valupossible that this custom could have commenced be- ther exercise among the distresses and embarrassments fore the augmentation of his cure; and what would to in the worldly estate of his neighbours, with which his many have been a high price of self-denial, was paid, talents for business made him acquainted; and the by the pastor and his family, for this gratification; as disinterestedness, impartiality, and uprightness which the treat could only be provided by dressing at one he maintained in the management of all affairs contime the whole, perhaps, of their weekly allowance of fided to him, were virtues seldom separated in his fresh animal food; consequently, for a succession of own conscience from religious obligations. Nor could days, the table was covered with cold victuals only. such conduct fail to remind those who witnessed it of His generosity in old age may be still further illus- a spirit nobler than law or custom: they felt convictrated by a little circumstance relating to an orphan tions which, but for such intercourse, could not have grandson, then ten years of age, which I find in a copy been afforded, that, as in the practice of their pastor, of a letter to one of his sons; he requests that half-a- there was no guile, so in his faith there was nothing guinea may be left for "little Robert's pocket-money," hollow; and we are warranted in believing, that upon who was then at school; intrusting it to the care of a these occasions, selfishness, obstinacy, and discord "Yours of the 26th instant was communicated to lady, who, as he says, "may sometimes frustrate his would often give way before the breathings of his me by Mr. C-, and I should have returned an squandering it away foolishly," and promising to send good-will and saintly integrity. It may be presumed immediate answer, but the hand of Providence then him an equal allowance annually for the same purpose. also, while his humble congregation were listening to lying heavy upon an amiable pledge of conjugal en- The conclusion of the same letter is so characteristic, the moral precepts which he delivered from the pulpit, dearment, hath since taken from me a promising girl, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it. "We," mean- and to the Christian exhortations that they should which the disconsolate mother too pensively laments ing his wife and himself, "are in our wonted state of love their neighbour as themselves, and do as they the loss of; though we have yet eight living, all health. health, allowing for the hasty strides of old age knock- would be done unto, that peculiar efficacy was given ful, hopeful children, whose names and ages are as ing daily at our door, and threateningly telling us, we to the preacher's labours by recollections in the minds follows: - Zaccheus, aged almost eighteen years; are not only mortal, but must expect ere long to take of his congregation, that they were called upon to do Elizabeth, sixteen years and ten months; Mary, fif- our leave of our ancient cottage, and lie down in our no more than his own actions were daily setting before teen; Moses, thirteen years and three months; Sa- last dormitory. Pray pardon my neglect to answer, their eyes. rah, ten years and three months; Mabel, eight years yours: let us hear sooner from you, to augment the The afternoon service in the chapel was less nuand three months; William Tyson, three years and mirth of the Christmas holidays. Wishing you all merously attended than that of the morning, but by a eight months; and Anne Esther, one year and three the pleasures of the approaching season, I am, dear more serious auditory; the lesson from the New

"ROBERT WALKER." He loved old customs and usages, and in some in- impassioned emphasis, frequently drawing tears from six years and ten months. Zaccheus, the eldest child, stances stuck to them to his own loss; for, having his hearers, and leaving a lasting impression upon their is now learning the trade of tanner, and has two years had a sum of money lodged in the hands of a neighand a half of his apprenticeship to serve. The annual bouring tradesman, when long course of time had raised own mind were further exercised, along with those of income of my chapel at present, as near as I can com- the rate of interest, and more was offered, he refused his family, in perusing the Scriptures; not only on pute it, may amount to about 17l. 10s., of which is to accept it; an act not difficult to one, who, while the Sunday evenings, but on every other evening, paid in cash viz. 51. from the bounty of Queen Anne, he was drawing seventeen pounds a year from his cu- while the rest of the household were at work, some and 51. from W. P. Esq. of P—, out of the annual racy, declined, as we have seen, to add the profits of one of the children, and in her turn the servant, for rents, he being lord of the manor, and 3L from the another small benefice to his own, lest he should be the sake of practice in reading, or for instruction, read several inhabitants of L-, settled upon the tene- suspected of cupidity. From this vice he was utterly the Bible aloud; and in this manner the whole was ments as a rent-charge; the house and gardens I free; he made no charge for teaching school; such repeatedly gone through. That no common imporvalue at 4l. yearly, and not worth more; and I be- as could afford to pay, gave him what they pleased. tance was attached to the observance of religious orlieve the surplice fees and voluntary contributions, When very young, having kept a diary of his expenses, dinances by his family, appears from the following one year with another, may be worth 31.; but, as the however trifling, the large amount, at the end of the memorandum by one of his descendants, which I am inhabitants are few in number, and the fees very low, year, surprised him; and from that time the rule of tempted to insert at length, as it is characteristic, and this last-mentioned sum consists merely in free-will his life was to be economical, not avaricious. At his somewhat curious. "There is a small chapel in the decease he left behind him no less a sum than 2000l.; county palatine of Lancaster, where a certain clergy-"I am situated greatly to my satisfaction with re- and such a sense of his various excellences was preva- man has regularly officiated above sixty years, and a

