### Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR'S VISION.

What means you blaze on high? The empyrean sky

Like the rich veil of some proud fane is rending.

I see the star-paved land,

Where all the angels stand,

Even to the highest height in burning rows ascending.

Some with their wings dispread Some with their wings dispread, And bowed the stately head, As on some mission of God's love departing,

Like flames from midnight's conflagration starting; Behold, the appointed messengers are they, And nearest earth they wait to waft our souls away. Higher and higher still More lofty statures fill

The jasper courts of the everlasting dwelling. Cherub and Seraph pace The illimitable space,
While sleep the folded plumes from their white shoulders

From all the harping throng
Bursts the tumultuous song Like the unceasing sounds of cataracts pouring, Hosanna o'er hosanna louder soaring; That faintly echoing down to earthly ears, Hath seemed the concert sweet of the harmo Still my rapt spirit mounts

And lo! beside the founts g light Christ's chosen saints reclining; Distinct amid the blaze Their palm-crowned heads they raise,
Their white robes e'en through that o'erpowering lustre

Each in his place of state Long the bright Twelve have sate,
O'er the celestial Sion high uplifted;
While those with deep prophetic raptures gifted,—
Where life's glad river rolls its tideless streams,
Friew the file ampletic are their heavenly drawns. Enjoy the full completion of their heavenly dreams.

Again-I see again

The great victorious train,
The Martyr Army from their toils reposing; The blood-red robes they wear,
Empurpling all the air,
Even their immortal limbs the signs of wounds disclosing. Oh, holy Stephen, thou Art there, and on thy brow,

Hast still the placid smile it wore in dying,
When under the heaped stones in anguish lying
Thy clasping hands were fondly spread to heaven,
And thy last accents prayed thy foes might be forgiven. Beyond! ah, who is there 'Tis He-'tis He, the Son of Man appearing! At the right hand of One The darkness of whose throne

That sun eyed seraph host behold with awe and fearing. O'er him the rainbow springs, And spreads its emerald wings, Down to the glassy sea his loftiest seat o'erarching— Hark! thunders from his throne, like steel-clad ar-The Christ! the Christ commands us to His home! Jesus, Redeemer, Lord, we come, we come!

Rev. H. H. Milman.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

It appears that many Methodists have been very urgently pressed by this argument—" Mr. Wesley was a Churchman,—he discountenanced and condemned dissent. It is true that he apologised for his new establishment, by alleging the corruption of the old one; but he always urged his people to keep in the comor a schism in it." Hence the force of the appeal to those who venerate Mr. Wesley, and profess to be its meaning or its pertinence to the case in hand.

Hence the force of the appeal to have practically preferred a voluntary system of time could effect it by bringing together at the expense, guided by his sentiments. "The Church is vastly improved since his day; the pure gospel is extensively preached in its replaces of worship and their ministers, preached in its replaces of the Church Catholic. And in that preached in its pulpits, and as he never contemplated the permanence of a sect, or the formation, on professed grounds of scriptural authority, of a dissentient gular, and even anomalous, as the present position of Church in refer to the laws of conference, and then they subsequent Council has been a representative body of the permanence of a sect, or the formation, on promonize your societies to it, so as to place them under God.' The definition is placed in italics to arrest atthe government and discipline of the hierarchy."

Our readers will be curious to know how this argument is met by the Connexion, or what is the substance nexion in the state of a separate, regularly organized, Church of Christ. Hence the Connexion now-a-days discovers no force in the requirement that they should this new and extraordinary claim."—Pp. 67—69. merge in the Church, because they perceive, in Mr. Wesley's later opinions, sufficient grounds to justify them in maintaining themselves independently of all the Wesleyan Israel:its people, and form them into churches, or a church, ous name, dissenter." or societies, or a connexion, or whatever else they At this point we really expected, from this censor that they are but acting in strict conformity with Mr. all the assaults of the "intolerant and unscrupulous

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assailants," whom they profess to meet in these tracts. But is this all? No; certain important inferences follow. The Churchman retorts,—you have hereby become dissenters; you have done the very thing, committed the very act, which you know full well Mr. Wesley deprecated and forbad. What is the reply which these tracts furnish to this argument? We

must give it in the words of the writers:-"The Wesleyan Methodists are not dissenters, in the ordinary sense and application of that term; for they do not dissent from the principle of a national ecclesiastical establishment, which derives a measure of protection and support from its union with the state, nor do they dissent from the doctrine and general formularies of the Church of England; and they are not schismatics in the Church, for this plain reason, that, to a considerable extent and degree, they are separated from the Church. They would not affect names which mark parties and distinctions, but they cannot entirely avoid using them; and they are satisfied with the one that has descended to them, indulging the hope, at the same time, of that better day when every sectarian distinction shall cease, and all Christ's disciples shall be one in mind, in heart, and in name. They are not, then, dissenters from the Church of England, in the customary use of that expression; and they are not

Times, No. 2, p. 10. Again we find in the self-same Tract-

Fation, in what light shall we regard it? Our answer, mouth brother, and everybody else who, being a pro- Church? Every evangelical clergyman may point to gelum. Ed. Bened. Tom. iv. pars 2. col. 803.

of the universal Church of Christ." eyes, and rubbed our spectacles, and read it again and ers from the Church as some other people, nor are up a peculiar Church-system as any of the sects, and again, asking ourselves at the same time, What can they schismatics in the Church. This is very much you claim as full a measure of divine authority for the writer or writers possibly intend by ascribing Me- like saying—they are neither out of the Church of your doctrine, discipline, and ministry as ourselves. thodism, when they have occasion to speak of its minis- England nor in it. Their situation is like Mahomet's You affirm as full a validity in your administration of terial orders, to an extraordinary visitation and work tomb; it is neither in heaven nor on earth, but some- sacraments as we do in ours. And yet you have the of God? Do they mean to say that its distinctive where between the two. But the thing is impossible, effrontery to tell us and all the world, that you are attempt to dispute the validity of Church-of-England to make it ring in the ears of the Methodists, till they right dissenters from Church-of-England principles. of the body of Christ; and this life is not common, ordination; it does not dissent from the doctrine of an take one alternative or the other, "you are either schisestablishment of Christianity by the state-it even ap- matics in the Church of England, or dissenters from it. proves of it as lawful and desirable-and yet it very Your pretence to a special visitation and work of God, (From The Eclectic Review [Dissenting publication], for January, 1843.)

The Eclectic Review [Dissenting publication], for by its Bishops and Doctors be that tribunal. How by its Bishops and Doctors be that tribunal. How is a spiritual table, at which Christ communicates argument with them, that they ought to acbut he always urged his people to keep in the communion of the Church. Yet modern Methodism has for the very same reason. If this does not signify that for the very same reason. If this does not signify that it matters of discipline, or of forms and ceremonies, in matters of discipline, or of forms are disciplined. diverged in a variety of particulars from his principles, Methodism claims to be a new dispensation, origina-

Church, in reference to the Establishment, you ought

Wesleyan Methodism may be, it is, DOUBTLESS, in ithave the ineffable modesty, the christian frankness and
the whole Church. That of Constantinople, (A. D. now either to merge in the Church of England, or harself, the fruit of an extraordinary visitation and work of
simplicity, to stand forth before the world with this
381,) consisted only of 150 Eastern Bishops. The tention, and it will no doubt receive, both from Church- Church, nor dissenters from it, but just Wesleyan of more than 270 Bishops; but it was soon reduced

of their reply. It is in brief this—there is an anachronism in the appeal of the Churchman to Mr. Wes-mouth of the Churchman, who believes in extraordi-fallacy if you call us dissenters of any sort; and you 451,) was more numerously attended; but the strongley's opinions, which renders his argument invalid.— naty works and visitations of God; and it equally aims will be chargeable with falsehood if you describe us est representation was from those provinces, which It is shown that, though Mr. Wesley commenced his to silence the dissenter, who wishes to view the Weslas schismatics in the Church." labours, and wrote some of his works, with a full belief in the scriptural authority of the Church of England, and the perfect accuracy of all its principles, yet he subsequently eltered his avision of Colored and the perfect accuracy of the control of the cont acted out, his last matured opinions respecting the prepare itself to defend rather more fully than has yet the most numerous and powerful, have, in point of Bavarian Articles, (Opp. Tom. 1, p. 365,) and to the senses.

Church. This is all very well, and so far so good. thodists must either be dissenters from the Church of Puseyite clergy. Nor is this all. They contain dein Trullo, which Balsamon calls a Supplement to Let Wesleyanism take its stand upon scriptural ground, in the seventh, the second in the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh, the second them; but with regard to the seventh them; but with regard to th in repudiating the doctrine of episcopal ordination, as upon this notion, and signify their approval of it, they and unquestionable principles, maintained alike by all Council of Nice, (A. D. 787,) which established essential to the validity of orders; let it maintain scrip- certainly fall into an inadvertency, which was scarcely

Wesley's last views and directions, they have the most skill. We prepared ourselves for a piece of ratioci- of the argument. It must be unjustifiable to continue This fact proves two things. It shows that the Faperfect and indisputable right to do so; and with the Bible in the should have deterred the sons of Oxford a separation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there at Frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement there are frankfort, under the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement the protection and influence as sparation which alleges no grounds of disagreement the protection and the protection and the protection and the protection and the protection are frankfort. Bible in their hands, they are assuredly proof against all the areas and Cambridge from ever daring again to risk their upon either principle or practice. The law of of Charlemagne, were averse to Image-Worship; and and Cambridge from ever daring again to risk their upon either principle or practice. "the Wesleyan Methodists are not dissenters." But others, is a dissenter. ambiguous in itself. It merely expresses a negative nothing in these tracts which is adapted to counteract merely alleges that the Wesleyans are not dissenters admirers of Wesleyan Methodism; but they have term is not necessarily limited to the sects that are they were called to write controversal tracts for the himself declared in 1814, are "essentially connected elate the religious child with a sense of peculiar distribution of the sects that are they were called to write controversal tracts for the himself declared in 1814, are "essentially connected elate the religious child with a sense of peculiar distribution." SCHISMATICS in the Church of England; but they are Church of England, they would be just as logically not in the controversial line. We do not perceive Wesleyan Methodists."—Wesleyan Tracts for the Times, No. 2, p. 10.

Church of England, they would be just as logically included under this universal negative, as any of those by his temperament, and to the exercise in some form

less, in itself, the fruit of an extraordinary visitation and word, dissenter? The learned author of the tract has work of God. To this our thoughts cannot fail to advert, when we have occasion to speak of the validity of could not do it. He has merely stated that, in its vouring to write down our Church, as much as any its ministerial orders, and of its other claims as a part ordinary application, it does not belong to Wesleyan dissenters in the land, and you are as determined in On reading this remarkable passage we opened our Church, because, observe, they are not such dissent- as any sectarian. You are as clearly guilty of setting modestly sets up an independent hierarchy, seeking no distinct from the New Testament, as your authority,

visitation and work of God! and it will not allow itself according to their own notions of apostolic precedent; Provincial Councils; all bound to hold the analogy blood.

themselves as the Church of England. Their opi- burg, 1670. In the latter, it is said of these four Let us take another specimen from this master of the entire system. Now the Wesleyan Tracts, alconnexion with, and all control from, the Established "Some have loved to plead that the Wesleyan Me- any body of Christians, are a direct attack upon these the fight and sixth General Councils, and the Council

SENTERS. advertency, a complete masterpiece of dialectical of England, have had, and still have, the better side ceedings at Nice, touching the adoration of images. character as logicians, in repeating such a fallacious christian union is violated by such a separation, and it also shows, that they would not submit to the decree proposition as that ascribed to the able men, or ap- pronounces it a schismatical separation. The Wes- of a Council, summoned and approved by the Pope, proposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as that ascribed to the able men, or approposition as the able men, and the able men, and approposition as the able men, and the proposition, "Wesleyan Methodists must either be contrary, in the system of the Established Church, duty to God. from it?" This writer has affirmed that the ambiguous and independent of the control of the cont schismatics in the Church of England, or dissenters ought to break through all his early association, and

in relation to something understood. It does not de- the inroads of Church-of-England zeal. Certainly, fine the degree, nor the particular point of disagree- the attempt to defend themselves from the charge of ment. It does not pretend to state the reasons for schism or of dissent is a conspicuous failure. A more differing from the proposed proposition; it does not complete piece of sophistry and special pleading has oes not agree to something implied and understood. critical, and logical, and is altogether one of the least Well then, where is the fallacy? The writer affirms clear, and most inefficient of the series. The writers a fallacy, but does not attempt to point it out. He are, no doubt, able men in their way, and devoted usually called dissenters. Twenty other new sects times. There may be fifty other things they may do might arise, and if they refused to conform to the with ability and success, but their vocation is evidently "Some one may be ready to ask, What, then, is Wesleyan Methods a churchman. The term andly. If it is neither schism, nor schismatical sepanaly. If it is neither schism, nor schismatical sepanaly. If it is neither schism, nor schismatical sepanaly. The schief of the description of their opinions which the same size and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles are supposed to the presence and supposes the interest of the presence and supposes the interest of her younger say, have you not denounced the principles are supposed to the presence and supposes the interest of the presence and suppos

which we would make with all humility and gratitude, testant in his religious opinions and practice, differs the Tract No. 4, entitled, "Wesleyan ministers true his independence and spiritual supremacy." So members in the public services of the sanctuary. The

THE PAPAL SUPREMACY. (By the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, D.D.)

We hold the equality of the Episcopal order.

Methodists, who claim as authority for our system, to 200, by the defection of the Bishop of Antioch and This is, to be sure, a very short and easy way of an extraordinary visitation and work of God; therefore his adherents; and even all that remained, did not had been the least represented at Ephesus. Why

though asserting that they will not be an attack upon There is much diversity of opinion with regard to the formularies and all the clergy of the Church of Image worship, the fact is undeniable, that it met with byters; let it assert the scriptural right to assemble fallacy which lurks in the indeterminate and ambiguwriting, all the Bishops of Germany, Gaul and Aqui-The clergy who choose to attack them, upon the taine, assembled in the Council of Frankfort, (A. D.

