# The Church.

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VOLUME V.]

Poetry.

THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD. (From the New York Churchman.)

Perish the hand that would remove one stone from her foun-dations,-one pinnacle from her tall towers! BISHOP DOANE.

"Awake; put on thy strength In thy great might arise; Thy glorious light is come at length; Lift up to heaven thine eyes; Fair daughter of the skies, Break from the bands of sleep, away; Awake to endless life,—to bright immortal day!" Thus spake the prophet-voice Of rapt Isaiah old, When he did well behold, Far down the vale of years, the Ontrod In this, her latter day; Her altars pure, her courts adorned with gold, And bade the world, in holiness, rejoice. When kindling with prophetic zeal, Fair scenes of future bliss, he did reveal; When from his hallow'd urn He pour'd forth "thoughts that breathe," When from fire-flaming lips," he utter'd "words that burn." " And beautiful their feet." Far down the vale of years, the Church's sway, " And heautiful their fect," -The priests of God below; Who on the mountains greet The faithful and the true,-redeem'd from wo; Who publish as they go, Gon's kingdom's great increase; Who publish words of peace; Of joy and glory ever to remain, And unto Zion say, "Thy God doth ever reign." Oh Zion, hear it now; That prophet-voice divine; In the full glory of thy perfect strength Awake, arise, and shine; Be joy and triumph thine ; Or,—let thy warriors, of holy war, Following the leadings of CHRIST'S conquering car, Move forward to the battle, girt In panoply divine; -Kneel at the sacred shine, Of him whose presence fills immensity ; -Ask at his hands, the perfect victory ; And let the promise strong Of him who nerves the weak, —who shields the brave, "The LOBD on high is mighty, and will save." Sprinkle the nations now, With pure baptismal water; Ye of the holy vow; Ye priests of Zion's daughter; Who, from long line descended, come Commission'd from the throne; Make GoD's great glory known; Go save the lost, ---go call the wandering, home; Ye will not go alone; In cold or torrid zone, Where'er in faith, Gon's mercies ye proclaim, And magnify his name, — Where'er ye preach his gracious will, He's with you, still; Go, then; count gain but loss, Bearing the cross; Go, shepherds, search the sheep;

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O'er crag, o'er rock, o'er steep; Where'er on earth they stray, Or near, or far away; Secure the young,-protect the old; Conduct poor trembling lambs, to CHRIST, the Saviour's fold. Behold the harvest white, And waving for the reapers of the LORD; And waving for the reapers of the second And he who reaps, receives, From God the Father's hand, a full reward : And unto life eternal gathereth fruit; But ah, the seed of evil taketh root; The tempter, while ye sleep, Reapers, — forbearing long to reap, Is sowing fast his tares,

Is laying thick his snares, And would entrap the earth-allured soul; But put ye in the blade, Before the snares are laid;

Work,-while as yet his toils the tempter weaves, And bear away the sheaves. Spouse of Redeemer CHRIST : In fairest robes array'd, When

MEMOIR OF RALPH BROWNRIGGE, BISHOP OF EXETER. A.D. 1641-1659.

(From the Englishman's Magazine.)

There are few examples of the faith and patience of the saints more instructive and impressive than that of Bishop Ralph Brownrigge, who was advanced to the see of Exeter in the beginning of the great troubles of which the poison of an unhealthy tone of feeling upon the Church of England, A.D. 1641. It is well known the subject of crime has of late years been insinuated that this good prelate was the friend and patron of into the national mind of England; and we think it the excellent primate Sancroft in his early days; and will be evident, even to the most cursory reader, that to him Sancroft dedicated his admirable tract, entitled our statesmen have some reason to be upon ther guard "Modern Policies," in which he lashed the hypocriti- against this danger, and to oppose a steady resistance cal ambition of Cromwell, and other tyrants of the day, to its inroads upon the established system of criminal and which was so popular, that seven editions of it law. were sold during the usurpation, the seventh being In the first place, if we look to our popular literaprinted in A.D. 1657.

thought it time to appoint bishops to five sees that were gree upon its guard against them)-'f we look back then vacant; and his appointment was to Exeter, to that class of writings in our own day which is more whence the good and peaceable Bishop Hall, had just especially dedicated to the amusement of the people to revive in these days, "that their intermeddling with ritual than the office of tempering with Christian principles the laws of a Christian land.

who were appointed with him, was a man "of great eminence in the Church, a frequent preacher, and not one of those to whom the faults of the then governing clergy were imputed." But the news of his promotion stirred the spirit of these enemies of the Church to a more open declaration of their purpose. They should presume to make new bishops, when they were resolved to take away the old; and therefore voted House of Lords, in order to procure an insolent adto proceed no further, till they had a more clear prosboth houses for taking away their votes in parliament, exceedingly apt to betray the best of men. to which the king most reluctantly granted his consent. We do not know what were the services for which

the best treasures of old Church-of-England divi- now canonized as a saint. nity; for he was truly one of those preachers whom those days." In the beginning of the outrages which the bishops had to sustain, he was once assaulted, and narrowly escaped stoning from the rabble; but he endured this and all wrongs, as those who knew him bore witness, without any loss of equanimity, "more concerned for the unhappy perpetrators of the sacrilege than for his own loss.' ness of mind, candour, sweetness, solid reasoning, skill in argument, and eloquence; and for these eminent qualities his conversation was often sought by other distinguished churchmen of that time. While he resided at Sunning, Dr. Seth Ward, who afterwards succeeded him at Exeter, and was his chaplain, used to go from Oxford to visit him. Here on one occasion a told his chaplain that "he was confident the king curse, and makes us liable to death and hell. would be restored; and you may live," said he, "to see that happy day; and then though I believe I and divide it betwixt God and their sins. They obshall not see it, this which now seems a gift, and yet serve a constant course of transgressing and repenting is no gift, may be of some advantage to you." With of sin and sorrow. For they are always won when the same spirit with which it was offered was it accep- they are tempted, and they are always sorrowful when ted; so that Dr. Ward insisted on paying the bishop's they have done. They are all holy purpose and good though this happened in the darkest night of despair, tation comes, they can make but a poor resistance; Dec. 7, 1659. Cromwell, when his power was established, some- of works of obedience and sin. times sent for some of the most eminent of the clergy

THINGS THAT ARE GOD'S!" With this uncompromising answer the conference closed.

CONNEXION BETWEEN POPULAR LITE-RATURE AND CRIME. (From the Times).

We purpose to point out a few of the forms under

ture, without going back to the times of GODWIN, He was Master of Catherine Hall, in Cambridge, SHELLEY, and BYRON (men whose extreme principles when King Charles I., during his visit to Scotland, were openly avowed, and put the world in a great debeen translated to Norwich. The House of Com- and placed within the reach of the most numerous mons, then ruled by a majority of rebels and fana-class of readers, we shall find a vast and increasing tics, was little pleased with the king for this exercise amount of this anti-moral leaven. At the head of of his right. They had just passed a bill for taking away living British novelists, or thereabouts, nost persons the bishops' votes in the House of Lords, seeking to would place the ex-member for Lincoln-a gentleman make the Church destitute of advocates for her defence who received a baronetcy from the same hands which in parliament, under a pretence, which some have tried presented ROBERT OWEN to the QUEEN. We plead guilty to having read several of this gentlenan's works, temporal affairs was inconsistent with, and destructive which seem expressly written to show that man may to, the exercise of their spiritual function." As if there commit crimes of the deepest dye, without being a could be any business more necessary for the fathers whit the less amiable, high-minded, or eve virtuous, of Christ's Church to have a voice in, than the govern- His earliest work, called Falkland, is the hitory of an ment of a country which calls itself Christian. As if adulterer, the most noble and generous o mankind, any office of theirs, properly executed, was more spi- whom circumstances of a peculiar nature ead to seduce the wife of his friend. A second, etitled Paul Clifford, represents another of these perfec specimens Bishop Brownrigge was a man against whose charac- of humanity as the captain of a band of hghwaymen ter it was impossible for the factious leaders of the in Berkshire. The contrast in point of morality be-Commons to find accusation. He, as well as the others tween this hero, and the crowd of judges, bshops, and ministers of state, who fill up the back groud of the picture, is most favourable to him; and in he end he escapes scot-free to America, where he ecomes a pattern of wisdom and beneficence to the vhole Occidental republic. A third, a fourth, and a fifth of these novels are occupied in the delineation of diffewere, or pretended to be, greatly surprised that the king rent varieties of the attractive murderer. In Devereux, a gentleman, outside all amiable, mirders his brother's wife, and ends his days as an intersting rethe appointment of a committee to confer with the ligious enthusiast in Italy. Eugene Aray (one of the real heroes in the Newgate Calendar) is held up dress to King Charles, praying him "to make no new to sympathy and admiration as a pure-minced intelbishops till the controversy should be ended about the lectualist, habitually noble in action, feding, and government of the Church." But as this motion was thought. In The Discound, an eminent pilanthrocarried with some difficulty, they thought it prudent pist and great political reformer murders his chief benefactor by mistake, supposing him to be the Premier. pect of success. It was not long afterwards, however, We do not mean that Sir E. L. Bulwer vindvates these when, on the king's return from Scotland, the Com- actions of his heroes; he does no more, of course, mons, aided by a turbulent faction out of doors, com- than "praise them with faint blame," and leaves his mitted twelve of the bishops to the Tower; and in the readers to conclude that into mistakes such as these, beginning of the following year the bill was passed by strong delusion or an overpowering moral necessity is

The Bishop of Exeter had never taken his seat in the Sir E. Bulwer was made a baronet, unless it was for House of Lords, and indeed his consecration seems not writing these novels. The fact that such writing to have taken place till after these violent proceedings should be a path to political influence and social diswere past. The property of the bishoprics and their tinction, is not the least among the symptoms of that houses were soon after this seized by the rebels; and evil which we wish to expose. Nor can it surprise Bishop Brownrigge was left to enjoy little of his prefer-any one that, after such an example, a host of imitament but the name. He retired to a private life at tors should have started up, who have carried the Sunning, in Berkshire, where his friend, Thomas Rich, matter somewhat further. Mr. AINSWORTH, in parti-Esq., offered him an asylum; for he was also deprived cular, has done his best to convince all aspiring spirits of the mastership of his college about the year 1645, among the rising generations of Saffron-hill and Ratin consequence of having preached a loyal sermon to cliffe-highway, who would fain "seek the bubble reputhe university in his office of vice-chancellor. In this tation even at the cannon's mouth," that a death upon retirement he seems to have employed some of his the gallows, after an adventurous warfare against sotime in preparing a collection of sixty-five learned and ciety, is the most glorious as well as the shortest road the first, Matt. xii. 43, 44, 45. The man becomes a eloquent sermons, which, after his death, one of his to a romantic immortality. DICK TURFIN and JACK greater sinner, and a greater sufferer than otherwise executors committed to the press, and which are among SHEPPARD have become heroes, and Guy FAWKES is he would have been. For if after men have once The drama also has been infected. And here we King George III. knew how to appreciate, and to must again reprobate the connivance of the late Whig whom he alluded, when he said to a young clergyman Ministry at the dissemination of these vicious princiof the writers of this period, "There were giants in ples. Under license of the Lord Chamberlain, a play founded on the story of Jack Sheppard was acted for Our object, however, is to speak rather of the per- many nights to overflowing houses at the Adelphi; sonal history of this good bishop than of his writings. and the apprentices of London, upon the principle that Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus," were invited to see the exploits of the gay highwayman realized before their eyes, amid the acclamations of a brilliant and evidently sympathizing audience. He was a person of incomparable clear- represented, with due sentimentality, upon the London boards.

persecution; and from that time their care slackens, and their lusts increase, and grow too hard for grace and the Gospel. And thus, what from inducements from within, and what from occasions from without, they are quite cut off from the service of God and religion, and give themselves up to serve their lusts for altogether, and to an uninterrupted obedience of sin.

as this, God will by no means accept of it, nor shall "Go, and make disciples, or make proselytes of all nations." according to what they are then, and not according to of baptizing the infants as well as the adults of those house-Rev. ii. 10.

that the grace which any one hath shall be taken away from him, Matt. xxv. 29. And when once God and

restraint, into an exorbitant pitch of wickedness. and to go on in their own way; and the good Spirit, every body, and in common use. which has been almost quenched by them, contends no more with them, nor acts any more upon them .---and benumbed and silenced their own consciences, and quite hardened themselves in their wickedness; wantonness, and thereby fall under the severest curse that can be met with in hell and damnation.

And as for this progress of all renegado saints and revolting sinners, both in sin and also in suffering, the little children should not be baptized, if our Saviour had meant scripture is express and plain, When the unclean Spirit, that they should not; for since it was ordinary in all ages bewhich is once gone out of a man, returns into him again, fore, to have infants baptized, if Christ would have had that says our Saviour, he taketh unto himself seven other man is made worse in all respects by this means than of Christ's Gospel, they are again entangled therein, and overcome by it; then is the latter end worse with them than the beginning. For it had really been by much the better for them not to have known the way of righteousness at all than after they had known and walked in it, to put such a slur upon it, and to revolt and turn from the holy commandment which was delivered unto them, and for some time embraced by them, 2 Pet. ii. 20, 21. As for an obedience then which goes but half way, and breaks off before it has got to the end, so far is it from availing us unto pardon and life, that in very Later still, the story of Madame LAFFARGE has been deed it renders our present case more desperate, and our future punishment more insupportable. But that obedience which God will accept, and in which alone we may safely place our confidence, must THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUAL OBEDI- be, as of our whole man, so of our whole time likewise. We must persevere in it through all seasons, and take care both to live and die in it: for our reward will be dispensed out to us according to the We must not think to please God by an obedience nature of our service at the time of payment, and he only, as our Saviour says, that endureth to the end shall be saved, Matt. x. 22.

THE THINGS THAT ARE CESAR'S AND TO GOD THE company, or drawn away by interest, or frightened by is, therefore, enough for our present argument that the doctrine ponents themselves will at once discern the hazard of insisting upon more.