There is in the above sketch something so extraor- vout communicants. After the clergyman had reof a moment's time. Nor was his industry with the trine and frame of the Established Church. We have pen, when occasion called for it, less eager. Intrusted seen him congratulating himself that he had no diswith extensive management of public and private af- senters in his cure of any denomination. Some alfairs, he acted, in his rustic neighbourhood, as scrivener, lowance must be made for the state of opinion when writing out petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, cove- his first religious impressions were received, before the nants, &c. with pecuniary gain to himself, and to the reader will acquit him of bigotry, when I mention, that About the time when this letter was written, the great benefit of his employers. These labours (at all at the time of the augmentation of the cure, he re-Bishop of Chester recommended the scheme of join- times considerable) at one period of the year, viz. be- fused to invest part of the money in the purchase of ing the curacy of Ulpha to the contiguous one of tween Christmas and Candlemas, when money trans- an estate offered to him upon advantageous terms,

The Sabbath was in a strict sense kept holy; the Sunday evenings being devoted to reading the Scripture and family prayer. The principal festivals appointed by the Church were also duly observed; but through every other day in the week, through every week in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work of hand or mind; not allowing a moment for recreation, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he ina Magazine. The frugality and temperance esta-

was there known; in the latter part of his life, indeed. when tea had been brought into almost general use, t was provided for visiters, and for such of his own family as returned occasionally to his roof and had her body should be borne to the grave by three of her been accustomed to this refreshment elsewhere; but daughters and one grand-daughter; and, when the neither he nor his wife ever partook of it. The rai- corpse was lifted from the threshold, he insisted upon ment worn by his family was comely and decent, but | lending his aid, and feeling about, for he was then alas simple as their diet; the home-spun materals were most blind, took hold of a napkin fixed to the coffin: made up into apparel by their own hands. At the and, as a bearer of the body, entered the Chapel, a few time of the decease of this thrifty pair, their cottage steps from the lowly Parsonage. contained a large store of webs of woollen and linen will show what exertions had been made for one of cloth, woven from thread of their own spinning. And seated, and, in point of worldly wealth, poorly-repaid it is remarkable that the pew in the chapel in which | Churchman, present to that of a Cardinal Wolsey! the family used to sit, remained a few years ago neatly lined with woollen cloth spun by the pastor's own hands. It is the only pew in the chapel so distinguished; and I know of no other instance of his conformity to the delicate accommodations of modern times. The fuel of the house, like that of their neighbours, consisted of peat, procured from the mosses by their own labour. The lights by which, in the winter evenings, their work was performed, were of their own manufacture, such as still continue to be used in these cottages; they are made of the pith of rushes dipped in any unctuous substance that the house affords. White candles, as tallow candles are here called, were reserved to honour the Christmas festivals, and were perhaps produced upon no other occasions. Once a month, during the proper season, a sheep was drawn from their small mountain flock, and killed for the use of the family; and a cow towards the close of the year, was salted and dried for winter provision: the hide was tanned to furnish them with shoes .- By these various resources, this venerable clergyman reared a umerous family, not only preserving them, as he affectingly says, "from wanting the necessaries of life;"

but afforded them an unstinted education, and the

means of raising themselves in society.

It might have been concluded that no one could thus, as it were, have converted his body into a machine of industry for the humblest uses, and kept his thoughts so frequently bent upon secular concerns, without grievous injury to the more precious parts of his nature. How could the powers of intellect thrive, not escape his notice, and doubtless excited touching or its graces be displayed, in the midst of circum- reflections upon the comparatively insignificant results stances apparently so unfavourable, and where to the of his own manual industry. But Robert Walker was direct cultivation of the mind, so small a portion of | not a man of times and circumstances; had he lived time was allotted? But, in this extraordinary man, at a later period, the principle of duty would have things in their nature adverse were reconciled; his produced application as unremitting; the same energy conversation was remarkable, not only for being chaste of character would have been displayed, though in The same man, who was thus liberal in the educa- and pure, but for the degree in which it was fervent

Testament, on those occasions, was accompanied by Burkitt's Commentaries. These lessons he read with Lord's Supper in the same, to a decent number of de-