All the following councils to that of Trent, claiming are old enough to remain quiet during the service; and ous and indeterminate name contains a fallacy; and, in proof of this assertion, he adds that "in the ordinary sense and application of that term, (dissenter,) of the conscientiously practices of the consciention of the conscientiously practices of the consciention of the consc Constance and Basil. The Council of Trent con- Take a child from six to twelve, and what does he find sisted mostly of Italian Bishops and Doctors; and ever done in church which has any immediate relation where is the fallacy? A fallacy in a name must consist in its being false in any given application. The sist in its being false in any given application. The sist in its being false in any given application. The sist of the Church will be increasingly lavicini and Sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and sarpi with the subsequent history of the lavicini and term dissenter is perfectly clear and limited, and unterm dissenter is perfectly clear and limited, and unnothing in these treats which is adopted to countered.

Spanish Inquisition, will find that the few Bishops may be naturally counted on as interesting to him. who dared to be independent were sacrificed to the We do not say, God forbid! that parents may, and do

implacable resentments of Rome. The Court of Rome acknowledges no council to be services of the Church as they are now performed; general, but such as is called by the Pope; and taught but it must surely be allowed that no especial faciliby the example of Constance, it dreads to call, and ties are given them for this. And yet such ought to say what kind of a dissenter he is, but merely that he rarely seen the light. It aspires to be equally learned, never will call another, unless by compulsion. Such he given, for it is one of the distinctive glories of the is the impression made upon my mind by what I have gospel dispensation, that under it praise and strength seen and heard. Hitherto it has obviously been the are ordained out of the mouth of very sucklings: and policy pursued by the principal powers of Europe to | it is here, in the services of religion, that a place may sustain the tottering and feeble throne of the Pope's be assigned them free from all the evils which we have in the ordinary sense of that term. Granted; but the egregiously committed themselves in supposing that temporal sovereignty; and with that, as Pius VII. hitherto been considering; a place which need neither temporal sovereignty; and with that, as Pius VII.

\*" Nec altera Romanæ Urbis Ecclesia, altera totius Orbis tinction, nor fail to give scope to those wants and feelexistimanda est. Et Galliæ, et Britanniæ, et Africa, et Persis, sects to which it is ordinarily applied. In fact, the term is clearly comprehensive of every party and every term is clearly comprehensive term is consistent to the every every every term is clearly comprehensive term is clearly co

THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST IN THE EUCHARIST.

Holland and America.)

ATRICLE 35.—OF THE HOLY SUPPER OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

thereby designing to remove it beyond the reacher that the certear suspect that the certear susp but is peculiar to God's elect. In like manner God hath given us, for the support of the bodily and earthly life, earthly and common bread, which is subservient such thing as support from the state; but after it has is open rebellion against Christ and his apostles. It Even at a late period in the fourth century, St. Jerome But for the support of the spiritual and heavenly life, constituted a priesthood, not episcopally ordained, and is a blasphemy for which you deserve stoning, unless could boldly say, that the Church of Rome was not to which believers have, he hath sent a living bread, a church or churches, not conformed to the pattern of you repent. And your own tracts will now be swift be put in equipoise with the whole world beside. the Established Church, it again very modestly tells witnesses against you, that you are, all of you, either "We must not estimate the Church of the city of who nourishes and strengthens the spiritual life of bethe world, "this Methodism of ours is the very best in the one or the other of those positions which you Rome as one, and that of the whole world as another, lievers, when they eat him, that is to say, when they and most perfect, and most strictly apostolic church in have denied." Here, for instance, is one whole tract Gaul and Britain, and Africa, and Persia, and the apply and receive him by faith in the spirit. Christ, Christendom. To be sure it is not, in its platform, (No. 4) devoted to the proof that Wesleyan Ministers East, and India and all the barbarous nations adore that he might represent unto us this spiritual and episcopacy, and it is not dissent from episcopacy; for are true ministers of Christ. But how does the writer one Christ, and observe one rule of truth. If authodissent from episcopacy we hold, with Mr. Wesley, to prove it? By showing that they possess scriptural rity be sought for, that of the world is greater than that be a very abominable thing, and we never will allow qualifications, and then by openly denying and setting of the city. Wheresoever there may have been a ment of his blood, to testify by them unto us, that, as ourselves to be guilty of it. We have something among aside the doctrine of the Church of England, that Bishop, whether at Rome or at Eugubium; whether certainly as we receive and hold this sacrament in our us much better than either episcopacy or dissent."— there are three orders of clergy in the Church of the Constantinople or at Rhegium, whether at Alexan- hands, and eat and drink the same with our mouths, It is indeed neither the one nor the other, for it is "the Christ; next, by asserting the validity of ordination cia or at Tanis, he is of the same worth, and the by which our life is afterwards nourished, we also do fruit of an extraordinary visitation and work of God." by presbyters, to the denial of the necessity, at least, sme priesthood. The power of riches, the lowliness as certainly receive by faith, (which is the hand and This is the only rule by which these tracts direct us of episcopal ordination, and by repudiating with scorn of poverty makes not a Bishop more elevated or more mouth of our soul) the true body and blood of Christ to judge of Methodism. Now so far as we have been the dogma of apostolical succession. Excellent! but doressed. All are successors of the Apostles."\* the able to pry into the genuine sense, the obvious intenwhat inference follows? This is literally dissenterwhat inference follows? This is literally dissentervery antithesis between Rome and an inconsiderable ritual life. Now, as it is certain and beyond all doubt, tion of this singularly humble statement, it seems to ism. The man who asserts there are not, by divine ciy of Etruria; between Constantinople and a village that Jesus Christ hath not enjoined to us the use of affirm nothing less than the superior excellence and institution, three orders in the ministry of the Church of the straits of Messina; between Alexandria, and his sacraments in vain, so he works in us all that he authority of Methodism over established episcopacy, of Christ, IS A DISSENTER from the Church of Engand over every form of Church government that ranks land. The man who denies or refuses assent to the slow the independence and equality of the Episcopate, ner surpasseth our understanding, and cannot be apunder the comprehensive epithet of dissent, while it proposition, that episcopal ordination is essential to With the modern doctrine of the papal supremacy, prehended by us, as the operations of the Holy Ghost assigns a sufficiently ambitious reason for the prefether and orderly ministration of the word and incomprehensible. IN THE MEAN rence. We allow that it would have been possible to put a different interpretation upon the words, had they put a different interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. He may not be an interpretation upon the words, had they from the Church of England. been used in a different connexion, and for a different dependent, a baptist, a unitarian dissenter; but he is, emption from error, but only in its more confined THE PROPER AND NATURAL BODY, AND purpose; but since they are here employed as a rea-to all intents and purposes, a dissenter after his own brensic meaning, as a Tribunal of the last resort, we THE PROPER BLOOD OF CHRIST. But the son to show why the Wesleyans are neither Churchson to show the world, rather the same, is not by the men nor dissenters, they appear to us to be of no force, unmanly evasion, to deny that he is a dissenter. No han of a single city? Better appeal to a General mouth, but by the spirit through faith. Thus then, unless they are intended to annul the grounds of the clearer proof could be supplied of dissenterism than Council as a last resort, than to the Pope and his though Christ always sits at the right hand of his Fa-Churchman's appeal to them to submit to episcopal is contained in these Tracts, and yet it is affirmed that consistory. Let a representation of the whole world there in the heavens, yet doth he not, therefore, cease senter's argument with them, that they ought to acdissenters from it." They set up a distinct commudangerous to give to the Bishop of one city with his is a spiritual table, at which Christ communicates

dangerous to give to the Bishop of one city with his is a spiritual table, at which Christ communicates count themselves dissenters of some sort, because they nity; they separate from the parish Church; they chief clergy, and he a temporal prince, the power of himself with all his benefits to us, and gives us there chief clergy, and he a temporal prince, the power of himself with all his benefits to us, and gives us there repudiate episcopal ordination, and practically reject defend the validity of presbyterian ordination; they controlling and deciding all controversies and questions to enjoy both himself and the merits of his sufferings the alliance of the state. Hence it is alleged that prefer their own system of Church discipline to any of any kind which may affect the welfare and happi-Wesleyan Methodism does not conform itself to the other; they ridicule the notion of apostolical succesness of whole states and empires! Why not go back our poor comfortless souls, by the eating of his flesh, Establishment, because it originates in an extraordinary sion; they celebrate the simple rites of Christianity to the original system of legislation in the Church, by quickening and refreshing them by the drinking of his to the original system of legislation in the Church, by

(From the Reformed Dutch Church Catechism.) 29. LORD'S DAY.

in his blood; and Paul the "Communiom of the body placed in her hands. The theology of the Catechism and blood of Christ"?

signs in remembrance of him; and that all his suffer- ordinance of catechising to be. ings and obedience are as certainly ours, as if we had In the first place, what we want is to find a place

From the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. CHAPTER 28.—SECTION 7.

Worthy receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible he subsequently altered his opinion, and though he an extraordinary visitation of God, and yet could not near neighbours; yet, in this respect, many others were subsequently assented to by the great body of elements in this Sacrament, do then also inwardly by never avowed himself a dissenter, yet he embraced the for a moment think of dissenting from that episcopacy who do not shrink from the name of dissenter are like the Catholic Church. To these four General Counfaith, really and indeed yet not carnally and corporally, doctrine of presbyterian orders, believed in the divine and that establishment, because both are scriptural and the Professants of but spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucified, institution of voluntary churches, their government and if, in the next place, it insists that its own in presonance of the control of the co discipline by presbyters, and consequently left his confruit of this extraordinary visitation and work of God, world, is, that these Tracts, published in the name of fact is too well known to require any proof from me. or under the bread and wine; yet as really, but spiand permanent religious community; and that, since exempt consequently from the common test, the old the body, do make open war upon Church-of-England As to the Protestants, I refer to the express declaration ritually, present to the faith of believers in that ordihis times, the Conference have merely carried on, and rules and principles of the written Scripture, it must principles. The Puseyite sect or party, now by far of Melancthon. in his answer to the seventh of the principles. The Puseyite sect or party, now by far of Melancthon in his answer to the seventh of the principles.

been done, or is likely to be done by twopenny tracts, numbers and consistency, a just right to consider | Corpus doctrinæ in the Kirchen-Ordnung of Stras- | From the Larger Catechism of the Presbyterian Church. | from his parents and family during more than half the nions and interpretations are most in conformity with Councils. "We acknowledge the same as pure and the Lord's Supper feed upon the body and blood of He is at school or at work six days of the week, and Christ therein ?

and wine in the Lord's Supper; and yet are spiritually Is this the way to make religion attractive to him? present to the faith of the receiver, no less truly and Now, leaving for a while those unnatural populareally than the elements themselves are to their out- tions which we have sinfully allowed to amass themward senses; so they that worthily communicate in selves neglected and untaught, till their whole conditural authority for government and discipline by prestural autho upon the body and blood of Christ, not after a corpo- perplexity, let us suppose an ordinary rural parish, ral or carnal, but in a spiritual manner; yet truly and neither better nor worse than the majority of such. please to call them; and, in all this, let it be conceded the prothat they receive and apply unto
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> CATECHISING. (From The Christian Remembrancer.)

That we, of the present day, have failed in the duty

not often succeed in interesting their children in the

It is obvious that our Church both contemplates

†Esquisses sur Pie VII. ut supr. p. 132

ings-to the enthusiasm, the sympathy, the wonder,

which we would make with an humino, and granted, testant of the sale that the sale tha position of Wesleyan Methodism may be, it is doubtunderstand, and feel themselves concerned in. But how few clergymen are at any pains that this should be the case! How few sermons are preached in which Methodists. They are neither dissenters from the your separation, and as ready to defend it by argument, (From the Confession of Faith of the Reformed Dutch it would be at all reasonable to demand of our chil-Church, revised in the National Synod held at dren that they should be interested! Would not Dordrecht in the years 1618 and 1619, used in many of our popular preachers think it too great a condescension habitually to address the children before them in such wise as that they should listen and enter into his meaning? Would not many fear that by doing so frequently they would alienate and disgust We believe and confess that our Saviour Jesus Christ their adult congregations? How far the clergymen or Gou! Do they mean to say that our Saviour Jesus Christ who are unwilling to preach the gospel, and the layprinciples are the result or fruit of a new revelation, They are either Churchmen or dissenters. We should did ordain and institute the Sacrament of the Holy principles are the result of frait of a few to can discern between you thereby designing to remove it beyond the reach of the rather suspect that the clerical writers who have encommon revention and common revention and responsible to the provention and present and incorporated into his lamily, which is his Church. Now those, who are regenerated, which is his Church. Now those, who are regenerated, which is his Church. Now those, who are regenerated, and the flattery, equivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation, and present in the provention and the flattery requivocation and present requirements. sedily not Church-of-Englandish, it is charged, and believe the proposition, and tended agreement with which you palliate yours. have in them a two-fold life, the one corporal and tended agreement with which you palliate yours. be, by asserting the validity of orders which the Church his retreat, equally perilous and presumptuous, into But, henceforth, your dissent is branded upon you, temporal, which they have from the first birth and is be, by asserting the validity of orders which the assumption of a new and extraordinary visitation absolutely burnt in hy your own hands. Every common to all men: the other spiritual and heavenly, sary occupations, but still no healthy consequence denies, and the authority of voluntary secretics, which is the assumption of the ass traordinary visitation and work of God." It does not certainly not fail to insist upon the proposition, and spite of your sophistical argumentation, mere downtagonistic relations, and of announcing and making himself to feel it in its liveliness and its power. And what applies to the preacher applies to his congregathereto, and is common to all men, even as life itself. Ition likewise. In an age of controversy and doctrinalism; they, too, may be benefited by having heavenly truth presented to them, not only in the liveliest, but in the universally true and applicable form, the form in which we should look at them supposing there had been no controversies about them. And that this effect may be counted on, is perhaps to be inferred from the sudden and earnest attention of the whole congregation whenever the preacher tries the experiment. May it not be thought, too, that by insisting on the duties of children, we can hardly fail to call attention also to those of their parents towards them; correlatives as these for the most part are? Surely, then, the experiment is worth trying; surely, too, it is not very hard to try. The festivals of the Church give abundant materials for addressing ourselves to children from the pulpit, granting that doing so may not at present be generally convenient on ordinary Sundays. Christmas, the Holy Innocents, the Epiphany, the Annunciation, the Ascension, and All Saints give obvious facilities, and supply abundant thoughts

> to lay before the young. But, besides that our preaching was obviously des signed to take their interests into consideration, there is an ordinance of the Church expressly appointed for her younger members, and neglected (most sinfully we think,) by a fearful majority of the clergy—that of catechising. The ends of the Church Catechism are by no means accomplished, nor the consciences of the priesthood clear in regard to it, merely by taking order that it be learned by the young of our flocks, or even explained up to the usual amount by masters and Sunday-school teachers, as we trust now to show.