Our first inferential testimony, as furnished by the Scriptures, may be drawn from this command of our Saviour delivered, amongst his latest instructions, to his Apostles; "Go, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Literally rendered into But now, as for such a broken service and obedience English from the original tongue, these words would read thus, any man be ever the better by it. For when Christ Now, as has been abundantly proved by Dr. Wall in his very comes to judgment, he will pass sentence upon men learned History of Infant Baptism, the Jews were in the habit what they have been formerly. If the righteous man holds whom they succeeded in making proselytes to their faith, turn away from his righteousness, saith Ezckiel, and How then would the Apostles understand this injunction of commit iniquity, and do according to all that the wicked their Lord, fulfilling it according to the rule and custom of their man doth, shall he live? No, by no means. For all nation, the only one they would naturally follow unless a difhis righteousness that he hath done formerly shall not be ferent one had been specially laid down for their guidance? mentioned, but in his trespass that he hath since tres- They would surely baptize the children as well as adults in all assed, and in his sin that he hath sinned; in them shall cases where they were enabled to make proselytes or disciples. he die, Ezek. xviii. 24. It is only if you continue in "When a commission," observes Dr. Wall, "ie giten in such my word, saith our Saviour, that you are my disciples short words, and there is no express direction what they shall indeed, John viii. 31. You must persevere in obedi- do with the infants of those who become proselytes, the natural ence, if you expect to have the reward of it. For he and obvious interpretation is, that they must do in that matter only who endures to the end shall be saved, Matt. x. 22; as they and the Church in which they lived always used to do. and none but they who by patient continuance in well- When the Apostles were sent out to the heathen nations, with doing seek for glory and immortality, shall inherit eternal a commission of no other words than these, 'Go and disciple or life, Rom. ii. 6, 7. Perseverance is the indispensable proselyte all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the condition of bliss; Be thou faithful unto death, and Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,'-when the then, saith Christ, I will give thee a crown of life, case came in hand of the infant children of those that were discipled, what could they think other, but that they must do with But as for all those who fall off from a good course, them as had been usually done in that church in which they and turn apostates from obedience, their case is despe- and their Master had always lived? Since the nations were to rate, and their condition extremely damnable. For be proselyted, how could they, without particular order, alter they grow wicked to the highest degree, and their any thing in the customary way of receiving proselytes of the nastate is almost irrecoverable. They have, by their tions?-for to disciple the nations of Christ, is the same thing continued rebellion and provocations, in spite of all as to proselyte them to him; and probably, in the Hebrew text the suggestions of God's grace, and the checks of of St. Matthew, was the same word; and we see that the custheir own conscience, not only grieved, but even tomary phrase and language of the Jews was to call the infants quenched the spirit of God. So that God, for the Young Proselytes, or Disciples; as I shall shew that Justin most part, leaves them to themselves, and seeks no Martyr, one of the eldest Christian writers, calls the Christian further to reduce them, For if men are idle, and will infants likewise. If our Saviour meant that the Apostles not use it, and much more if they scornfully cast it should make any alteration in that matter, and not baptize the from them, and reject it, Christ has told us plainly infants, as had been usually done, it is a wonder he did not say

We shall only add upon this point the argument of that emihis good Spirit have deserted them, they are under nent biblical critic, Dr. Lightfoot; "The whole nation of the nothing but an unbridled lust, and run on, without all Jews] knew well enough that infants were wont to be baptized. There was no need of a precept for that which was always set-And this any man may easily observe in the world. tled by common use. Suppose there should at this time come For who is usually so evil as the backsliding sinner? out a proclamation in these words, 'Every one on the Lord's Who is ordinarily so irrecoverable as the apostate Day shall repair to the public assembly in the Church:' that saint? They are quite lost to all goodness, and siti man would reason weakly, who should conclude that there were beyond all bounds and past all retrieve. No creatures no prayers, sermons, psalms, &c. in the public assemblies on the in the world were ever so much out of all capacity to Lord's Day, for this reason, because there was no mention of be restored to heaven as those angels that fell from it; them in this proclamation; for the proclamation ordered that and no men on earth are so hardly reclaimed from a keeping of the Lord's Day in the public assemblies in general ; wicked to a holy life, as they who once knew what it and there was no need that mention should be made of the parwas, and yet utterly renounced it. For God, for the tienlar kinds of divine worship there to be used, since they were, most part, lets them alone to enjoy their own choice, both before and at the time of the said proclamation, known to

"Just so the case stood as to baptism. Christ ordered it to be for a sacrament of the New Testament, by which all should They have trampled already upon all spiritual aids, be admitted to the profession of the Gospel, as they were formerly to proselytism in the Jews' religion. The particular circumstances of it, as the manner of baptizing, the age of receiving so that now they have nothing to hinder them, but to it, which sex was capable of it, &c. had no need of being reguadvance to work all manner of sin with greediness and lated or set down, because they were known to every body by mmon usage.

"It was, therefore, necessary, on the other side, that there should have been an express and plain order that infants and usage to be abolished, he would have expressly forbidden it; so

e'er the foot of ma Be thy great charms display'd; Be thy great charms display'd; Be thy perfections known, through earth abroad; Be bearing souls to CHRIST—be bringing sons to GOD! Let all mankind behold thy charms, And captive glad be drawn, to Holy Mother's arms! Ark of the Church of Gon! Float o'er the waters wide; Open thy windows for the weary doves, Who find "no resting place," And fainting fly to thee on every side; Save from the swelling tide, The millions struggling between life and death; There is no ark beside; And flooded myriads look to thee for breath; For who in thee abide, Shall evermore be bless'd; -Shall o'er the waters glide, And ever safely ride, Until they come To heaven, their home, The sure, the peaceful port, of everlasting rest. Fair and wide-spreading Tree! Shoot out thy branches high; And deeper strike thy roots; and let all see And let thy healthful fragrance fill the sky; That thy luxuriant leaves, O fairest Tree, May for the healing of the nations be; That all men may enjoy, With nothing to annoy, With no one to molest, or make afraid Thy comfortable shade!

"The temple of the LORD;" "The bouse not built with hands;" O very high and lifted up That shining temple stands; The glory of all lands! Thither the tribes do go, With fervent hearts that glow, To keep the LORD's commands, And his salvation show. A castle, stately, firm, Impregnable and free; A fortress that hath ever been, And evermore shall be ; An enemies brought low, shall bow their knee; Be marshall'd well its hosts, against infernal powers1 Its battlements are strong, and tall its towers; Rock of the Church of Gop!

Firm planted 'mid the waves; When storms arise, and breakers roar, —The rock that surely saves; Around, are watery graves, Of those who madly, to the surging sea, Trusted themselves, from thee. And let the billows rave, And break themselves in vain ; Forever on thy rooted base Secure thou dost remain ; nov'd alike by blast and gale, thall the seas destroy, nor gates of hell prevail 1 On that eternal Rock, O soul, whoe'er thou be, Stand; on its everlasting firmness take

Btand, trusting in the mighty LORD, In him, the great "I AM," Till storms shall cease, Till waves shall fall, troubled skies shall break in heavenly calm. S. H. C. sea, Christmas, 1841.

saiah vi. 6, 7.

W. ROW-

llings and

ELL, Esq'r.

ENCE TO GOD. (From the Rev. John Kettlewel.).

remarkable interview ensued. The bishop sent for that comes and goes by fits, or by serving him only him, and told him the precentorship of Exeter cathe- at such times as we are in humour, or have no tempdral was become vacant, to which it was his purpose tation to the contrary. But our service of him must to present him. Cromwell was then in the height of be constant and uniform; we must obey him at all his power, and this office, like all other cathedral pre- times, and wilfully transgress in none. For although ferments, was sequestered. But the good man, having all other things have their proper season, yet sin has a firm faith in the providence of God, and believing not; it is always forbidden, and always threatened; that no tyranny over the Church can be permanent, so that whensoever we commit it, it puts us under the

secretary the full fees for his instrument of collation, resolution before they are tried; but when the tempwhen there seemed no probability, and scarcely any for all their good thoughts quickly vanish, and they are possibility, that the sun would ever shine again. Brown- taken. They are never constant, nor all of a piece, rigge died about six months before the restoration, either in pious purposing, or in well-doing, but still keep on in an uninterrupted vicissitude and succession

Others again there are who act more agreeably to of the Church of England, and pretended to commise- themselves, and whilst they are for God, are more rate their sufferings and intend them favour. With constant in their obedience, who yet fall off at last, this end he sought an interview with the learned and and sin against him for altogether. For either they pious Archbishop Usher, to whom he made a promise grow faint and weary by the tediousness and length which he shortly after broke, to the great discontent of of their journey, or they are turned out of the way by that virtuous and single-minded man. He sent also some great difficulties, or drawn aside by the imporfor Bishop Brownrigge, and desiring his counsel .--- tunate allurements of some temptations; and when Brownrigge, knowing his duplicity, looked calmly at once, by any of these ways, they are put beside their the arch-rebel, and said, "You need not my counsel if duty, they turn their backs thenceforward upon God, you will follow your Saviour's-RESTORE TO CÆSAR and never more obey him. They are seduced by ill

#### INFANT BAPTISM.\* NO. H .- SCRIPTURAL TESTIMONY.

It is often insisted upon by the opponents of Infant Baptism, that it is not obligatory upon Christians, because no express is evident as well from the custom of baptizing the children of amand is to be found in Scripture requiring its observance,that no authority can be adduced by which, in so many words, cumstance of a particular reference being made to them by the infants are commanded to be baptized. "This," to use the Apostle in the progress of his discourse. As if struck by their language of a learned writer, + " has always been the mode in appearance amongst the listening and anxious crowd, he says, which the opponents of the truth, when hard pressed by Scrip- "The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that tural arguments, have endeavoured to defend themselves. The are afar off;"-to your children now around you, and to those Arians demanded the express words of Scripture in proof of the that are to come after. No person will suppose that the "three Christian doctrine of the consubstantiality of the Son. The thousand souls" said to be converted and added to the Church Macedonians required the same in proof of the Divinity of the on that day, were all adults; or that there was a formal exclu-Holy Ghost, The Apollinarians, the Monophysites, the Ana- sion from the number of the new disciples on that occasion of and Rationalists, have all in their turn sheltered their errors not for a moment be thought that in the enumeration of the from the otherwise irresistible force of scriptural argument, by converts, they would be specially excluded; because the suppo-Bretschneider, for instance, triumphantly asks, 'where in the settled rule of the dispensation to the usages of which they read in the Scriptures, but whatsoever also "may be proved thereby," required to be believed as necessary to salvation. It

\* By a Correspondent of The Church. † Rev. W. Palmer, Treatise on the Church. and establish infant baptism for ever."

The next Scriptural testimony which we shall adduce is drawn from 1 Corinthians, vii. 14 : " The unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband : else were your children unclean ; but now are they holy," Upon a reference to the preceding verses, we shall find that the Apostle is advising against the separation of husband and wife, where one became a believer, and the other was not: for, he says, one is sometimes "sanctified,"-that is, converted, made a partaker of Christ's holiness,-by the other, In this case, he argues, if the believer convert the unbeliever, the children will be made holy; that is, they, too, will be brought within the Christian pale by the usual mode of admission. Otherwise, he contends, when this is not the case,when the faith of the one does not prevail over the infidelity of the other,-the children of such persons remain unclean, that is, unchristianized, unbaptized. We must, necessarily, here understand the ordinance of baptism to be meant; because the mere fact of the conversion of the parents could not otherwise have any direct influence upon the religious condition of their children,-in no other sense can we understand them to be made "clean," or holy, except by the formal and authoritative

act of admission into the Christian covenant. Referring for further Scriptural testimony to the early history of the Church, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, we liscover that immediately after the miraculous effusion of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, about three thousand souls were the first fruits of the preaching of Peter and his brethren, We have not the slightest reason to suppose that this whole multitude consisted of adults alone; on the contrary, it is a well known fact, that, at the great feasts of the Jews, children were uniformly the companions of their parents; and that these were included in the number of the converts made on this occasion, proselytes, which has been already described, as from the cirbaptists, Familists, Antinomians, modern Arians, Socinians, the children who formed part of the Apostle's hearers. It will usisting on the express words of Scripture. The Rationalist sition is unreasonable in itself, and would be contradictory to Scripture are the words Trinity, atonement, original sin, &c.?" had been trained. Had an exclusion of the children from the Many of the opponents of Infant Baptism themselves would number of the proselytes been intended, that certainly would readily withdraw from this position, when they discovered the have been a fitting occasion in which to have informed those danger of insisting upon its maintenance, and would be content strangers-strangers at least, in great part, to the new doctrine to subscribe to the principle which is asserted in the sixth Ar- that was propounded-that their children were not, as had ticle of the Church of England, that not only are all things been usual heretofore, to be admitted into the new covenant of grace. The silence of the Apostles as to any such exclusion would be equivalent to the admission that the ancient custom was to be maintained; but the words above quoted assure us that the present converts were not left to the mere security of 110

bi the Church of God in respect to their beloved offspring. As 'some spiritual gift' out of the abundance of knowledge and privilege with which we ourselves have been favoured. point, he reminds them; by the presence of their children, that Bishop of Jerusalem is a Hebrew of the Hebrews, looking for the promise was to them as well as to the more advanced in years; and that these as well as the parents might be fully understood to be included in the solemn and established rite of admission into this new covenant of grace, Peter says expressly, " Repent, and be baptized every one of you."

Similar testimonies are furnished in the progress of the Apostles' history. When Lydia was converted by St. Paul's preaching at Philippi, we are told that "she was baptized, and her household" (Acts xvi. 15); and when the jailer in the same city was led, in alarm for his soul's safety, to inquire "what he must do to be saved," we are informed that, upon the profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, he "was baptized, he and all his, straightway." (Acts xvi. 33.) The supposition would be extravagant that, neither in the household of Lydia nor of the jailer, were there any children; and if we must believe that there were, it would be equally extravagant to think that St. Paul would intend to exclude them without assigning the reasons why they were not admissible, by this solemn act, to the Christian covenant. St. Paul informs the Corinthians (1 Cor. 1. 14,) that he had "baptized Crispus and Gaius"; and in Acts xviii. 8, which gives an account of the conversion of Crispus, it is said that he "believed on the Lord with all his house." The passage in the Epistle to the Corinthians assures us that he and all his house were baptized, although the fact is not expressly stated in the history ; and if it should be asserted that; in the epistle, nothing is said of the baptism of his household, we might as well infer from the sixteenth verse that Stephanas himself had not been haptized, because St. Paul says, "I baptized also the household of Stephanas." Although St. Paul was here at some pains to state to the Corinthians the particular instances of baptism administered by himself, it might very easily happen that some other Apostle had baptized Stephanas, while he baptized his household, and that while he baptized Crispus at Corinth, some other fellow-labourer may have baptized his household.

Many of the Epistles of St. Paul and others were addressed to Christian Churches at a distance of sixty or seventy years after the first promulgation of the Gospel : it is strange, then, that if the children of the converts thus addressed had not been baptized in their infancy or childhood, no allusion should have been made to that fact,-not a word said about their admission by baptism into the Christian covenant,-no instructions given for placing them upon the footing of spiritual privilege which their parents enjoyed. These children would have formed a very numerous class at the time the Epistles were written, and it is incredible that no directions should have been given concerning them, if the necessity for such directions had not been precluded by their baptism in their infancy.

We shall proceed, in our next essay, to the testimony of the C. R. primitive Church.

## THE CHURCH.

#### TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

The new Bishopric at Jerusalem is a subject of unfailing interest, and we proceed to lay before our readers some additional information respecting the consecration of Bishop Alexander. We have already mentioned that the Sermon, upon that solemn occasion, was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. McCaul; and we are now enabled, by the last number of that admirable publication, The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, to cite a passage from this excellent discourse, which will serve to explain more fully some of the important objects for which the Bishopric has been erected :---

"The appointment of a bishop to seek after the scattered tribes of Israel, and to execute the duties of an Apostle to the eircumcision, would, even if that were the exclusive object of his mission, be one worthy of the Church and warranted by the new Testament. It would go far to show that there is no intention of intruding upon the office or jurisdiction of the pre-sent Patriarch of Jerusalem. More than a thousand years' acknowledgment of the decisions of a General Council established the rightfulness of his jurisdiction over the Churches of the Greek Communion. But that prelate does not pretend to be an Apostle of the circumcision, and therefore, cannot be the representative of St. James of Jerusalem. The patriarchate is not of primitive institution, but an erection of the fifth atury, and the patriarchs nothing more than successors the Gentile bishops of Ælia Capitolina; which, so far from laying claim to the rights of the mother Church, as the Church of St. James certainly was, was itself for centuries subordinate to the metropolitan Church of Cesarea. Should, therefore, by God's blessing a Jewish Church arise in Jerusalem, and Church and bishopric of the circumcision be permanently re-stored, it would not, by any means, interfere with the rights or the duties of the Greek patriarch, whose episcopate is Gentile, more than the apostleship of St. Peter was an intrusion upon that of the preacher to the Gentiles. At present, how whether we consider the exclusive privileges once enjoyed by the Jewish nation, and the benefits by them conferred upon the world, or that place assigned to them in the Gospel dispensation by St. Paul, or the glorious work which it is reserved to them to accomplish, they have certainly a strong claim upon the Church's missionary efforts : and of all the branches of the Church Catholic, the Anglican, by the love which her children manifest towards the Jewish people—by her study of prophecy —by the suitableness of her Liturgy—by her position in the world, and especially by the purity of her faith and practice, is best qualified to undertake this work. The Jews' main objection against Christianity is based upon image-worship. From this offence the merey of God has delivered the Church of England, and thus prepared her for the fulfilment of this duty. the call of a Christian King, the providence of God now presents an additional motive for exertion. That this missionary effort ought to be placed under episcopal direction cannot be doubted by those who acknowledge and honour an apostolical "In addition to these reasons for the mission of an Anglican bishop to Syria, there is one more, and that by no means the least important. It is to be hoped that the bishopric of Jerusalem may become the bond of union between Christians of England and Germany. The Prussian monarch intends to ad members of his own Church to Jerusalem, to receive orders at the hands of the new bishop, and then to assist in abouring amongst the Jews, or in ministering to those of their own countrymen who may settle in the Holy Land, sub text own consistent of the new episcopate; and thus, in the city of peace, and over the tomb of the Saviour, the national Churches may join in the right hand of fellowship, and commence a communion, which it is to be hoped, will speedily be-come universal," Every token of affection and reverence has been have had the best opportunities of appreciating his many Christian excellences. Eighty Hebrew children belonging to the schools in connexion with The Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews presented to him an address; and another from his late flock, which we subjoin, cannot be read without a thrill of gratitude for the brightening prospects of Christianity, and without inspiring the belief that the Church of England is destined to be God's principal instrument for fulfilling those prophecies which dropped from the inspired lips of the evangelical Isaiah :---

"We regard it as an earnest of the Divine blessing, that the the consolation of Israel, an earnest believer in the promises of God to his ancient people, and especially charged, in of a distinguished branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church, to say 'to the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh.' We cannot but regard this fact as a striking pledge to the depressed Churches of the East, that whilst you offer no compro pressed Churches of the Last, that whils you oner no compro-mise with their lamentable corruptions, you claim no 'dominion over their faith,' but desire to be a 'helper of their joy,' and that neither you nor the Church which sends you forth have any sympathy with the domineering spirit of the Church of

which requires all to bow down to the idol of her pretended supremacy, before she will admit them to the common privilege of Christians, or allow the hope of salvation to a perishing sinner. "Your appointment, under these peculiar circumstances, is

a testimony to the Scriptural truth, that Jerusalem, and not Rome, is the 'mother of us all;' that the Western Papacy is neither fitted nor destined to be the great centre of unity to a distracted Church, or the channel of salvation to a ruined world. It is amongst the signs which God is now vouchsafing to our astonished eyes, that 'He will arise and have mercy upon Zion;' and it thus directs our faith to that period of blessedness when, on the combined authority both of the Old and the New Testaments, we are assured that the house of the Lord at Jerusalem ' shall be called a house of prayer for all people.'