Seathwaite, and the nomination was offered to Mr. Walker; but an unexpected difficulty arising, Mr. W. actions are settled in this country, were often so inbecause the proprietor was a Quaker;—whether from scrupulous apprehension that a blessing would not tense, that he passed great part of the night, and somescrupulous apprehension that a blessing would not the parties liable refused to pay as a point of conscience.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. ROBERT WALKER. in a letter to the Bishop, (a copy of which, in his own times whole nights, at his desk. His garden also was attend a contract framed for the benefit of the Church senses, except sight, still preserved their powers. He but in love, with all men. He was placable, and cha- lowed him to the grave." ritable in his judgments; and, however correct in conduct and rigorous to himself, he was ever ready to forgive the trespasses of others, and to soften the censure that was cast upon their frailties.-It would be unpardonable to omit that, in the maintenance of his virtues, he received due support from the Partner of his long life. She was equally strict in attending to her share of their joint cares, nor less diligent in her some time their servant in the latter part of their lives, concluded the panegyric of her mistress by saying to me, "she was no less excellent than her husband; she was good to the poor, she was good to every thing!" He survived for a short time this virtuous companion. When she died, he ordered that

What a contrast does the life of this obscurely-"O'tis a burthen, Cromwell, 'tis a burthen

Too heavy for a man who hopes for heaven!" We have been dwelling upon images of peace in the moral world, that have brought us again to the quiet enclosure of consecrated ground, in which this venerable pair lie interred. The sounding brook, that rolls close by the church-yard without disturbing feeling or meditation, is now unfortunately laid bare; but not long ago it participated, with the chapel, the shade of some stately ash-trees, which will not spring again. While the spectator from this spot is looking round upon the girdle of stony mountains that encompasses the vale, - masses of rock, out of which monuments for all men that ever existed might have been hewn, it would surprise him to be told, as with truth he might be, that the plain blue slab dedicated to the memory of this aged pair, is a production of a quarry in North Wales. It was sent as a mark of respect by one of their descendants from the vale of Festiniog, a region almost as beautiful as that in which it now lies!

Upon the Seathwaite Brook, at a small distance from the Parsonage, has been erected a mill for spinning yarn; it is a mean and disagreeable object, though not unimportant to the spectator, as calling to mind the momentous changes wrought by such inventions in the frame of society-changes which have proved especially unfavourable to these mountain solitudes. So much had been effected by those new powers, before the subject of the preceding biographical sketch closed his life, that their operation could many instances with widely-different effects.

With pleasure I annex, as illustrative and confirmatory of the above account, Extracts from a Paper in able for being written in very early youth.

"His house was a nursery of virtue. All the inmates were industrious, and cleanly, and happy. Sobriety, neatness, quietness, characterised the whole family. No railings, no idleness, no indulgence of passion, were permitted. Every child, however young, had its appointed engagements; every hand was busy. Knitting, spinning, reading, writing, mending clothes, making shoes, were by the different children constantly performing. The father himself sitting amongst them, and guiding their thoughts, was enged in the same occupations.

"He sate up late, and rose early; when the family were at rest, he retired to a little room which he had built on the roof of his house. He had slated it, and fitted it up with shelves for his books, his stock of cloth, wearing apparel, and his utensils. There many a cold winter's night, without fire, while the roof was glazed with ice, did he remain reading or writing, till the day dawned. He taught the children in the chapel, for there was no school-house. Yet in that cold, damp place he never had a fire. He used to send the children in parties either to his own fire at home, or make them run up the mountain's side.

"It may be further mentioned, that he was a passionate admirer of nature; she was his mother, and he was a dutiful child. While engaged on the mountains, it was his greatest pleasure to view the rising sun; and in tranquil evenings, as it slided behind the hills, he blessed its departure. He was skilled in fossils and plants; a constant observer of the stars and winds: the atmosphere was his delight. He made many experiments on its nature and properties. In summer he used to gather a multitude of flies and insects, and, by his entertaining description, amuse and nstruct his children. They shared all his daily employments, and derived many sentiments of love and nevolence from his observations on the works and productions of nature. Whether they were following nim in the field, or surrounding him in school, he took every opportunity of storing their minds with useful information .- Nor was the circle of his influence confined to Seathwaite. Many a distant mother has told her child of Mr. Walker, and begged him to be as good

"Once, when I was very young, I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing that venerable old man in his 90th year, and even then, the calmness, the force, the perspicuity of his sermon, sanctified and adorned by the wisdom of grey hairs, and the authority of virtue, had such an effect upon my mind, that I never see a hoaryheaded clergyman, without thinking of Mr. Walker \*\*\* He allowed no dissenter or methodist to interfere in the instruction of the souls committed to his cure: and so successful were his exertions, that he had not one dissenter of any denomination whatever in the whole parish. Though he avoided all religious controversies, yet when age had silvered his head, and virtuous piety had secured to his appearance reverence and silent honour, no one, however determined in his hatred of apostolic descent, could have listened to his discourse on ecclesiastical history, and ancient times, without thinking, that one of the beloved apostles had returned to mortality, and in that vale of peace had come to exemplify the beauty of holiness in the life and character of Mr. Walker. \* \* \*