If we wished to vindicate the English Reformation from the all but unmixed censure to which it is now sometimes subjected, we might, out of a copious selection of materials, be contented with appealing to the Church Catechism as one of its results.\* That surely could have been no such uncatholic time, as we have heard it pronounced, which produced so noble a digest of catholic truth, so comprehensive a summary of saving knowledge. Never before was any branch of the Church entrusted with so wonderful an organ of her Question 79. Why then doth Christ call the bread prophetic office as the Anglican received in the fifhis body, and the cup his blood, or the new covenant | teenth century, when this invaluable document was will, we are sure, be found to grow on us in proportion Answer. Christ speaks thus, not without great as it is studied; and whoever may complain of receireason, namely, not only thereby to teach us that as ving no benefit from it, it will never be the devout and bread and wine support this temporal life, so his cru- earnest catechist himself. Now here is a post assigned cified body and shed blood are the true meat and to the young, and a provision made for them, in the drink, whereby our souls are fed to eternal life; but services of the sanctuary, of which they are shamefully more especially by these visible signs and pledges to defrauded. It is not enough to say that the children assure us, that we are as really partakers of this true of the poor learn their Catechisms at school, and those body and blood, (by the operation of the Holy Ghost) of the rich at home; for good as that may be in itself, as we receive by the mouths of our bodies these holy it is no substitute for what the Church intended the

in our own persons suffered and made satisfaction for in church for our children of whatever rank. Simply as Christian children, there would, as we think all will admit, be little use in sending those of the rich to a Sunday-school; for no real union between them and those of the poor would be effected thereby, and no instruction imparted such as they would not probably receive far more satisfactorily elsewhere. And-shall we confess the truth? - Sunday-schools are not especial favourites of ours. We deny not their necessity parents are often such as to make it desirable for their children to pass the Lord's Day anywhere but under their roof. But this argument for them, valid though it be where it applies at all, presumes anomaly and evil. It is itself false in principle to separate a child Q. 170. How do they that worthily communicate in Sunday. And then what a strain on his attention! on that which ought to bring rest and refreshment we A. As the body and blood of Christ are not corpo- make him come twice to another school, and demand rally or carnally present in, with, or under the bread two attendances on the full services of the Church.

really, while by faith they receive and apply unto Of course its Pastor will not find it the Arcadia he riages, churchings, burials, register-searchings, and committees of a large town, or whilst picking his steps through its noisome alleys. Of course he will not find the fresh pure air that now surrounds him a type that may be relied on of the moral purity of the place. Of course, he may lay his count on difficulties and discouragements enough. But still in such a place, there will be no need of anomalous expedients. The great laws of nature may require reinforcement, but they have not altogether given way. Family feeling is still strong, and a judicious pastor will hold it his duty to strengthen it yet further. What, then, can he do in furtherance of our present aim?

We really think that the rubric and canons will supply him with all the guidance for which he need Let him, instead of the evening sermon, catechise after the second lesson. Of course it will be found important that this ordinance, being public and liturgic, should be conducted gravely and without untoward accidents. The children, therefore, whom he questions, should be those on whose answers he can safely account; and he will be enabled to make the selection by his observations in the previous catechising before evening prayer, enjoined by Canon 59, in addition to his general knowledge of them. He will also put leading questions in following up the hints of the Catechism, such as shall win the answer from an ordinarily intelligent child, and by forcing him, notwithstanding, to a slight exercise of thought, shall fix the truth brought out firmly in his recollection. He will also make remarks himself, read passages of Scrips ture illustrative of the subject in hand, and in short, really preach directly to the children, but virtually to Si auctoritas by his temperament, and to the exercise in some form all present. Those who have observed the interest sing, will feel little doubt that the benefits of this particular ministration of God's holy word, are not likely

\* All but the last section of the Catechism was produced during the crisis which we call the Reformation.

# THE CHURCH.

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King Alfred.

Some using an established form of prayer, and others | they proclaim themselves a Church! employing unpremeditated effusions addressed to the Nor is this all. Every individual society, thus authority, but upon an accumulation of testimony divisions of Christianity claiming to be that glorious which no individual of any sect or party would venture, structure. we should think, to impugn or deny. In every city But we are further to consider, that not only is the or town of considerable size, then, such an inquirer mere lay-member of the Church guilty of the most would, in all probability, find many churches, -many grievous of sins in acting a part like this, -of setting edifices appropriated to the worship of Almighty God; himself up as a leader and minister of the people but all these would be discovered to be under the without commission and without authority. But if a control of one superior officer of the Church, termed Deacon of the Church, one of its lowest officers, the Bishop, who would have presbyters and deacons should, from any motive, whether of correcting an under him, greater or fewer in number, according as alleged abuse, or of advancing his own selfish ends, circumstances required. All,—the whole ecclesiasti- venture to withdraw himself from his allegiance to his cal arrangements in short, - would be under the direc- | spiritual superiors, and undertake the performance of tion and authority of the Bishop: he would be found duties which were not, and never were meant to be, the centre of ecclesiastical power and order,-the included in the commission which was given him; if, appeal in difficult cases,-the sole dispenser of the in defiance of his vowed responsibility, he should go ministerial commission. Every edifice consecrated to forth and presume to administer the Sacrament of the Christ, in every town or city, was supplied with pas- Lord's Supper, which, in the ordination he received, tors and teachers by him; there was no such thing was a power never conferred upon him; if he ventured heretical or schismatical sect, who were not acknow- Christ's Church,-should we not have to pronounce ledged as belonging to the communion of Christ's him equally guilty, and to say that his ministrations,

Church, and who were formally cut off from its as thus exceeding his commission, are invalid? fellowship. Moreover, in every Christian edifice, in those towns from any motive whatsoever, -be it the honest desire and cities respectively, we should find the public of correcting abuses, or the dishonest motive of worship conducted according to a Liturgical form; aggrandizing himself,-should go beyond his proper each Bishop having the privilege, in his own diocese, commission to preach the Word and administer the of making such modifications in those forms of prayer | Sacraments, and venture to exercise a higher one,as circumstances might seem to require, but, in gene- one which he never received authority, and therefore ral features, a close adherence being preserved to those never had a right, to exercise, -suppose that he should great Liturgies which were believed, and which there presume to usurp the office of a Bishop, and lay his is a great weight of evidence to prove, to have hands upon others and ordain them to the sacred proceeded from the Apostles themselves, -which cer- ministry; should we not be bound to say that in this tainly can be traced up to within a very short period he commits a great and grievous sin, -that, in spiritual of their time. So that in the manner of worship, as things, he is a usurper, -that the ministrations thus well as in the mode of Church-government, there was, assumed are invalid, -that the ministers he presumes in those primitive days, an uniformity,-" in the to appoint, are no ministers at all? This, in common breaking of bread and in prayers," as well as in honesty, we are bound to confess; and we see, and "doctrine and fellowship," there was agreement and act upon the principle every day. In secular profesunion. In those days, we find, there was a religious sions, if any individual goes beyond what his commisand undeviating respect paid to the principle, "No man sion specially lays down, such acts are accounted taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called unlawful, and he who thus transgresses is liable to of God, as was Aaron:" a solemn investment with the punishment. The person who is sent as the mere ministerial authority, and that by hands duly commis- bearer of despatches to a foreign court, ventures not sioned, was deemed, in those early ages of the Chris- to execute the office of an ambassador, or to put to tian religion, indispensably essential to its exercise. - any document the signature of his sovereign, if he did, But now, a new light hath darted in upon the long- his acts would be invalid, as having never been authoclouded faculties of mankind! It is, in these days, rized, and he himself would be punished for his precontended that evidence enough is afforded of the sumption. No more can the mere magistrate lawfully reality and the lawfulness of a call to the ministry, execute the office of an attorney; nor can the attorwhen the individual who professes to act upon it, ney, without his sovereign's commission, assume the manifests a pious and holy demeanour,-when he duties of the judge. . preaches the Gospel faithfully,—and when good fruits are seen to flow from his exertions! We doubt not are seen to flow from his exertions! We doubt not as I was concerned, to permit the Hall to be appropriated to self-evicent, and not to be gainsayed. If a Layman as I was concerned, to permit the Hall to be appropriated to several texts of Scripture, sometimes to a continuous disseveral texts of Scripture, sometimes are sometimes as a continuous disseveral texts of Scripture, sometimes are sometimes as a continuous disseveral texts of Scripture, sometimes are sometimes as a continuous disseveral texts of Scripture, sometimes are sometimes as a continuous disseveral texts of Scripture, sometimes are sometimes are sometimes as a continuous disseveral texts. that, in almost every Christian congregation, scores, assume the office of a Christian minister, without and sometimes hundreds, of individuals are to be found | commission from the proper authority, he is schismawho manifest these qualifications; who are sober, tical and sinful, and all his acts in that capacity are orderly, and godly in their living; who can speak unlawful: if a Deacon go beyond the charge comfluently and earnestly on the great religious truths mitted to him, and presume to exercise the priest's which concern us all; and who are actuated by the office, consecrating for instance the elements of bread honest and Christian desire not to bury their light and wine in the Lord's Supper, he, too, is schismatical beneath a bushel, but to cause its brightness to be and sinful, and his acts thus assumed are invalid: and diffused around them for the comfort and edification if a Presbyter venture to transgress the limits of his They thus profess to avail themselves of the weapons of their militant brethren. But who will say that proper commission, and to undertake the Bishop's furnished by our own side. That the Record—though every individual who feels thus, -who possesses what office, and ordain others to the ministry, he is in this it may counterfeit an adherence to our Apostolic ought to be regarded as mere ordinary Christian schismatical and sinful, and the persons so ordained ought to be regarded as mere ordinary christian are summaried as they qualifications, such as every person should endeavour are just as much without ministerial authority as they ples and influence, and is on that account in no degree entitled to be called an organ of the Church, has been were before. at least to acquire, -who will say, that individuals were before. obedience of the people on the other. A state of new sects! things so monstrous in its irregularity,—so derogatory This, it is notorious, is the fact of the case; and which Churchmen are actuated; or whether a perioditian society, every rightly-constituted and reflecting ed? Must we shrink from declaring the truth, and mind must shrink from at once, as what it would be forbear from saying, as the Apostles said, that divisions impious to cherish or to countenance.

its calamitous results in the religious divisions which are the true principles of the Christian Church, or he sees much to reform in the state of spiritual things desire and earnest prayer for their recovery from the ments, are "dumb dogs that cannot bark,"—that the principles of order and government which we in the work of saving souls; and he affirms that the great and undivided society, one building fitly framed time has arrived, when this lethargy should be broken together whose maker and builder is God.

this infirmity, with all its consequences, is often carried union, the way to restore the perfection of beauty made to remedy and counteract it.

But upon what principle of disinterested and jealous

holy Church, do such complainants commonly proceed? Do they strive, in the face of this alleged darkness, to COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843. trim their lamps to a brighter fire, -in the contemplation of this coldness and deadness, to warm their zeal into a holier exercise? Do they call upon all around them to begin with themselves the much needed work perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the wards of 30, in St. Thomas' Church, in this place on of spiritual reformation,-to be more earnest, and diligent, and prayerful, in proportion as the piety of their minister may appear to decay,-to strive the harder in their interceding supplications to God, that If the Christian world, in the nineteenth century, He would, by his grace, correct this fearful deadness presents, in many particulars, a painful contrast with and indifference in one to whom they have been taught the picture which it exhibited in the primitive ages, to look for guidance and direction in all holy things? we shall find that diversity most strongly marked in Or do they, where there is a manifest dereliction of the conflicting forms, and names, and interests under duty, -a culpable departure from the soundness of which, in the present times, its disciples are classed. religious principle or the correctness of moral obliga-For if we should fancy an individual, during any tion, -do they, in such a case, make their respectful part of the first three centuries of the Christian era, appeal to the governors of the Church, whose duty it for we purposely confine ourselves to that early is to watch for its integrity and purity; and, where period, desiring, from personal observation, to ascer- the shepherd is unfaithful and unholy, to "put away tain the state and welfare of the Church, is it any from amongst them that wicked person?" We ask, where thought that he would witness the condition of is this the course usually pursued; do we always things which, as pertains to our holy religion, is pre- discern marks like these of a sincere concern for the sented in modern times? Is it thought that, as he soundness of religious truth, and the prosperity of the passed through cities, and town and villages, in which Church of God, in those who tell us that there is all, or a portion, of the inhabitants were converted to much in it to correct,-much to reform? What Christianity, he should find half a dozen,-perhaps under such circumstances is their conduct? To take half a score, -of different edifices of worship, in which upon themselves, without commission, without authoa different form of Church-government was maintained, rity, the office which they deem to be thus inefficiently and in many cases a different doctrine taught; hold- performed; to proclaim themselves ministers of God's ing no communion with each other, because, from the word, and audaciously to dispense his sacraments! very nature of the principles which are respectively A few,-some from honest, but mistaken motives; held, it is impossible that they should do so? Is it some from vexation or disappointment purely personal; thought that he should have found the Episcopal some from the vain, though sinful motive of becoming regimen employed in one, or a Presbyterian or Con- of consequence and standing in a new and rival gregational in another? That he should have heard society; some from pure ignorance, the mere victims some preaching one doctrine, and some another?- of craft and design,-are induced to attach themselves One portion maintaining the essential principles of to this unlawful spiritual leader: with the lapse of Christian faith and practice, and the other denying time adherents probably increase; their association them? One part clinging to, and devoutly using, the acquires consolidation; their influence is strengthened Sacraments, and another mutilating or abjuring them? by an accession of pecuniary means; and by and bye

throne of grace? Persons must be deplorably ill- constituted, is liable to be broken in upon perpetually instructed in the history of the primitive Church, if by similar exhibitions of fault on the one side, or of they fancy that any such picture as this would have ambition on the other: sect is formed after sect, and been presented. But we shall tell them what would, party after party, until instead of the Church of God, a in those days, have really met the eyes of the Chris- united, uniform and compact body, we find these tian inquirer, -and this we affirm not upon individual endlessly multiplying and discordant ramifications and

recognized or known as diversity of Church govern- thus to exceed his commission, and by the violation of ment; and if there was, it was in the case of some a solemn vow, went on to dismember the unity of Suppose, further, that a Presbyter of the Church

