TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1842.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE POPES.\* nity of the empire.'

(From a Correspondent of "The Church.") The extreme interest and importance of the subject of this work, the whole manner in which it is executed, and its established reputation, may perhaps render acceptable to the readers of *The Church* some notice of it, however slight. It is not a collection of the biographies of the Popes during the period mentioned on the title-page; since their private history is only introduced so far as is necessary to elucidate the subject; which is a history of that struggle of the Papacy to concentrate its strength, and recover the ground lost at the Reformation, which began the nead environce to the present day,—or rather began then and continues to the present day, -or rather t is a history of the external relations of Romanism dis-inctively so called. Mr. Ranke, besides bringing to his work a knowledge of all that has appeared in print con-

collections of Germany and Venice, and in the private ibraries of many papal, and other noble, families of Italy. These he has investigated with the characteristic industry of the Germans, and having thus made himself tho roughly master of his subject, he has produced a com-prehensive, clear, and original history. Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of the work is its evident honesty and impartiality, that impartiality which arises from a sincere love of truth, and can see, and appreciate, oth the good and the evil, some of both of which is generally to be found in all parties. Indeed, although we are compelled to differ from Mr. Ranke in some of his views, it is delightful to see a work written in such a spirit, and it is impossible to proceed far in it without being convinced that the author has a good heart as well as a clear head. He scarcely however enters into the theology of his subject: he is rather the philosophic observer of the causes which influenced the ebb and flow of men's minds during one of the most interesting periods in history. It would be impossible, in a notice like this, to give the barest outline of a history, so extensive in itself, and so investigable interesting the property of the itself, and so inextricably interwoven with that of the different states of Europe, since it is only by condensing much, and occasionally giving general coups d'ail, that the author has been able, without neglecting any thing,

After a rapid sketch of the rise, and earlier political Mr. Ranke goes on to shew the means by which the Papal power, which at this important period seemed likely These means were, First, The reform of many of the grosser abuses in the discipline of the Church, and the election to the Popedom of men of fair, sometimes of eminently plans are the contractions of the contraction of the popular are the contraction of the co nently pious, personal character. Secondly, The adoption of a rigorously defined creed (in the Council of Trent)

to bring his work within the compass of two and a half octavo volumes. To notice some of the more remarkable

in most of the states.

By these means, Roman Catholicism, which, as has overthrown,† had, at the conclusion of the thirty years' war in 1648, regained nearly the same territorial limits which it at present possesses in Europe. By the treaty of Westphalia, then concluded, the two confessions were placed upon a footing of equality in the Diet of Germany—the country which both literally and morally had been their principal battle-ground. Since that time the papal power seems gradually to have declined, till it reached its lowest state of degradation, when Bonaparte kept the pope a prisoner in France. Mr. Ranke thinks that even its most sanguine supporters can never again hope for

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some remarks to make when we speak of what appear to It is commonly said, and with truth, that the invention

abuses of the Church, brought on the Reformation; in fact the power of the Pope had been declining from the beginning of the fourteenth century, and at this time was considerably reduced. Our author remarks: "There are periods in the history of the world

which excite in us a peculiar and anxious curiosity to search into the plans of the divine government, to investigate the phases of the education of the human "However defective may be the civilization we

have delineated (that of the dark ages), it was necessary to the complete naturalization of Christianity in the West. It was no light thing to subdue the haughty spirits of the North, the nations under the dominion of ancestral superstitions, to the ideas of Christianity. It was necessary that the religious element should predominate for a time, in order that it might gain fast hold on the German mind. By this at the same time, was effected the intimate blending of the Roman and Germanic elements. There is a community among the nations of modern times which has always been regarded as the main basis of the general civilization; a community in Church and State, in manners, customs, and literature. In order to produce this, it was necessary that the Western nations should, for a time, form, as it were, a single state, temporal and spiritual.

"But this too was only one stage in the great progress of things. As soon as the change was accomplished, new consequences appeared.

"The commencement of a new epoch was announced by the simultaneous and almost universal rise of na- of Cæ he says: tional languages. With slow but unbroken course they found their way into all the various branches of intellectual activity; the peculiar idiom of the Church receded before them step by step. Universality gave place to a new and noble kind of individuality. Hitherto the euclesiastical element had overpowered all and not without traits of magnanimity, but voluptuous national peculiarities: under a new character and aspect, but once more distinct, they now entered upon

"It seems as though all human designs and actions were subject to the silent and often imperceptible, but mighty and resistless, march of events. The previous state of the world had been favourable to the papal domination. But the moment we are considerstood in their former need of the impulse given by the preme spiritual jurisdiction. This point was occuecclesiastical power; they arose in opposition to it. It was, as is well known, the French who made the tempted similar things, but none ever approached first decisive stand against the pretensions of the Popes. They unanimously resisted the bulls of excommunication issued by Boniface VIII. In several hundred acts of adhesion, all the popular authorities expressed their assent to the measures of Philip the

"The Germans followed. When the popes attacked the empire with their old animosity, although it had lost much of its former importance, the electors, determined to secure it from foreign influence, assembled on the banks of the Rhine, in the field of Reuse. to deliberate in their chairs of stone on some common

\* "THE ECCLESIASTICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME, DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SE-VENTEENTH CENTURIES, by Leopold Ranke, Professor in the "It was obviously im-Lin, in 3 vols. London. John Murray, Albemarle Street." only a thirtieth did. In 1561 the Venetian ambassador Micheli did not find a single Province in France free from Protestant doctrines; he says "three-fourths of the kingdom were filled with them."

"Not only the most exalted posts in the Church, de emendanda ecclesia, so but all, from the highest to the lowest, were regarded conscriptum, anno 1538.

against all aggressions of the popes, by a solemn resolution. Shortly after, this was simultaneously pro- spiritual duties? Sixtus IV. gave one of the most tentates; emperor, princes, and electors. They made large share of the power of granting dispensations),

Edward III. would no longer pay the tribute which generation and children of iniquity. It followed, of his predecessors had engaged to pay, his Parliament course, that his nephew regarded his office as a beneunited with him and promised to support him in his fice, the revenues of which he was at liberty to raise resistance. The king took measures to prevent any to the highest possible pitch. nected with his subject, had favourable opportunities of consulting innumerable Manuscripts which exist in publications of the papal power. We see farther encroachments of the papal power. small share of ecclesiastical rights and privileges as Court of Rome strove to increase, and every country he visited Italy! At the very moment when the early as the beginning of the sixteenth, or even the to reduce, as much as possible. latter part of the fifteenth, century. \* \* \* \* \* \*,

After shewing this to have been the case in France, Germany, England, Spain, and Portugal, Mr. Ranke says:

"In short, throughout all Christendom, in the south crises of the struggle, and give some extracts, which may convey an idea of the character, and style of execution, of the work, is all that is proposed.

