The Church.

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

[NUMBER 48.

VOLUME V.]

Poetry.

THE POOR BUT GODLY MAN;

OR THE POWER OF PRAYER.

A German Legend.

'Twas where an ancient forest waved,

A pious man and old; And Demons came to him by night,

The poor old man was coarsely clad,

And tempted him with gold!

And in that dreary spot, 'Midst wasting poverty he lived, By all the world forgot; Yet well he knew a godly life

Would sanctify his lot!

And there, at quiet eventide,

Slumbered on lake and hill;

When all was dark and still, And evening shades, and twilight mists,

Thick clouds, of grim unearthly smoke, His lonely hut would fill!

And through the smoke a shapeless form

Moved darkly to and fro; And offered him caves of buried wealth, If he with him would go;— But alike to all his proffered gifts, The poor old man said—"no!"

Then did the Demon's blasted brow,

And ink-black rivers rolled; There lived within a lonely hut,

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be, I rotestants, in the sense which some rew may wrongly affix to the word, as discarding all guides to truth but our own self-will: in this sense Protestantism is worse than folly; it may be worse than Popery: but as remonstrating and warning all around us against the corruptions of Popery, we cannot cease to be Protestants, without ceasing to do our duty as Christians. It is our glory and our to do our duty as Christians. It is our glory and our happiness to be Christians—our safeguard and consolation to be Catholics—our sad and melancholy duty, a duty which we never can abandon till F ome has ceased to work

which we never can abandon the rome has ceased to work among us, to be Protestants. "My Lords," said Archbishop Laud, "I am as innocent in this business of religion, as free from all practice, or so much as thought of practice, for any alteration to Popery, or any way blemishing the true Protestant religion esta-blished in the Church of England, as I was when my mother first bare me into the world." "If I had blemished the true Protestant religion".

"Such as these, if they must be called Protestants, are yet in this somewhat more than that title ever imported, I may say, perfect Jesuits in their principles."—"This doctrine" [of non-resistance] "purely Protestant"—the contrary of which, "by God's Providence, hath formerly been timeously restrained, and not broken out to the defaming of our Protestant profession."

So Bishop Nicholson:

"The laws are now silent, and any man may be now anything, so he be not an old Protestant of the Church of England."

So Bishop Sanderson is not afraid to say:

"When we have wrangled ourselves as long as our wits and strength will serve us, the honest, downright, sober English Protestant will be found, in the end, the man in the safest way, and by the surest line."

Nor is he ashamed to avow his

"zeal for the safety and honour of my dear mother, the Church of England, which hath nourished me up to be-come a Christian and a Protestant (that is to say, a *pure*

come a Christian and a Protestant (that is to say, a *pure pute* Christian, without any other addition or epithet)." "Protestants," says *Laud*, "did not get that name by protesting against the Church of Rome, but by protesting (and that when nothing else would serve) against her errors and superstitions. Do you but remove them from the Church of Rome, and our protestation is ended, and the separation too. Nor is protestation itself such an unheard-of thing in the very heart of religion. For the Sacraments, both of the Old and New Testament, are called by your own school 'visible signs protesting the called by your own school 'visible signs protesting the faith.' Now, if the Sacraments be protestantia, signs profaith.' Now, if the Sacraments be protestantia, signs pro-testing, why may not men also, and without all offence, be called Protestants, since by receiving the true Sacra-ments, and by refusing them which are corrupted, they do but protest the sincerity of their faith against that doctrinal corruption which hath invaded the great Sacra-ment of the Eucharist and other parts of religion? espe-cially since they are 'men which must protest their faith by visible signs and Sacramenis.''' "They are the Protestants," says Bishop Stillingfleet, "who stand for the ancient and undefiled doctrine of the Catholic Church against the novel and corrupt tenets of the Roman Church. And such kind of protestation no true Christian, who measures his being Catholic by better grounds than communion with the Church of Rome, will

has spoken on them, and we are bound to speak with her voice—whether, in the silence and debility of the Church Catholic, she was not bound to speak, when no other voice could speak so strongly—and whether there is not danger from Popery now in the very heart of the country; danger, which calls on us all to rouse the weak and the strong together to vigilance against their greatest enemy— unhappily need not be asked. We are not, and dare not be, Protestants, in the sense which some few may wrongly affix to the word, as discarding all guides to truth but our

And again:

"He must needs be stone-blind that sees not Churches standing without it; he must needs be made of iron, and hard-hearted, that denies them salvation. We are not made of that metal, we are none of those ironsides; we put a wide difference betwixt them. Somewhat may be put a wide difference betwixt them. Somewhat may be wanting, that is of Divine right, (at least in the external government), and yet salvation may be had. *** This is not to damn anything, to prefer a better thing before it: this is not to damn your Church, to recall it to another form, that all antiquity was better pleased with, *i.e.*, to ours; and this when God shall grant the opportunity, and your estate may bear it."

So Bishop Cosin, in his last will:

"Wheresoever in the world Churches bearing the name of Christ profess the true, ancient, and Catholic religion and faith, and invocate and worship, with one mouth and heart, God the Father. God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, if from actual communion with them I am now blished in the Church of the world." "It I had blemished the true Protestant religion"— "The number of those persons whom, by God's blessing upon my labours, I have settled in the true Protestant religion established in the Church of England"—"I pray God, his truth (the true Protestant religion here esta-blished) sink not"—"God of his mercy preserve the true Protestant religion amongst us." This was the common language of Laud, the martyr of the Puritans. "Wheresoever in the world and catholic religion and faith, and invocate and worship, with one mouth and and faith, and invocate and worship, with one mouth and and faith, and invocate and worship, with one mouth and beart, God the Father. God the Son, and God the Holy debarred, either by the distance of regions, or the dissen-sions of men, or any other obstacle; nevertheless, always in my heart, and soul, and affection, I hold communion and unite with them—that which I wish especially to be understood of the Protestant and well-reformed Churches. For the foundations being sate, any difference of opinions

the Puritans. So Archbishop Bramhall, while rightly denying that "Protestancy is of the essence of the Church," any more than the weeding of a garden is the essence of the garden, does not scruple throughout the whole of the same treatise to use the word as the right denomination of men, whon he describes in the same place as "endeavouring to con-form themselves in all things to the pattern of the Pri-mitive Church," as ready "to shed their blood for the least particle of saving truth." So Hammond, speaking of those who preached resis-tance to the lawful magistrate: "Such as these, if they must be called Protestants, are yet in this somewhat more than that title ever imported, I may say, perfect Jesuits in their principles."—"The succession of pastors—some by the names of bishops, others under the name of seniors, unto this day. (I meddle not with the Sociatians.) They unchurch not the Lutheran Churches in Germany, who both assert Episcopacy in their confessions, and have actual superintendents in their practice, and would have bishops name and thing, if it were in their power. *** Episcepal divines do not deny those Churches to be true Churches, wherein salvation may be had. We advise them, as it is our duty, to be may be had. We advise them, as it is our dury, to be circumspect for themselves, and not to put it to more question, whether they have ordination or not, or desert the general practice of the Universal Church for nothing, when they may clear it if they please. Their case is not the same with those who labour under invincible necessity.

when they may clear it if they picase. If the class is not the same with those who labour unler invincible necessity. The mistake proceedeth from not distinguishing between the true nature and essence of a Church, which we do readily grant them, and the integrity or perfection of a Church, which we cannot grant them, without swerving from the judgment of the Catholic Church."‡ How would such minds as these: how would Sanderson: how would the martyr Charles: how would Laud, whose "worst thought of any reformed Church in Christendom was to wish it like the Church of England"—whose deepest intention "was how they might not only be wished, but made so"—" whose continued labours for some years together were to reconcile the divided Protestants in Germany, that so they might go with united force against the Romanists—who joyed with a joy which he would never deny, while he lived, when he conceived of the Church of Scotland's comign nearer, both in the canons, and the liturgy, to the Church of England"—how would these great minds, who NY VER CONFOUNDED THE CASE OF these great minds, who NI VER CONFOUNDED THE CASE OF SCHISMATICS WITHIN ENGLAND WITH THAT OF REFORMED SCHISMATICS WITHIN ENGLAND WITH THAT OF REFORMED CHURCHES WITHOUT IT, have been gladdened in the hour of their trials with the prospect of a time, when, by the same monarchical Reformation, to which we owe the blessing of Episcopacy, a hope was once more held out of restoring to the Reformation of Germany that great apostolical ordinance; without which the Christian com-munion must fall to pieces, and all heresies spring up; and of once more binding, together, without compreand of once more binding together, without compro-mise of Christian truth—if so God grant—the reformed Churches throughout all the world !

> IDOLATRY. (From Bishop Hopkins, of Londonderry.)

his help and assistance. And of this are those guilty in the exactly parallel. highest degree, who enter into an express compact with the devil; which is always ratified with some homage or worship given to him : and in a secondary and more low degree, those who apply themselves to seek help from such forlorn wretches, such as use traditionary charms and incantations, or any vain observances, to free them from pains and diseases, or other troubles that molest them. For all those things which have not a natural efficiency to produce that effect for which they are used, may very reasonably be suspected to have been agreed on formerly between the devil and some of his especial servants, and that all the virtue they retain is only from that compact; which as it was explicit in those that made it, so it is implicit in those that use them; for they still act in the power of that first stipulation and agreement.

any image, or other creature, is guilty of idolatry; and doth men into beggars presently. For, let the danger of their prince 3d, Whosoever bows down his body in religious adoration of most expressly transgress the very letter of this command, "Thou shalt not bow down before them nor worship them." It is but here a vain refuge unto which the Papists betake themselves when they excuse themselves from being guilty of idolatry, because although they worship images, yet they worship the true God by them. For,

(1.) They worship the images of very many creatures, both men and angels. For me now to examine their evasion concerning $\lambda a \tau \rho \epsilon i a$, δουλία, and $\dot{v} \pi \epsilon \rho \delta o v \lambda i a$, would perhaps be as improper in this auditory, as the distinction itself is vain and

(2.) Whereas they pretend to worship the true God by an image, we reply, that it is most impious to attempt to represent God by any visible resemblance, and therefore much more to worship him, could he be so represented. For God, who is infinite, cannot be circumscribed by lines and lineaments; and being invisible cannot be resembled: and therefore God doth again and again inculcate it upon the Israelites, that when he delivered the law unto them, he appeared not in any shape, that they might not audaciously attempt to delineate him, and so be enticed to idolatry. Thus, (Deat. iv. 12,) "Ye heard the voice of words, but saw no similitude, only ye heard a voice ;" and verse 15, " Take ye therefore good heed unto yourselves, (for ye saw no manner of similitude in the day that the Lord spake unto you in Horeb, out of the midst of the fire.) lest ye corrupt yourselves, and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure." When therefore they plead, that they worship the only true God by images; this is no better than to excuse one horrid sin by the commission of another.

(3.) To worship the true and only God by an image, is gross idolatry. This the Papists deny; and place idolatry in worshipping of images set up to represent false and fictitious gods; or else in worshipping them with a belief that they themselves are gods. But,

1. Upon the same account the Israelites were not idolaters in worshipping the golden calf; for they were not so brutish as to believe that calf itself to be their God : nay, it is most evident, that they intended to worship the true God under that representation. See Exod. xxxii. 4, 5, "These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt." They could not be so stupid as to think that that very calf which they themselves had made, had delivered them from Egypt; but they worshipped the true God, who had given them that great deliverance, under this hieroglyphic sign and resemblance ; which appears verse the fifth, " Aaron made proclamation and said, To-morrow is a feast to the Lord ;" in the original it is Jehovah, the proper and incommunicable name of the true God. And yet that this worship of theirs, although directed unto the true God, was horrid idolatry, the Scripture abundantly testifies. Ver. 31, "Oh, this people have sinned a great sin." 1 Cor. x. 7, "Neither be ye idolaters, as were some of them; as it is written, The people sat down to eat and drink and rose up to play." Acts vii. 41, "They made a calf in those days, and offered sacrifice to the idol."

idolatry in making and worshipping their images; and yet, where he has given them both wealth and power to build him

2d, The most execrable idolatry that is, is that of entering to his dragon, that is, the devil. And therefore certainly if into league and correspondence with the devil; to consult and the heathen world were ever guilty of idolatry, so is now the invoke him, and by any wicked arts implore, or make use of Popish Church, their worship, and all the reasons of it being so

RELIGIOUS MISERS. (From Dr. South.)

Let a business of expensive charity be proposed ; and then, as I shewed before, that in matters of labour the lazy person could not find any hands wherewith to work ; so neither, in this case, can the religious miser find any hands wherewith to give. It is wonderful to consider, how a command or call to be liberal, either upon a civil or religious account, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant, shuts up every private man's exchequer, and makes those men in a minute have nothing at all to give, who, at the very same instant, want nothing to spend. So that, instead of relieving the poor, such a command strangely increases their number, and transforms rich and country knock at their purses, and call upon them to contribute against a publick enemy or calamity; then immediately they have nothing, and their riches, upon such occasions (as Solomon expresses it) never fail to make themselves wings, and to fly away.

Thus, at the seige of Constantinople, then the wealthiest city in the world, the citizens had nothing to give their emperor for the defence of the place, tho' he begged a supply of them with tears; but, when by that means the Turks took and sacked it, then those who before had nothing to give, had more than enough to lose. And in like manner, those who would not support the necessities of the old blessed king [Charles I.] against his villainous enemies, found that plunder could take, where disloyalty would not give; and rapine open those chests, that avarice had shut.

But, to descend to matters of daily and common occurrence ; what is more usual in conversation, than for men to express their unwillingness to do a thing, by saying, they cannot do it; and for a covetous man, being asked a little money in charity, to answer, that he has none? Which as it is, if true, a sufficient answer to God and man; so, if false, it is intolerable hypocrisy towards both.

But do men in good earnest think, that God will be put off so? Or can they imagine, that the law of God will be baffled with a lie, clothed in a scoff?