"In contemplating this glorious promise, we remember that the way to its accomplishment lies through much tribulation. The Word of Truth informs us, that as Satan's baneful influence in this world draws to its close, and he knows that his time is short, his wrath will be great; and his rage against Christ and his Church manifested to the very utmost. What dotatacles he may be permitted to raise to your work, with what trials, whether personal or official, he may harass your life, with what dangers he may attempt to discourage your progress, we know not; but we carnestly commend you to Him who has said, 'The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem, rebuke thee.'

" Permit us now, in concluding our address, to advert to the long connection that has subsisted between us during the many years that you and your beloved family have been members of our body. As a minister of Christ you have frequently borne a part amongst us in the preaching of God's Word, and in the inistration of Christ's ordinances. "You have bidden us farewell, and closed your ministrations

nongst us for the present, in the character of a Christian bishop. "We account it a high distinction that the first Hebrew

Christian Bishop of Jerusalem since the time immediately fol-lowing the Apostolic age, has gone forth from amongst us, that his first ministrations were held in our house of prayer, and his first sermon preached to us. The recollection of that interestwill long be cherished in our minds; and we trust that the effect of it will be exhibited in our increased devotedness to the cause of God and Israel.

"We beg, in taking leave of you, to assure you of our respect and affection. We pray God to protect and keep you and your family, and so to direct and bless you, that when the 'Chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.' We will pray more earnestly for the peace of Jerusalem; and when God blesses you there, we beg you to

pray for your old friends and fellow-worshippers—the minister and congregation of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel. "We ask the parting blessing of a Christian bishop, expressed in the simple language of our daily prayer, 'The Lord be with you;' and our hearts, by God's help, shall continually respond,

And with thy spirit.' "We remain, with sincere respect "Your lordship's affectionate friends, "JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT, A.M., "Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel. [Here follow the signatures of the congregation.]

"November 23, 1841." We are in possession of a brief account of the cir-

cumstances which led Bishop Alexander to the final decision of embracing Christianity, but the reader must be contented, until next week, with the following Oxford alogether." "Early in his career," writes slight allusion to the personal history of this favoured servant of Christ :---

"Bishop Alexander, seventeen or eighteen years ago, the officiating Rabbi of a synagogue at Plymouth. He was baptised at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and received baptised at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Internati, and received orders at the hands of the late Archbishop of Tuam, in the Church of Ireland. His lordship is of pure Hebrew descent, of the tribe of Judah; Mrs. Alexander is also of the purest Hebrew blood, and of the tribe of Levi. Mrs. Alexander was baptised about a year after her husband. Their eldest boy, whose name is Michael, is a student in Christ's Hospital. The day after the consecration, the Bishop gave an entertainment to upwards of a hundred Christian Jews, most of whom were poor.

There are many minor circumstances of the most delightful nature which we would fain record, but and class meetings, and, though still remaining our space will only permit us to allude to them .- Clergyman, was, to all intents and purposes, one of The solemn and primitive beauty of the Consecration John Wesley's disciples. Not many years elapsed, Service, performed in the Archbishop's Chapel at however, before he was found a hyper-Calvinist, by Lambeth, with a striking and deeply-felt spirit of devotion,-the number and rank of the foreigners of blishing the altra views of the Geneva school. The various nations present at the impressive ceremony .- next remove found him a great man for superstitious the Bishop's administering the Holy Sacrament, in He- ceremonies, and his church at Ryde was decorated brew, himself a Hebrew, to Hebrew communicants, after the Romish style, as far as might be, and all his of former associates, and severed ties formed when the judgn on a subsequent occasion,-the touching and softened zeal that breathed throughout his farewell Sermon \_\_\_\_\_ stitions and corruptions of the Italian sect, with which, on these topics we would willingly dwell, but are much more unfortunately for him than injuriously to compelled to hurry onward. While doing justice to the merits of the new prelate, it would not be right to suffer the name of Dr. McCaul. to pass unnoticed. To him in the first instance the Bishopric was offered, and any information respect- of his mind by towards mysticism and excitement, ing an individual to whom the acceptance of such an arduous trust was proposed, cannot but be gladly influence of the Church counteracting his restless and received. He is a native of Ireland, and, we under- visionary tendencies, that he remained so long within stand, was admitted a student of Trinity College, some reasonable bounds. His leaning to Methodism, Dublin, at a very early age. His course as an un- as above stated, can be placed beyond contradiction. der-graduate was marked by distinguished success in In a strange and wandering letter, most decidedly both classical and scientific studies. His chief atten- manifesting a diseased, yet sincere, mind, which he tion, however, was given to Mathematics, and his at- addressed to a Wesleyan Minister, (Wesleyan Magatainments in this department were such, that at the zine, March, 1831, pp. 162-3,) he avows himself Examination for the degree of B.A., he held a high much more attached to Methodism than the Church, place in the list of honour, being, we believe, third of and pronounces the Wesleyans to be "more nearly his year. A Fellowship was the next object, to which he what the primitive Church was, than any other Church aspired, and with well-founded hopes of success. Accordingly he entered with vigour on the long and laborious course of study, requisite for presenting himself as a candidate, at that rigid scrutiny and severe trial of scientific attainment and ability; but meanwhile his mind was becoming more deeply impressed with the conviction, that it was his duty to devote himself, more exclusively than Collegiate duty would permit, to the service of God, and particularly amongst his chosen people, whose claims to Christian sympathy, had excited his strongest interest. Under the influence of this conviction he abandoned his secular studies, and applied with undivided atmanifested towards Bishop Alexander, by those who tention to those subjects, which were preparatory for the holy office, in which he had resolved to dedicate all his powers, and for the arduous duties of that mission, in which he hoped to be an instrument for extending the Kingdom of Christ. Soon after obtaining orders from the Bishop of Gloucester, he proceeded as Missionary from the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, to Warsaw, where he remained for several years, labouring with an unremitting zeal, which was blessed with much success. amongst both Jews and Christians. After the Polish revolution, it was deemed expedient by the Society to Apostolical Succession. Had Mr. Sibthorp adhered avail itself of his services in London, where he still resides, and, in addition to other duties, regularly officiates at the Episcopal Jews Chapel in Bethnal Green. In the year 1837 the University of Dublin testified their opinion of his learning by specially conferring on him the degree of D.D. In 1838 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lecture-ship at Lincoln's Inn, founded by Bishop Warburton, and he is at present at the head of the Hebrew College, and also Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London. His principal publications have been, in addition to detached Sermons and Pamphlets, most of which are connected with the propagation of Christianity amongst the Jews—a Translation of Rabbi Kimchi's Commentary on Ze-

chariah-the Ild Paths-Sketches of Modern Judaism-and a olume of Plain Sermons, on subjects Practical and Prophetic. He has, also, assisted in the translation of he Liturgy into Hebrew, and, if we mistake not, of ome portion of the Holy Scriptures into Judæo-Polish The extract from his Sermon, already given, will show that while he loves evangelical truth, as the soul of religion, he strenuously upholds apostolical order as he body with which God has thought fit to clothe Hisvisible Church.

Dr. A. M'(aul is elder brother of the Rev. Dr. John M'Caul the resent highly-gifted and very efficient Principal of Ipper Canada College. The latter individual is as ditinguished in the literary, as his brother in the theologcal world. He closed a most successful career as a stident, in which he obtained honours in the higher banches of scientific studies, by bearing off the gold nedals, the highest rewards, conferred for proficiency in Classical literature, and thus was placed second of his year, the medallist in the department of science taking precedence. In 1835, his University,that of Dublin, presented him with the degree of L.L. D. and he has added to the laurels of his younger days by the publication of several works, which, we are told by a conpetent judge, evince the depth of his attainments, and the purity and correctness of his taste.

But we must return from this brief and natural digression, and hasten to a close. On the first of December, Bislop Alexander sailed for Jaffa in the Devastation, steam-frigate. He is accompanied by his numerous family; by the Rev. Mr. Williams his Domestic and Examining Chaplain ; Dr. McGowan, Superintendent of the Hospital attached to the London's Society at Jerusalem; the Rev. F. C. Ewald. Missionary to the Jews and family; and a converted Israelite, formerly a Rabbi in connexion with a synagogue in Lordon.

It is by his time a matter of general notoriety that THE REV. RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORP, B.D., late a Clergymanof the Church of England, has renounced the article of the true Catholic faith, and embraced the supersttions and idolatry of Romanism. The reverend gentlman is a brother of Col. Sibthorp, the well known menber for Lincoln, in the Imperial Parliament, who, much as we admire his high Conservative principles, has xhibited so much eccentricity as to warrant the sumise, that there is a wild and unsettled nature running through the family. Mr. Sibthorp, the Clergyman, has always been remarkable for an enthuiastic temperament, and a predominance of feeling over sound deliberate judgment. A correspondent of The Lindon Church Intelligencer states, that he showed a strong inclination towards the Roman Catholic eligion about twenty years ago, when he was a Damy of Magdalen College, Oxford. He retired for some weeks to Kiddington House, about twelve miles from Oxford, the seat of Mr. Browne Mostyn, tie grand-father of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, for the purpose, I believe, of putting himself under the instruction of the priest in that family. And, as far as I can recollect, one of his brothers, hearing of the step le had taken, came out of Lincolnshire, and succeeded in persuading him to return to Magdalen College, where he resided some time, and then left the editor of The Church Intelligencer, "and when resident a Oxford, he had many indubitable popish predilections, owing, probably, to the peculiar cast of his mind. 'Months of hours' did he then spend before a crucifix, and was in communication with the celebrated Romish Dr. Milner. It seems that the Rev. Mr. Biddulph, of Bristol, had the chief hand in preventing Mr. Sibthorp's going over to the popish sect on this occasion. \* \* \* Mr. Sibthorp then went off at a tangent to something of a version of Wesleyan Methodism-became a Low Arminian; and

while in his parish in Lincolnshire held band meetings way of a change, and used his pulpit talents in esta tendencies were evidently growing towards the superthe English branch of the Christian Church, he has now identified himself." Mr. Sibthorp was never what is commonly called a High-Church Clergyman. On the contrary, the bias and it was probably owing to the sober and scriptural or body of people he knew of." Holding opinions thus inconsistent with his vows as a Clergyman, and finding within the Church no stimulants sufficiently strong to gratify his morbid spiritual thirst, it is no wonder that his fretted and extravagantly imaginative mind has grasped at the pomp and pageantry of Romanism, and invested all the errors of that corrupt system with the hues of a pious, though lamentably perverted, fancy. At all events, nothing can be more disingenuous, nothing can be more untrue than to ascribe Mr. Sibthorp's defection to the influence of sound Catholic principles. Had he been Catholic, which he at no time was, he would never have turned Romanist. He has always had working within his bosom that restless impulse which knows no medium, but drives its unhappy victim from one extravagance to another, and in this particular instance, has led its captive from the confines of Protestant Dissent into the benighted regions of Popery. The orthodox Catholic divines of the Church of England have always stood forth as the giant champions of Protestantism, and, at the to their teaching, instead of trusting to the suggestions of his own ill-regulated mind, he would never have afforded the melancholy spectacle which it is our present painful duty to contemplate. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in the year 1828, Mr. Sibthorp preached a Sermon, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row,-the present minister of which is the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel,-containing the following passage :--- " If we value the love of God, the attainment of heaven, and our own immortal souls, we should make it a frequent matter of thanksgiving that we are not members of the Church of Rome."

teenth century can embrace Popery without some de- of the chief magistrate of Dublin, in the noon-day, and be ficiency or perversion of intellect, we are bound to concede to Mr. Sibthorp, a character unimpeachable for cede to Mr. Sibthorp, a character unnupeachable for sincerity, and for piety. No sordid or ambitious mo-tion of a rabble, but by the voice of property, virtue, and tives appear to have prompted his change. The proprietary chapel in which he officiated at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, cost him a considerable sum, and after Isle of Wight, cost him a considerable sum, and after laying out £2000, in addition, for the purposes of en-with the life or death of England Ireland would live of largement and internal decoration, he sold it, on his and that if the American transmitted his money here, det recent secession, to a Clergyman of the Church of it acceptable to the chosen guardians and leaders of the per England at the price which he originally gave for it,thus making a complete sacrifice of £2000. We must regard him as an excellent, but deluded man, and pray emicent statesmen agreeing with him in this particular; would say, the absurdities of O'Connell are not the absurdities God to open his eyes to the deceit and hollowness of that unscriptural system which has ensnared his unstable feet.

From what is passing in England, we are not without apprehensions that a few others may be induced to follow the steps of Mr. Sibthorp. The Jesuits are indoubtedly at work, and men whose powerful imaginations overbalance their judgment may be led from destroy a company in which the property of an Ame vested! O'Connell's own countrymen might forgive their horror of Protestant Dissent to seek repose under the shadow of Papal infallibility ;---an event much to be deplored, but fairly chargeable, should it happen, upon the baleful influences of sectarianism. The great Chillingworth, whose reasoning powers were unrivalled, is an instance of a sincere and ardent mind, driven by the countless schisms of the day into a temporary profession of the Romish Faith. May Mr. Sibthorp, lke him, retrace his steps, and seek and obtain repose for his soul within that branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, from which his vain imaginations have so pitiably seduced him!

If we look at the present aspect of the religious world, with reference to conversions and changes, we shall find that Popery is sorely pressed and wounded by the victorious soldiers of the true Catholic faith. The strength of Rome is mainly in appearance, and in the great display which she makes when an individual like Mr. Sibthorp falls into her well-limed snares. Where the Church of England loses one of her ministers, she gains several from Rome, and even tens and twenties from the ranks of the Dissenting teachers. The rumoured perversion of Lord and Lady Holland to Romanism turns out to be a sheer fabrication, and the subjoined paragraph from the Dublin Statesman will enable every true son of the Church to take courage, and at the same time lead him to thank God that he is enrolled in a Catholic communion, which PROTESTS alike against Popery and Dissent:

"IRISH REFORMATION .- From our clerical correspondents, located in various parts of the country, we continue to receive the most cheering advice relative to the progress of Protestantis a amongst members of the popish communion. Since we were last enabled to report on the public recantations which were made, several individuals have privately joined our Church who were not possessed of sufficient daring openly and in the face of persecution to declare themselves no more the slaves of spiritual oppression. This private renunciation of the errors of popery has been the effect of the noble example set by those who, in the first instance, came over publicly to our communion. Nor is it all the effect that can be looked for. Already several are reparing to follow in their footsteps, and formally break off from the connexion in which they were trained, and all but vic-timised. We trust that very shortly we shall have it in our power to announce the recentation of a large party of Romanists who are now candidates for admission into our scriptural confederacy. Our information is derived from the very best sources, and while we can rely on it most confidently, we wait with the strongest assurance for the repetition of an event which is calulated not only to gratify every sound Protestant heart, but cheer on those who are interested in the great work of winning ack the unhappy followers of the apostacy to Christian truth and morals.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have observed it stated in the Stamford Mercury, an English Journal, that a Mr. Harris, of Alford, described as an eminent Independent preacher, has embraced Popery, and that his chapel is now entirely closed.