with these common-place gifts, gifts which we should Now, what is the melancholy state of the case as often maintained in our journal. To our previous be glad to see in the possession of the whole Christian regards the divisions of the Christian world? Why, statements the subjoined extract, from the Church ledge and details of Christian practice, which would not brotherhood, and which it should be their universal that, almost without a solitary exception, all the sects Intelligencer (London) for August 16, bears unaim to acquire, are, on that account, to start forth as and parties we perceive around us can but trace their answerable evidence:the public expounders of God's holy word, -to stand origin either to the forward and ambitious Layman, up as authorized ambassadors between the Lord and who undertook the ministerial duty without commishis people,—and to dispense the solemn sacramental signs and symbols which are the appointed pledges of or Presbyter, who ventured, without authority, to lay swelling power of the bishops." his covenant promises on the one hand, and of the hands upon others, and thus became the authors of

to the honorr of God,—so full of baneful consequences must we, out of delicacy to the growth and magnitude cal of pretensions so spurious and insincere be worthy to the cause of truth and to the well-being of Chris- of that irregularity, leave it untouched and unexplain- of Church support or countenance? are wrong, and that their authors are sinful? God But still we see it, in effect, every day; and we see forbid that we should be deterring from inquiring what prevail around us. A very large proportion of the that, when we know all their truth and force, we should be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund sects and parties which prevail in the Christian world shrink from declaring them. And God forbid that for the support of Missionaries, under a resolution of may be traced to such a beginning. Some individual, for those who are proceeding on in the error and the perhaps of little knowledge but of fluent utterance, sin of schism, we should feel any thing else than the 7th June last: with the character too of piety and zeal, professes that emotions of Christian compassion and love,—a hearty Previously announced in number 15,—Amount. £119 7 111 sent of the great body of believers, have given consolidation; he proclaims that the authorized teachers of God's word, and the lawful disperses of Highest Constant of the Church of God; that we should be all one, as our Saviour just before his last The Church at Paris, and the Church at St. God's word, and the lawful dispensers of His sacra- agony prayed, -one in belief, one in worship, one in ments, are "dumb dogs that cannot bark,"—that the principles of order and government which we they are remiss in their duty, and are not successful maintain, one in our fellowship and intercourse, one The Church at Streetsville........£5 0 0

in upon,—this stagnant semblance of peace ruffled We shall feel that there is a philanthropy, a beneinto something like healthful commotion. So far- volence, a charitableness in wishing, and praying, and if his statements were based upon truth-all would striving for such a consummation,-in the endeavour

to be confined to the young. Its being directly addressed be well: men are infirm by natural constitution, and so to place before Christian people the grounds of concern for the honour of God, and the welfare of his

> Banner of the Cross, in the serious dereliction of duty with which they must be considered to be chargeable who are sounding notes of needless alarm in reference to the present position of the Church. We should DR. BEAVEN, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY none of us, for a moment, lose our hearty and anxious concern for the interests of Zion; and whilst standing upon her watch-towers, should boldly and faithfully give the alarm, when the enemy is really approaching. But to sound an alarm where there is no enemy, is a piece of impolicy which we might quote a familiar fable in exposing.

> We feel very sure that our contemporary of the Southern Churchman is perfectly sincere in the anxiety -morbid anxiety we must deem it-that he feels; but it is, we must be bold to say, neither judicious nor correct to indulge it in such a way as obviously to weaken the cause which he means to defend and strengthen. Where room is afforded for exultation on the part of our adversaries, by the remarks of a Church contemporary in reference to the alleged peril of our cause, we are called upon to say that there has been a temporary forgetfulness by this contemporary of the duty by which he is bound "especially to the Catechising" at the disposal of this Institution, as well as household of faith."

There appears to be a pause, at the present moment, from the fever of excitement into which, in reference to the condition of the Church, many overanxious people had contrived to work themselves; but is called for. As the best mode of introducing it to the if they can get safely over this unnatural heat, it is not notice of our readers, we insert the dedication, the pretoo much to hope that the Church too will survive the face, and a short extract.

Strength of mind is not always an accompaniment of honesty of purpose or goodness of heart; and it would be well if, while men tremble so exceedingly usual style of class books; the other for the Clergy and for the ark of God, they should shew a more positive determination to protect it, and not evince so mucl disposition, in the wildness of their unfaithful fear, to leave it in the enemy's hands. We deprecate rash ness and the train of evils which it commonly induces but we cannot forget that there is "like treason" in excessive timidity.

In a world of probation, we must be prepared for onflicts; and in the language of a contemporary journal, (the Christian Remembrancer,) "the very fact of the struggle is a sign and proof of life; a dead tree throws out no vigorous offshoots to repel and replace the assaults of moss, and canker, and blight. . . . We readily admit that we are not so much distressed at the present state of the Church as many around us. God forbid, indeed, that we should make it other than a matter of tears and prayers; but to use a familiar and proverbial phrase, we have long needed a storm to olear the air. So much evil has been growing up within, and under the name of the Church, that we should be glad of any trial-so confident are we of His strength to support the Church—which will prove to men, and angels, and devils, that we are yet in His hand, though a chastening one; we are tempted to

In our last publication there appeared a communi-Toronto, on the subject of some lectures supposed to He trusts that with these alternative rejoiced to perceive that the Mayor of Toronto treated the application made to him with becoming Christian disapprobation, and we are happy to have it in our power to remove the misapprobacion which advanced against a public officer as that of permitting a public edifice in a Christian land to be devoted to schools, i. e., by class repetition. If they were in a dail and practical piety:-

To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, September 16, 1843.
Sir,—In perusing your paper of yesterday, I observed a letter addressed to me, under the fictitious signature of "Vigilans." It bears date at this place and Library and the It bears date at this place, and I therefore assume that the writer resides here, which makes it the more surprising that he should have fallen into so egregious an error, as to charge me with permitting the City Hall to be opened to Mr.

Fitch's Lectures on the Second Advent. y a respectable inhabitant of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Fitch, or the use of the City Hall, for the purpose to which "Vigisuch a use, and it consequently was not so used.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, HENRY SHERWOOD.

It has been very much the practice for some time gest.

"This course has been adopted by the Author, as the past with Dissenting publications to make use of the London Record as a Church periodical favourable in many respects to their own latitudinarian views .communion-is essentially schismatical in its princi-

" RECORD CHURCHMANSHIP .- In the Record of August 10, occurs the following paragraph:— We certainly look, with a Constant Reader and with many lay and clerical members of

We need scarcely inquire, after an avowal like this. if such sentiments bear any affinity to the opinions by

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches and Missions of the Diocese, in compliance with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of 10th July, 1843, to

St. James's, Kemptville......£2 2 3 } Christ's Church, Marlborough ... 2 2 9 George,—through the Rev. Wm. Morse... St. Andrew's, Grimsby,—through the Rev. G.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

at Hurontario...... 1 4 6 Lot No. 17, Centre Road ...... 1 0 0 } 

19th Sept., 1843.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

A HELP TO CATECHISING, FOR THE USE OF CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE

BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D. Professor of Theology in the University of King's College, Toronto.

"There is no one thing whereof I repent so much, as not to have estowed more hours in this public exercise of Catechism." From the Second London Edition. BISHOP HALL.

We are happy to inform our readers that this excellent tle work will be ready for delivery on the 20th instant. its publication was first thought of; and have only once ore to express our sense of obligation to the Rev. Dr. marked kindness and Christian courtesy we have received

The extract we regret we are unable to make room The "Help to Catechising" will be put up in two forms; Catechists. The latter will be a handsome edition, bound in fine muslin, and containing the Author's Introduction,

as in the English edition. THE BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WITH THE OTHER CLERGY AND THE CATECHISTS OF THAT CHURCH,
THIS FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

HELP TO CATECHISING IS INSCRIBED BY ITS AUTHOR, IN TOKEN OF THE HIGH RESPECT AND DEEP SYMPATHY HE HAS EVER FELT FOR THE COMMUNION TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

PREFACE.

"It could not be otherwise than gratifying to the Author of this little work, to find that after the rapid sale of the first impression in England, it should have attracted so much attention in the new world as to render it probathe United States, would be equally acceptable there. an edition on his own account; but finding that the General Sunday-school Union of that Church, acting under its Bishops, was desirous of republishing the work, he gave up all idea of pecuniary advantage, and determined to co-operate with the Society in rendering it as suitable as possible to the circumstances of the Church in the welcome the furnace, which, though it be of affliction, is refining."

as possible to the circumstances of the furnace, which, though it be of affliction, is refining."

as possible to the circumstances of the furnace, which appeared to require change, in order to accommowhich appeared to require change, in order to accommodate the furnace of the fu date the work to the American Prayer Book, and to the cation, signed Vigilans, and addressed to the Hon.

H. Sherwood, M.P., in his capacity of Mayor of Toronto, on the subject of some leaves and the subject o have been delivered in the Town Hall of that City. useful help to the Clergy and Catechists in feeding the

occasion refrain from expressing our regret that more caution had not been evinced by Vigilans—a correspondent with whom we have no personal acquaintance—in arriving at a correct knowledge of the circumstances of the case, ere so grave a charge was advanced against a public office. The control of the control of the case of the case of the case, and the composed of children seldom above twelves advanced against a public office. The cannot on this propounded in Archdeacon Bather's Charge, referred to in the Introduction, of questioning instruction, upon some one point in the Catechism, into the children's minds in school, and questioning it out of them again in church. But as he has had only a Sunday-school under his control of the case, ere so grave a charge was advanced against a public office. iva voce instruction is conveyed to classes in natio the delivery of lectures hostile to sound Christianity school, or of a higher age, or altogether more intelligent that process would not be necessary; and, indeed, he finds that those of the children who have been long under his instruction do not need it when the subject is pretty fami-

har to them. "When they stand up in the church, after the Second Lesson of Evening Prayer, according to the Rubric, it is his custom either to preface the catechising with an in frequently, however, it is omitted; a portion of the Cate-chism itself is rehearsed, and the questions upon the point which forms the subject of the evening's instruction are An application was made to me some ten or twelve days ago, a respectable inhabitant of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Fitch, discretion. The questions are sometimes interspersed with explanations, remarks, or practical applications, and ans" refers; and for some of the very reasons stated in the at other times followed by a lecture at the end; and the course upon one passage, sometimes to an exposition of a next, being the ninth Sunday after Trinity. And I considerable portion of Scripture: the whole attended, as much as possible, with familiar illustration, and with pointed, practical, and frequently homely application to grown persons and to children, as the subject may sug-

> nearest approach he could make to what appears to have been intended by the Church. He begun it as a simple matter of obedience; and apparently at first with but little acceptability and little success. His ability has, however, augmented with practice, and the exercise has become more attractive and interesting. It will be seen from the foregoing sketch, that it affords a variety which in a sermon is out of the question; and one advantage, at least, is, that persons seldom are drowsy at the cate sing. Indeed, persens in different ranks have expressed their great obligation to that simple exercise, in making them acquainted with the rudiments of Christian knowotherwise have been entered into so fully.

and advantages to the Author himself. Independently of his increasing conviction that, when carried out with ordinary care and earnestness, it is far superior to a second sermon as a means of instruction, he feels that he has been led by it to form a better balanced theological system, and to understand and appreciate the teaching of the Church, and the mind of the Scriptures, in all their completeness and consistency, in a degree which nothing else could have led him to; for he has been taught to lay his foundations well and firmly, without which no superstructure can hold together permanently."

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

July 31st, 1843.

YORK .- A public subscription is at present being made for the repairing of the ancient church of Saint Dionys, Dionysius, or Saint Dennis, Walmgate, in this city. It is remarkable for being the parish church of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. The York residence of that family stood opposite to it, and was called Percy's Inn. At the siege of 1646, the spire which then ornamented it was shot through by a cannon ball from the Parliamentarian batteries. A kind of fatality has attended the steeple of St. Dennis, for about sixty years after the accident of the cannon ball, it was greatly damaged by lightning, and in 1778, it suffered severely from a high wind. It was taken down in 1797, in consequence of the foundation having given way from the proximity of a deep drain. There is a tradition that a Jewish synagogue formerly stood in the place of this church. Its beautiful Anglo-Saxon porch can only be compared with that of

St. Margaret's .- York Gazette. CHELTENHAM.—Two converted Jews have been lately baptized in the parish church, by the Rev. Paul Louis Sandford, himself also a converted Jew, and lately ordained a Minister of the Church of England.

by the Romsh Clergy at the monopoly of Church temporalities and dignities, we will not pretend to deny. That this feeling might be checked or soothed by some temperate and prudent conciliation, we think not altogether impossible. But we are convinced that were all Ireland—all Roman Catholic Ireland—and supposed he had to him, which estates he held on condition; dained a Minister of the Church of England.

BOLTON. TRINITY CHURCH. In these days of sordid | polled, and every Repealer interrogated as to the specific grieambition, utilitarianism, and worldly mindedness, it is pleasing to observe that the devotion which animated the very few, would name the Protestant Church. interest, especially to their parents and relatives; but, besides this, in explaining the Catechism many a subject is made clear to all, which the preacher in the parents and relatives; but, besides this, in explaining the Catechism many a subject is made clear to all, which the preacher in the parents and relatives; but, besides this, in explaining the Catechism many a subject is made clear to all, which the edifice of Christianity once exhibited, that discord and which has bequeathed discord and disunion may be at an end,—that jealous the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested to us so many monuments of their munificence and piety, is not yet entirely extinguished in the breasts of their described to us so many monuments of their munificence and piety, is not yet entirely extinguished in the breasts of their described to us so many monuments of their munificence and piety, is not yet entirely extinguished in the breasts of their described to us so many monuments of the olden time, and which has bequeathed the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested to us so many monuments of their described to us so many monuments of the olden time, and which has bequeathed the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested to us so many monuments of the olden time, and which has bequeathed the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested to us so many monuments of their described to us so many monuments of the olden time, and when the middle the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested to us so many monuments of their described to us so many monuments of the olden time, and which has bequeathed to us so many monuments of the olden time, and when the active the olden time, and when the middle the described to us so not have a score perchance of religious creeds and religious communions, all distinct from each other, the holders of which cannot walk together because they are not agreed,—that Christian individuals and Christian communities be "the Church of the Doccess." His Lordship may seemdants. On Wednesday last we were invited to inspect the Church of the Holy Trinity in this town—which as been closed for some time, with a view to its renovation and embellishment. We were much delighted with a certain party in England—has induced the leaders of the Rev. C. Morice are not agreed,—that Christian individuals and Christian communities be "the Church of the Holy Trinity in this town—which has been closed for some time, with a view to its renovation and embellishment. We were much delighted with a subject which committee on the successful ground.