For such pretences are no better, as appears from that notable account, given us by the apostle, of this windy, insignificant charity of the will, and of the worthlessness of it, not enlivened by deeds, Jam. ii. 16. If a brother or a sister be naked, or destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things that are needful to the body; what doth it profit? Profit, does he say? Why, it profits just as much as fair words command the market, as good wishes buy food and raiment, and pass for current payment in the shops. Come to an old, rich, professing Volpone, and tell him, that there is a church to be built, brautified, or endowed at such a place, and that he cannot lay out his money more to God's honour, the public good, and the comfort of his own conscience, than to bestow it liberally upon such an occasion: and, in answer to this, it is ten to one, but you shall be told, "how much God is for the inward, spiritual worship of the heart ; and that the Almighty neither dwells, nor delights in temples made with hands; but hears, and accepts the prayers of his people in dens and caves, barns and stables; and in the homeliest and anest cottages, as well as in the stateliest and most magnificent churches." Thus, I say, you are like to be answered. In reply to which, I would have all such sly, sanctified cheats (who are so often harping upon this string) know, once for all, that that God, who accepts the prayers of his people in dens and caves, barns and stables, when, by his afflicting Providence, he has driven them from the appointed places of his solemn worship, so that they cannot have the use of them, will not, for all this, endure to be served, or prayed to by them, in such 2. Again, Micah and his mother were certainly guilty of dolatry in making and worshipping their images; and yot

Grow black with fearful blight; His eye-balls glowed like coals of fire, And shot out sulphury light; The very fiends would stand aghast, Before so dread a sight! Then the old man took God's blessed book, With meek and reverend air, And read of Jesus on the tree, Before his children there; And, with a calm and pious trust, They knelt in solemn prayer.

And as they prayed, the Demon quailed, And his gaze became less wild, His arm hung palsied at his side, And his fiery eye grew mild, Till he stood amid that holy scene, As powerless as a child!

And when they rose from off their knees, They stood in the room alone, For that meek prayer in heaven was heard, And the tempting fiend had flown; And a faint sweet light, like the smile of God, Throughout the dwelling shone!

Thus, day by day, and year by year, The old man watched with care, And at the stated twilight hour, The shapeless form was there; But the poor man girded himself—with truth! And conquered the fiend—by prayer!

And day by day, and year by year, The prayer worked with new might; For every time the Demon came,

His form changed to the sight, Till at length, instead of a wicked fiend, He became a Child of Light!

And when at length the old man died, And the sod o'er his form was pressed, His soul had treasures in heaven laid up, And his spirit in Christ found rest, And the angels of God all welcomed him, And numbered him with the blest!

R. C. WATERSTON.

THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From The London Quarterly Review, March, 1842).

The divines of the seventeenth century were placed by Providence, like ourselves, to contend against the prin-ciples of sectarianism and dissent, which cover themselves under the common name of Protestant. But this never made them either insensible to those seeds of good, of which, as in every case of error, those errors were the rank and unchecked growth; nor distrustful of the name of Protestants; nor suspicious of the safety of their own ground, on which, in the deluge of evil which Popery had spread around them, so many creeping things and noxious animals had come to seek shelter by their side, with them, but not of them. They did not think to check

with them, but not of them. They did not think to check Puritanism by encouraging Popery. Rather they knew that both are, under different forms, one and the same

prehensiveness of view they were undoubtedly indebted to the proximity of Popery, and to their thorough ac-quaintance with its nature, and dread of its poison. Yet apparently they had more to fear from Puritanism than from Popery and if we in this day much be reluctant from Popery; and if we in this day might be reluctant to retain the name of Protestant, from the fear of being confounded with sectarians, much more might they .-And yet, Catholic as they were both in language and in spirit, they use it holdly and prominently. As the bespirit, they use it boldly and prominently. As the be-lieving Jews, when other Jews refused to believe, were compelled to distinguish themselves as Christians; and as the Christian Church, when heretics also called themselves Such Christians, was compelled to add the name of Catholic; so Catholic Christians, when one great branch of the are Protestant, as the "Latin or West Church" (so Field has proved), "wherein the Popetyrannized before Luther's time, was and continued a true Protestant Church, con-demning those profane and superstitious abuses which we have removed; and groaning under that tyranny, the wave removed; and groaning under that tyranny, the source of the real claims which the Church by bishops yoke whereof we have now cast off." They are Protes-tants, as the Church Catholic itself is Protestant against the sins and follies of heathenism; as every Christian in every age and every country is appointed by God himself to be a witness and protester against evil. If, indeed, the acts we rebuke are no sins, then to protest is a crime. If they are sins, yet sins of the past, now buried and forthey are rebuke are no sins, then to protest is a crime. If they are sins, yet sins of the past, now buried and for-gotten, to rake them up unnecessarily may well be con-demned. If we judge them by our own private judgment, we intrude on the rights of our superiors, and so we sin. And if they be distant and weak, and no danger exist of infection we ment which is best, to want that kind of polity or regiment which either the irremediable error of former times, or the necessity of the present, had cast upon them." "This, their defect and imperfection," says *Hooker*, in the same passage, "I had rather lament in such a case than exagitate." And infection, we may well spare ourselves and others the pain of declaring against them. But whether the deeds of Popery be sins or not—whether they be dead and buried, or alive and in full vigonr—whether our Church

supremacy of God, or to substitute the creature for the

Such would not be the spirit of our old divines towards individual Protestants, where error in separating from the Church could be palliated, as it may be in these times, in numbers of hereditary Dissenters, by the very principles which we wish to encourage—of reverence for parents, docility to teachers, attachment to existing institutions;

 A construction of the section of the s rant and illiterate that should but hear it rehearsed.

ed of idolatry, and the violation of this precept.

I. Idolatry is a part and species of superstition; so we find that they were made to be symbolical representations of the it expressly, Acts, xvii. 16, compared with verse 22. In the true God, and erected to this very purpose, that he might be "the Protestant religion of the Church of England is but another name for primitive Christianity, and a Protestant for a primitive Christianity, and a Protestant for a primitive Christian, who protests against all the corruptions of the Gospel by Popery." We may not indeed distinguish ourselves solely as Protestants, or without express declarations of Catholic principles, especially where the name is likely to confound us with sects, and doctrines, which a Catholic Christian repudiates. The word has been used too carelessly, and a false meaning popularly given to it, which must be

with a greater, and thought fit rather to expunge this second were forced to use as many distinctions and subtle evasions thinking Christian, that the faith first received by the saints one has essentially produced, and to all the goal as with a greater, and thought fit rather to expunge this second which the other has been accompanied—such as earnest-ness, energy, personal piety, study of the Scripture, prayer, self-denial, charity, zeal for what it believes to be truth, jealousy of all that seems to trench on the be truth, jealousy of the second on the schools of the heathens. But especially they gar, they have sacrilegiously omitted this second command- insist on this, that they venerated not their statues, not as see less and less every day!-that Christianity should now ment, as fearing that the evidence of it would convict and they were made of such or such materials, but only as they lately have been improved out of the writings of those heacondemn them of idolatry in the consciences of the most igno-were the houses and bodies of God, where his presence resided, then Greeks and Romans, whose principles put the primitive and by which his power was manifested; that they worshipped Christians to death! How shocking would it be to think, that Let us now proceed to consider, who may justly be condemn-not the visible sign, but the invisible Deity by it. And what the thousands of saints and martyrs who died in the worship doth the Papist say more than this? namely, that they worship of Jesus Christ, and were enabled to triumph in tortures and 1 of indiatry, and the violation of any saint or angel; the images of God, not as if they were themselves God, but in flames, died in idolatry!-that having refused to offer incense for he ascribes that unto the creature which is an honour due only as they are the visible signs and symbols of the Divine pre- to Jupiter, they died at last for the worship of another idol 1only as they are the man of the order only as they are the man of the order only as they are the man of the order only as they are the man of the order only are right in the first article only unto God the Creator. Our faith and our invocation sence; and so all their worship is directed unto God through that Jews and Mahometans' only are right in the first article ought to be terminated in the same object, (Rom. x. 14,) them. So that, in matters of idolatry, I profess I can find no of religion, and that Christians have all been in a mistake from "How shall they call on him in whom they have not believ-difference at all between heathens and Papists; for, as the more the beginning; that the same mistake was continued through ed?" And therefore, if we cannot without blasphemy say, learned Papists do profess that they worship the true God by all the intermediate ages, and at last soberly continued by all that we believe in such a saint or angel, neither can we with- the image, so likewise did the more learned heathens. And the best divines of Europe at the Reformation; and what is for the ignorant and vulgar Papists, I am very apt to suspect most remarkable, that this universal error hath happened in a their mage-worship, and may as well take a stone or a block for the stablishment of th

churches : for he that commands us to worship him in the spirit, commands us also to honour him with our substance. And never pretend that thou hast an heart to pray, while thou hast no heart to give; since he that serves Mammon with his estate,

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THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, will preside at a Public Meeting at Cobourg, on the evening of Monday the 13th June, instant, at 7 o'clock, and at Kingston on the evening of Wednesday the 15th instant at the same hour, for the purpose of forming Branch Associations of THE CHURCH SOCIETY for the Districts in which those towns, respectively, are situated. It is expected that the former Branch Association will comprise the Districts of Newcastle and Colborne; and the latter, the Midland, Prince Edward, and Hastings Districts.

The Clergy and Laity residing within those Districts respectively, are earnestly requested to give their attendance at the Meetings to be held within their proper bounds,-those of the Newcastle and Colborne Districts at Cobourg, and those of the Midland, Prince Edward, and Hastings Districts at Kingston. It is the request of the Lord Bishop that the Clergy on those occasions appear in their rohes.

The first Annual General Meeting of The Church Society was held, at the District School House, in this City on the 1st instant,-the Lord Bishop, the President, in the Chair. The speeches, usual upon such an occasion, were rendered unnecessary by the previous Meeting on the 28th April; and the present assemblage was in accordance with one of the Resolutions, on which the constitution is to be based, and not for any particular despatch of business.

Some minor matters, however, were discussed and arranged : and the third Tuesday in June, the 21st instant, was appointed as the day for the first Meeting of The Lay Committee.

The friends of the Church will be glad to hear that the Sub-Committee, entrusted with the establishment of a Depository, have not been idle. They have engaged the eastern-most of the two brick houses recently erected on the Southern side of King Street, by Mr. Thomas Clarke, the Hatter and Furrier; and, besides obtaining this eligible site, which is within two doors of Yonge Street, and in the centre of the most frequented and business-doing part of the city,-they have secured the services of a very efficient and zealous Superintendent to conduct the affairs of the Depository. The Society hope to take possession of these premises early in July, and to commence forthwith the sale of Prayer-Books and Tracts, of which they have a stock to the amount of several hundred pounds in hand, on which not one single farthing has to be paid. Moreover, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, now on his way to England, has received the necessary powers to order an extensive assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books, Books, Tracts, and publications for the use of the Clergy : so that there is every prospect of a prosperous commencement of the Depository, and of its being carried on with increased resources, vigour, and success.

The Pastoral Letter of the Bishop has been prepared by his Lordship, and will appear in our next number: after which it will be printed in pamphlet orm, together with the Constitution of the Society, for general distribution.

In the mean while the Subscriptions to the Society are proceeding steadily and satisfactorily; and from various parts of the Province, we learn that there is a general Church-feeling abroad which augurs well for siastical Intelligence, shall receive our earliest attention the formation of the District Societies. Our brethren in the Gore and Wellington Districts have already put themselves into action.

The letter of the Rev. A. Palmer contains some valuable suggestions, which, for our own part, we should, sent quite flooded. with certain qualifications, be glad to see carried into

the Scriptures, than in the Socinians to own them with these had never come to his right senses since, and that, although he the Scriptures, than in the Social is to own them with these irrational incumbrances. It may be difficult to believe a Tri-because there is so much order in it. Mr. B. further said, that irrational incumbrances. It may be different to explore the Scriptures do nity; but it is much easier, than to believe the Scriptures do not teach one; the former is an object of faith; but against the letter we have the testimony of our senses. of Mr. Fuller's sermon ; he said it was a very good sermon, and that he wished that there was more order kept among the Methodists. Mr. A. heard Mr. E. say that the sermon was full of lies, and that it was a lie to say that the Methodist Church [?] was divided. "Now John," exclaimed E's wife, "don't you lie, for you know very well that P. does not belong to the same Church [?] that we do." This must suffice for the present,

or I fear I shall trespass too much upon your room and patience. I am, Sir, Your's respectfully, JOHN WELLSTEED.

I have read the above letter and approve of it. THOS. M. MOUNT. Our Thorold friends will be pleased to learn that

Mr. Fuller's sermon is appreciated by those, whose judgment and piety render their commendation valuable. The REV. DR. RUDD, of Utica, long known in this Province as the excellent and truly evangelical editor of the Gospel Messenger, expresses himself on tion with my kind and affectionate parishioners who attend my able. The REV. DR. RUDD, of Utica, long known in the merits of the Sermon in the following terms,adding to his favourable critique, some sound and ne-

cessary remarks : "There is much sound sense, and proof of careful observation in this discourse ; indeed we may generally expect to find these qualities in the productions of our brethren over the Ontario, for, according to our observation, a more intelligent, faithful, and laborious body of clergy are not in reason to be looked for than those in the Diocese of Toronto; and well may it be so, han those in the Diocese of Toronto; and the Diocesan whose order the supervision of the able and practical Diocesan whose ife has been devoted to this wide field, now brightening every day with proofs of vigorous and faithful culture. There can be no advancement of Christianity, or of moral reformation, but upon the divine plan of the Gospel, and the Church mation, but upon the divine plan of the dospiel, and the Chutch of the Gospel. If very many good men would abandon their own whimsies, and instead of flattering their own pride as the organs and agents of human associations, would spend the time, now devoted to their own vapouring harangues, in the study of the constitution, order, and quietness of the Church of God, they would more effectively promote the cause which they no doubt desire to advance, but which they are actually retarding." to this p

While good and wise men view Mr. Fuller's Sermon in such a light as this, our reverend friend may smile at the attempts made to controvert his positions; and, while fanatical ravings and gross familiarities with the names of the ever Blessed Trinity, are unhappily of such frequent and notorious occurrence in the conventicles of this Province, the five signers need entertain no fear that the correctness of their particular statement will be doubted by any, but those whose interest and policy it is to disbelieve it.

Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, has lately written a book, called The Kingdom of Christ delineated, selections from which the Dissenters are pressing into their service. As our sectarian brethren pay so much respect to the opinions of his Grace, perhaps they will apply this passage, which occurs in the course of the work, to their own case:

" If any number of individuals-not having the plea of an express revelation to the purpose, or again, of their deliberate conviction that the Church they separate from is fundamentall rroneous and unscriptural-take upon themselves to constitute a new Church, according to their own fancy, and to appoin hemselves or others to ministerial offices, without having any recognized authority to do so, derived from the existing religi-ous community of which they were members, but merely on the ground of supposed personal qualifications, then, however wise in themselves the institutions, and however, in themselves, fit the persons appointed, there can be no more doubt that the guilt of schism would be jucurred in this case, than that the other just mentioned would be an act of rebellion. If the apostle's censure of ' those that cause divisions' does not apply to this case, it may fairly be asked what meaning his words

Mr. Tyson's "Discourse &c.," rendered doubly relcome to us by the courteous manner in which it has been sent,-the most interesting "Report of the Bishop White Prayer-Book Society,"-and several other pamphlets, together with many items of Eccle-Our next volume will commence in July with an enlarged sheet; and we then hope to keep pace, much better than at present, with the influx of valuable matter, of all descriptions, with which we are at pre-

THE TOWNSHIP OF ZONE.

Chatham, W. D., May 23rd, 1842. Sir,-It is not usual for me to notice the censures of public Journalists, however *directly*, or however *covertly* conveyed, but I deem it my duty, as the Clergyman of Chatham, W. D., to notice a correspondence which you were pleased to insert in your paper of the 21st inst ,--addressed, it would seem, to some Clergyman, privately, and who was a predecessor of mine, --from the "Township of Zone, in the London District;" and in which my name is introduced in a way most painful to my feelings, inasmuch as it insinuates a charge of neglect of ministerial duty on my part. And if, Sir, you allow your paper to be the vehicl of my part. And n, sin, you anow your paper to be the vehicle of public censure and attack, you must, in common fairness, and in strict justice, allow *place* for reply and vindication. I can-not but deem it unfriendly and unkind on the part of the Cler-gyman who thought it right to hand over to you a correspon-dence of the reply and the state of the dence addressed to himself, and injudicious on gour part to in-sert it, at least, so much of it as respects myself, thus dragging my name unnecessarily before the public, and thereby deeply wounding my feelings, without any righteous cause. Occupying a public station, I am perfectly willing to be judged by my official, and by my private conduct, in my parish, or within the bounds of my Mission. But, I cannot, for a moment, admit, stant ministrations.

Sir, from the date of my appointment to this parish, it has always been my wish and anxious desire, to attend those distant Missionary stations as often as it was practicable for me to do so: but the *unusual* season we have had in this part of the Province, of much rain, &c. and little snow, has rendered the roads, almost, and in many cases, entirely impassable. Now, Sir, I put it to your candour, how, under such unfavourable Sir, I put it to your candour, how, under sich dimerbilable circumstances, was it practicable or possible for me to visit those remote stations as often as was desirable, as often as my own heart wished, and as often as the people there wished? When I last visited those stations, I baptized all the children that were brought to me, and it was their omission, and not mine, that were brought to me, and it was their omission, and not mine, if any were left unbaptized. Moreover, at the very date when your correspondent's letter appeared, I had made my arrange-ments to visit those stations on Monday and Tuesday next, the 30th and 31st inst., and had requested all those who had children unbaptized, to bring them, according to their convenience, to the respective places, where divine Service was appointed to

I think it right to state further, that since my appointment to this parish, I have had new claims, and have visited new places, which had long been neglected, and which had not been visited by my more immediate predecessors, and where there are many true friends of the Church. But, Sir, it is impossible for one Clergyman, in the midst of a widely scattered popula-tion, and in a district of vast extent, to meet all claims, or to

And I would state yet further, that on my arrival in Chatham, I found the Church here in a less prosperous condition than might have been hoped, or than was desirable; and hence, I deemed it my imperative duty to give the best and the most of my official labours to this important station, and this rapidly increasing town. And it is to me, Sir, a matter of grateful atisfaction to know that I have not "laboured in vain, nor spent my strength for nought, and in vain : yet surely my judg ment is with the Lord, and my work with my God." The average attendance at Church is more numerous and respectable, than it has heretofore been; and as we cannot immediately ompass the building of a new Church in a more convenient site, we have it in contemplation, in carrying out the decision of a recent Vestry, to eract a gallery, the proceeds of the pew rents for one year to be appropriated to the liquidation of the cost, the Clergyman having voluntarily relinquished all claim to such pew rents for the term, and for the object specified. And, Sir, permit me to say, finally, for the credit of myself, for the eredit of my Churchwardens, and for the credit of my congre-gation, that our Church in Chatham, was never so respectable sait is now. Under all these considerations, Sir, I cannot but think, that I have been unfairly dealt with, by your inserting

the above mentioned correspondence in your paper. I yield to no one in zeal for our common Church, or in devotedness to the duties of my office, and in which I have had some experience; but I must claim the right of judging for myself, and of acting with prudent discretion, for myself, and for my people, according to the circumstances in which we are mutu placed, and of which we, mutually, are the best capable of judging. There are now, in this town, various oppos who are doing their utmost to erect meeting-houses, and to "ge a head;" and therefore, Sir, under all the circumstances of difulty and anxiety, alluded to in this letter, I feel justified in

the course I have taken, and repudiate blame. And, Sir, I would respectfully suggest that, in future, it would be well, before inserting any correspondence of the same, influence, as well as its "ergo sequitur."

ce, as well as its "ergo segurar. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obd't serv't, Wм. H. Honson, Resident Clergyman, Chatham.

We regret that Mr. Hobson should consider himself so seri sly aggrieved, and are very sorry if we have in any way unded his feelings The clerical friend who sent us the letter the Zone Churchman wrote kindly of Mr. Hobson, and by no means intended to impute neglect to him. The Zone Churchman himself uses language that may be construed into a reflection on Mr. Hobson; but we really think that it was

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY appointed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of Lectures at Cobourg, after the Whitsuntide recess, on widely scattered population, and in a district of vast extent, to Friday the 27th May instant,—to be concluded on Wednesday the 17th Angust next do earnestly ask, for Ecclesiastical Intelligence from the Clergy The subjects of the ensuing Course will be, — The and the Laity: because the more our wants are made public the sooner will they be supplied. Whether we be right or wrong the sooner will they be supplied. the sooner will they be supplied. Whether we be right or wrong in this respect, we desm it of the most vital importance that the eligious state of every settled Township should be fully known, ment; accompanied with exercises in the Gospels in both to the people in this Province and to our friends in Eng-Greek, the Septuagint Version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate. The Books required in the prosecution of the above Course may be ascertained upon a reference to the List nublished by authority of the Lord Diduction of the Lor we had heard from our clerical friend respecting Chatham was creditable to Mr. Hobson: and even had it been otherwise, we hould not have taken upon ourselves the office of reprover. We devote ourselves most laboriously to the cause of the Clergy and few things can be more painful to us than to find ourselve sidered by any one of them, as acting an unfriendly part .---ED. CHURCH.

ground will be 201 feet, and of the walls to the top of the placable hatred of the Turks, the great enemies of Christ battlements 59 feet. The internal dimensions of the main body of the Cathedral will be 127 feet in length by 61 body of the Cathedral will be 127 feet in length by 61 feet, the height 47 feet. The 127 feet will probably be Monday last, in their room in St. Ann's-square, and imsubdivided into a choir, a chancel, and a holy table pre-cinct. The body of the Cathedral, if fully pewed, will accommodate about 800 persons, and if galleries should be added hereafter, and chairs occasionally placed in the aisles, as is done in all the Calcutta Churches on the great festivals, 1300 or 1400. The transepts also, lantern, and western verandah, should they ever be wanted for congregations of catechumens or Sunday schools, would furnish above 400 additional seats. The capacity of the Cathedral will not be less, therefore, than for 1700 persons. But the arrangement of the sittings will be ruled by circumstances and the convenience of the congregation, as all the stalls, pulpits, reading-desks, pews, and benches, are intended to be moveable."

RELIGION REJECTED BY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors of this institution on Wednesday, Mr. Warburton in the chair, after the usual business was concluded, Colonel Leicester Stanhope rose to state the grounds upon which he refused to take part in the management of the College. He would repeat the objection he had urged in his letter to the repeat the objection he had arged in his letter to the secretary upon the subject—viz., that he would serve in no institution in which religion did not form the basis of education. The University was in a declining state, and the period of its downfall was not far distant, if the management of it persevered in that system which was so objectionable to the great majority of the community. He begged to move the following resolution:---"That this meeting recommend to the Council the establishment of a Professorship of Christian divinity in the London University; that prayers and Scriptures be read, and at which the students be invited, not compelled, to attend, but the statents be invited, not competed, to attend, but those who, from conscientious motives, object to this course of prayer, are solicited to study according to the principles of their respective pastors." The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Pitt, and warmly discussed, was put to the vote, when there appeared for it 6, against it 40. Lord Brougham was elected President, the Duke of Somerset, K. G., Vice President, and Mr. John Taylor, Treasurer.

POLITICAL DISSENTERS .- It has been an acc often brought against the ministers of the Established Church, that they interfere with the politics of this world, contrary to the spirit of their peculiar calling, and the contrary to the optical parsons" was considered chiefly to apply to the clergy; and the Dissenters pretended to be filled with righteous indignation if any clergyman interered in such matters. Things, however, have undergone great change in this respect, the leading political agitators of the present day being chiefly Dissenting ministers; for whether it is an Anti-Corn-law intimidation meeting, or a town squabble, some *reverend* gentleman is sure to be present, not only as spectator, but also as chief speaker, and often the most violent. Thus, whereas, in former times, the saying was, "the world has got into the church ;" we may now retort, and say the world has got into the Now, we should much like to know upon what chapel. principle these reverend gentlemen proceed ; what prece-dents they can produce from the Bible for their conduct? There must be some urgent reason for the very promi-nent part taken by Dissenting ministers in the movement of the present day. Is it to prop up their waning popu-larity? or is it a ruse to fill the chapels? At any rate,

whatever may be the reason, it ill becomes those who have all their lives been crying down the Church of England as not fit to exist, and who profess to lead the people a as not it to exist, and who proved in the property of the angle of the property of the proved of the

an honourable pre-eminence above their fellow-citizens as well-affected and loyal subjects? On the contrary, have not many of them recently distinguished themselves by a wild agitation against the corn-laws? Have not others become conspicuous by resisting the church-rate, and pleading "conscientious scruples?" Has not their hospleading "conscientious scruples?" Has not their hos-tility against the Established Church been of a rancorous spirit? Have not numbers, even of their ministers, en-rolled themselves as Chartists? Did not the riots at Newspirit? port, and the trial of Frost and his accomplices, show how deeply tainted many of the Baptists in Wales were with disloyalty to the government?—A correspondent of the St.

OXFORD.-Two Theological Professorships have been recently instituted by the Crown in the University of Oxford, and a temporary endowment of the professors, until canonries of Christ Church shall fall vacant, to be percanonical of Christ Church shall had acade, to be per-manently attached to the professorships, has been pro-vided by the University. We understand that Sir Robert. Peel has presented the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History to the Rev. Mr. Hussey, of Christ Church, late censor of this college; and the Professorship of Pastoral Theology to the Rev. Mr. Ogilvy, of Balliol College, Pastor of Ross.

Rector of Ross. — Times. The Rev. Charles Atmore Ogilvy, recently appointed by the present government to the new Professorship of Pastoral Theology, in the University of Oxford, is the son of a Wesleyan minister, and was educated at Kingswood School. near Bristol.