On our fourth page will be found some interesting information under the head of Church Missionary Intelligence. We intend to be frequent in our selections of this description.

## From our English Files.

THE LATE DEFECTION IN THE REPEAL CAMP. Brien has again entered the political arena and, in a letter addressed to Mr. Sharman Crawford, manfully follows up the blow which he struck at the repeal humbug in his first essay. If this gentleman, by the honest and conscien-tious course he has adopted, has exposed himself to the obloquy was yet unmatured, he has the proud satisfaction of being cheered on in his labours, not only by the Conservative press of the two countries, but by the unanimous voice of all that is respectable and well-affected in the kingdom; and this, too. wholly irrespective of creeds, political or religious. To the "unclad auditors" of the Corn-Exchange alone has Mr. O'Brien's letter proved distasteful; and to none more than Mr. O'Connell himself, whose habit is, whenever he finds that he has caught a Tartar," either to deluge him with Billingsgate, or by a marked silence to show how deep the wound has cut. Further than a slang reference to Mr. O'Brien's name Mr. O'Connell avoided all mention of that gentleman's letter at the last repeal meeting, although it was the sole engrossing topic of conversation from its publication on Saturday evening up to the hour at which the association met. Mr. O'Brien' exposé of the giant delusion is even more pungent than his first. His définition of an Irish "repealer"—a rebel drilled by an old lawyer, and not by a soldier-is unparalleled.

the face of man and heaven-Orangeman clasping Radical clasping Tory; every hand united. Let me hear telligence, and then the Exchange will soon become a dese My enthusiasm was near leading me into error. I will " presume to dictate to your statesman-mind what resolu in the blunders of Yankeeism there is no more grid I know Lord Brougham, speaking upon repeal, has said, the absurdity wear itself out.' I know his Lordship has m of an ordinary mind. Absurdities in a great man qu degenerate into crimes. But you may urge, he will exti this society himself. He dare not do it; and this is an tant fact to carry. Around him he has summoned up even too strong for his arm to master. He has flung <sup>st</sup> the earth, and they have sprung up a forest-whether tect or crush him time alone can develope. Exti society in which the Transatlantic world has taken sha closing upon property, but not so the nasal-tongued An The national banker has promised something, and sof sympathy they have shown and continue to show tow Irish people.' Who moves this? The first magistr judge, the ancient upholder of loyalty, the guardian of rights, the right hon. and worshipful the Lord Mayor was a day when he who should move this resolution of a stronger coach than a glass one to ride in. I wo to see the English Lord Mayor who would hold the and beckon to a stranger. I ask, is there no arm in to fling back this American money?—is there no voice across the Atlantic, 'Stop, you cannot buy us?'-is the one to keep the shining pearls of the crown from the bra treason? I write 'treason !' Sympathy from Ameri treason to England. You have removed from O'Conne footing upon domestic grounds; follow up that victory. have proved repeal impracticable; take a higher stand

upon a moral height—cut off O'Connell from the camp and by a moral display. Do this or you have done nothing-dawn of peace, which now, obedient to the prayers of all, see partially lighting up the political horizon, is driven back ag -like the false daybreak in eastern climes-mon drear will be the darkness that follows-

" ' Soles occidere et redire possunt, " ' Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux " ' Nox est perpetua una dormienda.'

"Every man who struggles to keep the union inviolate st keep in mind the class of men against whom he has to I A repealer is a rebel, drilled by an old lawyer, and not soldier. His stony eye has no moisture for affliction Burke's metaphysician); he merely speculates how far it serve his darling project. He is an unnatural being, and in an inverted order of things. What grieves you delights The misfortunes of England abroad—her domestic calar at home-he tells you with a smile when he meets you street-in a word, all his hopes, like the Phœnix, ashes and ruin. Such, Sir, is the class of men aga Your own experience will best suggest how the way will be carried on. In politics I acknowledge no such as the passive-activity alone can restore that healthful of feeling which the sword of England will restore if we do Energy, moral display, a congregation of the good and gre every political hue, will present such a moral combination and a statement of the statement and the statement of the statement and the statement of the statemen will stay the national delusion here at home, and scare away cendiaries of other lands.

"I make no apology for addressing you-your in letter courted an interchange of opinion-and have the home to remain, Sir, your obliged, obedient servant, "THOMAS O'BRIEA"

#### THOUGHTS UPON REPEAL .--- NO. I.

Under the above title Mr. Thomas O'Brien, nothing y the vituperation which is daily poured upon his I that portion of the press which closes its ears to all rest on the repeal delusion, has published a short essay, layi the species of persons who constitute Mr. O'Connell'i force" contingent at Burgh-quay, and the actuating 1 which fraternize those disinterested patriots in their se attempt to sever the connexion between the two The following is an early copy of Mr. O'Brien's letter: " Fairfield, Nov.

"In the agitation for the repeal of the union Mr. O'Col has got what the lawyers call a life interest at least. has got what the lawyers call a life interest at the other question might undergo alteration for the better the worse; the repeal will stand *in statu quo* as long O'Counell remains (long and merry be his days) up earthly sphere. Here, then, is a proof of no ordinary n statesman discovers a fine, robust, imposing national grief which will not decay, but go merrily, hand-in-hand with to the grave-

" 'We'll sleep together at the foot, " John Anderson, my Joe!' "The newspaper statesman has found out another about repeal; he can take up the question or send it tomb of all the associations, just as he pleases. What nation we are! We quarrel with the 'Thunderer' for us semi-barbarous, and we exhibit the first trait of barl blind fidelity, implicit attachment to one man. talk of the hero worship of the savage north in dark lightened days-I wish he would come and see the Irish "The chief can say what he likes without lessening putation or insulting his hearers. I have heard Mr. O' in one speech, and within one hour, speak all this I surely the cauldron in Macbeth held not such ine ingredients. How natural that from 'bubble, bubble' come 'toil and trouble.' 'Hereditary bondsmen, know -above all things observe the law-loyalty to the implanted in the heart of every true repealer-they ca ere, Sir, from America in three weeks-no revolutio one drop of blood-let England try it if she dare-1 ab Chartists, covered as they are with blood-his hear een-his arm can wield a sword in defence of its Oh! are we not a funny race! This poor, torn, tawd tradictory discourse, Mirabeau would have huddled int words—' Aux armes! Aux armes!'—they mean that, a mean nothing. But, in England, all those speeches nothing in reality. John is a great discoverer of that e fluid now so much in fashion, called gas-con-nading! the Frenchman knocks fire out of the rough payeme Paris, and sings the Moment like is to afficient the Paris, and sings 'the Marseillaise,' so as to affright the John laughs! When America threatened to hang ' or lynch him, if acquitted, John laughed! When Mr. nell declares 'the Tories will not be one fortnight when blood will flow throughout the land,' cruel John again! Anti-gas-con-na-ding John, what a good giant you are! You await events! The great bugbe held up to frighten the 'Saxon' child is the 'Loyal 1 Repeal Association :' so well it looks upon print ! National Repeal Asociation ! Oh, what painter's per group that meeting? "The Monday senate is a rare one. Towering above the pre-eminence of intellect and in evil design, st Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of Dublin-Lord Mayor by the act of that Imperial Parliament from whom he say no justice can be procured-Lord Mayor of Du toleration which, like a blessed sun, pours down light land, chasing before it the night of agitation. the first civic officer? Who stands near him besides councillors, dressed out by American contributions? beggars. How soon they stain the gown of office will leprous marks of traitorism. As a [Roman] Catholie, how ill they become their return to power. "But, again I say, who surrounds the old man? "Nor wealth, nor [Roman] Catholic in complicit "Nor wealth, nor [Roman] Catholicity, nor public net surround O'Connell. After a life of great public ine an exercise of intellect granted to but few, the man has w against property, and behold the results! He has warred a the free exercise of opinion, and stopped at their fountains thoughts of men-all who dare think have fled, and left wh behind? The Loyal National Repeal Association! "Let us dissect the filthy body. A few lawyers, w titute of the ability to defend an individual, fain we come national advocates; a few attorneys, to whom would give a half-crown to change, without a wellfear that the messenger would not return ; one lord, one one pure-eminently pure-enthusiast! Sundry me of bankrupt reputation, who, unable to uphold credit ordinary course of business, now seize upon the national de to repair their altered means, and come forth in the chi of Brutuses! A few Irish M.P.'s possessing the blackgu of Sheridan, without his genius; some of the new town corporation, believing, in whom I call the Yankee that upon any appointed day they would be willing t an American the freedom of the city, in every sense of some [Roman] Catholic priests, whom I believe moral, re and the best guides to heaven, but whom I consciention lieve to be the greatest foes civil and religious liberty even in this world. In the back-ground of this motley group

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" To The Right Rev. Father in God, Michael Solomon, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem.

"We, the minister and congregation of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, cannot allow your lordship to depart from among us, without expressing our deep interest in that wonderful dispensation of God's providence under which you have been ca by the voice of our National Church as expressed through her highest authorities, to return to the land of your forefathers.

It is with thankfulness to God that we see you invested with the highest order of the Christian ministry, for the express purpose of fulfilling the long-neglected command to 'speak comfortably to Jerusalem,' as well as of presiding over the congregations and members of our Protestant nation scattered in the Holy Land and its contiguous districts, and of conveying to the decayed but venerable Churches of the East the authoritative assurance of our own beloved Church's sympathy in

But however severely we may condemn the aberra-

"TO SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ., M.P. "' Nulla salus bello, pacem te poscimus or " Fairfield, October 26.

"When I parted from the Repeal Association I did not do it without reflecting how best I might serve the doctrines of free-dom, justice, and of reason I had espoused. With Mr. O'Connell I was determined to avoid all personal contact. The cause you so ably advocated would not be benefitted by it. It would ot be just in me, in addressing you, whose public life all true Reformers esteem, and to whose intellect I have rendered an early and frank homage, to retort upon Mr. O'Connell his low censure of me. I will not condescend to expose the political inconsistencies, the love fits, the hating fits, the flat denials, the 

# " ' Injuriæ " ' Suspiciones, inimicitiæ, induciæ " ' Bellum, pax rursum.'

"Upon the domestic policy of the repeal you have read me a lesson which makes me ashamed of ever being allied to such a I can declare with truth that, even while a member of the Repeal Association, its foreign intrigues I never counte-nanced. And now, Sir, this all-important branch of the subnanced. ject-whether this wordy treason, this rebellion of the heart, and sweet external show of peace, shall live or not-whether it is now to be extinguished by the full, glorious blaze of convicto guide the poor and plundered peopletion, lighted up whether we will reclaim our national dignity by runn the market (foreign, too,) into which the great and venal old man has brought us, bestowing us on another people, as did once the Pope of Rome-whether, Sir, we are to be branded as same time, the most strenuous maintainers of the traitors without the dignity of revolution, and complainers without the means for amendment-this, Sir, is the all-impor tant point upon which I wish to addres you. Your two letters have now appeared, not without good effect ; but, permit me to say, like many other treasures, they will soon be forgotten .-The great agitator in one week will have recovered from the mental stunning inflicted by those letters; the Exchange doors will be thrown open again, and all will be forgotten. The strong colours of your truths fade into nothing before the rich hues of O'Connell's fancy-his lies are greater than your facts, and his humbugs more beloved than your feasible plans. See the vast advantage O'Connell holds over all men; his opponents make Sunday displays against him, and then retire into private life content with the part they had played. The energetic sketch the great Demosthenes gives of the untiring Philip, contrasted with his many and drowsy opponents, is a just description, at this very hour, of O'Connell, the unionists, the reformers of Ireland. Do you expect to overthrow him by those Parthian shafts? No. Meet him foot to foot, and arm

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Is there no one to ask that good and deluded body to try one Reat experiment—the experiment of quiet? How clear political wisdom can be made to their untutored minds! We Food (I preached the doctrine for many a day), will you not allow some time for its good effects to appear? Where would be the benefit of revolution if it always lasted! What body could stand continual medicine? Is not change the great cure for the diseased body? What are the people but many bodies? Ireland has made revolution a trade. The terror-crowned and blood-sucking monster has routed from the market every other calling; his agents are Exchange orators by day, and degenerate into murderers by night. To me it appears posterity will look

back upon this period of ours with singular wonder. "At the very time when the [Roman] Catholics of Ireland enjoy the greatest honour—when the Litoman ] catholics of iteration willing and able to do justice to all—at that moment the honoured (once honoured) leader of [Roman] Catholicity, but how the second secon how the mere representative of [Koman] Catholicity, but how the mere representative of rebel [Roman] Catholicity, calls upon the people to enter upon a contest whose aim is to place power (when the agitator will be no more) into the most ruffian hands that ever wielded power. "Is there not vanity and venality at work here? Is not mendicity and mendacity its basis? We can trace to this pa-thotism (which here not the work here it here allow on the creation

mendicity and mendacity its basis? We can trace to this pa-triotism (which has not the smack of the olden one) the creation of them of those very ills it is wont so eloquently to deplore. If it would but banish the wordy market from Ireland, a market of a better kind would return—if in painting the beauties of Ire-land Mr. O'Connell would give to the picture the beauty of rew perfect would be the work !

'I believe the hour for that peace is come, whether we look abroad or at home. The settlement of M'Leod's case has been a great settler to the repeal question. Let the people see in that single instance upon what principles of equity repeal is founded. No Repealer can tell me he did not wish M Leed away. No Repealer can tell me he did not wish in Levis away. Well, M'Leod lives—a great foreign blow; and a great reasoning man is in Crawfordsburn—I reckon this is a domestic blow! The people of England, notwithstnading all their calamities, have still a tower of strength reared in each heart for the unbelief. The traitors' heart for the upholding of peace and order. 'The traitors' gate still stands unharmed, unscathed. This fact should be

recorded upon the repeal and corporate books. "The crown, which passed through roaring fire-which only seemed to make a day to light its passage—shall never, 1 trust, be damaged by the heavy breath of traitors. "THOMAS O'BRIEN."