Mr. Whitten will officiate at L'Acadie at L'Acad holders of which cannot walk together because they are not agreed,—that Christian individuals and Christian communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the tan communities be "no more children, tossed to and the the stations to which they were respectively appointed the the stations to which they were respectively appointed the tank. That the large sum required for their task. That the large sum required for the the stations to which they were respectively appointed when in Deacon's Orders.—Quebe Mercury.

His Lordship The Bishop of Toronto, confirmed upwards of 30, in St. Thomas' Church, in this place on the sudorent and endowed) not felt to be an oppressive and burdent the total the recursive that the recursive the stations to which they were respectively appointed the thouse of Lordship to the tist burden the contrary, for the the stations to whic developed by the removal of the Communion Table from the eastern wall, where it obstructed the view of a very graceful arcade of perpendicular Gothic work. The table is now equidistant between the wall and the rails, and is covered with a rich altar cloth of crimson velyet, and is covered with a rich alta propriated, as before, to the two tables of the Command- could not be a gainer by it. He would still have to perform ments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed—which are painted in black letter of the 16th century—the capitals being richly illuminated with gold and colours. The three niches in the centre, and immediately behind the altar have, in each, shields bearing devices intended to illustrate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The shields themselves being composed of three circles, and three angles, are also curiously emblematic of that sacred mystery. The other two niches have circles containing—in that on the right, an antique golden chaltee, with a scroll and the text, "Hoc in memoriam mei," This do in remembrance of me—in that on the left, a pelican feeding her.

The other tithe merely, but of the property on which tithe is exacted, to his own possession: and this is a transfer which we think not unlikely to follow the confiscation of the property of the Charch. It is a consequence which such an act would richly ment.

OLD ENGLISH FAMILIES.

THE STANLEYS.

Few surnames figure so often in English history as that of brance of me-in that on the left, a pelican feeding her young with her own blood, and the text, "Sic Christus dilexit nos," Christ so loved us. We have remarked a similar device, though of comparatively modern oak carving, in the mother church of this parish. The whole of these shields and circles, with the quatrefoils and other ornaments of the screen, are painted in rich glowing tints of gold, vermilion, and ultra-marine blue—the latter predominating, and contrasting effectively with the warm stone colour of the walls. We understand that these designs were gratuitously furnished by Mr. French of this town, and they are highly creditable to his zeal, good taste and erudition. The entire church has been painted the pews, pulpit and galleries in oak—the walls and roof in stone colour. The old wooden font has been removed, and a handsome stone font, placed within an ample baptistery, has been substituted. Two windows at the east end of the church have been re-opened, and these have admitted much additional light to the galleries—the darkness of which has been hither to much complained of. is intended to have three services each Sunday in this church—the evening service being more especially intended for the poorer classes, who abound in that district of the town; and for whom ample accommodation has been provided. With this object also, two magnificent bude lights have been suspended from the ceiling. We returned in the evening for the purpose of witnessing the effect of this invention, which is singularly beautiful and pleasing. The worshippers in Trinity Churca will now be surrounded by such exercises to the sorrounded by the sorro

Chancellor of England.

Mr. Southeron has given 500l. towards erecting a church at Goole, Yorkshire.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—This unique edifice is again closed for two months, for further beautifications, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great be finished as well as the new seats of the choristers, which are (we understand) beautifully designed. There is also a building in progress attached to the church, for

The following letter from Mr. Sherwood, which we find in the Toronto Herald, shews that the charge made by our correspondent is unfounded. We are rejoiced to perceive that the Mrs. C. Toronto that the Description of the total categories and the pursued in his own church, for a rejoiced to perceive that the Description of a diocese vastly too lambs of Christ's flock with the pure milk of the word, and leading them in the pastures of salvation.

"He thinks it proper to add a brief account of the plan of a distant bishopric in the thriving settlement of Port his valiant acts against the Scots, when he won the hill and Phillip. charged with the administration of a diocese vastly too master. And, as a still further mark of his majesty's gratity

it in our power to remove the misapprehension which has thus unfortunately arisen. We cannot on this occasion referring from the latter than t eventy-eight persons.

The Bishop of Worcester has just completed a course

of Confirmation in the Warwickshire portion of his diocese, having confirmed 1,736 persons.

On Saturday, Aug. 5, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln Confirmed upwards of 1,100 persons in Grantham Church; and the same week, 581 persons at Stamford.

On Friday, Aug. 11, the Lord Bishop of Ripon Confirmed upwards of Ripon Confirmed upwards of Ripon Confirmed upwards of Ripon Confirmed about 400 persons in the Cathedral of Ripon firmed about 400 persons in the Cathedral of Ripon. On Friday, Aug. 4, the Lord Bishop of Durham Confirmed 540 persons in the Cathedral of that city, and in the following week upwards of 800 persons in three

On Wednesday, Aug. 2, the Lord Bishop of Oxford Confirmed about 600 persons in the parish church at

Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE REV. SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR Aberdeen, August 11, 1843. Rev. Sir,—I feel it to be my painful duty, as bishop of this diocese, to direct that the accompanying Declaration be read from the altar of every chapel within the

Your faithful brother, (Signed) WILLIAM SKINNER, D. D. Bishop of Aberdeen. IN THE NAME OF GOD. Amen.—Whereas the Reverend Sir William Dunbar, baronet, late minister of St. Paul's

Chapel, Aberdeen, and a presbyter of this diocese, re-

ceived by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of

London, forgetting his duty as a priest of the Catholic Church, did on the twelfth day of May last, in a letter addressed to us, William Skinner, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Aberdeen, wilfully renounce his canonical obedience to us his proper ordinary, and withdraw himself, as he pretended, from the jurisdiction of the Scottish Episcopal Church; and notwithstanding our earnest and affectionate remonstrances repeatedly addressed to him, did obstinately persist in that his most undutiful and wicked act, contrary to his ordination vows and his solemn promise of canonical obedience, whereby the said Sir William Dunbar hath violated every principle of duty, which the laws of the Catholic Church have recognised as binding on her priests, and hath placed himself in a state of open schism: And, whereas the said Sir William Dunbar hath moreover continued to officiate in defiance of our authority, therefore, we, William Skinner, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Aberdeen aforesaid, sitting with our clergy in Synod, the tenth day of August, in the year of and acting under the provisions of Canon XLL, do de-clare, that the said Sir William Dunbar hath ceased to be a presbyter of this Church, and that all his ministerial acts are without authority, as being performed apart from Christ's mystical body, wherein the One Spirit is; and we do most earnestly and solemnly warn all faithful people to avoid all communion with the said Sir William Dunbar in prayers and sacraments, or in any way giving countelest they be partakers with him in his sin, and thereby expose themselves to the threatening denounced against those who cause divisions in the Church, from which danger we most heartily pray that God of his great mercy would keep all the faithful people committed to our charge, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

From our English Files.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND. (From the Times.)

We distinctly deny that the Established Church is the grie-

polled, and every Repeater interrogant vance by which he believed his country to be oppressed, few, vance by which he believed his country to be oppressed, few,

Few surnames figure so often in English history as that of It belongs to the Earls of Derby, whose earlie inley. It belongs to the Earls of the ded ancestor that bore it was William de Stanley, of Stangh, Derbyshire, who flourished in the reign of Henry III. son of this gentleman was knighted, and his fourth descenthe son of this genteman was kughted, and his fourth descendant, Sir John Stanley, was a very considerable personage in the time of Richard II., Henry IV. and V. It was not till 1485 that the family was raised to the peerage. Thomas having married Eleanor, sister of the celebrated Warwick, "the king-maker," procured through the means of his doughty brother-in-law, sufficient court favour to obtain the title of Earl of Derby, which is retained by his descendants at this day. his second wife, had already been twice married, and was, by her first husband, the Earl of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and grandmother to Henry VIII. Her character is highly praised by historians. "Though" says Lodge, "she stepped widely out of the usual sphere of her sex to encourage literature by her example and her bounty, yet she cautiously confined herself within it, to avoid any concern in the government of the state after Henry had mounted the throne." She was a great patroness of literature, and founded a number of splendid ic foundations dedicated to learning and charity. Among these may be mentioned St. John's and Christ's college in Cambridge; a perpetual divinity lecture in that university, and another in that of Oxford; an alms-house near Westminster Abbey for poor women, and a free school at Winburn, in Dor-She died on the 29th June, 1509, three months after effect of this invention, which is singularly beautiful and pleasing. The worshippers in Trinity Churca will now be surrounded by such canonical accessories to the service of the sanctuary as are rarely to be met with even in the worst favoured districts of this kingdom.—Bolton

in the most favoured districts of this kingdom.—Bolton by his first wife, was a celebrated warrior, and early received the chronicle.

Sir Edward Statley, the first solve the by his first wife, was a celebrated warrior, and early received the notice and favour of his sovereign King Henry VIII. It is towards the erection of a new church in the parish of All pike and sword." The King's greeting when they met was Saints, Southampton, the foundation stone of which is to "Ha! My soldier." It is stated in an old chronicle that he said of him, "The camp was his school, and his learning the commanded one wing of his father's troops at the battle of Bosworth Field. At the battle of Flodden he commanded the left wing of the English army, and through his great valour and skill mainly contributed to its success on that memorable day. The left wing of the Scottish army, under the Earls of Huntly closed for two months, for further beautifications, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great quantity of dust which hangs about the grooves of the arches in the ceiling. The marble pillars are to be polished in a superior manner, and the entire woodwork is to be stained dark and polished. The pulpit will also be finished as well as the new seats of the choristers, flict. James, surrounded by the flower of his kingdom, and imis also a building in progress attached to the church, for the choir. Above 20,000 persons must have visited this building by Benchers' orders since November last. The cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeding 70,000l., has been paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting building by Benchers' orders since November 1835.

cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeding 70,000l., has been paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting of victory, and attacked the right flank and rear of James's A new chapel of ease has been opened at Llanvair Grange, Llantillio Crossemy, near Monmouth. All the sittings are free.

The bishop of Australia, although lately relieved from the bishop of Australia, although lately relieved from the result is well known. The Scottish army lost from eight to ten thousand men, including their King, and the very flower of their nobility and gentry; while the loss on the part of the English, though severe, consisted almost entirely of the result is well known. The Scottish army lost from eight to ten thousand men, including their King, and the very flower of their nobility and gentry; while the loss on the part of the English, though severe, consisted almost entirely of the result is well known. The Scottish army lost from eight to ten thousand men, including their King, and the very flower of their nobility and gentry; while the loss on the part of the English, though severe, consisted almost entirely of the result is well known. the care of new Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, is still Edward Stanley received a letter of thanks from his royal

"Far on the left, unseen the while, Stanley broke Lennox and Argyle: Though there the western mountaineer Rushed with bare bosom on the spear,

And flung the feeble targe aside, And with both hands the broadsword plied; 'Twas vain.

Let Stanley charge with spur of fire—
With Chester charge, and Lancashire,
Full upon Scotland's central host,
Or victory and England's lost.

The war, that for a space did fail,

Now trebly thundering swelled the gale,
And—Stanley! was the cry.
'Charge, Chester, charge!—On, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion."

This was not the first time, however, that the exploits of Sir Edward Stanley were celebrated in verse. In the Harleian collection of manuscripts in the British Museum, there is an ancient metrical history of the battle of Flodden field in nine pages, eulogising the valiant deeds of that "most couragious kuight, Sir Edward Standley, whoe, for his prowis and valiantness shewed att the said battell, was made Lord Mount Eagle, as the sequell declareth." We may give an extract or two from this very curious document. The poet represents the king as enumerating to the Earl of Surrey the persons whom he

"There is Sir Edward Standley stowte,
For martial skill clear without make,
Of Lathom House by Lyne came out,
Whose blood will never turn their back;
All Lancashire will live and die
With him, so chiefly will Cheshire!
For through his fathers force, quoth he,
This kingdom first came to my syre.

\*\* Sir Edward Standley stiff in stower, lie is the man on whom I mean: With him did pass a mighty power Of soldiers seemly to be seen; Most liuer lads on Lonsdale bred, With weapons of unwieldy weight; All such as Tatham fells had fed. Went under Standley's streamer bright. From Boland billmen bold were bound, With such as Bretton banks did aid: All Lancashire for the mest part The lusty Standley stout can lead. A stock of striplings, strong of heart,

The lusty Standley stout can lead.
A stock of striplings, strong of heart,
Brought up from babes with beef and bread;
From Warton unto Warrington,
From Wigen unto Wiresdale.
From Weide.com to Wastlington,
From Richester to Ruchdale,
From Poulton to Preston with Pikes.
They with the Standley out forth went,
From Penherton and Pillin Dikes,
For battle billmen bold were bent;
With fellows fierce and fresh for fight,
Which Halton fields did turn in loores,
With Lusty lads, liver, and light,
From Blackbourne and Bolton in the Moors;
With children chosen from Cheshire,
In armour bold for battle drest,
And many a gentleman and squire
Were under Standley's streamer prest," &c.
of then narrates the progress of the battle, se

The poet then narrates the progress of the battle, and ends

The splendid achievement at Flodden was not the only example of Sir Edward Stanley's bravery and military skill. "Twice did he and Sir John Wallop penetrate with only eight hundred men into the very heart of France, and four times did he and Sir Thomas Lovell save Calais—the first time by intelligence, the second time by stratagem, the third time by their valour and undaunted courage, and the fourth time by their unwearied patience and assiduity." In the formidable insurrection which, immediately after the suppression of the monasteries, sprung up in the northern counties under the designation teries, spring and of the "Pilgrimage of Greece," the activity and zeal of Sir Edward caused him to outstrip his Sovereign's commands, by putting himself at the head of his troops without the King's commission, for which dangerous piece of loyalty he asked par-don, and received thanks. In spite of these numerous noble deeds, the character of this successful warrior was tarnished by great vices. In Whitaker's "Whally" there is a reference to some dark transactions, through which he obtained posses-sion of the estate of Hornby; and the same historian remarks in another work, "From several hints obliquely thrown out by friends as well as enemies, this man appears to have been a very wicked person, for we find him loudly accused of having poisoned his brother-in-law, John Harrington, by the agency of a servant; and he is suspected also of having, through vance by reason of which the present hubbub has been raised in Ireland. It is not felt to be the grievance by the people of that country. That some not unnatural jealousy may be felt