It is intended to lay the first stone of a new church at Stoneleigh shortly after Whitsuntide. The Right Hon. Lord Leigh has endowed the edifice with 1000*l*., and con-tributed 500*l*, to the building fund. The Vicar has also given 300*l*, and the remaining sum necessary to complete the edifice has been subscribed by the owners and occupiers of land in the parish. - Worcester Journal. A CONVERT TO POPERY.—The Univers publishes the particulars of the conversion of Dr. Edwards, an English Protestant Gentleman, who has long resided in France Mr. Edwards is a titular member of the Academy of Mo ral and Political Sciences and various other scientific Inral and Political Sciences and various other scientific In-stitutions, and has been of late specially engaged in the study of the human races. The perusal of the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, it appears, first shook the doctor in his persuasion, filling him with admiration for the zeal and self-denial displayed by the Roman Catho-lie misming the discharge of their allows The lic missionaries in the discharge of their arduous Evange ical duties. The lives of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius confirmed him in those sentiments of admirati and having at last manifested a desire to be initiated in a knowledge of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic reli a Parisian clergyman put into his hands a work of Fa-ther Scheffmacher, entitled Letters of a Catholic Doctor to a Protestant, &c., which mainly contributed to bring about his conversion. His wife, who is a Roman Catholic, had likewise a great share in changing the religious idea of her husband; and, after three years' meditation, he suddenly announced to her, a few weeks ago, his determination to embrace her creed. After receiving the necessary instructions from M. Pinart, the parish priest of Notre-Dame of Versailles, he read his renunciation in that church, received the holy communion for the first time in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity, and was afterwards confirmed by the Bishop of Versailles. CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY .- Three ladies, sisters, have recently renounced the Romish faith, and been admitted to the communion of the Church of England, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Saltash, by the Rev. G. H. Pedler, Assistant Curate. — Plymouth Journal. TOLERATION. — The Augsburg Gazette of the 19th inst. publishes an address from the Archbishop of Posen, M. Dunin, to the ecclesiastics of his diocese, reccommending them to extend the same charity to Protestants as to [R. to admit to confession, and all the other sacraments, married persons who live in a union of this kind. He exhorts them, moreover, not to employ any means but those of persuasion in the exercise of their religious functions. The editor of the Augsburg Gazette considers this letter as encyclical, and as a great step towards a general reconcilia-

We are glad to find that a considerable number tianity. mediately made a collection for the poor and suffering inhabitants of Tripoli and its neighbourhood. We believe the Archbishop, who is now gone to Dublin, will return to Manchester in the course of a fortnight; and it would give us pleasure to hear that some of our more wealiby laity had contributed to so good a cause, and were all ready to present him with some small token of their goodwill. It should be remembered that the British government have lately sent a Protestant Bishop (0) erusalem, and no doubt they expect that he will rect kindness, hospitality, and assistance from all Christians settled there, especially from members of the Greek Church. In order to induce such kindness, we must show goodwill and affection to all members of the Eastern Church, especially the heads of that Church, who may please to visit our country. The Archbishop's dress very much resembled those pictures in which the aneien painters have portrayed the saints and martyrs of the Catholic Church; a long black robe, lined with purple silk stockings and gloves of the same colour, a beautiful checked sash, and the crown of a tall black hat, very wide at the top. The Archbishop said that the liturg? of his Church was in Arabic, but he could also talk Italian and French. The Rev. Dr. Wolff, the celebrated missionary of the Jews, who spoke the Arabic language with native fluency, happening to be in Manchester, attended as interpreter, and great interest was excited by the animated conversation between him and the Archbishop-Manchester Courier.

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THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM .- We have much pleasur in submitting to our readers the subjoined interes communication, for which we are indebted to a correspon dent in Leamington :-

dent in Learnington :-"I have just heard a letter read from the Bishop of Jerusalem to that old, tried, and truly valued friend of the Jewish cause-viz., the Rev. Dr. Marsh. It is dated from the Holy City, Feb. 27th, and enters into the diff-from the Holy City, Feb. 27th, and enters into the diffculties he experienced in his journey from Jaffa to Jeru-salem, but saying that since he arrived there the govern-ment have treated him with the greatest respect and kindness though the furniture here here the governkindness, though the firman has not yet been granted acknowledging him in his episcopal office. He does not mention any thing of his being stoned or molested whils preaching, but that, on the contrary, crowds came to head him. A Chief Rabbi told him that 'he was coming build up Jerusalem;' many Jews said to him privately: that if they had any way of sustaining themselves, they would listen to him and judge for themselves; but that now if they were known to some themselves is but that now if they were known to come to hear him, they wo be deprived by their brethren of any support they at pre ent had.

How ought these tidings to rejoice the heart of every Christian, who if he reads his Bible with even an unpri-judiced mind, will there see that God does, indeed, interin his own good time, to "restore again the Kingdom of Israel," and that he will build up the walls of Jerusalem and make that new in build up the walls of Jerusana joy and a praise in the earth." Surely the believer in Jesus should rejoice at every effort now being made-

To restore the long-lost, scattered band, And call hem to their native land; for when that event shall take place, he may look will certainty to that glorious time when the Redeemer shall come "to reign in Mount Zion, and before his ancien gloriously;" and the streets of Jerusalem shall again r sound with "Hosannah to him that cometh in the name the Lord," to the Son of David, not now come as a "Man prrows," but as the Sovereign of the universe, to tak himself the kingdom and dominion over the whole e Dublin Statesman.

BISHOP ALEXANDER. — The Augsburg Gazette give following as the letter of recommendation of the Arel shop of Canterbury to Bishop Alexander, to be psented to the bishops of the Eastern Church. It is wr ten in ancient ecclesiastic Greek :-- "To our and dearly beloved brethren in Jesus Christ, the of the ancient apostolic districts of Syria and the net Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all Englar Archbishop of Canteroury and Frimate of all England our joy in the Lord—we recommend with all the zeal in our power to your benevolence, venerable and dear brethrea, Michael Solomon Alexander, doctor in theology, whom we have appointed Bishop of the Church of England and Ireland, having appreciated his piety and ability, and this in conformity with the canons of our holy and apostolic Church we have spent him, under the authority of our In conformity with the calors of our holy and of of Church, we have sent him under the authority of of Queen to Jerusalem, and have confided to him the spir tual superintendence of all the laics and clergy of Church in that country and its neighbourhood. But, order that no person may be ignorant of our motives sending Michael Solomon as bishop, we have order aim not to impair in any way the power which beload o you and the other heads of the districts of the Eas to you and the other heads of the districts of a show but to testify to you the esteem you merit, and to show himself always ready and zealous for every thing that heav advance charity and brotherly harmony. We feel may advance charity and brotherly harmony. We fee confident that our brother the bishop, will observe have his heart and conscience, in all fidelity, all that we ordered him, and we pray you in the name of our viour to welcome him as a brother, and offer him in son all that he may require. We hope that you will ceive with benevolence this epistle, which proves in estimation we hold our bond of brotherly fellowship the ancient churches of the East, dissevered for generations. If these ties should be renewed by the wh and grace of God, we hope that the divisions whi sprung up in the Church of Jesus Christ, and for when she has so much endured, will disappear. In this, out she has so much endured, will disappear. In we have affixed to this epistle, written by our hand, No archiepiscopal seal.—Given at Lambeth, on the 3d of No vember, 1841."

Several of the gentlemen who have undertaken to solicit and collect subscriptions, have expressed themselves as much gratified with the reception they have experienced,-a refusal being an occurrence almost entirely unknown. The unabated zeal of these valuable auxiliaries of the Holy cause, and liberal hearts, with promptly-paying hands, on the part of the subscribers, are absolutely necessary to enable the Society to accomplish its manifold and important ends.

Our friendly, but mistaken, contemporary, the Montreal Herald, has made some remarks in his paper of the 28th ultimo, which shall receive our early attention. Puseyism, if it means a tendency to Popery, is not gaining ground in England; if it means a growing conviction of the sinfulness of Dissent, it certainly is gaining ground, and we trust, will long continue to do so. Will the editor of the Herald be so good as to read the Bishop of Salisbury's Letter on his withdrawal from the Bible Society?

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, (during the past week,) towards paying off the debt of 201. which we have incurred in printing and distributing Tracts: Aseneeboan, 10s.,-Amicus, 5s.,-A well-wisher, 10s.,-C. B., 10s.,-An Officer, 5s.,-in all 2l., leaving us still in want of 18l.

The Christian Guardian has lately contained some very prolix and elaborate editorial articles, continued through successive numbers, on the Rev. T. B. Fuller's Sermon, which was occasioned by the fanaticism of those religious excitements, in vogue amongst some Dissenters, and improperly called revivals.

In the commencement of these editorial articles some strictures were directed against the five signers of the letter prefixed to the Sermon, impugning their veracity, and endeavouring to deny their statements. Mr. Wellsteed, one of the five, has addressed to us a letter, in self-defence, from which we extract the most material portion, remarking, by the way, that Mr. Wellsteed in a previous part of his letter, satisfactorily proves that the irreverent language respecting our Saviour alluded to in Mr. Fuller's Sermon, was really used in the Methodist chapel. Mr. Wellsteed thus rectifies other mis-statements of the Guardian, and strengthens the original position of the five signers :

I will now refer to my notes; some of them will refute the Editor of the *Guardian's* philippic against Mr. Fuller's sermon better than any observations that I could possibly offer.— However, I shall not let this opportunity slip of rebutting the ood (which I shrewdly guess might be put down as number three) of the assertion, that Mr. Faller's Church is "nearly forsaken :" the real fact is, that Mr. Fuller's powerful preaching of sound doctrines and true religion, draws such a congregation, in point of numbers, that I doubt if they are exceeded in any part of Canada, where the population is not greater than in this village and neighbourhood. "There is nothing in the" Editor's remarks that strikes every reader of them hereabout as a greater Church Society proposes to accomplish. falsehood than that "random" assertion.

that Mr. B, in conversation with him, said, that he had been Branch Association, which will meet the first Tuesday in July, sick for some time, and that a friend persuaded him to go to a will order a supply for distribution within the bounds of their Protracted Meeting, and there he was *deranged* by them in the association. same manner as Mr. Fuller stated in his sermon, and that he

Evidences of Christianity, the Thirty Nine Articles (commencing with the Sixth,) and Church Govern-

List published by authority of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in The Church of the 4th April, 1840.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church deriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Parsonage Guelph, May 30, 1842. My dear sir,—One of the most important events that has happened in this Province for a long time is unquestionably Toronto. It is impossible for any true Churchman to contemplate the glorious objects at which that society aims without eeling himself animated by a holy zeal to aid in this " work of faith and labor of love," nor without gratitude to God for having put it into the hearts of his Servants to originate it. I am happy to be able to say that but one feeling prevails in the minds of those members of the Church, lay as well as clerical, with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing, as to the benefits likely to result from the formation of the Society, and as to the great importance of working it out with steady and persevering zeal. The great point that it now seems desirable to acccomplish, is to make the Society thoroughly known in every District and Township throughout the Diocese. This will no doubt be extensively effected through the instrumentality of the several District and Parochial Associations, which are now going into operation,-but it appears to me that here the Press can render our cause an important service; and it is for the purpose of offering a suggestion on this point that I trouble you with the present communication. Extensively as The Church is circulated throughout the Diocese, there are ne-vertheless many of the members of our communion, who seldom or never have an opportunity of perusing it, and who are therefore ignorant of the very existence of The Church Society -others there are who have only heard of the Society from runour, and to whom it is desirable to afford the means of deliberately considering its nature and objects, by bringing them

before them in an authentic form. I therefore beg to suggest the expediency of publishing in pamphlet form the correspondence between the Bishop of To-ronto and the Chief Justice, as given to the public by the Bishop in *The Church* of the 26th of March; also the account of the meeting to form *The Church Society*, that appeared in *The Church* of the 30th April; and the report of the speeches made at the meeting, as given in the following number, toge-ther with a list of the donations and subscriptions in money and land up to the date of publication. Such a pamphlet, if generally circulated, would prepare the way for the Episcopal Address which the Bishop has been respectfully requested to issue, and would place within the reach of every member of the church, accurate information as to the objects which The nally proposed has been adhered to, except where the Church, accurate' information as to the objects which The

Should it be thought proper to act on this suggestion I shall We will now proceed with the notes: First,—May 2. Mr. A. called on me and says, that he is ready to attest, at any time, Faithfully yours, ARTHUR PALMER.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The Rev. John Livesey, M. A., Incumbent of St. Philip's Church, Sheffield, has addressed a letter to Sir R. Peel, in which he recommends the erection of Churches for the operative classes, and suggests means by which his scheme could be carried into effect. The system of free sittings Mr. Livesey believes to be objectionable, inasmuch as they are opposed to the feelings of those for whose use they are intended. It is suggested to the Premier that Churches might be built on the principle of mutual co-operation. The principal details of such a structure are as follow :- The style might be plain Gothic, the Church having a small tower at the west end, forming a porch on the basement, an organ loft in the gallery, rising to a belfry on the roof. The internal area might be a parallelogram 81 feet by 56 feet 8 inches. It might contain 200 pews—viz., 126 in the body, and 74 in three galleries. There would then remain about 120 unappropriated sittings; total, upwards of 1000 sittings. unappropriated sittings; total, upwards of 1000 sittings. Besides these there would be ample room for the accommodation of Sunday scholars. The reverend gentleman says he feels assured, from experience, that the working classes would be much attached to Churches thus erected, and that it would effect more real and substantial good for the Establishment, in manufacturing districts, than any plan that could be adopted.

NEW CHURCH IN MANCHESTER .- On Monday, at 12 o'clock, the foundation-stone of the fourth Church, of the Ten Churches Association, was laid by Robert Gardner. Ten Churches Association, was taid by Robert Gardner, Esq., in the presence of 5000 persons, and the whole of the Clergy of Manchester. The Church will be dedicated to St. Barnabas, and will accommodate 1100 people. It is situated in a very densely-populated district, called Islington, and the site for it, in Rodney-street, was given by W. Evelue as Rea

by W. Faulkner, Esq. CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL. - The Bishop of Calcutta has forwarded to the Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge a report, in which will be found much interesting matter, relative to the Cathedral in course of erection in that diocese. The bishop says, "It is hoped that, in little and soil of Bengal have interfered. It is Gothic, or, as Mr. Britton terms it, Christian, modified by the circumstances just alluded to; that is, Indo-Gothic, or Indo-Christian, if such words may be allowed. The extreme length of the building, including the buttresses.

NAVY CHAPLAINS .- We understand that the Admiralty intend to appoint a chaplain to each of the four divisions of marines, and to appropriate some place in each barrack for divine worship.