After a rapid extended to a share of the ecclesiastical revenues and the nomination to ecclesiastical benefices and offices, that relations of the Papacy, and a more detailed account of its condition, and of the intellectual tendency of the age about the beginning and middle of the sixteenth century, could; on other points they gave way. \* \* \* \* It were an error to see in these facts only manifestations to be completely swept away, acquired fresh vigour in those countries which still acknowledged its sway, and regained its influence in others which had renounced it. the whole existence of the nations of Europe, as it had done in earlier times."

The ambition of the Popes about this period to extend the States of the Church, and found principalities for their connections, an object which was so unscrupulously pursued, contributed much to lessen their influence as the

princes who had taken up arms in the cause of Roman Catholicism, though, on the other hand, on one or two important occasions, the interests of that very position came into conflict with the Pope's interests as a spiritual head, and materially contributed to thwart them. To these must be added, though partly as a consequence of the others, the vigorous co-operation of the civil power the others, the vigorous co-operation of the civil power and to accomplish some great object, is among the property of the stress. The wigorous co-operation of the civil power and to accomplish some great object, is among the confer the greatest dignity on man; traordinary privileges, which had been augmented by the property of the stress. and this it was which sustained the popes in their Sixtus IV., himself a Franciscan. The right of hearlofty course. But these tendencies had passed away ing confession, of administering the sacrament of the been observed, seemed at one time likely to be entirely overthrown, had, at the conclusion of the thirty years' with the times to which they belonged. Schism was Lord's Supper, of giving extreme unction of burying

its most sanguine supporters can never again hope for that dominion which was at one time contemplated and tempted. With regard to this opinion we may have attempted. With regard to this opinion we may have some remarks to make when we speak of what appear to stuations and more important dignities, all the resonance remarks to make when we speak of what appear to possessions of the Church, is only the servant of kings courts; the real management of Church affairs was of printing, and revival of the study of classical literature, and princes. This orator, who had staticted find in the hands of the first the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth ence in the council to determine the election of Pope Popes protected them. The sale of indulgences, ence in the council to determine the election of Pope centuries, were the principal causes, which, with the gross Felix, does not think it so much amiss that a pope which at this time was so amazingly extended (Alexabuses of the Church broadless of the but should have sons to take his part against tyrants.

ferent light in Italy. It was thought in the regular in part by them. They too were sunk in utter worldorder of things that a pope should promote and pro- liness. What eager grasping for the higher posts! vide for his family; people would have despised one What atrocious schemes for getting rid of opponents who did not. 'Others,' writes Lorenzo de Medici to or rivals at the time of election! The former were Innocent VIII., 'have not so long deferred their endeavour to be popes, and have troubled themselves of a distant parish; not only poison, but the dagger little about the decorum and modesty which your ho- or the sword were unscrupulously employed against liness has for so long a time observed. Your holiness the latter. The comforts and privileges of religion is now not only excused in the sight of God and man, were sold. The Mendicant Monks, whose regular but men may perhaps even censure this reserved demeanour, and ascribe it to other motives. My zeal gains. 'Alas!' exclaims one of the prelates of the and duty render it a matter of conscience with me to day, 'who are they that make my eyes to be a founremind your Holiness that no man is immortal; that tain of tears? Even those set apart have fallen away. a pope is of the importance which he chooses to give The vineyard of the Lord is laid waste. If they went honours and the benefits he confers on those belong- might be borne: but as they are spread over all was the advice of him who was regarded as the wisest | Quity must bring with it the ruin of the world." matter, for his daughter was married to a son of the pope. But he would never have ventural to imself so unreservedly, had not these views been no-The first who with deliberate purpose and permanent duction, of intellect and art, Leo X. lived in the toriously prevalent among the higher classes. \* \* \* \* effect, acted upon this idea, was Sixtus IV. Alex- enjoyment of growing temporal power attached to the ander VI. pursued it with the utmost vigour, and with highest spiritual dignity. His claim to the honour of turn, which it retained."

"There was a moment when Rome and the papal states were in Cæsar's power. He was a man of the greatest personal beauty, so strong, that at a bull-fight he cleft the head of a bull with one stroke; liberal, and sanguinary. Rome trembled at his name. Cæsar wanted money and had enemies; every night murdered bodies were found in the streets. Men lived could not reach were taken off by poison.

"There was but one point on earth where such a the plenitude of secular power was united to the supied by Cæsar. There is a perfection even in depravity. Many of the sons and nephews of popes at-Cæsar's bad eminence: he was a virtuoso in crime. Was it not one of the primary and most essential tendencies of Christianity to render such a power impossible? and now Christianity itself, and the position of the head of the Christian Church, were made subservient to its establishment.

"There wanted, indeed, no Luther to prove to the world how diametrically opposed to all Christianity were such principles and actions. At the very time we are speaking of, the complaint arose that the pope prepared the way for anti-Christ; that he laboured 

On the intrusion of a secular spirit into the affairs of

"It was obviously impossible that the entire insti-University of Berlin, translated from the German by Mrs. Austution of the Church should not partake of the cha-The Venetian Ambassador in 1558 reckons that only a racter and inclination of its head; that it should not tenth of the inhabitants of Germany adhered to the old religion. co-operate to give activity and effect to his designs, In Austria, now one of its strong-holds, it was asserted that or that it should not be reacted upon by the very