EARL DE GREY .- The following analysis of Earl de Grey's EARL DE GREY.—The following analysis of Earl de Grey's first levee shows how his Excellency is sustained by the rank and wealth and intelligence of the country;—Peers and Nobi-lity, 38; Bishops, 11; Roman Catholic Bishops, 3; Right Honourables and Honourables, 35; Baronets and Knights, 45; Deans, 10; Archdeacons, 11; Clergy, 300; Judges, 13; Serjeants, 3; Queen's Counsel, 25; Generals, 14; Colonels, 54; Majors, 40; Captains, (Army and Navy), 110; Lieute-nants, 38: Marubers of Parliament, 22; Denuty Lieutenants nants, 38; Members of Parliament, 22; Deputy Licutenants of Counties, exclusive of the Noblity, 140; LL.D.'s, 8; DD.'s, 14: F.T.C.D.'s, 8; M.D.'s, 60; Aldermen, 6. Thus making a total of 1008. This is exclusive of the Viceregal household, official persons, and private individuals not classed; the total amounting to 1500 or 1600, while 600 was considered a

crowded attendance on former occasions. MORE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—A local authority states that Dr. Coen, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, one of the most pious and learned prelates among the Irish hierarchy, had openly declared himself a friend to order and the present Administration. "On Sunday week," says the Galway Adver-tiser, "after a withering denunciation of the Chartist sedition sought to be introduced amongst his people, his Lordship took occasion to laud in terms of high eulogy our present Administration, in a style of nervous eloquence, warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires." The Advertiser being a Conservative Journal, there will be, no doubt, many who may discredit its statement, but the following passage, a little further on, I think puts an end to all misapprehension on the subject:-"This fearless and independent profession of opinion," continues the *Advertiser*, "as his Lordship must have anticipated, excited the violone heartility for the violent hostility of the rabid factionists; but it was reserved for the cool malignity of a priest, not merely to insinuate, but in public to attribute the dignified conduct of the amiable and respected respected prelate to mental imbecility." Dr. Coen joined the Repeal Association in September, 1840, and the value of his conversion (if he Accession (if he be a convert) is, therefore, considerably enhanced : for it is idle to suppose that the rev. gentleman, in thus giving his testimony to the benefits likely to accrue from the accession of the present ministry to office, must not have been first convinced of the fallacy of the great delasion to which he formerly lent the influence of his name and station. DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—THE LORD MAYOR'S TRIBUTE!— The O'Connell tribute was collected at the various changes

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The O'Connell tribute was collected at the various chapels throughout the city to-day; but whether or not the receipts were greater than on former occasions remains to be seen. The day was exceedingly unpropritious; yet, notwithstanding, his lordship left town at an early hour this morning, in order that he might not witness any portion of this *interesting* cere-mony. In all probability, this is the last year of the tribute--the Roman Catholic clergy seem to desire a *final* tribute; and their views seem to meet the approval of numbers of their persuasion. The Monitor, a Liberal evening paper of some weight amongst that party, says, "We have received several letters from Roman Catholic clergymen, disapproving of the con-tinuance of the annual tribute, and motives of delicacy prevent the publication of their names." One of the writers observes,

Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn ; in Europe, in the British islands, from the rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ioniar Isom the impregnable fortifications of Maria, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa, on the Guinea coast, at St. Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius; in Asia, from the fortress of Adea, in Arabia, at Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, by the British army in Affghanistan, along the Himalayan mountains, the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Aracan, at Prince of Wales Island and Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hongkong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian continent and islands, and in the strait which separates the islands of the New Zcalanders. No Prince has ever been born, either in this or

Zealanders. No Prince has ever been boin, enter in enter points in every quarter of the world." EARL GREY AND THE CORN-LAWS.-The opinions of

Earl Grey on the importance of agriculture and the operation of the corn-laws are such as do that venerable nobleman the highest credit. The following remarks were made by his lord-ship in parliament on the occasion when the question of agriculship in parliament on the occasion when the question of agricul-tural protection was under consideration, and they lose none of their value when it is remembered that his lordship delivered them when he was in full physical and mental vigour, and taking an active share in the legislative business of the country. Lord Howick might well profit by the statesmanlike views of his parent :----I do believe that in the landed interest is to be found, more then in any other, the foundation of the strength his parent:—"I do believe that in the landed interest is to be found, more than in any other, the foundation of the strength of the constitution of this country; and therefore to that interest, more than to any other, it is the interest and the duty of this house to extend due and fair protection; for, beyond this, God forbid that any interest should either expect or obtain any protection whatever! I maintain that it is due to that interest that this country should render itself as independent est that this country should render itself as independent as possible of foreign supplies in corn ; and that to all interests o the community, and to none more than the commercial and manufacturing, it is essential that as much of the land of this country as is capable of it should be brought into cultivation.— These principles I maintain, regardless that for maintaining them it may be unjustly imputed to me that I uphold the inte-rests of the rich to the sacrifice of those of the poor. The most eager advocate of liberal principles cannot shake the soundness of these maintains. of those principles, which were so admirably enforced in a letter, the writer of which, I trust, still maintains them. 'If (said the writer of which, I trust, still maintains them. If (said that writer) they effect the throwing open of our ports to a free trade in corn, the consequence will be that of throwing a great part of our land out of cultivation, and risking all the inconpart of our land out of cultivation, and risking all the incon-venience of sudden changes and convulsions in our relations with foreign countries; though, for a short time, we may have cheap corn, yet, upon the long run, the price of this first neces-sary of life will increase, and the profit, as well as the power, of supplying us as they please, will be in the hands of foreigners.' The maintenance of such sentiments is not at variance with popular rights, but essential for public prosperity. Popular The maintenance of such sentiments is not at variance will popular rights, but essential for public prosperity. Popular rights I have ever upheld, whenever and by whomsoever they were assailed. I have made some sacrifices for them. I am ready to make more. At the same time, when I have met wild and extravagant claims and doctrines under the name of popu-lar rights, I have not flinched from the obloquy to which an and it to the mark have exposed me. To that obloquy I

opposition to them may have exposed me. To that obloquy I am as ready again to expose myself, as I am to endeavour to retrieve the constitution from those invasions which I have considered as most dangerous to popular security."-Newcastle Journal.

### Canada.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE AND AGRICULTURE .- The ast report of this useful Association has the following passage

"Your Committee, in adverting to a subject which occupied the most prominent part in the Report of their predecessors, do so under the matured convictions that it is one of the most important which has come under their consideration, and on the right issue of which the prosperity of this country materially depends,—they allude to the admission of Flour, Grain and other produce of Canada into the United Kingdom free of duty; and in subsecting such a measure they do so the more availaand in advocating such a measure they do so the more readily as they feel convinced that in addition to the innumerable benefits it would confer on the British North American Coloas they leef confer on the British North American Colo-benefits it would confer on the British North American Colo-nies, it would assist the Mercantile and Manufacturing interests in the Mother Country, by a rapid and increased demand for her manufactures. When it is considered how heavy the charges of transport, insurance, &c., are on produce shipped from Canada to England, amounting on Wheat to 23s. ster-ling per quarter, how unimportant the quantity is which for years to come can be spared for exportation; it is clear that the Agriculturalists of the United Kingdom have nothing to the Agriculturalists of landed produce that can be sent from brethren in the exertions they are now making to obtain this important benefit for the Colony." G. P. Ridout, Esquire, the indefatigable and business-like President of the Board, made the following remarks on his reelection :--

das, at a hundred points in the West Indies, in the forests of the favourable consideration with which you have upon this, and previous occasions, treated me, I beg to return you, indi-vidually and collectively, my most hearty thanks."

TORONTO CORPORATION .- Several of the members going 

| Aldermen.          |                            | Vote |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Dr. King           | st. patrick's.             |      |
| G. T. Denison, Esq |                            |      |
| J. Armstrong, Esq  | 111   Mr. J. Ritchey       |      |
| Cao Monro Esquere  | sr. 110   Mr. Josh. Beard, | 1    |

ST. DAVID'S.

The above, with the exception of Messrs. Bell and Ward, were duly returned, and all returned are Conservatives. On Thursday two Conservatives were put in nomination for the Mayor-alty, the Hon. Capt. Macaulay, and Henry Sherwood, Esq. The former we believe had 5 votes, the latter 14. Mr. Sher-wood is therefore the Mayor.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.-His Excellence Sir Charles Bagot arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A splendid procession had been arranged to meet Sir Charles at Hinckley's, on the south shore of Wolfe Island, and accompany him to Town, but the ice was too weak to bear the passage pany him to Town, but the ice was foo weak to bear the passage of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the island on foot. A light boat which won the prizes at the Kingston Regattas was fitted up at Garden Island with masts and rigging like a ship, a flag of *Queen Victoria* flying at the mast head, and other flags displayed around. Thus prepared it was firmly secured on runners, and in it His Excellency was drawn across the ice by one horse, the boats error uniformly drawn across the ice by one horse, the boats crew uniformly drawn across the ice by one horse, the boats crew uniformiy clothed in regatta dress, walking at each side, accompanied by the concourse from Town. On reaching the foot of Brock Street, His Excellency was received by a guard of honour, composed of a company of the 14th Regt, and Magrath's Cavalry, and by nearly the entire population of Kingston, who greeted Sir Charles with three British cheers and one cheer the Regular A tiller fring the contemporare whether the greeted Sir Charles with three British cheers and one cheer more, the Royal Artillery firing the customary salute. His Excellency courteously acknowledged his reception by unco-vering and repeatedly bowing to the assembled people, and stepping from his miniature frigate ino General Clitherow's sleigh, he drove off to the Government House. A light boat had also been fitted up like a brig of war t the Marine Railway, and fixed on miners. The Prime of Value flar distinguist

had also been fitted up like a brig of war it the Marine Railway, and fixed on runners. The Prince of Vales flag floating at her mast head, the Union Jack, St. Gerge's flag, and other colours at different parts of her rigging, and with her crew of six true blue sailors aboard, she accompaned Sir Charles to the Government House, followed by the Gaden Island boat, the two crafts with their lofte marks and drive the state of the stat two crafts with their lofty masts and flying streamers making two craits with their lotty masts and flyig streamers making quite a pageant of themselves, numerous sleighs filling up and completing the procession. The day was emarkably fine, mild and clear. A more formal procession world have been formed, but it was His Excellency's wish, comminicated by the Chief Secretary to the Town authorities, that to procession or formal recention should take above. Kinester Lord Tract with reception should take place .- Kingston Ierald, Tuesday, 11th

The Hon. the Chief Justice, and Judgs Jones and M'Lean, must have arrived at Kingston on Tuesday and His Excellency is doubtless sworn in. A levee was to be ield on Wednesday.

PARLIAMENT.-James Leslie, Esq., o this city, has been returned as Member for the County of Verheres, the representation of which was recently resigned b Henri Desrivieres,

tation of which was recently resigned to item Denvices Esq.—Montreal Gazette. Sire C. BAGOT.—We have strong resons to believe that her Majesty's Ministers have fixed upon Mantreal as the seat of the future Government of the Canadas. There is yet something more gratifying. A letter from London announces that the writer—a person in all respects, competen to form an opinion, had conversed at some length with Sir Chries Bagot, that he had found him well informed, frank and deided—incapable of interiore or meanness—in every respect sug a Governor Geneintrigue or meanness-in every respect such a Governor Gene-ral as Canada requires.-Montreal Times, Radical Paper.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,-Intelligence has been received we are informed, that Her Majesty, in answer to the Addres of the House of Assembly, last session on the subject of alternate Parliaments at Quebec and Toroito, has assured he faithful Commons that, in selecting Kinjston as the place for the meeting of Parliament, the utmost ddiberation was exer-cised; and that, as regards the *alternate* project, the Governyears to come can be sparen for explanation have nothing to be control the second seco least by the occasional presence of the Legislative Assembly of United Canada.—Patriot. United Canada .- Patriot.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN OFFICER .- The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the body of the late Mr. Uniacke, of the 7 lat Regiment, is "accidental death." Mr. Carew, of the 70th Also Regiment, is "accidental death." Mr. Carew, of the 70th Regiment, the unfortunate gentleman who was the immediate, and to a certain extent innocent, cause of taking the life of his brother officer, will be admitted to bail, and go through the customary form of the law, by being tried for the deed by a jury of his custometers of the law, by being tried for the deed by a jury of his countrymen at the ensuing criminal term. It appears that the officers at mess had partaken too freely of the pleasures of the table, and had used liberties with Mr. Carew, which of the table, and had used liberties with Mr. Carew, which; under other circumstances, they would not have done, and that he threatened to shoot them if these liberties were persisted in. His threat was not heeded, his fowling piece was discharged un-intentionally, and its contents were lodged in the leg of the deceased, about two inches below the groin. Mr. Uniacke fell hack in the arms of Captain Jones, Q. L. D., and every assis-tance which could be procured was had, but the gallant young officer was doomed to die. Twelve shots were extracted from his hole on the areat exacting examination, one of which had his body on the *post mortem* examination, one of which had ascended to the interior of his stomach, causing inflammation, which produced death. As may be well imagined, Mr. Carew 952 33 and all concerned in this unfortunate catastrophe are plunge in the deepest grief. Mr. Uniscke repeatedly expressed his conviction that Mr. Carew had not the slightest intention of shooting him, and spoke to him and of him in the most warm and affectivent mathematical spoke to him and of him in the most warm and affectionate manner. The deceased joined the 71st Regi-ment on the 24th April, 1838, was a native of Ireland, an only son, heir to a fortune of about five thousand a-year. a keen sportsman, and a liberal supporter of the turf. hope his melancholy end will prove a warning to all who are in the habit of making practical jokes, or who allow their passion to get the better of their judgment.—Montreal Herald.

#### EDUCATION.

The Annual Public examination of the young gentlemen of the "Quebec Classical School," was held at the School Room on Monday and Tuesday last. The private examination for adjudging the prizes occupied the previous week, and was con-ducted by the Honble. A.W. Cochran, D. C. L., J. C. Fisher, Esq. LL.D., the Rev. Messrs. H. D. Sewell M. A. and George Mackie, B. A., Messrs W. W. Kerr, George Futvoye and N.

At the conlclusion of the Public Examination on Tuesday the prizes were distributed as follows: Lieut. General Sir James Macdonnell kindly presenting his book to each successful com-

| petit   | or.  |
|---------|--|
| 13.24   | THEOLOGY.     George Irvine,<br>William Sewell,<br>William Sewell,<br>Jonathan Wurtele<br>M. Scoter Patton |
|         | George Irvine, acq:  |
| First   | Prize, William Sewen,  |
| Secon   | ad   |
| Thir    | Robert Patton  |
| Fou     | dRobert Patton   |
|         | Chaster Irvine   |
| Sint    | form Prize, George Irvine  |
| Fift    | form Prize,  |
| For     | rth,   |
| This    | d  |
| Seco    | nd   |
| Firs    | nd,Edward Stuart   |
|         | MATHEMATICS AND AND Invine   |
| Fir     | MATHEMATICS AND ARITAGE Irvine.<br>st Prize,   |
| Sec     | and,   |
| Thi     | rd Francis Primrose  |
| For     | st Prize,  |
|         | BOOK-KEEPING   |
| 1.2     | WRITING.   |
| 1 des   | Rolla Patton   |
| Fit     | Book-KEEPING   |
| Sec     | ond,William Price  |
| Th      | Joseph Forsyth   |
| Fo      | HISTORY.   |
| 1       | HISTORY.<br>William Kerr<br>Lewis Willan<br>cond,  |
| Fi      | rst Prize, Lewis Willan  |
| Se      | cond,  |
| T       | urth,  |
| F       | urth, FRENCH.  |
|         | Jacob Mountain   |
| Si      | xth Form Prize,  |
|         |  |
|         | canada Stavner   |
| 1 77    | Lind Contant Freer   |
| S       | econd,   |
| F       | irst,  |
| 1 1 2 2 | Polla Patton   |
| - I     | irst Prize, Edward Felton  |
| 1.6     | acond price  |
| 17      | econd,   |
|         |  |
| s ,     | George Buchanan<br>General Diligence,  |
| f       | GENERAL DILIGENCE,   |
|         | RIZE FORM, TORM, TORMAN  |
| r       | CONDUCT,   |
| r       |  |
| -       | JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.   |
|         |  |
|         |  |
| h       | First Prize,   |
| IC      |  |
| al      | Second Prize,  |
| of      | HISTORT  |
| he      |  |
|         | WRITING. Norborn Felton<br>First Prize,  |
| d-      | Second Frize,  |
| m       | John Reade   |
| ve      | First Prize,John Reade   |
| ve      | Second Prize,  |
| nt.     | Inha Reade   |
|         | First Prize,John Reade<br>Hammond Gowen  |
| tot     | Sacond Prize   |
| n .     | ORTHOGRAPHY.   |
| be      | First Prize,   |
|         | First Prize,   |
| red     | Second Prize,Jno. Lindsay & W. I<br>GENERAL DILIGENCE,   |
| of      | GENERAL DILIGENCH, THE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE   |

EGROTANT, William Kerr, Charles Sewell, Frederick Sewell, Norborn Felton, Henry Temple, John Henry, James Sewell. The prizes having been distributed, Sir James Macdonnell

Loe prizes naving been distributed, Sir James Macdonnell solicited an additional week's holidays from the Principal, which being granted, the boon was joyfully acknowledged by the boys in Three Cheers. The Prize Essay was then read by Master Mountain, and the Poem by Master Kerr, after which the lat-

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY ... Reverend Brethren, --You are hereby notified that the next meet of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Rectory of Guelph, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 10th of February next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. Society

Dundas, January 10, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDIAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. BRETHNES.—I beg to remaind you that, "If the Lord will," the next desting of our Association will take place at the Rectory, Cavan, on Mednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 27th instant. I also deside to inform you, that a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Committee appointed at the recent visitation, to deliberate on the formation of a Diocesan Church, Society, has been forwarded to be by the Secretary, with a request from the Lord Bishop that they e submitted to the Midland Clerical Association, for their opinion of the proposed scheme. A full attendance of the Members is therefore ery desirable. SALTERN CLVINS Secretary

Mohawk Parsonage, 3rd January, 1842.