ARMY CHAPLAINCIES .- The sum of 11,000% only is charged in the army estimates for divine service. THE BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE EPISCOPAL JEWS'

CHAPEL, in London, contains a list of 325 Jewish baptisms, of which 119 were adults; and it appears, on undoubted testimony, that more proselytes have been made during the last twenty years, than since the first ages of the Church

THE GREEK OR EASTERN CHURCH .- There has been in Manchester, within these last few days, a very inte-resting stranger, in the person of Athanasius, Archbishop resting stranger, in the person of Athahasins, Atchishop of Tripoli, in Syria, accompanied by an interpreter, Mr. Muzali. He had been well received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, at both whose palaces he dined when in London. It appears his object n visiting England is to collect any small subscriptions which charitable Christians may please to contribute for the poor oppressed people in his diocese. During the out in Cabul, the shops plundered, Johnson's house and the shops plundered, Johnson's house and the shops plundered in late war in Syria the people suffered much, as well in their persons as their habitations; indeed, many of their Churches (a the number of indeed, many of their Churches (a the number of indeed, many of their Surada, the and servants murdered. Troup and Warburton were their persons as their habitations; indeed, many of their churches (a the number of indeed) and burnt. He was in canton method and servants murdered. Troup and Warburton were the surada and servants murdered. Troup and Warburton the surada and servants murdered. October, 1839), and its width 81 feet, and at the transpts 114 feet. The height of the tower and spire from the houses have been destroyed, principally through the im-brother, and Broadfoot, mardered; Skinner supposed to be

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British Queen arrived at New York on the 27th May bringing London papers to the 7th inclusive. The news frot the East merely confirms preceding accounts. The horrible cruelties suffered by children in Collieries have been the subject of Parliamenters the ject of Parliamentary discussion in the Lords .- Sir R. Peel's Administration gets stronger and stronger. Sir J. Graham has stated that Ministers were negotiating with the conflict-ing parties for ing parties for a settlement of the disputes in the Sottish Kirk. The principles upon which the Government were dis-posed to settle the posed to settle the question, were to defend the civil rights Kirk. the patron in his right of presentation: to defend and assert f indisputable right of the parishioners to object: and to mainta the right of the spiritual courts to decide upon the objections the parishioners.

LADY SALE.

(From the London Evening Mail, 21st April.)

We have received permission to publish a letter from Lad Sale to her gallant husband, which has been widely circulate in the highest political circles since it reached England, and he licited the greatest admiration of the undaunted spirit, collected judgment, and vigorous language of the writer. the midst of events which have grievously tarnished more one honourable name, and which were the precursors of tremendous disasters, Lady Sale and Captain Sturt, her and unwearied son-in-law, seem almost alone to have me emergency with the energy which was not to be found superior officers of that devoted army. As far as we can, from this succinct narrative, it would appear that the insurtion extended to the Court of Shah Soojah, where an all was made to assassinate Sturt, who survived, though stabl four places, to meet a nobler end in the retreat of January It also appears that the recall of General Sale's brig looked forward to from the first as the only chance of the beleaguered army, and that Shah Soojah was define early in the business. We are still very far from having accurate knowledge of the terrible series of events which h from the 2nd of November, when the insurrection broke of the 6th of January, when the final catastrophe of the T commenced. But Lady Sale is known to have prest throughout these occurrences the same heroical firmnes separated from her husband, when the safety of his corps have been searcely less doubtful than her own preservi deprived of her gallant son in-law, who fell in one of the l where she herself was wounded, she carried into captivil same spirit in which she had faced the horrors of that tre rous and wintry war; and amidst dangers in which me lost their names and forgotten their honour, Lady earned a reputation which will be remembered as love

Copy of a Letter from Lady Sale to General Sir Robert Sale from Cabul, giving a precis of events in that city from the 2nd to the 8th of November, 1841, and dispatched on the

9th of that month.

"My dear Sale,-The last letter I had from you was

favour. Shelton, with two regiments and one company, in the Bala Hissar. On the 3rd, the 27th came in. They had to fight their way, being followed by 200 men, and had 5 killed, and 15 wounded. Gordon slightly wounded. A number of Kabister and the state of the state

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27th May, e news from The horrible een the sub-ir R. Peel's J. Graham

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Kohistances came into Cabul, "The Trevors got out of the city with just the clothes they "The Affenna" had on their backs. Their house burnt. The Affghans attacked the cantonment and fort, but were repulsed by Waller, who was wounded by a ball, which lodged in his armpit. Another large party, who have raised the religious standard, came against the cantonments at the rear gate, where our guns dealt destruction, and the cavalry cut them up. Sturt able to speak; the wound in his shoulder deep, the side not so bad, the ungs uninjured; the face wound near the corner of the eye; he was struck on the bone with such force, that he was stunned

for the moment; he had warded off two blows. "On the 4th, Khan Shurreen Khan and others drove part of the fighting men out of the town. The enemy took possession of the small fort nearly opposite our bazaar that joins on the King's gardens. The guns played all day against the gate of the Shah Bagh, which is filled with the enemy; it cannot be blown open with powder, as there are too many people about it. A large party of horsemen showed themselves on the Shah Sang-hill. Mahmoud Khan's fort, where the tower has been thrown down, has been taken possession of by the enemy.— He is on our side, and therefore they have cut off his son's ears. We shotted and shelled the fort opposite our Bazaar all day, but with little or no effect. The Kohistans up in arms and furious. Maule and Wheeler murdered: their men over-powered. Maule's khatagie (servant) alone escaped; came in half naked this day (the 14th). Saw killed, Gordon and Swayne, of the 44th. Robertson, of the 44th, and four men wounded. Walsh, Hollaken, Warren, and 16 men, 6th Cavalry, wounded; 31 missing. At tea-time an alarm; very brisk firing. firing.

"5th inst.—The troops employed all day. Guns and mor-tars, with shot and shell, at the fort, with very little effect. "6th inst.—Sturt insisted, weak as he was, in shirt, plasters, and pay-jumas (drawers), on going to the General (Elphin-stone) as the start of the thirsted. We have stone), as there was no engineer there but himself. We have only Warburton and Eyre as artillery-officers-no laboratoryman-the General gave him leave to do what he pleased-by 10 o'clock we got all in order-by 12 a good breach, and in a few minutes it was carried-Raban killed-Dear wounded-Hobhouse and 12 of the 13th volunteered for the assault-one man badly wounded-those of the enemy who escaped were joined by a large body of horsemen, well dressed and mounted, evidently Kussulbash-Sturt says not more than 2,000, others say 3,000-a beautiful sight-Anderson's horse charged up the hill, and drove the enemy all along the crest of it to the extreme init, and drove the energy all along the crest of it to the chemmed in left, where the 5th Cavalry charged up—they were hemmed in —more Affighan horse came up, and they had a great struggle with swords, but the Affghan matchlock was so hot, that they in turn drove ours back all along the ridge, and they had outnumbered us so greatly as to be able to retire in excellent order. Anderson's horse again went up the road to challenge them, but their position was good, and they maintained it. We had every man out on duty cantonments. A brigade was much wanted in the field. Two gaps of Warburton's were seized by the energy it the ait. enemy in the city, and the men forced to work them. They have thrown a number of balls into cantonments and into Sturt's garden from Mahmoud Khan's fort. Sir William Macnaghten has given 50,000 rupees to a Kussulbash chief to create a diversion in our favour, and promised him two lacs if he succeeds. The Envoy and General agreed to send for the 13th and 35th (Sale's brigade)-at first the General would not, but yesterday the order went off for you to return with the 13th and 35th, leaving your sick, wounded, and bagage in safety to come on by long marches; but much responsibility is thrown on you in this way, and you will have to fight great numbers near this, whatever the state of the country may be

"The enemy have had possession of the Commissariat Fort ⁴ The enemy have had possession of the Commissariat Fore these two days—to-day they have set it on fire, as also a village near the town that fired on them. We thought it was the city on fire. Sturt got the wall of the garden near the Commissa-riat Fort down by the Sappers to-day. A new king and vizier had been set up, but the other chiefs will not have them.— Codrington's corps in Chareekan surrounded. All the officers wounded. Rattray and Salisbury killed. Sturt's wounds are doing well, but he overworks his strength; his mind keeps him doing well, but he overworks his strength; his mind keeps him up; and Harcourt tells me to give him wine and arrowroot.— He cannot get open his mouth to get food in properly. His tongue and throat have suffered, and all the nerves about. He is out all day, and the soldiers help him about. Last night be did not get to bed till one, and then was waked up by a note. Mackenzie defended the fort he was in till his ammunition was expended, and then he cut his way out: has three wounds.— We have intelligence that we were to be attacked to-night, and that they were making booss bays to throw into the ditch. No one had made arrangements for an attack. The General and Anquetil gave Sturt a carte blanche. He has told off the officers and people to their posts, and paraded them this evening, and at 9 went with Paton, Eyre, and Pellew, all the rounds.

the deputation of upwards of 1000 freeholders, with a resolution, in the shape of an address, to his Excellency the then Lieu-tenant Governor, assuring him that they were determined to maintain with their services, their property, and their lives, the connection with the parent country. They felt, and there was no difficulty for men living in that country to feel, that if those doctrines put forth by Mr. Hume should be allowed to go on without notice, the time would arrive when Mackenzie would endeavour to carry out these doctrines, and when the loyalty of every man would be put to the test. This anticipa-tion was amply fulfilled. In 1837, at the period when the loyal party were in a most fearful condition, when the upper province was left without a single soldier to protect it, when thousands of armed sympathisers were hovering on the from-tiers. We here it is the here in the there in the there in the there is the here is the here is the here in the there is the here is the there is the here is the here is the here is the here is the is the here is the is the here is the is the here is the is the here is the is the here is the is the here is there is the is there is the here is the here is the thousands of armed sympathisers were hovering on the fron-tiers, Mackenzie came forward with the letter alluded to in one tiers, Mackenzie came forward with the letter alluded to in one hand, and a dagger in the other, and proclaimed to the people that the period had arrived for throwing off "the hateful domi-nion of the mother country." He told them that he could aid them in the cause, and he published extracts from Mr. Hume's letter, which recommended them never to forget the example set to them by the United States of America, and the result of its exertions. Fortunately the government of the country we then entrusted to a man who, knowing the difficulties of the result of state, left without a single soldier, nobly resolved to throw him-self unset the metric fille block has been a single soldier. state, left without a single soldier, nobly resolved to throw him-self upon the protection of the loyal men of Upper Canada, and he trusted that their conduct had convinced the people of Eng-land that they were determined, at the risk of their lives, to maintain the connection with this country. He would not detain them with an account of what had occurred during the insurantian. It was fresh in the minds of almost all at insurrection. It was fresh in the minds of almost all insurrection. It was fresh in the minds of almost all those present. He merely alluded to it because he felt that it was owing to the part which he had taken in it that the present manifestation of good-will towards him was made. He had been a member of four successive parliaments, and he had been elected to that station with only one dissenting voice, and that voice was the voice of a person now declared a traitor and an outlaw. For the first time, during the administration of the late Lord Sydenham, he had found himself in opposition to the executive government. The hop, baronet then proceeded to ate Lord Sydeman, ite had found maker in opposition to the executive government. The hon, baronet then proceeded to defend his votes during the period in question. But he did not wish to dwell upon politics; he merely wished to impress upon them that Canada was a most important part of the British environ. empire. Their constitution was similar to that of England, the civil and criminal code was nearly the same in England and Western Canada. Their soil was not surpassed by any portion of America. Their climate was certainly equal to that of Eng-land. Their debt was about 1,300,000*L*, not one sovereign per head of the population. Their revenue was chiefly derived from duties on imports, the legislature had made ample provi-sion for the interest, and they had the pledge of her Majesty's government for 1,500,000*L* to complete their public improve-ments, which, when finished, would greatly augment the pro-vincial revenues. Their debt had here contracted in the pro-Western Canada. Their soil was not surpassed by any portion ments, which, when finished, would greatly augment the pro-vincial revenues. Their debt had been contracted in the pro-secution of public works of great utility, and when completed would not be surpassed on the continent of America. Their population in Western Canada had increased in 40 years from 60,000 to 500,000. Within the last few years the Rideau Canal had been completed, the cost of which had been upwards of 1,000,0001. sterling; the Welland Canal about half the present the St Lawrance Canal was in progress, and would amount; the St. Lawrance Canal was in progress, and would soon be completed; the Burlington Bay Canal had cost 45,000*l*., and when the Great Western road, from the head of Lake Ontario to the foot of Lake Huron, and from Burlington Bay to Port Doveron Lake Erie, was completed, the trade of the great western world would be thrown into the St. Lawrence by a

canal of 60 miles (hear, hear). The debt of the state of New York, after all their improvements were completed, was four times greater than that of Canada; and those who examine times greater than that of Canada; and those who examine into the respective securities would not hesitate to prefer ma-king investments in a British province rather than in a foreign state. (hear). The honourable baronet concluded by proposing "The health of the noble Chairman, Lord Mountcashel." The Earl of Mountcashel briefly returned thanks. Mr. Montgomery Martin proposed "Lord Stanley and the Colonies," which was drunk with great applause. The noble Chairman next proposed "The health of Sir Francis Head."

Francis Head." This toast was also drunk with three times three.

Sir Francis Head returned them his best whanks for the honour they had just done bim. With respect to his own services, he begged to sum them up in one word. He did all he could, he did the best he could, and having said that he dismissed the subject (cheers). He would now turn to a subject more interesting to them all-to their excellent and distinguished guest, Sir Allan M'Nab, in whose honour they had assembled, and whom he was so happy to see present. He then paid a warm tribute of praise to the eminent services of Sir Allan M'Nab, and said the people of Upper Canada would look upon his reception in this country as a high honour done to mselves (cheers).

Many other toasts were proposed and disposed of, and the evening was spent with the utmost cordiality.