"Not only the most exalted posts in the Church, de emendanda ecclesia, Smo. Dno. Paulo III. ipso jubente

from personal favour, or to please a prince, or, not "Their purpose was to establish its independence unfrequently, for direct payment in money. Was it claimed, with all due forms, by the whole body of po- important offices, the Penitentiaria (which involved a a common stand against the principles of papal policy. to one of his nephews, at the same time extending its "Nor did England long remain behind. No where privileges. He issued a bull for the express purpose had the popes enjoyed greater influence, nor disposed of enforcing them, in which he calls all who should more arbitrarily of benefices; till at length, when doubt of the justice of such measures, a stiff-necked

one nation after another awaken to a consciousness of its own independence and unity. \* \* \* \* Other its own independence and unity. interests agitated the world. It was the period at rations or court favour. The Roman Curia sought which the kingdoms of Europe acquired compactness only to extract the greatest possible profit from the and solidity. The central power succeeded in sub- vacancies and appointments. Alexander took double duing the factions which had threatened the security annates, and levied double and triple tithes. Almost of the throne, and in uniting all classes of its subjects every thing was put up to sale; the taxes of the papal of the throne, and in difference. The papacy, which aspired to govern all and to interfere with all, soon came the director to remove causes of complaint, but he him, a foreigner, out of Pliny, that there was no diffealso to be regarded in a political point of view. The generally left the revision to the very men who had pretensions of kings were infinitely higher than they fixed the amount of the taxes. Every mark of favour had been at any preceding period. It is common to which the office of the Dataria granted was paid for represent the papal authority as nearly unlimited up beforehand, with a fixed sum. The disputes between to the time of the Reformation; but the fact is, that the potentates of Europe and the Curia, generally were of an anti-religious tendency. the civil governments had possessed themselves of no arose entirely out of these contributions, which the

> "The nominees of such a system were, down to the very lowest class, of necessity, actuated by the same motives. Men renounced their bishoprics indeed, but retained the greater part of their revenues, and Ant. Bandino) 'for an accomplished man, who did sometimes even the collation to the dependent bene- not entertain heretical opinions about Christianity; fices. Even the laws enacting that no son of an at the court the ordinances of the Catholic Church, ecclesiastic should inherit his father's living, that no and passages of Holy Writ, were spoken of only in priest should bequeath his living by will, were evaded. a jesting manner; the mysteries of the faith were As every man, by dint of money, could obtain as co- despised. adjutor whomsoever he pleased, benefices became, in fact and practice, hereditary. The natural result was, that the performance of religious duties was in general completely neglected. In this brief statement, I shall confine myself to the remarks made by well-intentioned prelates of the Court of Rome itself. What a sight,' exclaimed they, 'for a Christian who traverses the Christian world, is this desolation of the Church! The shepherds have all deserted their flocks, and have left them to hirelings.' \*

which forbade any difference of opinion in the higher dogmas of Christianity. Thirdly, The institution and remorseless administration of the Inquisition to enforce unquestioning uniformity in this faith. Fourthly, The institution or rather development of the order of Jesuits. Fifthly, The position of the Pope as a temporal prince, which enabled him to aid with men and money those princes who had taken up arms in the cause of Roman princes who had taken up arms in the cause of Roman princes. paganism, the diffusion of Christianity over the na- Under the title (unheard of in this sense) of suffragans,

but I have learned that virtue without force is ludiof the author. In the mean time we proceed to make crous—that the pope of Rome without the hereditary their dependents, the favourites at princely and papal and princes.' This orator, who had sufficient influ- in the hands of the Mendicant Friars. In this the ander VI. being the first who officially declared that "This matter was at a later period viewed in a difhimself; he cannot make his dignity hereditary; the alone to destruction, it were an evil, yet one that ing to him are all that he can call his own. Such Christendom, like veins through the body, their ini-

"In the midst of this full tide of study and prosingular success. Julius II. gave it an unexpected giving his name to this age has been disputed, and had learned to understand the Scriptures for himself. perhaps he owed it less to merit than to fortune. He Of Cæsar Borgia, the son of the monster Alexander VI. had grown up in the elements which formed the world around him, and he possessed sufficient freedom ill-founded and prejudiced resistance which he expefrom prejudice, and susceptibility of mind to foster and to enjoy its glories. If he had a peculiar delight in the Latin writings of direct imitators, he could not withhold his interest from the original works of his contemporaries. In his presence the first tragedy was acted, and even (spite of the objections to a play imitated from Plautus) the first comedy in the Italian language. There is scarcely one of which he did not witness the first representation. Ariosto was one of fear that his turn would come. Those whom force the acquaintances of his youth. Macchiavelli wrote Luther, with singular acuteness and perspicuity, held several things expressly for him. For him Raffaelle filled chambers, galleries and chapels, with human state of things was possible; that, namely, at which beauty raised to ideal perfection, and with life in its which just then began to be cultivated throughout Italy in a more scientific manner. The walls of the palace daily echoed with the sounds of music; the Pope was heard to hum the melodies which delighted him. It may be that this is a sort of intellectual sensuality; if so, it is at least the only sensuality be-

coming a human being.
"Leo X. was full of kindness and sympathy: he rarely refused a request, or if he did, it was in the gentlest manner, and only when it was impossible to grant it. 'He is a good man,' says an observing ambassador to his court, 'very bounteous and of a kindly nature; if he were not under the influence of his kinsmen, he would avoid all errors.' \* \* \* \*

"The number of inhabitants (at Rome) increased a third in a few years; manufactures found their profit -art, honour-every one, security; \* \* \* \* hence was the court more lively, more agreeable, more intellectual; no expenditure was too great to be lavished on religious and secular festivals, on amusements and theatres, on presents and marks of favour. \* \* \* \*

"The debauchery of Alexander VI. must ever be contemplated with loathing. Leo's gay and graceful court was not in itself deserving of censure; yet it is

\* Consilium delectorum cardinalium et aliorum prælatorum

measure for the maintenance 'of the honour and dig- as secular property. The Pope nominated Cardinals impossible to deny that it was little answerable to the character and position of the head of the Church.-These incongruities were not observed during his lifetime; but when they afterwards came to be compared and considered, they could not fail to strike all men. "In such a state of things, genuine Christianmindedness and faith were out of the question; there arose indeed a direct opposition to them.