## COBOURG BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Bazaar in ald of the funds for the completion of the

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT COBOURG, will be held in that edifice on FRIDAY, the 28th, and on SATURDAY, the 29th January, instant, commencing on each day at 10 °clock, a.M. Their attention is solicited to the important object of this benevolent undertaking, as well as to the great variety of useful and ornamental articles which will then be exhibited for sale.

Entrance to the Bazaar, 73d. each-no charge for children.

Cobourg, January 10th, 1842,

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Superintendent of the House of Industry has received from Mr. Gunn, and paid to the Treasurer of that Institution. TWENTY-THREE SHILLINGS, being the balance of a private collection for a certain charitable purpose, but which was found necessary to be withheld, as the several sums advanced were not appropriated according to the intentions of the dense. to the intentions of the donors. Toronto, 12th January, 1842.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ANNUAL DIGEST OF CASES determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Practice Court, 1841, by JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Esquire, Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. Price 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

# To the Editor of the Examiner: **To the Editor of the Examiner**. Sth.—In my evidence before the Committee appointed to investigate the riots on Yonge-street. I asserted that Mr. Jakis Thorris, of this City, had been guilty of acting in a "most violent, unmanly, and riotous manner." Now I beg to inform you, and through you the updatist Mr. Trotter's character, I being entirely mistaken in they in the wrong as respects *him*, and an only sorry that I should in any manner have injured him by making those false sapersions, which I are very happy now to be able to refute, and to add that I have seed in the wrong up respect *him*, and you guilt and the same seed the least improper in the conduct of Mr. Trotter, either there at any other place. I am, yours, &r. Monetor 27th

November, 27th.

BOOKS; &c. FROM ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present month. Dec. 4, 1841.

#### EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to inform her friends and the public that her Seminary will RE-OPEN, for the reception of her Puplis, on MONDAY, the TENTH instant. 27-3

## PORT HOPE.

Mrs. GREENE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

## RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1842.

Quarterly in proportion. 27-4 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. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day.

the same day. the same day. M. C. CROMBIÉ, Principid, H. D. G. S. 25-tf WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

**ENGLAND** Brockshart are requested to pay into THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of *The Church*; where it may be more convenient), an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth upon the amount of t day of January next. H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treast 25-4wks

Toronto, December 20, 1841. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED.

"I did not believe that when it was first originated, it was and not believe that when it was has originated, it was intended that it should be annual, or ever become what certainly I with a large number of O'Connell's supporters and admirers must consider it.—to wit, a very heavy and unreasonable tax upon the industrious poor of this impoverished country." A placard, purporting to come from Mr. O'Connell, was indus-tionally circulated about term this aftermony requesting "that culated about town this afternoon, requesting "that lously cit the public would not contribute towards his rent;" but, of course, it was a hoax .- Morning Herald.

THE REV. MR. BERMINGHAM VERSUS THE TRIBUTE .--The Monitor of this evening will contain the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Bermingham, the parish priest of Borrisokane;-

"To P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq. "Borrisokane, Nov. 13, 1841. "Dear Sir,-I have had the honour of your letter of the 11th instant, requesting my co-operation in forwarding the collection of the O'Connell tribute in the parish of Borrisokane. Collection of the O'Connell tribute in the parish of Borrisokane. In your communication you express a hope 'that the parish will on this occasion restore itself to the position it occupied heretofore amongst the contributing districts.' "In reply I beg leave respectfully to you to say, that the

Poverty of the great majority of my parishioners is now, and has been at other times, so great as to render it a matter to them of peculiar hardship to be called on to contribute to funds and collections not strictly for parochial purposes. I cannot conscientiously appeal to the parishioners at this inclement season to contribute to the O'Connell fund, or aid in its collecon, when I know that want and destitution are around me, and that all the sympathies and exertions of my people will be required to assist in arresting famine and succouring the distressed

"As to myself, I will candidly admit, that whilst I yield to by his exertions for emancipation (the effects of which tryfeld to by his exertions for emancipation (the effects of which were so useful to himself and the community), yet I cannot lend my judgment to the system of agitation which he has since carried on for the repeal of the union, after its continuance for forty years and upwards, and considering that it was from an Impe-rial Parliament we had rial Parliament we had emancipation, reform of tithes, and municipal reform. As a Christian minister, I deem the political partisan not my province. The spiritual care and welfare of my flock, the inculcation of peace and good conduct, have been and are still my rule of action. From this course I am resolved that neither eulogy nor censure shall make me swerve.

"I trust you will not deem it disconteous that I should reply to your letter through the medium of the press. I have done so, as your communication was on a public matter, and that the reasons on which I ground my refusal to comply with your request should not be mistaken or misconstrued now or on a future day.

"Respectfully, your obedient faithful servant, "JAMES BERMINGUAM."

WHIG LOYALTY .- The Whigs, during their ascendancy, were loud in their vaunts of loyalty, and even dared to reproach The found in their vaunts of loyalty, and even dared to reproach Conservatives with lack of loyalty because they were incapable of sycophancy. As if to show, however, the real value of Whig loyalty, we need only remark, that of the two Whig Papers in this town, one appeared on Saturday last without a syllable of congratulation on the birth of an heir to the throne; and the other part into a frank of the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospe-the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospe-the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospe-the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospe-the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospeand the other burst out into a frenzy of malignant Jacobinism, worthy of the vilest regicide print in Paris. The Prince is "the accident of an accident," destined to become "the direc-tor of the frivolities and immoralities of a corrupt Court;" and with regard to the Royal Family, "the death of one is a sub-ject of rejoicing, the birth of another a subject of sorrow."— Such is the language of the chosen organ of Sir Thomas Potter, Mr. William Neild, the "Conference," and the Whigs and Dissenters of Manchester generally.—Manchester Chronicle. EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS .- The Liverpool he will at some future and distant day preside over:—"Salutes in honour of his birth will be fired—in America, on the shores of Hudson's-bay, along the whole line of the Canadian lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, in the Bermu-

#### "GENTLEMEN.

"The vote that you have just been pleased to record in my favour, must be my apology for attempting for a few moments to trespass upon your patience, and the time of this Meeting. "When you last year elected me to the situation that I have "When you last year elected me to the situation that I have now again the honour to fill,—although it was with a feeling of pleasure that I undertook its duties,—I must at the same time confess that I was not exempt from the apprehension that I should not discharge them in such a manner as to meet with your approval, or to satisfy myself. I had been preceded by two Gentlemen who I was well aware, possessed for greater wo Gentlemen who, I was well aware, possessed far greater experience, and much more talent, than I could lay claim to. I allude to the Hon. W. Allan and Mr. Buchanan. I therefore naturally felt some diffidence in being their successor; I knew, however, that I carried with me your favourable consideration, and I resolved in some degree to attempt making up by zeal for my deficiency in ability.

zeal for my denciency in ability. "During the past year it is pleasing to reflect that our num-bers have been steadily increasing, and I trust the present one will shew no diminution; it is satisfactory likewise to learn from our Treasurer's accounts, that after having discharged all demands against us, he has still a small balance in his hands. "I flatter myself that some beneficial results will flow from

the exertions of your late Committee, to whose watchful superintendence of the Mercantile interests of the City, I beg to bea my humble testimony; and in doing so, would avail myself of the opportunity it affords me, of acknowledging the courteous and indulgent treatment that the chair at all times received I would also wish to convey my thanks to that from them. portion of the Press who have deemed our proceedings worthy of publicity; the time was when few papers in this vicinity manifested any disposition to notice our exertions. We now, however, see a considerable number of them not only desirous of doing so, but desirous likewise of aiding as in our efforts. The Press of a country is, generally speaking, so intimately associated with political subjects, that I would beg distinctly to state, that I do not advert to it from any political consideration whatsoever,—for I consider that, as a body, we should carefully abstain therefrom,-I allude to it merely to point out the great change of tone our exertions have tended to produce in that change of tone our exertions have tended to produce in that particular, and as an incentive (were such an incentive want-ing), for our steadily and unanimously persevering in that course of usefulness which we have hitherto pursued.

"In looking over our list of Members, I observe the names

of many whose age and qualifications make them better fitted than I am for your President. You have been pleased, howthan I am for your President. You have been pleased, how-ever, to place me in that honourable position; you will all, I am sure, most readily admit, that neither in this or the former instance have I solicited the favour at your hands. Allow me to assure you, that on that account I prize the honour the more highly, and that I enter upon its duties with feelings of the

selves are of much importance. We are identified with one of selves are of much importance. We are identified with one of the two great interests, upon the success of which the prospe-rity of this Colony depends. I allude, of course, to Agricul-ture and Commerce. The latter is but as yet in its infancy. We have undertaken in this particular section of the Province, We have undertaken in this particular section of the Province, to guard its progress; let us foster it, encourage it, and so cul-tivate it, that the character of a British merchant may be as much respected, and as highly honoured, in this distant portion Empire, as it is in the great Commercial cities of the of the

Mother Country. "Permit me to remark that if, during the period for which you have elected me, a more able Memher of our body should seem to be a more fitting person for your choice, I shall at any

PORT OF KINGSTON.-The amount of duties collected at FORT OF KINGSTON.—The amount of duties collected at this Port on imports from the United States for the quarter ending the 6th instant, is 43771. 14s. 4d., making, with the preceding three quarters of this year, 84791. 18s. 8d. The total amount received last year was 41551. Os. 9d.

ROBBERY ON AND ACCIDENT TO MR. STANTON. - Mr. Stan-

ROBBERYON AND ACCIDENT TO MR. STANTON.—Mr. Stan-ton's Book and Stationery Store, in Front Street, was discovered to be on fire about five o'clock, last Saturday morning, by his foreman, Mr. Watson, who sleeps in the chamber above, and who, assisted by Mr. Irons, Mr. Lynch, and others, succeeded in putting out the fire; but a number of ledgers and other blank books and stationery were burnt so as to be useless. On further search, it was found that a bureau in the adjoining room had been robbed of about 25*L*, and set oa fire, the ends of some bundles of letters being burnt off, but the doors having been closed, the fire had gone out for want of air. It was therefore bundles of letters being burnt on, but the doors having been closed, the fire had gone out for want of air. It was therefore concluded that the place had been iet on fire to conceal the robbery. In the store, the fire had been placed at the bottom of the book-shelves, and had burnt upwards to the top, where the smoke finding its way into the chamter aroused Mr. Fortunately the shelves were placed against a stone wall, or the achces would have been much more disastrous. - Kingston [We regret to add that Mr. Stanton, before knowing the above, was thrown out of a sleigh, while on his way to Kingston, and had his collar-bone broken. It is satisfactory

to add, that he is doing well.] TECUMSEH MONUMENT.- The Tecumseh Monument Com mittee acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, towards the erection of a Monument to Tecumsch: from Cobourg, Robert Heury, Esq., 2l. G. S. Boulton, Esq., 2l. 10s. H. Ruttan, Esq., 2l. 10s. from Bytown, by the hands of T. J. Legatt, Esq., 9l. from the officers of the 7th Hussars, through Major Campbell. Companding officer, 101 total 961 Major Campbell, Commanding officer, 10l. total, 26l. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of these

iberal donations, and as the stone has been generously given

by the Indians themselves, they will be enabled to commence this public undertaking early in the cosming spring. BROCK MONUMENT.—Three battalions of the New Bruns-wick militia have subscribed 1531. 9s. 1d. towards the recon-trusting of Benchmarks. struction of Brock's monument at Queenston. - Toronto Herald.

SECTARIANISM IN TORONTO .- One of the unlucky features SECTABIANISM IN TORONTO.—One of the unlucky features in all our settlements is the variety of sects. Toronto, small as it is, has its Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Independents, Quakers. Besides all those, there are sects springing up from year to year, which no one can define, and which they probably would find it a matter of no small difficulty to define themselves. What can be more absurd than this?— How many sects were there among the followers of St. Peul 2 How many sects were there among the followers of St. Paul? In those days Christians were satisfied with humbly receiving the truths of inspiration, without arrogating to their own igno-rance the right to decide on mysteries palpably above the human rance the right to decide on mysteries paipably above the human understanding, and without adopting schism as a means of livelihood. How is it possible to conceive that the foolish people who rank themselves under those vulgar and brawling

leaders know what they are professing are competent to decide on the merits of their sect; or, in fact have any competency en on the merits of their sect; or, in fact have any competency on the subject, arising from any knowledge, or even any inquiry? But the evil is not merely negative; it breeds quarrels. These sects oppose each other—they malign each other—and refuse in general to draw together for any purpose of charity. in one point they have combination enough; they libel, because they envy the Church; and they hate, because they cannot plunder the State. They are almost is a man republican; their more stringer and they have a state of the state. more stirring and vulgar-minded agitatives are even revolutionary and the result of suffering the colonies to be filled with thes bitter and mischievous partisans, is, hypocrisy in religion, and disaffection in politics. The present meritorious efforts to give additional vigour to the Established Church in Canada, may

ter recited an address to Sir James Macdonnell, his own com-

Three deafening cheers succeeded the youthful effusion and after a short address from the Principal, the National An and after a short address from the Frincipal, the National An-them was sung by the boys in a very creditable manner: nor was the young Prince forgotten; the following verse being composed for the occasion by Dr. Fisher:

Blest be th' auspicious morn 1 On which a son was born To England's Queen.

Blest be the Royal boy 1 May he without alloy Prove England's hope and joy. God save the Queen.

The party then dispersed, the boys to rejoice in their prizes and their holidays, the parents to muse over many a bygone da spent in a similar manner.-Quebec Mercury, 28th December.

> (From the Canada Gazette.) Secretary's Office, Kingston, 29th December, 1841.

Kingston, 29th December, 1841. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :---Coborne District-Burrage Y. McKyes, Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts; Wilson S. Conger, Sheriff; Charles Rubidge, Registrar of the County of Peterborough; William H. Wrighton, Clerk of the Peace; Thomas Fortye, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court; Thomas Milburn, Inspector of Licences, Ottawa District-George MacDonell, Judge of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court; Thomas Milburn, Inspector of Licences; George D. Reed, Clerk of the Peace and Inspector of Licences; gate Court; Peter Freel, Registrar, Counties of Prescott and Russell. *Prince Edward District-Archivald Gilkison*, Judge of the District Court.

ourt. Baihurst District—Thomas M. Radenhurst, ditto, ditto, Niagara District—Edward C. Campbell, ditto, ditto, Huron District—Arthur Acland, ditto, ditto, and Judge of the Sur-

Huron District—Arthur Acland, ditto, ditto, and Judge of the Sur-rogate Court. Board of Trustees of the District Grammar School, Huron District— Rev. R. F. Campbell, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Rev. Henry C. Cooper, Dr. William Dunlop, and Charles Widder, Esq. Board of Trustees of the District Grammar School, Colborne District Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rev. J. M. Roger, Hev. John Butler, Dr. John Glichrist, and B. Y. McKyes, Esq. The Hon. H. H. Killaly, Chairman; the Hon. D. Daly, the Hon. S. B. Harrison, and John Davidson, Esquire, to be Members of the "Corporation of the Board of Works," created by the late Act 4 & 5 Vic. chapter 38, and T. A. Begley, Esquire, to be Scretary thereof. The Honourable L. P. Sherwood, a Member of the Council of King's College, under the provisions of Provincial Act, 7 William IV, chapter 16, in place of the Honourable R. S. Jameson, now a member ex-officio, as Speaker of the Legislative Council Arthur Honourable R. S. Jameson, W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Dr. W. C. Gwynne, and John Ewart, Esquire, Commissioners for the superinten-dence of the affairs of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, established in conformity to an address of the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Kingston, 7th January, 1842.

Trustees for the Management and Regulation of the Toronto Jospital-Dr. C. Widmer, Rev. H. J., Grasett, John Ewart, James F. mith, James R. Armstrong, William Ross, and George P. Ridout,

Esquires. Judge of the Eastern District Court-George Stephen Jarvis, Esq.