Sir Edward's character is corroborated by a statement in the by the Romish Clergy at the monopoly of Church temporalities | will of his nephew, George Lord Strange, that, "whereas his

Monteagle Hornby cl affirms the life, as a to that Sir E he had on third Lor sole heir, letter was ceding ske "What re to start fi

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Edwar he seems this exce and retir says Can Stowe, v thousand sion of the Westmo -"his l " meat, seven hu feeding be omitt

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he now wills that, for the great unkindness he since found and so that by the mere buffeting of the waves she will in all prodoes find in his uncle, and for that he has not observed or per-formed the said conditions, he should have none of the rents vessel strikes, however violent the blow, it is only the part

This tradition, nowever, is compared by Art. Tooly, who less another than before; the first cost of from vessels is some affirms that the chapel was erected at a much later period of his what, but not much less, than that of timber-built vessels

Sir Thomas Stanley, the grandson of this nobleman, was the father of Venetia Stanley "a lady," says Clarendon, "though of an extraordinary beauty of as extraordinary a fame." "There is a peculiar and universal charm," says a lively writer, "in the name of Venetia Stanley. Her singular story, her connexion with the eccentric philosopher, (Sir Kenelm Digby,) her accomplishments, and the portraits which still bloom with her unexampled loveliness, will ever excite an interest in whatever is connected with her name." Sir Edward Stanley, her father, is said to have been so deeply affected at the death of his wife, Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, that he secluded himself altogether from the world, and committed his infant to the care of a kinsman at Euston Abbey, in Oxfordshire. There she first met with her future husband, the famous Sir Kenelm Digby, son of that Sir Everard Digby who suffered, at the age of twenty-four, with her future husband, the famous Sir Kenelm Digby, son of that Sir Everard Digby who suffered, at the age of twenty-four, for his share in the Gunpowder Plot. Their early, indeed almost infantine, attachment is reverted to in after life, with a considerable pathos, by the highly gifted but eccentric philosopher. "The first time," he says, "that ever they had sight of one another, they grew so fond of each other's company, that all who saw them said assuredly that something above their tender capacity breathed this sweet affection into their hearts."

A number of very amusing, but evidently exaggerated details, respecting this frail beauty, have been handed down by that singular gossip and scandal-monger John Aubrey; and Sir Kenelm Digby, son of that suffered and intensity in the found in this attempt to render the public educational institutions of the country, in every respect available to the inhabitants without distinction, the Government in any of the common business of everyday life.

Favored with all but an Established Religion; a numerous usiness of everyday life.

Favored with all but an Established Religion; a numerous unit of their heads and of the call distant eighteen miles from Lake Ontario, and proceeded with confidence, and with the assurance that by the course with confidence, and with the assurance that by the course with a lib to proceeding in a way not only to meet the wishes of those interested, but to benefit society in a terrelic possible and their proceeding in a way not only to meet the wishes of those interested, but to benefit society in a translation of that Faith, so dear to the mass of the people—the Canadian French may be said to be essentially an article mortation of that Faith, so dear to the mass of the people—the Canadian French may be said to be essentially and induction of their problems of the people, clinging to the barren rock of "nos institutions of the common of the Canadian French may be said to be essentially and induction of the problems of the people, clinging to singular gossip and seandal-monger John Aubrey; and Sir Kenelm limself, in the memoirs of his own life, under the title of "Loose Fantasies," has given a highly coloured account of Some singular incidents which occurred to his lady previous to her marriage. He scene not have been prompted to this task, partly by a desire to make a plausible apology for his marriage, and the subjects of HER Excellency the Governor General, and that plausible apology for his marriage. He scene rootemporaries, induced, speak of her person as extremely beautiful. Bulleton of the rapidly has been recently made, the interest of while his had the subjects of HER Majesty in this Powine Roote and the ordinary ornaments and white the subjects of HER Majesty in this Province know of the Chomist will believe it. The truth of no Executive in the affairs of this Colonist will believe it. The truth and the pieces on her death, which is supposed to have been hastened by the old medical experiments of her hasband. O'Sir Kenelm Dicky little need be said; his life, which was that of a scholar, countier, divine, orator, and politician, all in combination, soldier, occurrite, divine, orator, and politician, all in combination, and they are also as the marriage of his age, and he was buried in Christician, all in combination, and they are also as the marriage. It is the medical experiments of her chomist will believe it. The truth and the pieces on her death, which is supposed to have been hastened by the old medical experiments of her busband. O'Sir Kenelm Dicky little need be said; his life, which was that of a scholar, countier, divine, orator, and politician, all in combination, and they can be a subject in the proposed of the scholar of a right to legislature have not her table and the previous to whose rule destined the domination of the Rollied Norte.

If he load with the marriage of the table and for the Rollied and factor the Rollied and factor the previous as the Rollied and factor the previous as the Rollied and factor the previous as the

wrapped up.

In England, as most people are aware, wheat is usually called In England, as most people are aware, wheat is usually called corn; and whenever the word "corn" occurs in the English translation of the Bible, it means wheat, and never maise, or "Indian corn," which, if we mistake not, was unknown in ancient times. This mummy wheat is doubtless a sample of that same kind of grain, with which Joseph supplied his brethren, when "all countries came into Egypt, to Joseph, to buy corn, because the famine was so sore in all lands;" and if the account below is correct as to its chronology, then this very wheat—the identical kernals which so lately sprouted in Lord Haddington's garden, after a sleep of 3000 years, must have Haddington's garden, after a sleep of 3000 years, must have advice or consent he need not. been part of a harvest reaped in Egypt, in the days of Samuel been part of a harvest reaped in Egypt, in the days of Samuel the prophet of Israel—peradventure in that same year, the first of the reign of Saul, when, at the prayer of the mighty seer, the Lord sent upon "the wheat harvest" of Palestine a tempest of thunder and hail, that the people might see how great had been their folly "in asking for a king." In most countries popular folly seems not to have grown much wiser from the example of Israel; for though the curse of kings may not have been felt directly on the wheat crops by destroying them in the been felt directly on the wheat crops by destroying them in the harvest, so far as the people field, yet in the distribution of the harvest, so far as the people have been concerned, those crops might in most cases have have been concerned, those crops might in most cases have

into the hands of the earl of Haddington; and on the 1st of November last year, his Lordship's gardener, Mr. Ford, sowed four seeds of it in the garden at Tynningham. The produce is at present nearly 100 stalks, about six feet high, and the ears have from 45 to 55 grains each. The ears have beards or heads not unlike those of barley; and the leaves on the stalks are long, and nearly an inch broad.—Caledonia Mercury.

IRON SHIPS .- Among the new employments found for iron under date June 28. of this material occurred in 1820, when a steam vessel called His Lordship deprecates all local legislation with such vic the Aaron Manby, was constructed at the Horsley Iron Works, and made the voyages between the capitals of England and France without unlading any part of her cargo. This vessel is still in good condition, although 22 years old, never having required any repairs to her hull. In 1825, a small iron steamboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon, where she is now emboat was placed on the river Shannon with such views that it necessitates a knowledge of treaties, extant and pending, with Foreign powers, which a Colony cannot posses; that it is impossible that forty distinct Legislatures can act in concert with each other, or with her Majesty's Government.

For these reasons, her Majesty's Government decidedly properties are the construction of the control of the contro ployed, in good condition. In 1832, Elburkah, an iron steam vessel, built by Messrs. Macgregor, Laird & Co., in Liverpool, made the voyage from that port to the coast of Africa, and twice ascended the river Niger. This successful experiment led seribed the rules by which such duties are to be discriminated, and

formed the said conditions, he should have none of the rents and profits thereof, but that the said gifts, grants, &c. be null and profits thereof, but that the said gifts, grants, &c. be null and void." In spite of this testamentary deed, however, Lord Monteagle retained possession of the estate of Hornby and transmitted it to his posterity. That beautiful structure, thereby chapel, was erected by him in consequence, it is said, which the injury hapel, was erected by him in consequence, it is said, which the injury hapel, as the testage of the spin will be scarcely and the follow, it is only the part and Duncombe reside in Canada or the United States, in and Dun a vow made at Flodden.

This tradition, however, is combated by Mr. Roby, who less buoyant than before; the first cost of iron vessels is somelife, as a token of repentance of his crimes, and says it is recorded that Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, died in the faith had once despised. William, grandson of Sir Edward, and he had once despised. William, grandson of Sir Edward, his sole heir, wife of Edward Parker, Lord Monteagle, to whose son which depends the displacement of water, is, as a general rule, their comparative cheapness result from their greater durability; and act of justice to men who have suffered in a righteous cause, it will most certainly lead to evil. For our own parts, call us cruel or call us illiberal, we care not a rush; but we do call us cruel or call us illiberal, we care not a rush; but we do constructed. The natural result is, that in New York flour constructed. The natural result is onsigned to warehouses properly call us cruel or call us illiberal, we constructed and the point of the sound and as clean as when first built. Their weight, upon the displacement of water, is, as a general rule, third Lord Monteagle, to Morley, whose son three-fifths the weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of metal used in proportion to the burden of the stiffer of the same capacity. The weight of metal used in proportion to the burden of the stiffer of the same capacity. The weight of metal used in proportion to the burden of the stiffer of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The weight of wooden vessels of the same capacity. The wei

or great mechanical skill will seure to us a virtual monopoly, by the sender watch tower rising in one corner like a feather in a hat, which joins the modern manion of white stone, and gives it a singular appearance, by securing to start from the centre of its roof." The square tower or keep thus referred to was the work of Sir Edward Stanley. It is of prodigious strength, and on one side is the motto of the founder, "Glaire or sword and glowe," thus—

OLAY ET GANT

LEAVE TO GANT

CLAY ET GANT

The sarrounding scenery is exquisitely beautiful.

E. STALIX!

The sarrounding scenery is exquisi

## Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe has been received in the loyal City of Toronto with every demonstration of respect. On Friday His Excellency

gene and all the foreign sovereigns, princes, and generals—are in the French language. They form a collection very much in the accuracy of the partial examination which there has been time to bestow has been tial examination which there has been time to bestow has been to the constitution, already in danger of being Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same of the realm was intended as a counterpoise to Governors individually and atone, snall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor documents have been confided, by the present Duke of Marlborough, to the custody and inspection of Sir George Murray.

Governors individually and atone, snall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Rovernor of the Province of Canada, with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction, as the case may require, with the from the very fact of the Peers being persists in this, that from the very fact of the Peers being persists in this, that from the very fact of the Peers being persists in this, that from the very fact of the Crown, enjoying their dignities in On this clause the Kingston News has the following com-

2nd. His responsibilities are, as any man of common sense Company.—ED. CH.]

been as well reaped by the hail as by the sichle. But to the account.

In unrolling an Egyptian mummy in the Phebaid, in 1838, which was ascertained to be 3,000 years old, several heads of wheat were discovered. A portion of this mummy wheat came into the best of the cord of the Throne. So! after all, in England must be decided disputes between the Governor and his Council! Where is now Responsible Governor and his Council! Where is now Responsible Governor and his Council! Where is now Responsible Governor and his Council. ment, as interpreted by Mr. Baldwin? Where the responsibility of the Governor to change his Council at the vote of the

> THE POWER OF COLONIAL LEGISLATURES TO REGULATE FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The St. John's (N. F.) Royal Gazette of the 15th ultimo has just come to hand, and contains a "circular" letter from Lord Stanley, "published by authority,

Assembly, leaving the Governor no discretionary power?

This circular has reference to the imposition of discriminamust be mentioned ship-building. Iron was first used about the year 1810, for the construction of vessels employed in canal and river navigation.—After this, the first similar employment "protection of some branch of British or Colonial industry."

twice ascended the river Niger. This successful experiment led to the construction of many other iron steam vessels. One builder, Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, has built 45 iron vessels of the aggregate burthen of 12,600 tons. The largest iron vessel yet inished, and in use, is the Gaudaloupe, a steam frigate of 728 to.

Work of the vessel is strained, and in a measure dislocated, be no two opinions. - Montreal Gazette.

their adherents as an act purely of mercy to guilty man on the part of the Crown, it may lead to good; if, on the contrary, it be regarded, as we fear too many are inclined to regard it, as an act of justice to men who have suffered in a righteous ceding sketch, stands on the site of a Roman villa, on the summit of a bold coniform rock, rising wood-clothed from the shore of the Wenning. It was defaced during the civil wars.—

What remains of the old edifice," says Mrs. Radeliffe, "is a square grey building, with a slender watch tower rising in one corner like a feather in a hat, which joins the modern mansion of white stone, and gives it a singular appearance, by seeming to start from the centre of its roof." The square free control of the centre of its roof." The square free control of the centre of its roof." The square free centre of its roof. The square free centre of its roof. The square free centre of its roof in the first law of nature; and the peaceable inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which endangered their lives and their property, which was attended with so much misery and bloodshed, and might have been attended with much more, should be slurred over with as much indifference as if it were "an Irish row," as Lord Gosfond our great mechanical skill will secure to us a virtual monopoly.

A Skye Post — We have of control of the first law of nature; and the peaceable inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which endangered their lives and their property, which was attended with so much misery and bloodshed, and might have been attended with so much misery and bloodshed, and might have been at the peaceable inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which inhabitants of Canada cannot permit that a rebellion which inhabitants of Canada cannot

resembling the shrewd and speculating inhabitants of the neighbouring Republic—unaccustomed to have any deep c steady regard for ancient institutions or settled opinions—op posed to any predominance of an aristocratic class, still more hostile to anything approaching a peculiar religious ascendance.—they are as little resembling, and have as little in common.

Ancient Egyptian Wheat.—The longevity of the germ, or vital principle of the wheat mentioned in the subjoined account, is truly wonderful; and it proves, we suppose, the perfect exclusion of air by means of the embalming materials and the swathing of the mummy with which the wheat was wranged up.

and consent of or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any members thereof, as may be factly independent of the Crown, enjoying their dignities in appointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province of the Province of Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of Canada individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required."