"The schools of philosophy were divided on the question whether the soul was really immaterial and immortal, but one spirit, diffused through all mankind, or whether it was merely mortal. The most distinguished philosopher of the day, Pietro Pomponazzo, declared himself the champion of the latter opinion he compared himself to Prometheus, whose vitals were preyed upon by a vulture for having stolen fire from heaven; but with all his painful toil, with all his acuteness, he arrived at no other result than this, 'that when the legislator decreed that the soul was immortal, he had done so without troubling himself about the truth.' It must not be supposed that these opinions were confined to a few, or held in secret; Erasmus expresses his astonishment at the blasphe-

"While the common people sank into an almost pagan superstition, and looked for salvation to mere ceremonial practices, the opinions of the upper classes

"How astonished was the youthful Luther when sacrifice of the mass was finished, the priests uttered words of blasphemy which denied its efficacy. It was the tone of good society in Rome to question the evidences of Christianity. 'No one passed' (says P.

"Thus every thing has its place in the chain of events; one event, or one state of opinion, calls forth another: the ecclesiastical claims of princes excite the temporal claims of the Pope; the decay of religious institutions produces the development of a new tendency of the human mind; till at length the very grounds of belief are assailed by public opinion."

In Germany the tendency of men's minds was different: "In Italy men were captivated by the beauty of form, and their first essays were imitations of the an- was universally admitted that nothing but an ecclecients; they succeeded, as we have shewn, in creating siastical council would have power to remove the a national literature. In Germany these studies took a religious direction; the names of Reuchlin and The councils had maintained their popularity precisely Erasmus are well known. If we inquire wherein con- because the Popes had shown a very natural aversion sists the highest merit of the former, we shall find to them; from that time every fresh act of opposition that he was the first writer of a Hebrew Grammar, a raised their fame and credit. In the year 1530, Italian poets did of their works, 'that it would be public opinion. He promised to convene a council more durable than brass.' As he opened the way to within a certain short space of time. effect far exceeding even his own expectations.

it remarkable, that as early as the year 1513, the in conformity with Charles's highest interests. Bohemian brethren made advances to Erasmus, the turn of whose mind and opinions was so totally different from their own. And thus, on either side the I find, that at the first serious report of a council, the Alps, the progress of the age was in a direction hostile price of all saleable offices in the court fell consideratiles. We are informed, that when the inhabitants of to the ascendancy of the Church. On one side it was bly. This is a strong proof of the danger to the ex- Samaria had been converted and baptized, and had connected with science and literature; on the other, it isting order of things which such a measure was received the Word of God, the Apostles, St. Peter and arose out of biblical learning and a more profound thought to threaten. here, positive and believing. There, it sapped the apprehension \* \* \* \* \*. Although he did not di- Acts viii. 14—17. And the disciples of Ephesus, obsequious to power; here, it was earnest and indig- imagined with what heart he entertained it." nant, and girded itself up to the most daring assault that the Church of Rome had ever sustained.

"It has been represented as a matter of accident that this was first directed against the abuses which him resisted the demand for a council: attended the sale of indulgences; but as the alienation of the most profoundly spiritual of all gifts (which was involved in the system of indulgences), was the most striking symptom of the disease pervading the whole body—the intrusion of worldliness into religious things -it run most violently counter to the ideas entertained by the earnest and spiritual German theologians. To a man like Luther, whose religion was one of inward experience; who was filled with the ideas of sin and justification which had been propounded by German theologians before his time, and confirmed in them by the study of the Scriptures, which he had drunk in with a thirsting heart, nothing could be so shocking as the sale of indulgences. Forgiveness of sins to be had for money, must be the most deeply offensive to him whose consciousness of the eternal relation between

God and man sprang from this very point, and who of Rome by denouncing this particular abuse; but the rienced led him on step by step. He was not long in discovering the connexion which existed between this monstrous practice and the general corruption of the Church. His was not a nature to quail before the last extremity; he attacked the head of the Church himself with dauntless intrepidity. From the midst of the most devoted adherents and champions of papacy, the Mendicant Friars, arose the boldest and most powerful assailant it had ever encountered .up to view the principle from which the power based upon it had so widely departed; he gave utterance to an universal conviction; his opposition, which had not purest expression. He had a passionate love of music; yet unfolded all those positive results with which it was pregnant, was pleasing to unbelievers, and yet, while it attracted them, satisfied the earnestness of

vidual man, stand he never so high, are wholly unequal in his spiritual jurisdiction. to it. Abuse strikes too deep a root; it has grown "King Ferdinand, menaced in his hereditary pro- may only serve the more to recommend to us the which it clings. \* \* \* \*

how difficult, how impossible to achieve!"

consequence of this rupture with the Emperor was not concerning confiscated church-property. party by the Diet of Spires in 1526:

in order to come to a definitive resolution concerning the errors of the Church. That the imperial party,emperor's place, and who himself entertained views on Milan, -should feel any great interest in upholding the papal power on the one side of the Alps, while they were vehemently attacked by that power on the other, would have been contrary to the nature of things. Whatever had been the former intentions or professions of the imperial court, all show of respect or amity was put an end to by the open war which had broken ort between them. Never did the towns declare themselves more freely; never did the princes press more urgently for redress of their grievances.-The proposition was made to burn the books which rule but the Holy Scriptures. Although there was Clement VII.! some opposition, yet never was a more independent decision taken. Ferdinand signed a decree of the empire, in virtue of which the states were at liberty to guide themselves in matters of religion, as each could answer it to God and the emperor-that is, to act according to its own judgment: a decision in which no reference whatever was made to the Pope, and which may be regarded as the beginning of the real Reformation, the establishment of a new Church in protestant party thence gained an immense step; it acquired a legal existence."

The protest against the revocation of this edict by a subsequent diet was, as is well known, the origin of the name Protestant. At a later period, another important result arose from another of Clement's political alliances. Charles insisted on the Pope's calling a general council:

"Whether justly or unjustly, I shall not discuss; it enormous errors which had crept into the Church .- (By the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of

very foundations of the Church; here, it laboured to rectly reject the proposal, (which indeed for the ho-

He therefore formed a strict alliance with Francis I.

not so light a task. The good intentions of an indi- which he pursued; it now bore him still bitterer fruits tice of the Scripture, and has loaded it with many

with the growth, it lives with the life, of the body to vinces, hastened to conclude the peace of Kadan, in native and lovely character of the rite itself, as it is which he abandoned Wirtemberg to its fate, while he retained in our Protestant Church.