FALL IN THE IRISH "RENT."-Dublin, April 19 .- The At 9 went with Paton, Eyre, and Pellew, all the rounds. The Envoy is in cantonments, and his place is a cavalry and infantry intrenched camp, and the walls loop-holed. We have a nine and a six-pounder in the battery next us, 15 guns in position, the walls well-manned, and our men stanch. If we get over to night, we shall, I trust, repel the enemy till you arrive.— Heaven slield us all! I should not be nervous if I could see what was going on. I hope they will not attack us this night; but the unusual stillness of no firing looks like mischief. "8th instant.—We had an alarm at 4 o'clock. The enemy attempted to take the fort back again. They mined a large hole, and set fire to the bastion, but were driven back. We are all in high spirits, and look forward to your arrival with interest and anxiety. east, and west, anent the want of repeal-wardens in this parish and a paucity of Repealers in that, sparkles forth a golden grain, enclosing the solitary subscription which was to consti-tute the "rent" for the week. And what did this subsidy towards "nationalising Ireland" amount to? Just 12. Ss. 9d. sterling. Unless the Yankee expenditions hostin themselves Unless the Yankee sympathisers bestir themselves, sterling. Unless the Yankee repeal threatens bankruptcy. EMIGRATION .- The first meeting of the consulting council of the Scottish and British American Association for emigra-tion and colonisation was held on Friday at the house of the association, 29, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, his Grace the Duke of Argyle in the chair. The commissioners reported the arrangements that have been made with a view to commencing - Lane ... f arrangements that have been made with a view to commencing the operations of the association in Canada and Prince Ed-ward's Island; and the reply of Lord Stanley to the memorial lately presented by the baronets of Scotland; after which re-solutions were passed, that the objects of the association be pro-ceeded with, as of paramount importance to the colonies in British North America, as well as to the people of the united kingdom. The consulting council is composed of upwards of fifty peers and baronets of Scotland. The meeting was attended by Dr. Rolph, government agent for emigration to the Canadas, and Sir Allan Napier Macnab, late speaker of the legislative assembly of the Upper Province.—*Liverpool Mail*, 26th April. The emigrants from Limerick to Quebec, in the Jane Black, have, it is moderately calculated, taken with them an aggregate capital of 10,000/. in cash alone. The Palatines, a respectable class of people, who form half the number on board, are known Dr. Hornby R. Ransom John Couch .. Whitsuntide Offerings from the Church at Port Hope, by Rev. J. Mrs. Whale C. Clinkenbroomer, 0 Miss Moore Mrs. Jordan Mrs. Morrison Mrs. Duffey 0 capital of 10,0007. In cash atome. The random s are produced class of people, who form half the number on board, are known to be in comfortable circumstances, and one of them, who had a farm in Pallas Kenry, of twenty acres, at low rent, sold his interest therein for 4501.—Limerick Chronicle. Mrs. W. Gibson.... 0 The toast, which was received with load and enthusiastic cheering having been drunk. Sr Allan S Mab said, that he felt himself quite unable to the could assure them that it his fielings on the present occasion. He could assure them that it was a source of great exultation to him, that in his first visit to England he should have mere them that the remembrance of that day would never be effaced from his mind. As a Canadian, he had ever felt it to be his prodeets boast that the was a British subject; and on the present occasion the compliment which he was a receiving was much enhanced, in his opinion, coming as it did, from an association for gentlemen united for the purpose of advancing the beat of the colonies. But although he was a Canadian be had received in defence of his Sovereign and his country, now mouldered, and was part of the soil of his (Sr A. M'Nab's antive land. He felt that the compliment which they has been do this upon the the green to be sacrificated any of the respectable insituation or two from have as earlificed every hig mate thas ease from sound which he was a part of the soil of his (Sr A. M'Nab's antive land. He felt that the compliment which he beat his good fortune in the course which it had been his duty ta dopt, aided by those gallant men who supported him in soppressing the lat disturbances in Canada, and the cult disturbances in Canada. He had been his duty ta dopt, aided by those gallant men who supported him in soppressing the lat disturbances in Canada. He had been his duty ta dopt, aided by those gallant men who supported him in soppressing the lat disturbances of Lana disturbances of the safe the received in the received in the present occasion were to be ascrift the was are schematics—that we are inschimal And what do the frence of the startback of any of the respectable insituation of the respectable that the reas and that pride which he felt for and in the Brit. Mrs. Prior many years a member of the local legislature of Canada, and he could refer to every vote which he had given, as an earnest of that affection and that pride which he felt for and in the Bri-tish country, constitution, and people (cheers). He did not consider the present a fitting time for him to enter into the po-lities of the country in question; but as the compliments which they had paid him were entirely to be ascribed to the part he had taken in their polities, he thought that he could with some degree of propriety refer to some of the events which had occurred before the period of 1837 and afterwards. In 1834, for the first time in colonial history, a member of the Imperial House of Commons [Mr. Hume] in a letter to Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, had ventured to advise the prople of the province of Canada to sever the connection with the British

secreted by his gomashta; Sturt was sent by the General a message, and was stabbed in four places in the King's presence —the face, the shoulder, a glance on the arm, and on the side. There are three principal chiefs at the head of this—Abdoola Khan, Atchokaye Moota Mouin, and Secunda Khan. The Kassulbashes are in, but are afraid to declare openly in our favour. Shelton, with two regiments and one company, in the Bals Hissar. On the 3rd, the 27th came in. They had to

on the Welland Canal. These locks are to be 185 by 45 in the chambers, and will be put under contract as soon as the neces-sary estimates can be made....The Rhode Island rebellion has ended, poor Governor Dorr having run away....The Bathurst District Council has ordered a levy of three farthings an acre on all assessed lands, and one penny half-penny in the pound, on all other rateable property...In estimating the number of persons in the streets on Saturday we wrote 15,000, but by a blunder not superal in nrinting establishments, it appears in blunder, not unusual in printing establishments, it appears in our account of the Governor's arrival as 150,000!!-Montreal our account of the Governor's arrival as 150,000!!--Montreal Courier....Cobourg is beginning to assume an air of business that is highly gratifying, several new houses are being put up, some of them of a very superior class, the keel of a schooner of large dimensions has been laid down, our hotels are crowded with immigrants, very many of them being persons of capital.... A very extensive emigration has taken place this season from the neighbouring Republic into Canada of persons, natives of Great Britain. but who had resided for some years in that Great Britain, but who had resided for some years in that country. Several thousands of these people have arrived in country. Several moustings of these people have, and we hope Canada West since the opening of the navigation, and we hope that by the speedy commencement of our public works they will find steady employment and sure pay, of the want of which in the land of liberty, they very bitterly complain .-- Chronicle

In the land of azette. and Gazette. THE CANADA COMPANY.—The company has been but a very few years incorporated, but nuder the influence of a mild and judicious system of management the colony to which it has given birth has thriven to an extent that must have prov-ed a gratifying reward to its projectors. In a brief analysis of the condition of Otonabee we find, for example, that of 40 set-tlers, 21 commenced operations in the wilds without any capi-tal whatever. Of these persevering adventurers 15 have alrea-dy paid for their lands in full, while two have paid from 50 to 75 per cent, two from 25 to 50 per cent, and two from 12 to 25 per cent. Those baying a little money to lay out, have ad-25 per cent. Those having a little money to lay out, have ad-vanced in a much more considerable ratio. Of six settlers who commenced with $\pounds 20$ and under, four have paid for their lands in full, while of 13 who had something more than £20 each, 11 have made themselves equally independent; the others who may be assumed to be less industrious, less frugal, less intelligent, less fortunate in the selection of their lands, or less fayourably circumstanced with regard to their families, proceed in the course of liquidation somewhat more slowly. We will now give the analysis of the return applicable to the last, namely, Kitley and Wolford combined. Of nine settlers here, four began business without any capital at all, while the re-

naming five commenced with upwards of twenty pounds each; and such has been the uniform prosperity of the district, that the whole of them are now masters of the farms they respec-tively cultivate. The return for Wilmot, gives the following result :---Of 71 settlers, three commenced without any capital whatever, and two of them have paid for their lands. Six whatever, and two of them nave pair for their ranks. Bix commenced with less than £20, one of them only has paid in fall; but of 62 who went out with upwards of £20 each, no fewer than 38 have paid for the eatire. Again, in Whitby, of 23 settlers who came to the colory, four without capital, and 17 with more than £20, have acquired the independent possession of the farms they occupy, there being but two who have not paid up in full; yet of these one has paid between 70 and 80 per cent., and the other 20 per cent.—London Morn.

ng Post. COMMON SCHOOLS .- At the Mayor's Court, lately held in this City, Henry Sherwood, Esq., the Mayor, metry held in the matter was now under discussion in the City Council and that he had little doubt if the parties intrusted with carrying into effect the details of this Bill, do their duty, that great benefits will result from it. The share of this city will be between 5002. and 6002. per annum-a similar sum must be raised by Taxation, and thus a fund will be created capable of furnishing

Toronto with one or more schools.—Patriot. NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We rejoice much to learn that there is at last some fair prospect of an amicable adjustment of this vexed question. The Legislature of Maine has appointed twenty-two of its number who are to choose from themselves four Commissioners who are to proceed to Washington and there enter into negociations with the General Government and Lord enter into negociations with the General Government and Lord Ashburton, respecting the point in dispute. These Commis-sioners, we are happy to find, are clothed with full powers to make a final arrangement. A conventional line will, in all human probability, be adopted.—Ib. It is reported, and we hope with truth, that Dr. Rolph is to precise form concents 500 per anome Ib.

We are happy to learn that our late worthy Mayor, and esteemed fellow-citizen, George Mouro, Esq., has arrived in town. He came by the Acadia.—Ib.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

1825–20,386. 1831–25,916. Increase in 6 years, 5,530, equal to $27\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. in 6 years, r an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. 1842–32001–Increased in 11 years, 6084, equal to $23\frac{1}{4}$

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8. Cosens 0	5	0	J. McFarland 0	2		
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I. Cameron 0	5 2	6	K. McKenzie 0	2		
I. B. Jessopp 0	5	0	G. Boswell 0	2		
M. McKenzie 0	5	0	H. Williams 0	2		
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r. Hudspeth 0	2	6	C. Wells 0	2		
Walter Boyd 0	2	6	J. Thompson 0	2		
Wm. Boyd 0	2		T. Clark 0	2		
G. McMicking 0	2	6	G. H. Mittleberger, 0	2		
G. Molson 0	2	6	L. Fortye 0	2		
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A. Molson 0	2	6	Total from the	27		
J. Barnum 0	2	6	Boys of the U. C.			
J. Nourse 0	2	6	College Boarding			
W. Henry, 0	2	6	House 71. 8s. 6d.]			
R. Arnold 0	2	6	nouse n. os. ou.]			
(To be continued.)						

(To be continued.)

It is particularly requested that Subscribers will take an early opportunity of paying the amount of their subscriptions to T. W. Birchall, Esq., the Treasurer, as it will be necessary to remit a considerable sum to England immediately, for the purpose of procuring Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts for the Depository, which the Society intends to open. Subscriptions and donations will also be received by the Secretary, at Messrs. Rowsell's, King street.

Toronto, 3rd June, 1842.

BOOKS.

THE following BOOKS have just been received from New York, and will be sold at the lowest remunerating prices :--

Theological.

Temple and Country Parson, by Herbert, Blunt's Life of Christ, 2 vols. "Seven Churches, "Abraham and Jacob, "St. Paul

- Paul, Peter and the Articles,

- St. Paul,
 St. Peter and the Articles,
 Elisha,
 complete works in 7 uniform vols.
 Palmer's Treatise on the Church, 2 vols.
 Bickersteth on Baptism,
 Bishop Melivaine's Sermons,
 Bishop Melivaine's Sermons,
 Church of Rome at the present day, by Bishop Molexing.
 Church of Rome at the present day, by Bishop Hopkins,
 Church of Rome, in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome, in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome, in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome, in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome, in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome at the present day, by Bishop Hopkins,
 Bishop White on Ordination,
 Weller's Tratts,
 Theology for the People,
 Episcopacy Tested by Scripture, by Bishop Onderdonk,
 Discussion with Barnes on the above work, by Bishop Onderdomk,
 Discussion with Barnes on the above work, by Bishop Onderdomk,
 Haight's Sermons,
 Bishop Money's Inpressions of the Church of England,
- Dr. Hook's Carnons, Haight's Sermons, Bishop Doane's Impressions of the Church of England, Melville's Sermons, 2 vols. Archbishop Whateley's Kingdom of Christ, Guide to the Devout Christian, by Rev. C. V. Kelly,

- Romanism, plitan Pulpit, or Sketches of the most Popular Preachers in
- London, Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata, Magee on the Atonement, 2 vols. Hare's Sermons to a Country Congregation, Thurton's Early English Church, Kaylor's Golden Grove, Ceble's Christian Year, Wilmer's Episcopal Manual,

Miscellancous. Napier's Peninsular War, 4 vols., and 1 vol. of Plates, Alison's French Revolution, 9 vols. De Tocqueville on Democracy in America, 2 vols. Fame and Glory of England Vindicated, Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, Charles Lamb's works, with a Sketch of his Life, by T. N. Talfourd, Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons, 2 vols. Passing Thoughts, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Personal Recollections, by Siege of Derry, Helen Fleetwood,

	44
Flower Garden,	de andie atte
Floral Biography,	45
Conformity,	
Flowers of Innocence,	"
Alice Benden,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Glimpses of the Past,	**
Philip,	"
Danger and Duties,	44 And And
Gems from Travellers,	THE ALL

Geins from Travellers. Daughters of England, by Mrs. Ellis, being a Companion to the Women of Ergland, Julian, or Scenes in Judea, by the author of Letters from Palmyra, Probus, or Rome in the Third Century, Zenobla, or the Fall of Palmyra, Campbell's Frederick the Great, 2 vols. Masterman Ready, by Capt. Marryatt, Crofton Boys, by Miss Martineau.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have now received very large Invoices of Seasonable STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Turonto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assort-ment general out.

before the end of the handhard of the well known, that they do not nent opened out. I.e. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their firends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home Markets.

Markets. They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. ISAAC BUCHANAN § Co.

Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the trade generally of Western Canada, that they are receiving by the carliest Spring Ships, just arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a most extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, and that they will have very complete assortments opened out prior to the end of this month, which have been selected in the British Markets, with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. Robert W. Barris, whose thorough and intimate knowledge of the Canada trade is sufficiently well known to their numerous correspondents throughout the Province.

well known to their induction Their stock will be found to consist of every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and they beg to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been enabled to buy at unprecedentedly low prices during the late extra-ordinary depression in the Home Markets, they are prepared to self at correspondingly low advances for Cash or definite payments. The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they hold a very large and well selected stock of MARCE AND LIGHTORS

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of their imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete assortment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose of on most reasonable terms. Hamilton, 20th May, 1842.