Legislative Councils of this Province have always in our concurrence of the Executive Council is not required. Legislative Councils of this Province have always in our opinion been little more than echoes of the will of the Governor General; owing their appointments to his gift, and liable to be dismissed at his nod, what independence could be expected

by leasing it in the same manner as is now done by the Canada

Should be not do so, could they constitutionally impeach im, or dismiss him, or could the Colonial Parliament, whose not suited to the country, and might be supplied, not by the old one, but by one much better. His Municipal Councils have done nothing, and will not probably exist six months longer. His School Bill nearly prevented all the elections of Government officers in Upper Cauada. His Union of the Provinces has resulted, not in allaying party strife, and elevating a moderate party, but in setting over us a faction who pro-claim loudly their intention of ruling per fas aut nefas. John Rolph has been recalled. A nolle prosequi has been entered against Papineau and Brown, and a general amnesty is thought of. All these things we fearlessly assert, and can, beyond all doubt, unanswerably maintain, are the necessary Great as he was then, he was not infallible. Nay, it is more correct, to say, his indecent haste, and his very questionable instruments, in legislating, led him continually into fearful errors. Whether they were errors of judgment or of intention, six to one in favour of Mr. Petrie, and that in the other two Townships, the number in favour of Mr. Stewart about the the world can judge, but not from the memoir before us. His particulars. the world can judge, but not from the memory before us.

The reputation unaided by flattery—such as that which, through the medium of the New Era, talks about one universal wailing cry, "Lord Sydenham is dead," and through Mr. Egerton Ryerson, who says, "for the sake of my country, would that I be says, "for the sake of my country, would that I be says, in the sake of my country, would that I be says, in the sake of my country, would that I be says, in the sake of my country, would that I be says in his favour from coming to the

The largest iron vessel yet finished, and in use, is the Gaudalone, a steam frigate of 788 tons, carrying sixty-eight pounders, and belonging to the Mexican government; but her dimensions are insignificant when compared with those of the Great Britain, lately launched at Bristol.

A great part of the steam many of the East India Company consists of iron vessels, twenty-five of which are now in use in India, among which are the Nemesis, the Philogethon, the Ariadne, and the Medusa, names well known to the public from the Conspicuous part which the vessels have performed in the war in China. The advantages of iron over timber, for an one cessity for caulking or copperation of includar is in substance, if not in words, that should the assent not be withheld, such an one cessity for caulking or coppering—no possibility of injury from dry-rot—greater lightness and increased capacity—and, what is a comparative based on any such discriminating duties. If such case should arise, the Ministers of the Crown being containing the clean for the Quebe market for the Quebe marke architecture, are—the absence of "wear and tear" in the hull—
no necessity for caulking or coppering—no possibility of injury
what is of even more importance, greater safety.

This last point has sometimes been questioned, but not by
any having knowledge on the subject. When a timber-bull takes the ground with any violent shock, the whole framework of the vessel is strained, and in a measure dislocated,—

The advantages of fron over timber, for notice is given, that should the assent not be withheld, such that should the assent not be withheld, such the present
time;

The advantages of fron over timber, for no feece is given, that should the assent not be withheld, such the hull—
laws will be disallowed at home.

This circular is in substance, if not in words, the same as the present
time;

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs.) of the prevent future souring, were employed. The flour thus hardly manufactured, and packed in unseasoned barrels, is forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the despatch originally forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica, on the Legislature of that island having passed a law prohibiton the Legislature of that island having passed a law prohibiton the Legislature of that should the assent not be withheld, such the same as

This large from dry-rot—greater lightness and increased capacity—and, so the fruit in the usual strict. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit. Sca

It matters little to the people of this crountry whether Messrs. Papineau, Mackenzie, Brown, O'Callaghan, They, however, form the exception to the general rule, and for use. They keep well from year to year and retain surpriproved the more conclusively that the system pursued in Ca-

nada is vicious.

In the United States, when a miller enters the business, he secures well-aired and capacious granaries. The wheat is constantly watched, turned, and cooled. It enters the mill constantly watened, turned, and cooled. It enters the mill in fit state for grinding; and, when ground, it is subjected to a careful preparation previous to packing. The barrels are composed of well-seasoned materials. And when the manufactured article at last reaches the shipping port, if not revery seldom sours, no matter how long it may remain in store; whereas in Montreal and Quebec, at least one third of the School in the Newca-tle District.

Lakes.—The following account, which we extract from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, is translated from an old French work, printed in 1688, entitled, "An Account of the Discovery of a great Country situated in America," by Father Hennepin.—

It will be read with interest:—Kingston Herald.

It now became necessary for La Salle, in furtherance of his object, to construct a vessel above the Falls of Niagara, suffiobject, to construct a vessel above the Falls of Angara, sufficiently large to transport the men and goods necessary to carry on a profitable trade with the savages residing on the Western Lakes. On the 22d of January, 1679, they went six miles above the Falls to the mouth of a small creek, and there built a

dock convenient for the construction of their vessel.\*

On the 26th January, the keel and other pieces being ready,
La Salle requested Father Hennepin to drive the first bolt, but
the modesty of the good father's profession prevented.

During the rigorous winter, La Salle determined to return to Fort Frontenac; and leaving the dock in charge of an Italian, named Chevalier Tuti, he started, accompanied by Father cary forests to Frontenae on foot, with only two companions and a dog which drew his baggage on a sled, subsisting on nothing but parched corn, and even that failed him two days' purney from the fort. In the mean time the building of the ssel went on under the suspicious eyes of the neighbouring savages, although the most part of them had gone to war beyond Lake Erie. One of them, feigning intoxication, attempted the life of the blacksmith, who defended himself successfully with a red hot bar of iron. The timely warning of a friendly squaw aver-ted the burning of their vessel on the stocks, which was designed by the savages. The workmen were almost disheartened by frequent alarms, and would have abandoned the work had they not been cheered by the good father, who represented the great advantage their perseverance would afford, and how much their success would redound to the glory of God. These and other inducements accelerated the work, and the vessel was soon ready to be launched, though not entirely finished. NADIANS .- The following remarks by our contemporary te Deum and firing three guns, they committed her to the river Patriot, are not less just than eloquent:—

Look at the great mass of Upper Canada Radicals. Strongy the wild bears and still more dreaded Indians.

The Duke of Marlinonoun's Despatches.—A discovery has been recently made, the interest of which it is not possible to overrate, although the extent of its bistorical value has the sandy foundation of the republishes a principle of the wor of Woodstork there had been lying for many years 18 Marlinonough states, whose dust nobody had ever thought of disturbing, and the existence of which was probably unknown to Account the whole of the correspondence of which was probably unknown to Account the whole of the correspondence and dispatches of the great park of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succeeded in the correspondence and dispatches of the great park of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succeeded in the form of woods which is the following clause, No. 25, of the town of Woodstork there had been lying for many years 18 Marlborough states, whose dust nobody had ever thought of disturbing, and the existence of which was probably unknown to Account the provinces of the provinces and functions, which by the said Act passed in the hirty-first year of the eight of the correspondence and dispatches of the great park of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succeeded in the correspondence and dispatches of the great park of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succeeded in the foreign sovereigns, princes, and the existence of which was probably under the correspondence and dispatches of the great park of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succeeded by a calm, which continued until next day noons in the French language. They form a collection very much resembling the compilation of Colonel Gurwood, and the park of the contribution of Colonel Gurwood, and the park of the contribution of Colonel Gurwood, and the park of the contribution of the park of the contribution of the provinces with the during the compilation of Colonel Gurwood, and the park of the contribution of Colonel Gurwood, and the park of the park of the park of the behind the caps for safety. On the 26th, the violence of the elled them to send down their top-masts and yards, and to stand in, for they could find neither anchorage or shel-

It was then the stont heart of La Salle failed him, the whole crew fell upon their knees to say their prayers and pre-pare for death, except the pilot, whom they could not compel to follow the but curse and swear against M. La Saile, who had brought him thither to make him perish in a nasty lake, and lose the glory he had acquired by his long and happy naviwinds, they arrived during the night at Missillimackinack and winds, they arrived during the night at Missillimackinack and anchored in the bay, where they report 6 fathoms of water and clay bottom. This bay they state is protected on the southwest, west and northwest, but open to the south. The savages were struck dumb with astonishment at the size of

their vessel, and the noise of their guns.

Here they regaled themselves on the delicious trout, which they described as being from 50 to 60 lbs. in weight and as hitherto been favoured. affording the savages their principal subsistance. On the 2d of September they left Mackinaw, entered Lake Michigan, (Illinois,) and sailed 30 leagues to an Island at the mouth of the Bay of Puaras, (Green Bay.) From this place La Salle determined to send back the ship laden with furs to Ningara. The pilot and five men embarked in her, and on the 18th, she

\* There can be but little doubt that the place they selected for building their bark, was the mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above the falls. Governor Cass says "the vessel was launcher at Erie;" School-craft in his journal says "near Buffalo;" and the historian Bancroft locates the site at the mouth of Tonawonda creek Hennepin says the mouth of the creek was two leagues above the great falls; the mouth of the Tonawanda is more than twice tha distance, and the Cayuga is the only stream that answers to the description.

RUSSELL ELECTION .- The Polls for the different Town Whether they were errors of judgment or of intention, six to one. When the declaration takes place we will give the

could have died for thee"—would have shone more clear and unsullied, if left to stand in its own native dignity.

vented many of the party in his favour from coming to the Poll, knowing that the result of the Election would not depend HINTS TO OWNERS OF MILLS.—An Upper Canada dealer, on the number of votes for said Townships. The Parliament must now decide the contest. Mr. Stewart, as we formerly stated, will, in all probability, gain the election, under the circumstances stated, but Mr. Petrie will probably have the seat. Bytown Gazette.

should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after August 15, 1843.

There are a few mills exempt from the reproach, -such as which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powfresh figs! The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large

> SECRETARY'S OFFICE. (WEST.) Kingston, 9th Sept., 1843.
>
> His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

make the following appointments, viz:—
Revs. Alexander Neil Bethune, Thomas Alexander, Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Wm. Dolan and Archibald Macdonald, Esq., be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar

Samuel Henry Strong, of Bytown, gentleman, to be a Public Notary in Canada West.

> LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. Michaelmas Term, 7th Victoria.

The following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barster at Law. Monday, August 7th,-James Lukin Robinson, William Kenneth McKenzie, Esq. Tuesday, August 15th,—Alex. Campbell, Esq., Kenneth

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified that the next Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October next.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Association of the Church Society,

Free Chapel in Dundas, on the Tuesday preceding the Clerical Meeting (3rd of October), at 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary Western Clerical Society. Dundas, September 19th, 1843.

EDUCATION.

A NENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Of-fice of this paper.

THEOPNEUSTIA, the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, from the French of L. fice of this paper. September 18th, 1843.

For Sale, on Liberal Terms,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE PREMISES ON DUKE STREET, in the City of Toronto, formerly the residence of the late Sir BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, AND OUT-HOUSES; the FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, at present occupied by william A. Campbell, Esquire; and about ONE ACRE AND A HALF OF LAND,—being about 200 feet on Duke Street,

ALSO: The DOUBLE PEW in St. James's Church formerly occupied by the late Lady Campbell, situated in the main or sentre Aisle, near the Pulpit.

For terms, apply to THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Toronto. 1 If not sold, the same will be LET. Toronto, 14th September, 1843.

by about 300 feet in depth, including the Garden.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School in the Village of Kemptville, a TEACHER Kemptville, a TEACHER, competent to instruct in the higher branches of an English Education, and also to teach the Classics. Applicants are requested to communicate (if by letter, post-paid) with the Rev. HENRY PATTON, transmitting, at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good character and literary attainments.

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Perth, 30th May, 1843.

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BIRTHS.

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1843.

At Phillipsburgh, St. Armand, on Friday, the 8th instant, the lady of the Rev. R. Whitwell, of a daughter. In the city of Toronto, on the 8th instant, Mrs. R. Cuthbert, At Toronto, on the 5th inst, the lady of John G. Spragge,

In Hamilton, on the 15th inst., the lady of D. C. Beasley, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. S. Givins, Isaac I. Chrysdale, to Miss Catharine Eliza Baker, both of On Saturday evening, the 16th instant, at Rochester N. Y., at the residence of the Hon. Elisha Johnson, by the Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, Rector of St. Pauls Church, Burrage Yale McKeys, Esq., of Peterboro, Judge of the Colborne District Court, to Miss Mary Petrie, of the town of London, C. W.

DIED. At New-York, on the 28th ultimo, of consumption, Lucinda, wife of Mr. Charles McNally, in the 37th year of her age.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 21: T. G. Ridout Esq.; Chas. S. Ross Esq.; W. Nourse Esq., rem. in full, vols. 5 and 6; J. McCallum Esq., rem. in full, A COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Mans, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published.

Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Mans, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published.

The proceedings of the Midland Clerical Association arrived too late for insertion in our present number. Letters requiring reply are reserved for the return of the 318 Editor, who is now absent.

The public agitation excited by the assassination of the Duke of Milan had scarcely subsided, before an event took place at Florence of a much more atrocious nature, inasmuch as the objects destined to destruction had not afforded a pretext, in any degree plausible, for such an attempt. (1478.) Accordingly we have now to enter on a transaction that has seldom been mentioned without emotions of the strongest horror and detestation, and which, as has justly been observed, is an incontrovertible proof of the practical atheism of the times in which it took place. A transaction in which a pope, a cardinal, an archbishop, and several other ecclesiastics, associated themselves with a band of ruffians, to destroy two men who were an honour to their age and country; and purposed to perpetrate their crime at a season of hospitality, in the sanctuary of a Christian Church, and at the very moment of the elevation of the host, when the audience bowed down before it, and the assassins were presumed to be in the immediate presence of

This conspiracy, of which Sixtus and his nephew were the real instigators, was first agitated at Rome, where the intercourse between the Count Girolamo Riario and Francesco de' Pazzi, in consequence of the office held by the latter, afforded them an opportunity of communicating to each other their common jealousy of the power of the Medici, and their desire of depriving them of their influence in Florence; in which event, it is highly probable, that the Pazzi were to have exercised the chief authority in the city, under the patronage, if not under the avowed dominion of the papal see. The principal agent engaged in the undertaking was Francesco Salviati, Archbishop of Pisa, to which rank he had lately been promoted by Sixtus, in opposition to the wishes of the Medici, who had for some time endeavoured to prevent him from exercising his episcopal functions. If it be allowed that the unfavourable character given of him by Politiano is exaggerated, it is generally agreed that his qualities were the reverse of those which ought to have been the recommendations to such high preferment. The other conspirators were, Giacopo Salviati, brother of the archbishop, Giacopo Poggio, one of the sons of the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini, and who, like all the other sons of that eminent scholar, had obtained no small share of literary reputation; Bernardo Bandini, a daring libertine, rendered desperate by the consequences of his excesses; Giovan Battista Montesicco, who had distinguished himself by his military talents as one of the Condottieri of the armies of the Pope; Antonio Maffei, a priest of Volterra; and Stefano da Bagnone, one of the apostolic scribes, with several others of inferior note.