"Nor was it any longer possible to satisfy the Ger- contracted a more intimate alliance with the Landmans with what had been formerly called a reformation grave. These were the most fortunate days in the of the head and the members. And even such a one, life of Philip of Hesse. The prowess and promptitude with which he had restored to his rights an ex-We have stated above that the Pope's interests, as a pelled German prince, rendered him one of the most temporal prince, sometimes interfered with his ecclesias-tical claims. The tortuous policy of preceding Popes having resulted in Charles V. becoming possessed both of Naples and of Milan, Clement VII., the successor of influence on religious differences:—the suprema court Adrian, who feared this preponderance of the imperial power, formed a league to drive him from Italy. The (Kammergericht) was enjoined to hear no more suits

"I know not if any other single event contributed so decidedly to establish the ascendancy of the protestant cause in Germany, as this Hessian enterprise. "At the moment when the troops of Clement VII. The injunction to the Kammergericht involves a legal marched into upper Italy, the diet had met at Spires, security for the new party, which was of immense importance. Nor was the effect long in manifesting it-

self. The peace of Kadan may, I think, be regarded that Ferdinand of Austria, who commanded in the as the second great epoch of the rise of the protestant power in Germany. After an interval of less rapid progress, it now once more began to spread with astonishing vigour. Wirtemberg, which had just been conquered, was immediately reformed; the German provinces of Denmark, Pomerania, the march of Brandenburg, the second line of Saxony, one line of Brunswick, and the Palatinate, soon followed. Within the space of a few years the reformation of the Church extended over the whole of Lower Germany, and established itself for ever in Upper Germany.

"And an enterprise which led to such results, which so incalculably advanced the new schism, was undercontained the new ordinances, and to acknowledge no taken with the privity, if not with the approbation of

> "The papacy was in a thoroughly false and untenable position. Its worldly tendencies had caused a degeneracy which gave rise to innumerable adversaries and dissidents; its adherence to this course-the continued mingling of temporal and spiritual interestsbrought about its utter downfall.'

Yet perhaps the most interesting part of the whole work is the account of the attempt at an ecclesiastical Reformation, the establishment of a new Church in reconciliation between the pope and protestants, which Germany. This decree was immediately adopted in seemed nearly brought about, for the commissioners from Saxony, Hesse, and the neighbouring countries. The either side actually agreed on some of the principal points in dispute, at the conference at Ratisbon, in 1541, under the pontificate of Paul III., who succeeded Clement. Nor was this hope so extravagant, when we reflect that the Council of Trent had not yet been held, that the yoke of the creed of Pius IV. had not yet been imposed on any part of Christendom, and that, amidst all the corruptions of the Church, a partial return to a more pure and prim tive faith had taken place extensively, even in Italy and

CONFIRMATION.

The word Confirmation means strengthening or establishing. It is applied to the religious rite of monument of which he hoped, as confidently as the Charles determined to take advantage of this state of laying on of hands, because the young person then confirms and ratifies, in his own person, the vows which had been made for him at his baptism; and the Bishop more durable than brass. As he opened the set of within a certain short space with the see of confirms and strengthens him in his pious resolutions, attention to the New. He first printed it in Greek; Rome, had long wished for nothing so much as a spi- by prayer and imposition of his hands. The simple his paraphrase and commentaries upon it have had an ritual check on its domination; Charles was therefore design of it is, that those who have been devoted to secure of the most powerful allies in a council convened God in infancy in the sacrament of baptism, may, when "Whilst in Italy, the public mind was alienated under such circumstances. It was assembled at his they come to years of discretion, take upon themselves from the Church, and even hostile to it,—a somewhat instigation, held under his influence, and its decisions the solemn engagements which were made for them similar state of things prevailed in Germany. There, were to be carried into execution by him. These by their godfathers and godmothers, by a public and similar state of things prevaled in definition of their baptismal covenant with God, before the Bishop and the and in some cases amounted to decided infidelity. A a reformation of head and members would be acted whole Church; and that they may receive the benefit the in some cases amounted to decided initially.

What a preponderance must all these circum- of public prayer and episcopal benediction, with the rious sources, though rejected by the Church, had stances give to the temporal power,—above all, to ancient and scriptural rite of laying on of hands, in never been eradicated; this formed part of the literary that emperor himself! This then was the prudent order that they may be so confirmed and strengthened movement in Germany. In this point of view I think | course; it was perhaps the inevitable one, but it was also | by God's Holy Spirit, as to be enabled to perform their vows, and adorn their Christian profession, and may

This rite is derived from the practice of the Apos-

St. John, were sent to lay their hands on these new arose out of biblical learning and a more projound thought to threaten.