THE Subscribers, a branch of the long established house of GILLESPIES, MOFFATT & Co., or LONDON, GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., or MONTERAL, and GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co., or QUEERC,

beg to inform their correspondents in Canada West and the trade generally, that they are opening, in their Warehouses, at the corner of Yonge and Market Streets, an extensive assortment of Gools, which has been carefully selected by one of themselves, during the last winter, in all the principal warkets of Great Britain, as well as in New York, consisting of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE, §c. §c. §c.

As they are enabled to make their purchases on the best terms, and are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence recommend their stock to the trade. MOFFATTS, MURRAY § Co. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

179, KING STREET. W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladles and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12, 1842.

JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. 46-tf

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Faiconbridge, P. M., Drummond-ville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton; Alexander Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M., Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal:-

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

WITH NEW EMPIRICALISIONEARS. The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has induced the Author to publish a Second Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought exp-dient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part III, in the first impression—to add the Numeration Table in its proper place— and to introduce considerable improvements in the ornamental part of the work.

the work. Other alterations have, in one or two instances, been suggested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approbation and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, might not with propriety or safety be attempted. R. BREWER, Agent. Toronto, May 10th, 1842. 46-3in

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

and anxiety.

"With our united love, "FLORENTINE SALE."

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR ALLAN MACNAB.

(From The St. James' Chronicle of the 28th of April.)

Last evening a public entertainment was given by the Colo-nial Society to Sir Allan M'Nab, in the Thatched Honse Tavern, St. James's-street, as a proof of the feelings entertained towards him by gentlemen connected with Canada, and the British public in general, in respect to his late exertions in the local meric in general. loyal cause in Upper Canada. About 50 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, of

whom upwards of 30 were representatives of as many British colonies, and it is probable, had not the entertainment been got up at such short notice, that the company assembled would we been still greater. The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair, and Dr. Rolph of

The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair, and Dr. Kolph of Canada, acted as Vice President. Among the gentlemen present we observed Sir Augustus D'Este, Sir Francis Head, Sir Duncan M'Dougal, Major Ca-dogan, Mr. Gillespie, Chevallier Dillon, Lieut. Colonel P. Taylor, Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. W. H. Merritt, &c. The usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and re-sponded to with the utmost enthusiasm; the toast of the "Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family," was re-plied to by Sir Augustus D'Este, and that of the "Army and Navy," by Sir Duncan Macdougall. The noble chairman then proposed Sir Allan's health in a most complimentary speech.

most complimentary speech. The toast, which was received with loud and enthusiastic

1842—32001—Increased in 11 years, 6084, equal to 234 per cent. in 11 years, or an average of 2[±]/₃ per annum. Increase in 17 years, 11,615, equal to 57 per cent. in 17 years or an avarage of 3[±]/₃ percent per annum.—Quebec Mercury. [The above does not include the Citadel and Troops, nor the Banlieu and Coves, the limit of the City being the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and a line in prolongation of the eastern front line of the General Hospital. The population really belonging to Quebec, must about 40,000. Nearly one half of which is in the three Suburbs of St. Roch, St John and St. Lewis]—Quebec Gazette. St. Lewis]-Quebec Gazette.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842. LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. (Continued)
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Chas. S. Ross 1 Miss Cosens 0 Miss E. Cosens 0 Miss M. A. Cosens, 0 R'd Cuthbert 1

R. E. Playter..... 1 5 Miss S. A. Playter, 0 10 3 Wm. Spragge..... 1 5 0

Crofton Boys, by Miss AND ALSO,

A great variety of Books suitable for

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Reward Books, &c., including the publications of the New York Protestant Episcopal Press.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto & Kingston

★ A large supply also of Books and Stationery from England has eached Montreal, and is daily expected, and will be followed by umerous other shipments, of which advices have been received.

PRAYER BOOKS AND TRACTS.

PRAYER BOOKS AND TRACTS. A Constraint of the Prayer Books of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Tracts of The Toronto Church of England Tract Society, together with the balance for such portion as has been sold, are about to be handed over to Tax Cruven Society or THE Diocess or TORONTO, and in order to make up the accounts satisfactorily, it is necessary that all outstanding debts should be settled. The Clergy and others, who are indebted for either Prayer Books or Tracts, are their earliest convenience, whatever may be due on those accounts. June 3, 1842. Market Society of the Soci

CHARLES MARCH,

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

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH). BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he bintends continuing the above business in the Gub STAND, NO. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmer's Bank, where he will, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him. Toronto May 26, 1842. 48-3m

Toronto, May 26, 1842.

June 3, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppser MEYER, is now being exhibited at J. E. PELL'S Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. 48 Toronto, June 3, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LES, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto. Iune 3, 1842.

June 3, 1842.

GOVERNESS.

WANTED, a pious English Lady, as Governess, in the family of a Clergyman, residing in the West of Canada. Her duties will be the care of six children, and their instruction in the plain branches of Education. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to A. B., Post Office, 48-2i

Moore. June 3, 1842.

GOVERNESS.

A NENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, is destrous of being received as resident Governess in a family. The Country would be no objection. She instructs in the various branches of a useful Edu-cation, with French and Music (and Drawing and Singing if required,) Letters free, to the care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, or 45-4

Kingston. May 2nd 1842.

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

CLATE OF THE FIRM OF MARY & MARCH, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF MARY & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. POPLEWELL, NO. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

And Police Office, Home District.

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

eturns, &c. By order of the Judge. GEORGE WALTON, Clerk.

N. B -- Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to ; Hou and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Rents collected ; Petitis written ; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Mer rials and Notarial, Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terr No. 4, Chewett's Bnildings, Toronto, } King Street, May 6, 1842.

* 46-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from the 1st, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of JUNE next, for the Excavation of a BRANCH to connect the FEEDER of the

WELLAND CANAL

WELLDAND OCATIAL With the GRAND RIVER, (about two miles in length); the con-struction of an ENTRANCE LOCK to the same, 185 by 45 feet; a GUARD LOCK at Dunnville, 46 feet wide; and 81X of the LOCKS between St. Catharines and Thorold, 122 by 26 feet. ↓ The Plans and Specifications of the above Work, can be seen at the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, or at this Office... Sureties resident in the Province, will be required. Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, 12th May, 1842. 46-3

THE CANADA GAZETTE, THE CANADA GAZETTE, U B L I S H E D by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c U B L I S H E D by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. 33 February 16th, 1842.

BIRTH.

BIRTH. At Upper Canada College, on the 1st instant, the lady of the Rev. Henry Scadding, of a daughter. In this city, on the 1st June, Mrs. St. George B. Crozier, of a son. On the 19th May, at Woodlawn Cottage, Mrs. Walter Patterson, of a daughter. At Cobourg, on the 28th May, the wife of Philip George Bartlett, Ease, (Divinity Student), of a daughter. At Montreal, on the 3th May, Mrs. Wm. H. Kittson, of a daughter. At Montreal, on the 3th May, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bethume, of a daughter.

a daughter. MARRIED.

MARTED. At Waveney Cottage, Walpole, on the 20th May, by the Rev. Francis Kans, Rector of Woodhouse, Geoffrey B. Hall, Esq., son of the late Magnetic Gueral Hall, of Notinghamshire, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late G. Mercer, Esq., of Maves Bank. At Bytown, on the 23rd May, by the Rev. S. S. Strong, Mr. W. Kenser, et Miss Margaret Bell, both of Ayimer. At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 21st May, Mr. H. Perkins, to Magnetic Margaret Bell, both of Ayimer. At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 21st May, Mr. H. Perkins, to Magnetic Margaret Bell, both of Ayimer. To the 19th April, at Bath, Gay, by the Rev. F. Broome, Mr. Francis Heiley, to Miss Hannah Smith. Date 19th April, at Bath, Coorge Arthur, Baronet, to Isabella Maria, eldest son of Sir Compton Domville, Bart, to Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Governor of Upper Canada. DIED.

DIED.

DIED. May 30, at Thornhill, Fanny, the infant daughter of J. Barwick, Esq., aged 22 months. At Dundas, on Trinity Sunday, the 22nd of May, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. William McMurray, Jane Johnston, wife of Henry Rows Schooleraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan, and eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., of Sault Ste. Marie, aged 42 years. At Clinton, on the 25th May, in the 44th year of her age, deeply and deservedly regretted by numerous relatives and friends, Deborah, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Simmeroman, 4th Lincoln Milita. On the 17th March, Albert Henry, third son of Mr. S. W. Rowsell, 31. Cheapside, London, (England), aged 8 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 3rd June :--

Arthis occu-of Mrs. S. Gamble, rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem.; Rev. J. Coleman ; Rev. W. Anderson, rem. [next week]; G. Manners, Esq.
 Grommunications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

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THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN POCKET PRAYER BOOK.*

WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

CHAPTER XII.

The Prayer Book is sent by Mr. L----, a present to his mother. -His letter.-How received by the good lady.-Her preju-dices against the Church.-How removed.-An interesting Conversation .- Undesigned eulogium on the office for Family Devotion.

My new master continued his examination of the doctrines and worship of the Church, with unabated interest; daily praying that the Spirit of divine truth would enlighten his understanding, and enable him both rightly to discern, and fearlessly to pursue, the good and the right way. In all cases of doubt and difficulty, he advised with his minister, who obligingly aided him by his counsel, and by putting into his hands the most suitable books of instruction, and practical piety. In the course of a few months, both he and his wife united themselves with the Church, by receiving the holy communion; I trust with such dispositions of heart, as rendered them "meet partakers of those holy mysteries."

Immediately after this event, I was sent a present to his mother, as Mr. P---- had suggested. This good lady lived in another part of the state, and was the mistress of a small but respectable public house. Her son wrote to her on this occasion, and I cannot help transcribing the conclusion of his letter, which I heard read.

After informing her of his having joined the communion of the Church, he says:

"I know, my dear mother, that this will greatly excite your surprise; but believe me, I have done it after patient and candid examination, with prayer for the guidance of divine wisdom, and from a full conviction that I was acting right. Knowing the unfavourable opinion you entertain of the Church to which I have attached myself, and convinced, as I am, that more information on the subject, than you have ever had it in your power to obtain, would entirely remove your objections, I have taken the liberty to send you a Prayer Book. I beg, my dearest mother, you will give it an attentive perusal; and then tell me whether you think that a Church, which maintains such doctrines, and worships with such a form, can be much in the wrong, either in creed or practice.

"Believe me, my beloved mother, I never was happier in my life. There is something so decent, orderly, and solemn, in the manner in which our services are performed, that I always feel as if I was truly worshipping God, 'with the spirit and with the understanding also.'

"You, who have been many years a conscientious communicant in another denomination, no doubt feel more of the spirit of true devotion, when worshipping God in your own way; and it rejoices me to think that hereafter, through the infinite mercies of our common Redeemer, we shall both be permitted to join in that one worship, which angels and saints continually pay around his throne. Although distance now separates us, and there are some points of difference in our religious views, yet I trust we shall ever be one in heart and affection. To you, my dear mother, I am indebted, under God, for all my early religious impressions. May He abundantly reward and bless you, for all your care and kindness towards me; may He take us both into His holy keeping, and finally bring us to Himself, never more to be separated from Him. or from each other. And this I trust he will do, for the sake of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Most affectionately and truly, your son, "B. L-

This letter was put into her hand at the same time that I was presented to her. She paid no attention to me, but seemed wholly engrossed with her son's letter. The tears rolled down her cheeks as she read it; but whether they were tears of joy or of sorrow, I could not at first determine. Some expressions of regret, however, at her son's having joined the Church, led me to conclude that her tears were not altogether the overflowings of a glad and grateful heart. But there was so much kindness and affection breathed throughout the letter, that it must have softened her feelings; and I heard her say aloud, after reading it a second time-"Well, after all, I do believe he is a Christian; he was always one of the best and most dutiful of sons, and this act of his is almost the only one of his life, of which I ever had any reason to complain." The good woman wiped her eyes, as the remembrance of her son's former love and obedience occurred, to soothe the grief which his present conduct had occasioned. Folding up the letter, she took me in her hand, and after carelessly turning over my leaves a few times, she laid me down with a deep-drawn sigh, that told the bitterness of her reflections.

"Well, but have you ever read those forms atten- by the busy hum of population, and the noise of the church well filled with worshippers, and more than tively? Have you ever read this Prayer Book?" "Not much of it, I confess; I never could endure forms of prayer."

"Have you ever read any Episcopal Books, either doctrinal or practical?"

"Never one, that I know of." "Did you ever hear the service read, or an Episcopal Clergyman preach?"

dea had been suggested which would extricate her from the unpleasant dilemma into which she had unguardedly fallen; for she immediately replied, with no little triumph-"Yes, I once heard an Episcopal blage of bright and brilliant hues, as the woods every minister preach, and I did not like his sermon; he where presented. Crossing the Ohio river, and said nothing about total depravity, nor absolute elec- through a part of Virginia, we entered upon the magtion; and he proved to be a very bad man, and was degraded from the ministry."

denomination; but it is far from being candid, or around me, and directed the thoughts of the traveller charitable, to condemn the whole on account of the errors of a few."

The stranger now perceived how utterly ignorant she was of the subject, on which she at first so con- (Isa. xl. 12.) After journeying several days among fidently pronounced an opinion; he therefore despaired these mountains, sometimes crossing over their rugged of convincing her by any formal argument. He could summits, and then again passing them by a deep ranot talk to her about the excellency of the Prayer vine, which some rapid torrent had worn, as it strug-Book, for she had never read it; nor of the beauty of gled to meet the Ohio or the Susquehanna, we entered the service, for she had heard it performed but once the delightful valley, where stands the village of B---in her life; nor could he refer her to Episcopal writers, about two miles from which are the mineral springs of for by her own acknowledgement she had never read any; so he said-

"Madam, did you ever hear of John Rogers?" "What, he who was burnt at Smithfield, in the

reign of the bloody Mary?" "The same.' "Yes, every child has heard of him. I remember

when I was a little girl, exactly how he used to look in the primer, with his wife and ten small children clothed in the richest robes of autumn. standing by, when he was offered a pardon, if he would renounce his faith; but he chose to be burnt alive, in sight of his dear wife and babes. Many a time have I B-----; and there being no other minister in the town, cried over his sad story."