In the arrangement of their plan, which appears to have been concerted with great precaution and secrecy, the conspirators soon discovered, that the dangers which they had to encounter were not so likely to arise from the difficulty of the attempt, as from the subsequent resentment of the Florentines, a great majority of whom were strongly attached to the Medici. Hence it became necessary to provide a military force, the assistance of which might be equally requisite whether the enterprise proved abortive or successful. By the influence of the Pope, the King of Naples, who was then in alliance with him, and on one of whose sons he had recently bestowed a cardinal's hat, was also induced to countenance the attempt.

These preliminaries being adjusted, Girolamo wrote to his nephew, the Cardinal Riario, then at Pisa, ordering him to obey whatever directions he might receive from the archbishop. A body of two thousand men were destined to approach by different routes

out of the palace windows; and secured the archiappointed for striking the blow.

Shortly afterwards the archibishop requested the presence of the cardinal at Florence, whither he memchately repaired, and took up his residence at a seat of the Pazzi, about a mile from the city. It seems to have been the intention of the conspirators to have effected their purpose at Fissole, where Lorenzo then had his country residence, to which they supposed that he would invite the cardinal and his attendants. Nor were they deceived in this conjecture, for Lorenzo prepared a magnificent entertainment on this occasion; but the absence of Giuliano, on account of indisposition, obliged the conspirators to postpone the attempt. Being thus disappointed in their hopes, another plan was now to be adopted; and not they are consideration of further deliberation it was resolved, that the assarsiation should take place on the succeeding Sunday, in the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution appointed for striking the blow.

Shortly afterwards the archibishop requested the presence of the cardinal at Florence, whither he missing the part and 2cogeties of the bishops, with his brother and the other chiefs of the presence either slaughtered in the palace, or thrown half alive through the windows. One only of the whole number escaped. He was found some days afterwards concealed in the wainscots, perishing with hunger, and in consideration of his sufferings received his pardon.

KING ALFRED.

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 873–901.)

(A.D. 873–90

and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the sole hand of Montesicco. This office he had all lively to the Church are the day; and even went to the Church are the course of the day; and even went to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole that the children are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the sole that the children are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the sole that the children are the children ar hand of Montesicco. This office he had willingly to the Church secretly at night to pray. He devoted to the day of a Christian ..... 2 4 0 3 2 0 0 23 17 Faith and Duty of a Christian ..... 2 4 0 3 2 0 0 23 undertaken whilst he understood that it was to be time to reading and meditation, and always carried with executed in a private dwelling: but he shrunk from him the Psalter and Prayer Book, and a sheet of paper, the idea of polluting the house of God with so heinous on which he wrote every day the passages of Scripture a crime. Two ecclesiastics were therefore selected which touched him the most; then having collected for the commission of a deed, from which the soldier these sheets, he made a manual, which he used to read was deterred by conscientious motives. These were with singular pleasure. King Alfred found the edu-Stefano da Bagnone, the apostolic scribe, and Antonio

Magni

retinue, supporting the united characters of cardinal for this purpose he sent for the most learned men who and apostolic legate, and was received by Lorenzo with that splendour and hospitality with which he was always accustomed to entertain men of high rank and consequence. Giuliano did not appear, a circumstance that alarmed the conspirators, whose arrangements would not admit of longer delay. They soon however learned that he intended to be present at the Church. The service was already begun, and the cardinal had taken his seat, when Francesco de' Pazzi and Bandini, observing that Giuliano was not yet arrived, left the Church and went to his house, in order to insure and and apostolic legate, and was received by Lorenzo could be found in the neighbouring countries, and Church and went to his house, in order to insure and hasten his attendance. Giuliano accompanied them; and as he walked between them, they threw their arms round him with the familiarity of intimate friends, but in fact to discover whether he had any armour under his dress; possibly conjecturing, from his long delay, that he had suspected their purpose. At the same time, by their freedom and jocularity, they endeavoured to obviate any apprehensions which he might entertain from such a proceeding. The conspirators having taken their stations near their intended victims, waited with impatience for the appointed signal. The bell range—the prior with a proceeding. The conspirators having that in his time but few of the English at this side of the Humber understood their commonest prayers, or could translate any Latin writing into English. The prior of the proceeding that in his time but few of the English at this side of the Humber understood their commonest prayers, or could translate any Latin writing into English. roused him to his defence than disabled him. He youth, especially the free-born, should learn to read. immediately threw off his cloak, and holding it up as a shield in his left hand, with his right he drew his bodily pains all his life; but his piety never failed.—

This excellent prince was grievously afflicted with bodily pains all his life; but his piety never failed.—

WM. BOSWELL, sword, and repelled his assailants. Perceiving that He would pardon a heathen any crime that he might

having wounded one of Lorenzo's attendants who had Christian. All the leisure he had from war and busitowards Lorenzo; but meeting in his way with Fran- | Ecclesiastical History. cesco Nori, a person in the service of the Medici, and n whom they placed great confidence, he stabbed him with a wound instantaneously mortal. At the approach of Bandini the friends of Lorenzo encircled nim, and hurried him into the sacristy, where Politiano and others closed the doors, which were of brass .-Apprehensions being entertained that the weapon which had wounded him was poisoned, a young man attached to Lorenzo sucked the wound. A general alarm and consternation commenced in the Church; and such was the tumult which ensued, that it was at first believed that the building was falling in; but no sooner was it understood that Lorenzo was in danger, than several of the youth of Florence formed themselves into a body, and receiving him into the midst of them, conducted him to his house, making a circuitous turn from the Church, lest he should meet with

the dead body of his brother. Whilst these transactions passed in the Church, another commotion arose in the palace; where the archbishop, who had left the Church, as agreed upon BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, before the attack on the Medici, and about thirty of his associates, attempted to overpower the magistrates, and to possess themselves of the seat of government. Leaving some of his followers stationed in different apartments, the archbishop proceeded to an interior BOOKS FOR SUNDAY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, chamber, where Cesare Petrucci, then gonfaloniere, and the other magistrates, were assembled.

No sooner was the gonfaloniere informed of his approach, than out of respect to his rank he rose to meet him. Whether the archbishop was disconcerted by the presence of Petrucci, who was known to be of a resolute character, of which he had given a striking instance in frustrating the attack of Bernardo Nardi upon the town of Prato, or whether his courage was not equal to the undertaking, is uncertain; but instead of intimidating the magistrates by a sudden attack, he began to inform Petrucci that the Pope had bestowed an employment on his son, of which he had to deliver to him the credentials. This he did with such hesito him the credentials. This he did with such hesitation, and in so desultory a manner, that it was scarcely possible to collect his meaning. Petrucci also observed that he frequently changed colour, and at times turned towards the door, as if giving a signal to some one to approach. Alarmed at his manner, and probably aware of his character, Petrucci suddenly rushed out of the chamber, and called together the guards and attendants. By attempting to retreat, the archbishop confessed his guilt. In pursuing him, Petrucci met with Giacopo Poggio, whom he caught by the hair, and throwing him on the ground, delivered him into the custody of his followers. The rest of the magistrates and their attendants seized upon such | National Society's School Books. arms as the place supplied, and the implements of the kitchen became formidable weapons in their hands.—
Having secured the doors of the palace, they furiously attacked their scattered and intimidated enemies, who tion they were alarmed by a tumult from without, and perceived from the windows Giacopo de' Pazzi, followed by about one hundred soldiers, crying out liberty, and exhorting the people to revolt. At the same time they found that the insurgents had forced the gates of no longer attempted resistance. During this commothey found that the insurgents had forced the gates of the palace, and that some of them were entering to defend their companions. The magistrates however persevered in their defence, and repulsing their enemies, secured the gates till a reinforcement of their mies, secured the gates till a reinforcement of their friends came to their assistance. Petrucci was now first informed of the assassination of Giuliano, and the attack made upon Lorenzo. The relation of this treachery excited his highest indignation. With the concurrence of the state counsellors, he ordered Giacopo Poggio to be hung in sight of the populace, towards Florence, so as to be in readiness at the time out of the palace windows; and secured the arch-Shortly afterwards the archbishop requested the bishop, with his brother and the other chiefs of the

in the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution should be the elevation of the host. At the same moment, the archbishop and others of the conspirators were to seize upon the palace, or residence of the magistrates, whilst the office of Giacopo de Pazzi was to endeavour, by the cry of liberty, to incite the citzens to revolt.

The immediate assassination of Giuliano was committed to Evapour and Reparate Randini.

In the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution should be the elevation of the host. At the same revenue into two equal parts, one of which he applied entirely to works of charity, in the proportions of one quarter to the poor generally; another to two monasteries he had founded; a third to the schools he had founded; at hird to the schools he had founded; and a fourth to the monasteries in general, not only in England, but abroad. His time was also divided into two equal parts, one of which was given to religion. He attended the celebration of the eucharist every day; joined in divine service seven Maffei.

The young cardinal having expressed a desire to attend divine service in the Church of the Reparata, on the ensuing Sunday, being the twenty-sixth day of April, 1478, Lorenzo invited him and his suite to his house in Florence. He accordingly came with a large retinue, supporting the united characters of cardinal

Church and went to his house, in order to insure and He was more than twelve years old before he learned Prayers for Schools and Children, &c. rang—the priest raised the consecrated wafer—the did not recollect to have met any one south of the people bowed before it-and at the same instant Thames who could do so when he began to reign, Bandini plunged a short dagger into the breast of though at the time he was writing there were many Giuliano. On receiving the wound he took a few persons who were able to teach. "I remember," he hasty steps and fell, when Francesco de' Pazzi rushed says, "before these last ravages (of the Danes) I have upon him with incredible fury, and stabbed him in seen the Churches of England full of ornaments and different parts of the body, continuing to repeat his books; but the clergy did not derive much benefit strokes even after he was apparently dead. Such was from them, because they did not understand them; the violence of his rage that he wounded himself and our ancestors did not translate them into the deeply in the thigh. The priests who had undertaken vernacular tongue, because they did not imagine that the murder of Lorenzo were not equally successful. we should ever fall into such ignorance." He there-An ill-directed blow from Maffei, which was aimed at fore thought it very advisable to translate the most the throat, but took place behind the neck, rather necessary books into English; and that all the English

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-

interposed to defend him, endeavoured to save themselves by flight. At the same moment, Bandini, his dagger streaming with the blood of Giuliano, rushed to study, and to inquiring how he might do good to others, and improve himself in large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small virtue. He died in peace, A.D. 901.—Palmer's stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot.

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Solicitor, Cobourg their purpose was defeated, the two ecclesiastics, after have committed, on condition of his becoming a Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

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Toronto, February 23, 1842.

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Toronto, February 5, 1842.

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DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, (LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately onducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor,

No. 128, King Street, Tovonto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. nd conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

predecessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their

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

lerns.

R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior WM. STENNETT.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
July, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order.

JOHN HART,

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his

TORONTO 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 Hanvey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO. NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

	STEEL VOICE		ows, viz:—							£ s.	D.	
Upon	100 Acres,	upset	price being	2s. pe	er Acre,	the whole	yearly	Rent wor	uld be	 0 12	0 and	no more.
	Do.		do.	3s.	do.		do.			 0 18	0	44
	Do.		do.	4s.	do.	**	do.	**		 1 4	0	**
	Do.		do.	5s.	do.		do.			 1 10	0	**
	Do.		do.	6s. 30	d. do.		do.			1 17	6	**
	Do.		do.	78.60	d. do.		do.			2 5	0	**
	Do.		do.	8s. 90	d. do.		do.	**		 2 12	6	"
	Do.			los.	do.	-	do.			 3 0	0	**
	Do.				d. do.		do.			 3 7	6	65
	Do.				d. do.		do.			 3 15	0	66
	Do.		do.	138.9	d. do.		do.	**		 4 2	6	66

Do. ... do. 13s. 9d. do. ... do. ... do. ... do. ... d. 2 6

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small he amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per num for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, ithout notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—hus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, henever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has lawys the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal annual Instalments, with Interest.

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in he Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

thout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furshed, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Biopsgate-Street, London. gate-street, London.

e new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be
ned, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

DAILY MAIL LINE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M., (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, ?

Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS. CHARLOTTE, AND

# BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. French Creek "do "6 " "
Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 " A.M.
Ogdensburgh "do "3½ " "
St. Regis, "do "8 " " St. Regis, "do "8" "Coteau du Lac" do "1" P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Weduesday, at 4 o'clock, F.M.

"French Creek" do "7 ""

"Prescott "Thursday, "3 " A.M.

"Ogdensburgh" do "3½ " "

"St. Regis "do "8" "

"Coteau du Lac" do "1 " F.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Thursday, "4" A.M.

"Carillon "do "1" P.M. Carillon " do "1 Grenville " do "7 " Friday, " Kemptville " do " 2 "
" Merrickville " do " 7 "
" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " Smith's Falls " do Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4 " Isthmus, " do " 7
And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine " Saturday 4 4 " Carillon " do " 1 " Grenville " do " 7 " Saturday " 4 do " 1 " Sunday " 8 "Kemptville "do "2"
"Merrickville "do "7"
"Smith's Falls "do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4

And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America.
Apply to this Office.
Toronto, September 17, 1842.
272-tf

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. James Beatv. Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson,

Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, T. J. Farr, J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of In the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

JOHN MACAULAY ..... Kingsto JOSEPH WENHAM ...... Montreal. WILLIAM STEVEN ..... Hamilton. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 13th April, 1843. RRITISH AMERICA

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

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

T. W. BIRCHALL, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL-\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

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

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

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

Dr. Ke:nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital\* Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness." Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Sur-cons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to

diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of machanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect

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

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

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

AGENTS:

Messes. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messes. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messes. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messes. Lyman, Co.

J. Berkett & Co.

J. Carter & Co.

J. Hearth, Kingston.

Messes. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 24, 1843.

The Church Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG. every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. 272-tf No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

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