St. John, were sent to lay their hands on these new theology. There, it was negative and unbelieving; "But Clement VII. had also personal causes for converts, that they might receive the Holy Ghost. build it up anew. There, it was ironical, sarcastic, nour of the holy see he dared not do,) it may well be were confirmed by St. Paul, who laid his hands upon them, and they received the Holy Ghost. Acts xix. 1-7. And though the extraordinary gifts of the He therefore formed a strict alliance with Francis I: of France, (Charles's great rival,) to whose second son he betrothed his niece, Catherine of Medici, and backed by to the great purposes of sanctification, as in the first "Nor was this the only result of that alliance. ages of the Church; and indeed it seems evident that Another unexpectedly arose, of vast and permanent | the Apostle Paul alludes to the continuance of this rite, importance, especially to Germany. The combina- as an ordinary means of strengthening the faith of tion to which it immediately gave birth, in consequence | Christians, by joining it with Baptism, and describing of the intimate blending of ecclesiastical and temporal interests, was most extraordinary. Francis I. was God. Heb. v. 12; vi. 1, 2. It is a point beyond all then on the best footing with the Protestants. By doubt, that such has been the opinion of the Church contracting so strict an alliance with the pope, he now, from the very times of the Apostles. Tertullian, who to a certain extent, united the protestants and the pope flourished only 80 years after St. John, and is very within the same system. And here we see in what careful in relating the practice of the primitive Church, consisted the political strength of the position which has these words: "After Baptism succeeds laying on the protestants had taken up. The emperor could of hands, by prayer calling for and inviting the Holy not intend to reduce them again to direct subjection Spirit." De Bapt. c. 8.—St. Cyprian, who flourished to the pope; on the contrary, he made use of their about 60 years after Tertullian, remarks on the history agitation as a means of holding him in check. On of the Samaritan converts, "the same thing is practised the other hand, it gradually became manifest that the among us, that they who are baptized in the Church pope did not wish to see them entirely at the mercy are presented to the governors of it, that by their of the emperor: the connexion of Clement VII. with prayers and imposition of hands, they may obtain the them was therefore not wholly unconscious; he hoped Holy Ghost, and be perfected with the seal of Christ." to profit by their opposition to the emperor, as a means | Epist. 73. "And though," saith St. Augustine, of furnishing that monarch with fresh occupation. It Tract 6, in 1 Ep. John, "the speaking with tongues was remarked at the time, that the king of France and working of miracles do not now attend the laying made the pope believe that the leading protestant on of hands, as in the days of the Apostles, yet any princes were dependent upon him, and held out hopes one may know now whether he has received the Holy that he would induce them to abandon the project of Ghost, by the love he bears to his brother, and his a council. But if we do not greatly mistake, his con- desire of the peace and unity of the Church of Christ." nexion with them extended much farther. Shortly And St. Jerome speaks of it distinctly, as recommended after his conference with the pope, Francis I. had an by the custom of the whole Christian world; and then interview with the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, the ob- adds, "Where persons are baptized in the inferior ject of which was to restore the Duke of Wirtemberg, towns by priests and deacons, the bishop travels out to who had been driven out of his states by the house of them, to lay his hand upon them, and invoke the Holy Austria. Francis having consented to furnish subsi- Spirit." Tom. ii. p. 56. Indeed, the ceremony of dies, Landgrave Philip proceeded to the execution of imploring the divine grace by the laying on of hands, the enterprise, which he accomplished with surprising seems to have been derived from the pious and simple rapidity. The design certainly was that he should practice of the Patriarchs, to have been preserved advance into the hereditary states of Austria; and it among the usages of the Jews, adopted and authorised was universally suspected that the king intended to by our blessed Saviour, employed by the Apostles, and believers: hence his writings produced an incalculable attack Milan again from the side of Germany. A continued in the Church to the present time. In fact, effect; in a moment Germany and the world were still farther view of the matter is disclosed to us by the observance is so natural, so pleasing, so important, Marino Giustiniano, at that time Venetian ambassa- and so free from superstition, that, if there were less some abuses had begun to take place at Rome. After Leo X., Adrian of Utrecht, who had been preceptor of Charles V., was elected Pope. He retained his own name as Adrian VI.:

Charles V., was elected Pope. He retained his own tainly not have been foreign to their plan to march sight is correctly and usefulness. A more affecting tainly not have been foreign to their plan to march sight is correctly and usefulness. "It was long since the election had fallen on a man their troops upon Italy, and that the pope would have young persons coming forward, in the presence of the more worthy of his high and holy office. Adrian was secretly co-operated. It would be somewhat rash to Church, to join themselves publicly to their Saviour, of a most spotless fame; upright, pious, industrious; regard this assertion, however confidently made, as an in the bonds of his covenant, and to seek the paternal of such a gravity that nothing more than a faint smile authentic fact; farther proofs are required. But even prayers and blessings of their Bishops on their tender was ever seen upon his lips, yet full of benevolent, if we do not attach credit to it, the aspect of things is and newly-formed resolutions. Every visible Church pure intentions; a true minister of religion. What a undoubtedly most remarkable. Who could have imacontrast when he entered the city in which Leo had gined it? At the very moment that the pope and the Confirmation, or some other analogous to it, by which held his prodigal and magnificent court! A letter is protestants pursued each other with irreconcileable those who were devoted to God in their infancy, might extant, in which he says that he would rather serve hate, that they waged a religious war which filled the be confirmed in their pious designs of personally fol-God in his priory at Louvain than be Pope. \* \* \* \* world with animosities, they were nevertheless bound lowing the Saviour, and might be admitted into the "No man could more earnestly desire to heal the together by common political interests. In the former full communion of the body of Christ. The corrupt distempers which he perceived in Christendom than complexities of Italian affairs, nothing had been so Church of Rome has indeed debased this primitive did Adrian VI. \* \* \* \* But to reform the world is injurious to the pope as that equivocal, crafty policy ordinance, as it has almost every doctrine and prac-

unscriptural and superstitious ceremonies; but this

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1842.

In another place we have inserted the Memorial of M'Gill College and University. It is a document, vague enough in its wording, and general enough in its charges; but there can be no doubt that the mind the notice of the Rev. R. D. CARTWRIGHT, and have elicited from him the following letter, which exhibits in factious opposition to the Church:

M'GILL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

Sir,-In looking over a Quebec paper, I observed the notice of a memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, by yourself and eight other Protestant Ministers,—the purport of which is to deprecate the idea of McGill College and University in Montreal being conducted on secturian principles. You state "that you are compelled, by a strong sense of duty, with all deference, but with most anxious solicitude, to represent that should your apprehensions be unhappily realized, the consequences must not only be highly detrimenta to the interests of education and letters, but, you believe, would in no small degree endanger the peace and harmony which now so happily prevail." Really, Sir, I cannot comprehend how you It appears to me that in so doing you have branded the peculiar institution of your own Church, as dangerous to the peace of the community. You have declared that, with "its sectarian character and bias," Queen's College can never fulfil its purpose, but may "endanger the peace and harmony" of the Province. You have attempted to escape from this at tack upon the principles openly recognized in the Charter of Queen's College, by confining your remarks to institutions apported by "public funds": but, Sir, if it be essential to the good government and success of Queen's College that it be exclusively in the hands of the Scotch, it must be essential to the good government and prosperity of M'Gill College, or King's College, that it be under the control of some ecclesiastical body. The mere accident that the endowment is, in one instance, raised from private funds, and in the other from public grants, cannot affect the principle—it is or it is not essential that Queen's College should be governed by the members of the Kirk, and that no one be admitted a Teache or Professor who will not sign your Confession of Faith. If i be essential, be honest enough to apply your own principle justly. If it be not essential, then I call upon you, as a consistent and honest man, to use your influence, both as Moderator of your Synod and a Trustee of Queen's College, to amend the sectarian character and bias of that institution I address you because your memorial is levelled against the Church of England, though it does not say so.