"You think, then, John Rogers must have been a good man?"

"Why, to be sure I do. Does not every body think him a Christian martyr, who died gloriously for the faith of Christ?" "Do you think he would belong to a Church which guage of the Liturgy, as to draw forth great praise

prayers which were sinful?" "By no means; I believe he was as good a Christian

as ever lived; and I wish there were many such now- to them, line by line, the psalm or hymn. a-days.

"Well, this same John Rogers was an Episcopal votional books?"

that she possessed a single volume written by a churchman. Opening a small closet in the room, she pointed to a shelf, saying, "There are all my religious books." he took down was "The World without Souls," by the

little work? "Oh, that is one of the best books I ever read." "I am happy to hear that you think so; for it was written by a clergyman of the English Church."

"You surprise me; but whoever wrote it must have been a good man." "Here," he continued, "is 'Sherlock on Death;'

what is your opinion of that?" "A very pious work, which I have often read with

hammer of the artisan.

It was the delightful month of October; a season peculiarly favourable for travelling, in our northern and middle states. The days were bright and clear. and there was an elasticity in the air, which imparted animation and vigour to both mind and body. The fields, it is true, had lost much of their freshness; but the forest trees were putting on their richest livery. Here my mistress seemed to take courage, as if an The deep and varied tints of the maple and the sumach, might vie with the brightest colours of the rainbow; and none but His hand, "who bended" the heavenly arch, could produce such an exquisite assemnificent mountain scenery of Pennsylvania. Here nature appeared in its wildest and grandest form .----"All this may be very true; there are no doubt Those lofty Alleghanies, whose blue peaks I had ofunworthy ministers to be found among every religious ten admired in the distance, now towered majestically to Him who, with resistless might, piled together these huge masses; and of whom it is said He hath "weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance." the same name. Here my master concluded to rest a while from the fatigues of his journey; and a pleasanter spot than these springs afforded could not be desired. It reminded me of "the happy valley," so beautifully described by Johnson, in his Rasselas. It was indeed a valley of surpassing loveliness; surrounded by lofty and precipitous mountains, whose sides and summits were covered with majestic forest trees, now

During our stay here, my master was invited to officiate on a Sunday, in the neighbouring village of the "meeting house" was kindly offered him. He took me with him into the pulpit, and read the daily morning and evening prayers; but as there were no Episcopalians to take the responsive part of the service, much of its beauty was necessarily lost; still there was such simplicity and pious pathos in the lanhad no religion in it; or that he would make use of from many of the congregation, who had never heard it before. The singing was excellent; all the congregation appearing to join in it, as the clergyman read

On our leaving this retired and peaceful valley, we travelled leisurely along through the rich central region Clergyman; he belonged to the same Church to which of Pennsylvania; nothing special occurring until we rour son belongs; and he used the same form of entered the state of New York. Here, to my great grief, prayers, in substance, which your son now uses, and I was separated from my master, whom I had anxwhich you think so unmeaning. You probably never iously wished to accompany home to his parish .-thought of this before; and it is very possible that you Stopping one night at a public house, he took me out are more indebted to Episcopal authors, for your re- to read, as was his custom before going to bed; and ligious knowledge, than you are aware of ;- for you the next morning, rising early to proceed on his joursay, and no doubt think, you have never read any of ney, in the hurry of departure I was forgotten, and their works. Will you allow me to look at your de- he went away leaving me on the table in his bed-room. There the chamber-maid found me, and knowing that My mistress readily consented, little suspecting I must be the property of the traveller just gone, she took me into her own possession. She kept me, however, but a little while ; for a travelling pedler coming along, she bartered me away for some trifling orna-The stranger began to examine them, and the first ment of dress. He sold me to a gentleman who had just organized a small congregation, and wished to Rev. J. W. Cunningham. A slight smile played upon his lips, as he said—"What think you of this I was gratified with this last exchange, for I expected once more to witness the interesting scene of a new congregation growing up, under the nursing care of a pious and intelligent layman. And this expectation was fully realized. My master, Mr. F----, was a merchant in S-, a small village in the southwestern part of New York. He and his wife had been educated in the Presbyterian denomination; and having, about the same time, had their attention awakened to the importance of eternal things, and feeling much pleasure and profit; but do you mean to say it their duty to make a public profession of their faith in CHRIST, they set about the important inquiry,-"I do: and one of the most distinguished divines With what denomination of Christians should they connect themselves? The village in which they rerious Call,' 'Dairyman's Daughter,' 'Young Cottager,' sided, contained congregations of almost every name, 'Zion's Pilgrim,' 'Scott's Force of Truth,' 'John excepting the Episcopal ;-but in each of these they Newton's Works'-all by Episcopal divines, and I found something objectionable, either in doctrine or worship, which prevented their uniting with its communion. Of the Episcopal Church, they at that time knew nothing. But while their minds were in this terms. unsettled state, it providentially happened that "Father about the authors. If the Episcopal Church has pro- Nash," whose history has already been related, in his missionary travels, stopped at the tavern in S_____ my son's having joined it, but bless God that he has My master hearing of his arrival, invited him to his house, that he and his wife might learn from this venerable missionary, something respecting the doctrines, ministry, and worship of the Church. Nearly the That evening, the stranger, who proved to be a whole night was spent in listening to the instructions clergyman, was asked to officiate at family prayers; of this holy man; and before the morning light dawned, and kneeling down, without any book before him, he both my master and his wife had made up their minds repeated from memory the forms appointed for that to unite with the Episcopal Church. The nearest place of worship was fourteen miles distant, and the -"I was quite delighted with your prayer this even- way to it was over a very hilly country, and rough ing; and I think you yourself will acknowledge that road; yet thither my master and his family went every such a prayer, offered extempore, is much better than Saturday evening, that they might be there in time He smiled, and taking me up, he turned for the commencement of the service on Sunday morto the office for family devotion, saying, "There is the ning. After a time, this was found to be very inconprayer, word for word, which you have heard me use, venient, and Mr. F---- determined to have a church nearer home. It was an arduous attempt indeed, to build up the church in a village where there were such a variety of congregations already, and where his was the only Episcopal family. But my master was not a man to be discouraged by such circumstances. He knew, from his own experience, that if the prevailing ignorance respecting the Church could be removed, many would be found flocking into it. He accordingly at B—— Returns to New York.—Unexpected separation from its master.—Comes into possession of a layman.—Witnesses hip.—Returns to New York.—Unexpected separation from its master.—Comes into possession of a layman.—Witnesses such of his neighbours, as chose, to join him. For a time, the number of attendants was very small; and The next morning, when the stranger was about Mrs. F---- was almost the only one to make the departing, he proposed to my mistress to exchange a responses. The congregation, however, gradually and larger and much more costly Prayer Book, which he steadily increased. A lot, containing four acres of had with him, for me; as he had yet a long journey land, which was sufficiently large for a burial ground, to perform, and would find me more convenient to and other purposes, was purchased in the centre of just cause to mourn, if your son belongs to a Church carry. To this she readily assented, and I again the village; and, in process of time, a very neat, comentered upon my travels. The clergyman into whose modious, and well-arranged church edifice was erected possession I now came, was returning from the south, upon it. On the day of its consecration, the Bishop to his parish in the state of New York, having been administered the holy rite of confirmation to thirtytravelling some months for the benefit of his health. nine persons. Through the zeal and enterprise of Long shall I remember, with delight, our journey in the parish, aided by the missionary fund of the diothis most interesting section of our country. As we cese, a minister was now settled over them. The passed along through that fertile and highly cultivated church was furnished with a bell, organ, and commuregion, which forms the southern portion of Ohio, and nion plate, and all other things necessary to the perbeheld many large and flourishing villages, with a formance of the service, with decency and in order.-

seventy communicants at its altar. He had established a Sunday-school, which he superintended himself, and which numbered eighty scholars, and sixteen teachers, with a well selected library of five hundred volumes. And all these things were accomplished in the short space of ten years, from the time the church was first organized.

I have anticipated my history a little, to give the result of my master's labours in the cause of the church. His death occurred a few years after I left him.

Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. SELLING OFF.

SELLING OFF. THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best descrip-tion in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will did that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public. J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 1st March, 1842.

1st March, 1842. NEW STRAW BONNETS.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade. J. L. PERRIN & Co.

Toronto, March, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment.

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Tereste October 20, 1840

Toronto, October 30, 1840. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.
THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 86 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas.
200 bags and hales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 bess, half Doxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes.

20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice,

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

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

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

NEXT DOOR TO THE FARMERS' BANK, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofo received. His constant study shall always be to give to his custome general satisfaction. N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, §c. §c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, May 6, 1842. 45-tf

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

LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from onto, 27th April, 1842. 43-tf

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

Near Upper Canada College. N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, fc. at £8 15s. per quarter. 45-31 May 12, 1842.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village from Canada for the purpose of EDUCATION. They will be instruct in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid. May 12, 1842. 45.20

May 12, 1842. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on be same day. the same day.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 25-4 Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET,

Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842.

DOCTOR SEWELL. CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS, (NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE). 42.300 Toronto, April 25, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, 7-t1

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD,

RGEONDENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, 31-tf

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET,

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

WANTED.

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

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842.

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.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

TI

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

Managing Directo

Managing Director b application at the Office. application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-th

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CON-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

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

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent, 48-1 No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOUR TIMES A-WEEK.

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

For many days I remained altogether unnoticed. Now and then my new mistress would hastily read a page or two, but evidently without feeling any interest in the subject. Being the gift of a favourite son, she probably could not bring her mind to throw me wholly aside.

Some weeks after I became her property, I was lying on a table in the little parlour, where strangers usually sat-for my mistress, as I before remarked, was the landlady of a respectable inn-when a gentleman in black was shown into the room. Having thrown aside his travelling coat, and taken his seat by the fire, he asked if he could be accommodated with supper and lodging for the night. She replied in the affirmative, and immediately commenced the necessary preparations. While she was spreading the cloth for tea, I attracted the attention of the stranger, and taking me up he said, "So, madam, I see you have a Prayer Book here; are your family Episcopalians?" "No, sir," she replied, "that is a book which my

son sent me."

"Your son, then, probably belongs to the Episcopal Church ?"

"Yes, sir, he and his wife have lately joined it, and I am sorry for it."

"But why so-why are you sorry?"

"Because I do not believe there is any religion in that Church."

which has no religion in it. But do you mean to say, that you think your son is destitute of religious principles?"

"Oh, no! by no means! If ever there was a Christian, I believe he is one; but I think there is less of true piety in that Church than in any other."

"Will you be so kind as to state your reasons for this opinion; for it is surely a very serious charge."

Here I saw my mistress looked a little confused, as those persons are apt to look, who make unqualified assertions, and are unexpectedly called upon to substantiate them. However, soon regaining her composure, she said "there was so much of form in that mode of worship, that she had been led to suppose there could not be a great deal of real religion there."

* Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an

that was written by an Episcopalian?"

of our Church. But what comes next? 'Law's Sedare say you esteem them all as excellent devotional books.

"That I do," she replied; "they are my spiritual treasury: and I am ashamed to think how little I knew duced such men as these, I will never again object to fallen into such excellent company."

Here the conversation was interrupted by the servant's bringing in the gentleman's supper.

purpose. Before he retired, my mistress said to him any form." and which has so justly excited your admiration." Then bidding her good night, he left the room.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Prayer Book resumes its travels .- Antumnal Scenery .-Journey through Ohio and Pennsylvania.—Mineral springs at B——. Church service in a Presbyterian house of worthe gathering of a new congregation, and the erection of ano-ther Church, in South-western New York.

thriving and happy yeomanry, it was difficult to re- Nor was there any burdensome debt incurred, by these alize, that even within the memory of persons then operations :---all were paid for, by contributions made living, this whole tract was a "waste, howling wilder- in the village, with the exception of a few hundred ness." Yet such was the fact : the tide of emigration, dollars given by some benevolent individuals in the rolling westward from the Atlantic, had swept away city of New York. In a few years after the church the forests in its course; towns and villages had was completed, a neat and convenient parsonage house arisen in their place; and the war-whoop of the Indian, was also erected; which contributed greatly to the and the howling of wild beasts, had been succeeded comfort of the minister. My master lived to see the

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

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

Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderat terms. 5 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS. Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

style. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-1v.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMIES. 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 him.

by nim. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness 19-tf

nd dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

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

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.-Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-1y

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 Establishment, formerly owned by the late HANYY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION. 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.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

REMOVAL. H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, HAVE REMOVED from their former residence in Brock Street, to those new premises in KING STREET, lately occupied by Messrs Greenshields & Miller, next to J. W. Brent's, Chemist and Druggist. Kingston, April 20, 1842.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, to at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wed Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, toucl Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morn o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE. CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR, W at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock. The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton. Toronto and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock. The above Steamers will be found the most agreeable and expe-ditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, wo may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. paid for.

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

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842. THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

CAPT. COLCLEUGH. CAPT. COLCLEUGH. WILL 'eave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at TwELVE o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg ; and will leave Kingston, on her return. on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

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LAND FOR SALE,

Near London, U. C. FROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a desirable residence for a gentleman.

Twenty Acres on the Thames,

The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying that Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esgre-condon; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich: r to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto. 18th May, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberatory the City of Toronto, (known as part of "CASTLE FRANK FARNK containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, can manding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toront parks harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Durit seat. On the eastern boundary there is ine Meadow land, waterd og the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lard good sites for Brewerles or Distilleries along the banks of the errory A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars km oplying (if by letter, *Post paid*,) to the Editor of *The Church*-Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY.

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

COPLES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by STATUTES OF CANADA.

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AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'ra 31, Cheapside, London.

February 16th, 1842.

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