#### Toronto Market.

Wheat is scarce in the market at present, for the unusual absence of snow on the roads; a large supply, however, may be expected shortly, when prices will probably fall in some degree.— Wheat, per bushel, 5s a 5s 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ d; Barley, 2s 6d a 2s 9d; Oats, 1s 2d a Wheat, per bushel, 5s a 5s 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ d; Barley, 2s 6d a 2s 9d; Oats, 1s 2d a Is 4d; Peas, 2s a 2s 6d; Pork, per 1001bs, 12s 6d a 17s 6d; Beef, 12s 6d a 16s 3d; Mutton and Veal, per qr, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d a 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ , Butter, 7d a 8d; Eggs, 10d a 1s 2d; Hay, 3l 10s a 4l 10s, per ton; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s a 1s 3d.—*Toronto Herald*.

#### NIAGARA DISTRICT OLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Niagara District are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday. February 2nd, at the residence of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, A.B., Rector of St. Catharine's. The attendance of all the Brethren, at an early hour, is particularly requested, as business of a highly important nature will be brought before them. T. B. FULLER, Sec. N. D. C. A. Niagara Falls, January 1, 1842.

A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER.

Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. 20t

## BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the sth day of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL

Managing Director.

27-3

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 27th December, 1841.

## NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. O'BE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DBY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEYKES & COMPANY'S, Kinsorton, for so small a rate of profit, that an ex-tensive trade only could remunerate. Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Furchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheap-ness, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America. PC- Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

#### BIRTHS.

At the Parsonage, Williamsburg, on the 26th ultimo, the lady of the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, of a son. At Bytown, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Deputy Assistant Com-missary General Adams, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, in Ancaster Church, by the Rev. W. McMurray, Richard H. Cradock, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of Captain Scott, of

Michard H. Chatter, S. M. K. K. J. Macgeorge, Mr. William On the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Mr. William Duggin, of Chinguacousy, merchant, to Miss Anne Wright, of the Township of Toronto. On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Handley, On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Handley,

H. Hudson, both of Hamilton. On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Handley; Engineer, to Miss Elizabeth Steward,—both of Niagara.

#### DIED:

At Williamsburg, on the 20th ultimo, after many years of suffering and trial, which she bore with meekness and Christian resignation. Mrs. Ablgall Castle, widow of the late Dr. John Moželey, aged 73

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jähnary 14th:---Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. W. McMurray, (2); Rev. M. Burnhami, rem.; Rev. T. Greene, rem. (a copy has been sent regularly to Ire-land); Rev. C. Brough, add. sub.; Rev. W. H. Norris, add. subs.; Mr. R. Long, rem.; Mr. W. Spotton, rem.; Mr. J. McCail, rem.; Mr. J. Thom, rem.; Mr. P. Shirley, rem.; Mc. A. N. Bethume, mr. j. A. S. Newbury, Esg. F. M., add. sub. and rem. 4 Captain rem.; A. S. Newbury, Esg. F. M., add. sub. and rem. 4 Captain Robinson and Mrs. Leeming, 25s. edch, on account of S. P. G. among Destitute Settlers; Mr. W. Röwsiell; (2), rems.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; H. Price, Esg.; R. H. Cradock, Esg.; Z.

Remittances on account of Diocesan Press, from Rev. J. B. Lindsay ; ev. A. N. Bethune ; A. Bethune, Eeq. ; Rev. W. Leeming ; Rev. H.

Patton. To CORRESPONDENTS—We are almost tired of repeating that oo-anonymous communication can be acknowledged or inserted. The writer must send his name in confidence. This rule is invariably adopted by the English Church Periodicals, and we are determined: adopted by the English Church Periodicals, and we are determined: not to deviate from it. If some of our friends will attend to this, their communications shall forthwith appear.

ERRATUM.-In the Communication of Jonathan, last work, the reference to Mr. Weskey's Sermons should have been. Vol. I, and non Vol. II.

## 112

## Church Missionary Intelligence.

EGYPT MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Appointment of Andraus, formerly a pupil in the Cairo School, to the office of Abuna for Abyssinia.

The Abyssinian Church is, by its constitution, under the government of a Bishop, called an Abuna, who is consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch. The Abyssinians 

of sixty-four persons, of whom seven have already died here, and twenty-five are now going to Jerusalem. They brought large presents to the Patriarch, as well as to the Pasha: the Pasha, it is said, returned a present to the

embassy of forty purses-2007, sterling. "It is very probable that one of my former pupils will be elected as Abuna for Abyssinia. His name is Andrâus: he was in the same class with Hannah Gauli, now Translator in Malta. Andrâus was a clever boy, diligent, and quick in learning; and having made considerable pro-gress, he was made Teacher of the Day School. But no gress, he was made vages, than his father pressed him for sooner had he got wages, than his father pressed him for money; in consequence of which a conflict took place, from which the lad rid himself by taking refuge in a con-This occurred in 1836, when I was in Europe. After my feturn in 1837, I received several interestin After my feithri in 1837, I received schut my labour letters from him, from which I perceived that my labour had not been in vain. He studied in the convent, with all zeal the Coptic language; and very often applied to me for a new supply of Arabic books printed at Malta, which he distributed among his brethren. Last year 1840, because the correspondence on the seve-1840, he was on a visit in Caïro, and called on me s ral times; when I was glad to find that the religious impressions he had received in the Seminary were still abiding. Even at that time he had received a hint from the Patriarch, that, on account of his progress in his studies, and his religious sentiments, he, the Patriarch, intended to make him Bishop of Abyssinia, whenever the Abyssinians desired one. At that time I could scarcely Abyssimans desired one. At that that the terms believe it; but it appears now to have been a true report: for, a few days after the arrival of the embassy, the Vatriarch sent for him; and he arrived here a few days ago, and was according to their custom, confined in the Patriarchate until his election should be decided. The Patriareh called the Elders of the Church to a conference Patriareh called the Elders of the Church to a contrehece with regard to the appointment of Andràus. The Patri-arch declared he knew of no one better qualified than Andràus; and the Abyssinians said they would have no other but him: but the Elders of the Church though him too young, he being only twenty-one years of age. Now, in order to do right to every party, the Patriarch has sent for a man from another expression, and when this man sent for a man from another convent; and when this man shall arrive, the Patriarch will take both into his Church, and pray over them ; and whom the Lord shall point out,

he will then ordain as Abuna, or Bishop of Abyssinia. "I cannot help expressing my cordial wish that An-draus may be chosen; not indeed from personal motives, but solely for the great advantage to the Abyssinian Mission which would be likely to accrue from his appoint-ment. I am sure the Missionaries would be protected by him, as long as he lives : he would also distribute as many books as I might send him, and perhaps with more ad-vantage than a Missionary : he would keep up a constant correspondence with me; and I should never cease to pray for him, that the Lord may give him his Spirit; and make him truly a Missionary. What a rich blessing this would be to noor Abyssina !" be to poor Abyssinia!

In a subsequent letter, dated June 17, 1841, Mr. Krusé

"On Lord's Day the 23d of May, Andraus was ordained Bishop and then Metropolitan of Abyssinia; and received the name of Abba Salâma.\*"

#### Mr. Lieder thus writes on the STATE OF THE COPTS.

"There are also encouraging changes gradually going forward in the immediate field of our own labours; name-ly, in the Coptic quarter. There have been, since the commencement of 1840, no fewer than seven schools opened among the Copts in Cairo; two in the quarter formerly the residence of Mr. Müller, and five in our own, the Schoolmasters of which have all applied to us for help and books. This we have ever considered as a sacred daty; and have ever been ready to supply them richly with the necessary elementary works from the Society's Press in Malta, as also with the Word of God, according to the number of their nunils. Many of their forward in the immediate field of our own labours ; nameaccording to the number of their pupils. Many of their old schools, both within and without the city, have like-wise been liberally supplied. In former years, our books were received in the schools rather with indifference, es-pecially by the Teachers: but the times are changed; for the same men are those who seek most eagerly to obtain them, thus acknowledging their value. The priests and monks are equally anxions for our useful publications, and often frequent our houses for the Word of the Living God. We remember that the period has not long passed, where we and our books were regarded by these very inaccording to the number of their pupils. Many of their when we and our books were regarded by these very in-dividuals with a suspicious eye, and looked upon almost with scorn. They now see their error. The first who came wished to provide himself with books, particularly the Psalus and Four Gospels in the Copic and Arabic the Psaims and Four Gospels in the Copie and Arabie languages. Others followed, wanting supplies for their respective churches; some for their individual use in their convents, &c. We have also received applications of this kind, during the year, by letter, from the convents in both the Eastern and Western Deserts; namely, in the former, from Mar Anthonius and Mar Boulus; and in the latter, from those of the Natron Lakes, or Mar Macarius's Dese These auspicious results we cannot but consider as "These auspicious results we cannot but consider as having been, under God, greatly accelerated by the up-right, bold, and Christian propositions made by the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe to the Coptic patriarch. He, in the presence of bishops, priests, and a concourse of their most respectable followers, said, that the present state of edu-cation for their priesthood was inefficient, and did not at all correspond with or meet the wants of the Church, in these important times; but that if his Holiness the Patri-arch wished for the better instruction of a superior priestarch wished for the better instruction of a superior priest-hood, he was sure that the Church Missionary Society would be ready, in all Christian love, to open for them so important an institution. In respect to this very desirable object, we have further to observe, that our long silence, in regard to it, has been induced by the political state of the country, in con-nexion with the natural fear of the Coptic Christians to enter, at the present time, into anything like an open and intimate combination with England. The experience and persecutions of many ages have rendered them very cautious. But we have reason to consider, that the future erection of such an establishment is far from being hopeless, for, according to appearances, it seems, that as soon as peace shall be perfectly restored, the principles of this an will be publicly announced, and then in general be carried into open execution. "The religious meetings of the Copts are to us of lively interest; because in them the Word of God is read in the common language of the country, and then discussed These meetings, we are happy to state, continue with little interruption—a proof, we think, that they are the work of that Spirit through whom all have access to the Father: for 'faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God;' and 'blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear,' saith the Lord. A revival is evidently com-mensione in this accent portion of the Christian Church. mencing in this ancient portion of the Christian Church. The seed which has been sown among them with so many prayers and anxieties is about, we trust, to spring up, in all the beauty of humility and faith. Oh that the power and the grace of Almighty God may bring these promising seedlings to ripe and mellow fruit; that in due season they may bear thirty, sixty, and a hundred fold—fruits worthy of the garner of Him who is 'the Lord of the Harvest,' as a recompence for 'the travail of his soul!' "While their proceedings in general are satisfactory, there are many occurrences in their assemblies, which painfully remind us of the spiritualizing and supercilious age of Origen-a spirit, in his time, at once to be admired and pitied. As an example, we will only mention, that, in one of their chief meetings, they disputed for seven as been proposed to extract in a soliciently far from any reality, or not; and although some of them proved, from large town to secure internal discipline, a collegiate instithe Scriptures, that the angels were there described as winged—a point which was beyond dispute—yet the ma-jority of the disputants carried the question, that as spirits could not be in want of wings, those passages must be taken in a figurative sense. Disputes of this kind especially take place when priests and monks attend their

#### meetings. They meet daily; Saturdays excepted, when they prepare for church. "There are now four of these meetings, which we have visited several times. Yet perceiving, that though we

were received in a friendly manner, there was also much shyness and fear-arising from the political confusion in which the country was entangled—we deemed it wisest to lessen the number of our visits, until a more favourable season should bring greater security to these followers of the Gospel.

"Our relations with his Holiness the Coptic Patriarch are, in every respect, friendly and pleasing; much ap-proaching toward a spirit of real Christian brotherly love. For instance, when Mr. Schlienz commissioned Mr. Lieder to find out one or two persons in Cairo competent to undertake the correction of the proof-sheets for the new Translation of the Arabic Scriptures, Mr. Lieder first made the proposition to the Patriarch; who intimated, that he would gladly undertake the correction, and ob-serve the hints given of what was really wanted. An offer of such a nature, coming from the head of so impor-tant a branch of the Church of Christ, cannot be otherwise than hailed with hope and joy."-Ecclesiastical Gazette.

## MADRAS.

(From the account of the October and November Meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts).

The following extracts from a charge recently delivered to the clergy of Southern India, by the Bishop of Madras,

want a large body of them for many years to come. Am-ple work might be found for a hundred English missionple work might be found for a hundred English mission-aries in this diocese alone. British charity must send them out, and British liberality must maintain them, or the progress of Christianity in India will be greatly hin-dered; stopped it cannot be. There are upwards of a hun-dred millions to whom Christ must be preached; for the King of kings and Lord of lords has established the decree and signed the writing that it be not changed. The share which our Church shall take in preaching Him to them depends, under God, in a very great degree upon the faithfulness and zeal of its members in Great Britain. "Upwards of 2500 persons have been confirmed at the

different stations of Travancore and Tinnevelly; and upon these 2500 persons their respective ministers have a hold, which they will not fail to turn to their profit to help them forward in the right way which leadeth unto everlasting life. When tempted to fall away from their Christian duty, what a forcible appeal can be made to their Christian vows, to their solemn promise to renounce the devil and all his works, to believe in God and to serve Him!

"The Church of England has now assumed a strong and firm position in India. The number of her Missionary Clergy here, although very far from sufficient for the work that is set before them, is on the increase; and I am most thankful to say, that the men we have are such as India requires, faithful servants of Him whose commission they ar, and faithful ministers in the Church that sent them hither

"Even during the comparatively short time that I have passed in this country, I am satisfied that a decided im-provement has taken place in our missionary machinery; we work more systematically and more together, as we begin to see our way more distinctly. We are, indeed, still mere clearers of this vast moral jungle, mere breakers-up of the hard rocky soil; but enough has been done to hold out a reasonable prospect that the ground will at last prove very productive, and we labour therefore, not only in faith but in hope.

"Most thankful are we that those members of our Church in England who have the means are at length roused to a sense of the obligation which is now peculiarly upon them, to contribute in proportion to those means to the maintenance in our Colonies of a pious, learned, and large body of Missionary Clergy, by supporting our Mis-sionary Societies as they deserve to be supported.

"It is constant excitement and overwork which break us down, sending many of us home, and some to an early grave. We want, therefore, more clergymen to share with us the burthen and heat of the day. We have already far more native Christians than it is possible for our pre sent limited number of missionaries to instruct and superintend; and rapidly increasing families will soon instruction and superintendence also, or they will fall back into idolatry,—they will starve or faint by the way, because they have no bread here in the wilderness. "G. T. MADRAS."

"Kotagherry, 13th Feb. 1841." 

"You will see in the Report now about to be printed, that in the Barripore circle there are 512 Baptized, and 737 under catechetical preparation; in the Tallygunge mission 522 baptized, and 619 catechumens; in the Hourah,

## The Church.

At the Revolution the Scottish Episcopal Communion principles upon which it is based. If their opinion be (as it is called, to meet popular rather than theological views) was the Church of Seotland: It is admitted to have

with one hand." He asked the representative of the Scottish Bishops "to be kind to him, and follow the ex-ample of England." Bishop Rose agreed to serve him only "as far as law, reason, or conscience should allow him." The Presbyterians were already on William's side; the Bishops stickled for legitimacy, and so the suc-cession to a Crown was purchased by the disherison of a Church. From that time until the year 1792, the records of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland exhibit, with of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland exhibit, with the exception of a short respite afforded by the piety of Queen Anne, a history of suffering and depression have inflicted fines and imprisonment only, would have been but a vulgar mode of oppression. A more subtle policy was used. The act which prohibited all letters of orders from being recognized in Scotland except those of English Bishops, laid the foundation of schism and dis-

order within the persecuted Communion itself, and thus (after an example which we need not cite) tares were own in the spiritual field which have not yet been alto-rether rooted out. But, notwithstanding all this, the in England, was vigorous enough to cast a branch into America. At length better times drew on. The Mon-irchy had no longer a rival line to fear; the Scottish of which had ceased to exist. The Presbyterians had become secure in their establishment, and moderate in beir onjoins: the English elegrey discovered that they ottish succession continued, and, while almost unknown become secure in their establishing in a more that they their opinions; the English elergy discovered that they had brethren in Scotland; zealous laymen exerted them-selves in the cause of the Scottish Bishops; and, after some delay and doubt, the Relief Act of 1792, mixing toleration with prohibition, gave the Scottish clergy peace in Scotland, while it denied them communion in England. From that time the body of which we speak has calmly pursued the same course as that in which the Relief Act found it. Reproaching no one; invading the province of one; content with poverty, and submitting to see even its professing members bestow their chief support upon another communion; it has been chiefly anxious to do its own work diligently, and to leave the issue to God.— Numbering for its rulers six Bishops, with some 70 or 80 clergy, and for is laity about 40,000 souls; represented in its own synods, and governed by its own c nons: it forms a Catholic community, by a closer union with which (under the late act for stinted and imperfect communion) he Church of England has rather received honour than

estowed it But we have already said that the Scottish Episcopal Communion is poer: a century of oppression, preceded by total spoliation, and not remedied, by the popular arts by total spoliation, and not remedied, by the popular arts of sectarians, is likely to furnish but a scant exchequer. And hence its bislops are miserably provided for; its inferior clergy, til recently, had barely the means of subsistence; while for the education of candidates for holy orders and of the youth of its laity, nothing to be called a system his been provided. It has therefore been thought not unreasonable, that what the "Scottish Epis-ent of the section of the subsystem of the section between thought not unreasonable, the section of the secti copal Society" has of late been endeavouring to supply for the direct curcof souls, should be supported and made effectual by an institution which shall form teachers mongst the clergy, and more fully prepare the laity for being taught by tlem.