Perhaps, however, what is lawful in your institutions, is, in

your opinion, arrogance, assumption, and exclusiveness, when attempted by the Church of England. M'Gill College is chiefly supported by the munificent grant of an individual you had better read his will. The Charter of King's College originally required no test from Students, and only subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles from Professors. Few Ministers of the Kirk, I believe, would object to sign them. But this did not satisfy Mr. Morris and the party who were with him, and, in an evil hour, the Charter was changed, not amended. A College is about being erected near Perth, in Scotland, to be under the control of the long-depressed and persecuted Episcopal Church of that kingdom. Yet even this institution could not be attempted from "private funds," without some Presbyteries exclaiming against it. So that it appears that institutions likely to be under the influence and control of the Bishops or members of the Episcopal Church of Christ, whether sustained from public or private funds, are obnoxious to some

Sir, I do not hesitate to say that such institutions as M'Gill College, Queen's College, or King's College, ought not to be, like the University of London, without any religious character. I have felt myself the benefit of an academic education, and I long to see such institutions flourish in this country; but I should consider them a curse, and not a blessing, if directed according to the principles which (in defiance of the principles of your own Church as exhibited both here and in Scotland) you advocate. I am confident that if such a system should be adopted, to use your own words, it will, "in no small degree, endanger the peace and harmony" of Canada.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Kingston, August 26, 1842.

The Church has been robbed of the larger portion of the Clergy Reserves: but she has submitted to the spoliation and sacrilege with her accustomed obedience and gentleness. An attempt is now commenced to debar her of that influence to which she is entitled, in the management of the Education of the Province. The Memorial, if the object of it were granted, would work thus :- In every Collegiate Institution in the Province, supported by public funds, Tutors and Professors are not to be chosen from the great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin; because, although those seats of learning produce the greatest scholars and mathematicians, and overshadow all Dissenting Escott v. Mastin;—namely, that the Baptism perthose scats of learning produce the greatest scholars and mathematicians, and overshadow all Dissenting and mathematicians, and overshadow all Dissenting Seminaries with their superior learning and science,—

Seminaries with their superior learning and science,—

formed by the Wesleyan Minister was merely regarded age, are looking for something that shall satisfy them as to the real authority of those who claim to have the rule over them, although we say this is the case, the services of these as Lay Baptism: men would be rejected. A few Presbyterians, a few Baptists, a few Methodists, and a few Independents would probably attend the Canadian Institution, and therefore it must have a Presbyterian Professor, a they had purchased one thing at the sacrifice of one of a much Baptist Professor, a Methodist Professor, and an greater value, and gained a loss by their movement. Independent Professor. For every Tutor or Professor Independent Professor. For every Tutor or Professor selected from Oxford, or Cambridge, or Dublin, you Baptism of their preachers was defended as lay Baptism, for it must take one from each of the Dissenting Colleges. | was never contended that it was anything else. Cartwright, in his straightforward and sensible re- by authority, and under license of any Bishop, but marks, has pinned the memorialists on the horns of unfit to be entrusted with the education of the Canadian youth.

But the memorialists have taken a farther step, and in an "Appeal" to the Province, which we shall try to insert next week, have thrown out the most inflammatory language respecting the Church, urging against her objections of a political nature, and attempting to revive a religious strife, similar to that which attended the Clergy Reserves' question. The Apostolical Succession is denounced; and there can be no doubt that, if the memorialists were to prevail, a spiritual Inquisition would be erected, and that Churchmen, who believe that dissenting ordination is unscriptural and invalid-and none but an ignorant Churchman can believe otherwise-for entertaining this abstract opinion would be, notwithstanding a weak protestation of the memorialists to the contrary, "wholly excluded from place and power."

Need we say that we rejoice, not in the existence of this enmity to the Church, but in its undisguised avowal. We have constantly insisted that Dissent, as such, must ever strive to undermine the Church. Directly the Church begins to exert herself and, by acting up to her high and apostolic and divine commission, to exercise the influence of persuasion and conviction over the minds of men, that moment she is most dreaded, most persecuted. If the "Memorial" and "Appeal" were called "Protests against the Apostolical Succession" they would be more aptly designated than at present. The Dissenting Minisprevail. They know that many of their brethren begin Hincks from his undeserved elevation. to suspect, and to feel very uncomfortable about, the invalidity of Dissenting Ordination. They know that the only way in which they can hope to check the from her divine claims, and to represent her as politically odious and inimical to civil liberty.

But we think that the country will not respond to this unreasonable cry. We think that the people of this Province will prefer that its Educational Institu- in the same Council with Mr. Hincks. tions should be under the controul of the most enlightened and best informed individuals,-and the great majority of these are members of the Church,and that Professors should be selected from Oxford

own Church cried out to them piteously on every side for help? Is the Church of England, with little real power and no educational endowment at all, to be month of August.

shipment of a stock of Bibles, Books, and Tracts, by thousands of our communion in the ective your efforts are at last likely to be crowned with success. As the Committees appointed for carrying this month of August. ower and no educational endowment at all, to be month of August. fiercely assailed, and the Church of Rome, with her numerous Colleges and Seminaries, and her immense territorial possessions, to be left to undisturbed repose? some Protestant Ministers at Montreal, respecting | Has Popery all of a sudden lost its Gorgon terrors, and assumed a meek and lovely aspect in the eyes of Dissent? Is not the Assistant Superintendent of Education for Canada West a Presbyterian Minister? which prompts it is root-and-branch hostility to the and had he been a clergyman of the United Church Church of England. The inconsistency and unfairness of England and Ireland, would it not have been said of the representations contained in it, have attracted | that such an appointment was an invasion of religious

Plain people will put such questions as these .the Memorialists in their true light, as banded together, | Sensible Dissenters will not go along with their selfconstituted leaders. Presbyterian, -of the Scottish establishment and of the American connexion,-To the Rev. Henry Esson, A.M., Moderator of the Synod of Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and New Conthe Presbyterium Church in Canada, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. together in a league against the Apostolical Succession, but all these movements will lead to inquiryinquiry will lead to truth-and truth will end in the diminution of Dissent.

> A very handsome tablet, to the memory of the late revered Bishop Stewart, arrived at Quebec this summer from London, the inscription upon which we suboin. It was provided for by a subscription in 1827, but a variety of circumstances created delay from time to time in the execution of it. It is now put up in the Cathedral of Quebec, in the recess occupied by the Cathedral of Quebec, in the recess occupied by the Communion Table, so as exactly to correspond to the monument in honour of the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec on the opposite side, and the two produce an excellent effect: an excellent effect:

IN MEMORY OF THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D.D.