"Until the sickness of his wife, a few months previous to her death, his health and spirits and faculties were unimpaired. But this misfortune gave him such a shock, that his constitution gradually decayed. His

beautiful handwriting, now lies before me,) thus extilled by his own hand; he had a right of pasturage between persons not in religious sympathy with each never preached with steadiness after his wife's death presses himself "If he," meaning the person in whom upon the mountains for a few sheep and a couple of other; or, as a seeker of peace, he was afraid of the His voice faltered: he always looked at the seat she In the year 1709, Robert Walker was born at Un- the difficulty originated, "had suggested any such ob- cows, which required his attendance; with this pasto- uncomplying disposition which at one time was too had used. He could not pass her tomb without tears. der-Crag, in Seathwaite; he was the youngest of jection before, I should utterly have declined any atstance had fallen under his own notice; for, while he still among his friends kind and good-humoured. He the small family estate, died at Under-Crag, aged apprehensive it might be disagreeable to my auditory tion to his own less than one acre of glebe; and the taught school at Loweswater, certain persons of that went to bed about 12 o'clock the night before his ninety-four, being twenty-four years older than the at Seathwaite, as they have been always accustomed humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields denomination had refused to pay annual interest due death. As his custom was, he went, tottering and under the title of Church-stock\*; a great hardship leaning upon his daughter's arm, to examine the heamother. Robert was a siekly infant; and, through of being able to support a school-master who is not He also assisted his neighbours in haymaking and upon the incumbent, for the curacy of Loweswater vens, and meditate a few moments in the open air. his boyhood and youth continuing to be of delicate frame and tender health, it was deemed best, accor
was then the performance of this shearing their flocks, and in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They developed the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They developed the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They developed the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They developed the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They developed the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous and the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous and the performance of their turn, complimented him with the present of a need not be determined;—certain it is, that he was morning he was found a corpse. Many a tear, and haycock, or a fleece; less as a recompense for this not only desirous, as he himself says, to live in peace, many a heavy heart, and many a grateful blessing fol-

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Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

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\*\*EDWARD, DORGON\*\* EDWARD ROBSON Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

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

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of a escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS. FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore eccived. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers NB.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, 2. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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 yle. Torento, 27th April, 1842.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. to—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is preparake up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moder erms.

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

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

riber tenders his grateful acknowledgm stable ment, formers, cently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders ent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankally received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. ted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH), Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH,

DEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, No 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has

Testing the kind support he has a received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mrs. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of ublic patronage.
Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hids Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hids London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hids and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

Toronto, December 8th. 1841. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to amounce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

EDUCATION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING, 49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS,

Near Upper Canada College. N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £8 15s. per quarter.

FEMALE EDUCATION. A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of Education. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

45-3m HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on

he business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on same day.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H. D. G. S.

Principal, H. D. G. S.

25-tf

Whr. S. WODD,

URGEON DENTIST,

CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET. M. C. CROMBIE,
Principal, H. D. G. S.
25-tf

Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

WANTED.

DR. PRIMEOSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT,

L ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and Com-Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital. REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel

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MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET

MR. SAXON, Attornen, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requestored to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX, MURRA

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

Managing Director. Managing Director

application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

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

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto



TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

he CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourseerms possible.

About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-noney by Five Annual Instalments.

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settle vill receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 6d. per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of he Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls—"all particulars may be had, upon application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices.—to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquire, sephodel, Colborne District, and to Dr. ALLING, Guelph, Welnigton District.

LAND FOR SALE,

Near London, U. C. Builders, King Street, Toon. All Carriages built to Carriages taken in exchange.

Brown FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the carriages taken in exchange. ALSO:

Twenty Acres on the Thames, ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS. The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esgrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.

46-3m

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

Toronto, 6th April, 1842. LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE. 47-tf Office of the First Division Court, Home District, or Court of Requests;

And Police Office, Home District. In consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the above Offices have been held for many years, being required by the District Council of the Home District, the business of the said Offices will be carried on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, King Street. The Office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and the Bailiffs will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, to make their returns. See GEORGE WALTON, Clerk.

N.B.—Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same uilding, he has opened a LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE

Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to; Houses and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Rents collected; Petitionwritten; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memorials and Notarial Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terms. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, 9 received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toron 0 33 February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

The Church

IS published for the Managing Commettee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—(In advance.) Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour A. Menzies, Esq. P M Angus Bethune, Esq
G. W. Baker, Esq J. Beavis, Esq Wm. Gravely, Esq J. D. Goslee, Esq Dundas Erieus, U. C. Etobicoke Fort Erie Huntley London, U. C. March, Bathurst District, Miramichi, N.B. New York Port Burwell

31-tf S. Rowsell, Esq

- 31, Cheapside, London.