As things stand at present, if the Scottish Episcopal clergy would obtan secular learning, they must take it dissevered from theology. If the laity of their commu-nion desire to tran their children at once in letters and in the rudiments of their children at once in letters and in the rudiments of their religion, they must entertain teachers at home, or, at no small expense, resort to Eng-land. If any parent whatsoever desires domestic disci-pline to be combined with learning, he will find no public astitution in Scotand through which this union may be

obtained. No man, therefore, can doubt that the proposed college is designed for pulposes which are in themselves fit and necessary. No chritable man will allow, except on direct evidence, that it ams at further and less legitimate ends The present perilors condition of the Established Church in Scotland may well excuse jealousy in its supporters, but it should, and we believe will, create no feelings of ndecent exultation, no spirit of aggression in those ssess, as they believe, spiritual advantages which the possess, as they believe, spiritual advantages which the Presbyterians are without. Their course is still, as hith-erto, to fulfil their own duties, and to supply the great and urgent wants of their own communion. In so doing they will find ample occupation for all their energies and re-sources; and that such is their design may be safely con-sluded by their shearing from political agitation, and luded by their abstaining from political agitation, and calling the attention of their brethren to such objects as that now before us. As there are other points connected with the subject which are not here touched on, we may perhaps return to i; hereafter.

## THE SAME.

lear, then either there must have been consu imate duplicity in dealing with them, or the Episcopal Communion in Scotland is called upon, by these silly charges, to doubt views) was the Church of Seotland: It is admitted to have then had the support of the greater part of the nobility and gentry, of the universities, of the college of justice, and of a vast majority of the isrgesses and many others of the poorer laity were for it. But King William had "thrown himself upon the water; and must keep himself swimming with one hand." He asked the representative of the Scottish Bishons "to be kind to him, and follow the ex-

> taught in the college itself. The rulers of the one will be the rulers of the other; and those who dislike the Church seem to us to play a shabby part in venting their spleen To upon the college.

BISHOP OF GLASGOW .- We lately stated, that in a Convocation held at Oxford on the 29th ult., the Right Rev. Michael Russell, one of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Civil Law by decree of Convocation. The Edinburgh Advertiser says—"This diploma, we believe, is the first of the line due to be non-formed worn every Scotemer of the kind that has been conferred upon any Scotsman since the Revolution. Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Beattie, and since the Revolution. Dr. Chamers, Let, in their case, others, have obtained English degrees, but, in their case, the present instance, the diploma degree conferred on the learned and Right Rev. Bishop of Glasgow gives him a seat in the Convocation, and a vote in all University bu-

#### Advertisements.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS. PREPARING FOR THE PRESS, AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE BRITISH READER;

BEING Selections, Biographical, Descriptive, Narrative, and Declamatory, from the works of the most popular authors, dedicated to the Rev. JOHN MCAUL, LL.D. Principal of Upper Canada College. The object of this work is, by familiarising the youth of these Colonles, with descriptions of British Scenery, Institutions, Manners, and Traits of Character, to instil into their minds British Habits, Tastes, Sentiments, and Principles. H. & W. ROWSELL,

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H

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist, As returned, and continues his office at the same place as for-merly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may consulted at any hour of the day. Ir. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, al springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c. ; and with the ciples which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, gularities, aflections of the gums, and all operations in Dential rgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of ex-ing to a number of Professional Gentl men and others in this —to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any nger who may wish to consult him. or Artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Mineral eth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of ur and shape, are preferable to any others ; and which are used nany emiment Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-Dentists in America. Teeth.

any eminent Dentists in London and raits, and by an respect bentists in America. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratilu'e for the iguished patronage he has received duri g a residence of six in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that as preparing to remove from the city. 17-tf

#### DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

#### DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

## HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.-Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD'S Music Saloon and at Messrs. Rowsell.'s, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with ial atten

Toronto, July 10, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS. A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A. B. in Trinity College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship) as obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is desirous of ving instruction in either of the above departments,—particularly the higher branches of Mathematics,—to PRIVATE PUPILS, at is own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev. r. M'CAU, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars oply, if by letter, post paid, to *The Editor of the Church*. Toronto, 1st December, 1841. 22-tf

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

## No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. Also a selection of Superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-1y.

> J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

> > MAKER,

With eyes of though They tell me that CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME That my child is years. I cannot say how t

VOLUME

I have a son, a little

his mind,-

Strange questions of

He scarcely thinks

Nor cares he much

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Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. nd yet his sweeter ow his heart is ut loveth yet his But that which oth

MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms. J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plate on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames the latest London features. f the latest London fashions. 11-6m The food for grave, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

But looks on man! A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill His little heart is With thoughts ab A tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, for Acc. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britall, and the next.

He kneels at his d And strange and s will say. Oh! should my ge

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Nor his brow so f

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Will shout for jo

street,

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. A holier and a wi And when I look OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, T ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange l dare not think I have a son, a se

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

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

low silver sweet NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, knee. KING STREET. I do not think hi

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WAR in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakas, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthewar 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. DORN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

TRACT SOCIETY

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s. 6d. per dozen—just published and for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

A playfellow is h Will sing his litt H. & W. ROWSELL, Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers,

His presence is hi To comfort us in Should he grow KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG respectfully to call the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and of every description. By their late importations they have made con-siderable additions to their Stock, which for variety, quality, and cheapness, they are confident cannot be surpassed. Toolscap, Letter, and all other kinds of Writing Paper, of various gualities and prices. Books ruled and bound to any pattern; Bookbinding in all ifs branches; Copperplate engraving and printing; Book and Job print ng, &c. &c. on reasonable terms. Books, or any article connected with the business, imported to ender from England, or from the United States. As sweet a home And if beside his God comfort us

have a son, a t For they reckon dwell.

To us, for fourte And then he bad THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND **TRACT SOCIETY** As now a considerable stock of TRACTS on hand, and the expected, will put it in possesson of all the Tracts published by the Buston. Thact Society, when it will be prepared to execute any orders which may be forwarded. The price in England is 54, sterings per 100 pages, and the Society is enabled to offer them here at ad-currency, or to Members of the Society at 4jd, per 100 pages. The Depositive is at Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King Street, mot of each Tract can be seen at Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell's, Freed Street, Kingston, where orders may be left for transmission to Toronto. November 20, 1841.

I cannot tell wh Nor guess how b The thoughts th feel, feel, Are numbered of But I know (fo Where other bld I know his spir But his sleep is I know the ang And soothe him

things. I know that we Where God for What'er befalls Their lot Their lot may I It may be that But, if our ow When we thin be: be; When we mu

WM. STODART & SONS, When we groa PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, O! we'd rathe MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

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## December 24, 1841.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

\* The inaugural name of Frumentius, first founder of the Abyssi-nian Church, on his ordination by St. Athanasius of Alexandria.

"Among many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnevelly, one of the greatest has been a sight for which I candidly confess I was not prepared-the sight of whole Christian villages. He, alone, that has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight I felt at finding myself met. omed, and surrounded by crowds of native professing Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligibl welcome, for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the peace of God had been made known to them at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of

joyful recognition upon perceiving their Clergyman, I al-most felt myself at home. It is a very great advantage both to minister and people, when the latter are enabled to come out and entirely separate themselves from their hea-then countrymen. to come out and entirely separate themselves from their hea-then countrymen. As long as they dwell together in the same village, they are exposed to frequent and most alarm-ing temptations, as the unclean thing is almost always be-fore their eyes. We all know the force of old associations fore their eyes. We all know the force of bit associations and first impressions; and for the uneducated, just awa-kened native Christian, the pagoda or the devil-temple will always be a dangerous neighbour to the Church.— Wherever, therefore, it is practicable, I would most strong-ly encourage the founding of native villages. I would rather have one village entirely Christian, than congre-gations in two villages where Christian and heathen dwell together; and what has already been done in this work, assures me that in the course of time much more will be accomplished; and that where we have now insolated Christian villages, our successors will see marked on the map of India a Christian district. It will, however, be long before this blessed state of things is brought about; and in the mean time it is for us to continue patient in well doing, hoping all things for the future, and endea-vouring all things for the present. This I say, is *our* part; for I fully identify myself with the labours and the hopes of my Clergy, and am proud to bear the title of a Missionary Bishop.

# Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL UNIVERSITY. (From the London Times, 11th Nov.)

Our readers may have noticed either in Scottish papers, or in such of the English journals as have published ex-tracts from them, that a scheme is on foot for establishing a new college, or educational institution, in Scotland. objects are already, in some quarters, thought important enough to deserve misrepresentation, and its promoters sufficiently well meaning to be made a mark for public suspicion. It seems to us, therefore, that although the plan is not yet authoritatively set forth, we shall not be acting prematurely, if, in the exercise of our best prerogative-the protection of the innocent-we endeavour to dissipate prejudices unjustly encouraged, and to secure a fair hearing for a cause which deserves at least this nuch at our hands.

and a most dangerous design!

## (From the London Times, 16th Nov.)

We lately drew attention to the proposed institution of a college for the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, and pointed out the groundlessness of the charges against it as pointed out the groundlessness of the emiges against it as being designed for a means of aggression upon the Scottish Establishment. We now return to the subject in order to clear it of another imputation with which the fears of some and the ill-will of others have encumbered it. "Give some and the ill-will of others have encumbered it. "Give a dog an ill name" is the old preliminary of an execu-tion; and as certain politic persons would fain hang this poor college, they have already preferred against it the indictment of a nickname. It is to be a "Puseyite Col-lege;" it is (awful soud!) to be "another Maynooth."— "Dixit adhuc aliquia?" Have its principles been declared ? No, truly; but the vitch-finding acuteness of No-Popery does not wait for the dialogue. "Lana Tarentino violas No, truly; but the the dialogue. "Lana Tarentino violas does not wait for the dialogue. "Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno." The actors have on the scarlet robe, and the whole plot tells its own story. And now, such as the charge is, what is the evidence for it? Last year one or two individuals suggested that a college should be founded for the education of the Episcopal Communic in Scotland; their view was imparted to the Bishops of that Communion, and by those right reverend personages favourably entertained. Private applications were made to men of rank and wealth without distinction of political to men of rank and weath whou distribution of the reference to ec-elesiastical differences—the outline of the plan was stated the authority under which the institution was to be established and governed was avowed. It was felt that the design required no mystery, and none was used. Sub-scriptions of a liberal amount were thus insured ; and the project being so far advanced, was submitted last Sep-tember to the Synod of the Scottish Bishops, and by them formally adopted and sanctioned. Those prelates, we understand, are soon about to issue their synodal letter in its behalf, and committees of unexceptionable character have been organized under their direction for the accomplishment of the plan. Our readers must be satisfied of the Popery of all this—not to have begun by a lay committee at Exeter-hall—to have called no public meeting at the very outset—to have made no speeches—to have thought it necessary to ascertain the disposition of the Bishops in the earliest stage of the business—to have submitted the whole matter in its more advanced form to their judgment-to come before the world under their sanction—and to form committees, only under their con-trol! Why, what precedents are these! Religious liberty is at an end; the bond of disunion is violated; the order of disorder is marred and confounded; the fathers and the decretals, priestcraft and the canon law, are thunder-ing at our doors, and rational independence is fairly ousted But the more penetrating seem to know more than all this; they have met men in the streets—they have seen letters—they know those who were present at some con-sultation—and as they will judge the transmission letters—they know those who were present at some con-sultation—and so they will judge the tree neither by its form nor by its fruit, but only by some small seed from which they suppose it sprang. They will not trust them-selves upon the noblest river until they have analyzed the first trickling of the water in its source. Who are the originators of the scheme? Show us the first movers in it, is their demand; and then, "with folded arms and melancholy hat," they sigh over the delusion of men ca-pable of being so deceived by a foolish simplicity, as to think that all this array of ecclesiastical authority is more think that all this array of ecclesiastical authority is more The project, then, may be thus briefly described :- It than a cloak for one or two Jesuits in disguise

The project, then, may be thus briefly described:—It has been proposed to establish in some central situation, are to the Frith of Forth, and sufficiently far from any large town to secure internal discipline, a collegiate insti-tution; and of this institution the objects are to be the scattish Episcopal Communion, and the supply of the Scottish Episcopal Communion, and the supply of the Scottish Episcopal Communion, and the supply of the scotted at the higher schools in England, but at a reduced rate, and with the advantage of a more strict domestic discipline. A wicked nurrose on the face of ti the scotted by them—whether they have ever doubted Now, we certainly cannot be expected to employ our domestic discipline. A wicked purpose on the face of it, been adopted by them-whether they have ever doubted the sincerity of its promoters, or the soundness of the

No. 197, KING STREET, IORONIO.
THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winyren Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits. Offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour, able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can conditently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 30 hdds London Refined Sugar, 30 hdds London Refined Sugar, 30 hds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 30 hds Porto Refined Sugar, 30 hds Condon Crushed Sngar, 400 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and Hok Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 nipes and 40 hds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 20 hinds Spanish Brandy.
20 hads Spanish Creter and Edinburgh Ale.
20 bares Last and West India Rums, 20 nipes and 40 hds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 20 hads extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their busines.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 23-tf

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

## GEORGE SAVAGE & Co.

#### Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths,

HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, §c. §c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices for Casu.

prices, for Casa. N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound ness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c Toronto, November 27, 1841. 21-3m

#### REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

#### UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

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

nm. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the ortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all worptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness a dimensioned for the latest fashions with neatness escriptions, made and made dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. 19-ft

## TOBONTO AXE FACTORY,

#### HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SIMEPARD, and recently by CHANDION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-turing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-fully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. 15-tf

## Toronto, October 6, 1841.

| ASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,<br>128, KING STREET, TORONTO,<br>And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.) | J. Hav<br>S. Rov<br>Mt. G<br>Messri<br>A. Da |
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| REDUCED PRICES!!   | A. S. 1<br>J. G.                             |
| ST. RILTON respectfully inform their friends, that   | T.A.   |

To they are West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for each, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. BC Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

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|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with   |           |                | 140               | Ve<br>ha                        |
| 61 octaves polished  | 120       | 125            | 110               | ha                              |
| Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves do.   | 90        | 95             | 110               | 80                              |
| The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.)  |           |                |                   | Contraction of the local sector |
| (Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee<br>frontdo.   | 70        |                | 80                | ti<br>p                         |
| front  | 75        |                | 85                | H                               |
| Cottage, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee  | 10        |                |                   |                                 |
| frontdo.   | 55        |                | 65                |                                 |
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| BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURA  | NCI       | e con          | IPANA,            |                                 |
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| CAPITAL, ONE MILLION   | J ST      | FRLIN          | G.                |                                 |
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| Toronto, July 1, 1841.   |           |                | 3                 | and the                         |
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#### The Church

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