BISHOP OF QUEBEC,
THIRD SON OF JOHN, SEVENTH EARL OF GALLOWAY, SOME TIME FELLOW OF ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND RECTOR OF OVERTON LONGVILLE HUNTINGDONSHIRE

IN ENGLAND, IN THE YEAR MDCCCVII. HE DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE OFFICE OF A MISSIONARY IN CANADA, WHICH HE FILLED IN SUCCESSION AT PHILIPSBURGH, FRELIGHSBURGH, AND CHARLESTON

IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. IN MDCCCXIX, HE WAS APPOINTED VISITING MISSIONARY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, AND, ON THE VACANCY OF THAT SEE, WAS CONSECRATED THERETO AT LAMBETH CHAPEL,

JAN. 18T, MDCCCXXVII.
ANIMATED AS HE WAS BY A FERVENT AND UNABATED ZEAL IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE DUTIES OF HIS HIGH AND HOLY CALLING, HIS MINISTRATION OF THE BLESSED GOSPEL WAS

DISTINGUISHED
BY HUMILITY OF MIND, BY UNIVERSAL CHARITY, D BY AN UNRESERVED DEDICATION OF ALL HIS POWERS, IN RELIANCE FOR SUFFICIENCY UPON THE DIVINE GRACE, TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF MAN. IN THE FAITH AND HOPE OF THEM THAT DIE IN THE LORD. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE, JULY XIII., MDCCCXXXVII., IN THE LXIII. YEAR OF HIS AGE;

AND IS BURIED IN THE FAMILY VAULT OF THE EARL OF GALLOWAY, IN THE CEMETERY, HARROW ROAD, NEAR LONDON. IN TESTIMONY OF AFFECTIONATE VENERATION FOR HIS MANY VIRTUES,

AND IN GRATITUDE TO GOD FOR THE BENEFITS THEREBY CONFERRED UPON THE DIOCESE. THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, MDCCCXLL.

The language of eulogium, with reference to a prelate so loved and so venerated, is almost superfluous; but it seems like a want of respect and tenderness not to lay a tribute upon his tomb as we pass by it, and we therefore borrow the beautiful words of one, who still labours faithfully as a clergyman amongst us, and whose harp, though not often struck, still emits sounds delightful to Christian ears:

"Rest—pilgrim Bishop! rest,—thy toils are o'er;
Rest—for the Great High Priest,
The Bishop of thy soul,
Stayeth thy pilgrimage for evermore;
Run is the rugged race,
And gain'd is giory's goal!
Thou guileless man of God!
Thou venerable priest!

Llynymber'd works of love Unnumber'd works of love
Thy righteousness att Apostle of the western wilds,-Thy ministry was blest.

REST—PILGRIM BISHOP! REST."

we have already taken of the decision in the case of disciples, becoming a Church to himself."

"It has been aptly remarked that, in pleading for the validity of lay baptism, the Wesleyans gave up the ministerial character of their teachers in defending their Baptisms as mere lay Bapisms. The Patriot twitted them with this, and told them that Watchman, however says that the validity or invalidity of their

Carry out the principle fairly, and every sect ought to have its representative Professor. This is the conclusion to which the Memorial would lead. Mr.

Cartwright, in his straightforward and consider the conclusion of the Memorial would lead. Mr. opposition to such authority. Besides, it is not lay Baptism at all, simply because neither the teachers nor the people of the one dilemma,—we think that we have transfixed them Wesleyan sect are laymen. Laymen are those members of the on those of another. The greatest scholars, and the Church not in Holy Orders, whereas the Wesleyaus are not most experienced men of science, are members of the Church, but, being members of the Church, they are with the church at all, and therefore not laymen at all, but schismatics, separated entirely from the Church. Hence their Baptism was not lay Baptism, but schismatical Baptism. But Baptism from the schismatical Baptism which took place in former ages of the Church. For while the schismatics who baptised in former ages were in Holy Orders, as were the Donatists, the Wesleyan teachers are not in Holy Orders at all, it is also to be observed, that it is very different schismatical and therefore have no ministerial authority. These were distinctions pointed out to the Court, but as before said all was, same way, it is not unlikely that intelligent laymen might have and was evidently to be, of no avail. Of this distinction Lord
Brougham took no notice. And we are truly in a pretty state

their curiosity excited, to know how far back this series of ordination reached,—and who began it,—and whether he who if the whole Church is to be judged and bound by the decisions on theological subjects of such men as Lord Brougham and Dr. Lushington. Of the sentiments of Dr. Lushington, we need say nothing here; but if Lord Brougham be not as much of a

> The Patriot, it may be well to add, is an English ournal devoted to the cause of Radicalism and Dissent: the Watchman is a paper in the interest of the Wesleyan Methodists.

We are authorized to state,—and we do so with a greatest pleasure,—that a mistake has been made to the permission thought to be given by the Rector. the greatest pleasure,—that a mistake has been made as to the permission thought to be given by the Rector of Cobourg for the use of his name in the Advertisement respecting "The Ladies' Seminary," at Cobourg. Instructions have been conveyed for the withdrawal of our orthodox and respected friend's name from the advertisement in question.

Sir Allan Macnab has reached this city, and re- again to their own border." ceived a most cordial welcome from his numerous friends. We understand that the report of his having accepted office is premature. We trust and believe ters see that, as education prevails, Church principles that he is prepared to assist in casting down Mr.

The Cabinet is certainly divided. One honourable member of it openly expresses his disgust at the appointment of the new Inspector General. Dr. John onward progress of the Church is to call off attention Rolph, we hear, has thrown fresh light upon the political character of Mr. Hincks.

We take this opportunity of stating that Mr. Cartwright most explicitly declined accepting the Solicitor Generalship, on the ground that he would have to sit

The present ministry, purged of a few persons and strengthened by the accession of some leading Conservatives and some French Canadians, will command

aipment of paper intended for this journal, was lost | Churches," which appeared upwards of twenty years ago in the in the Great Britain. A fresh supply has not yet arrived, and in the mean while they are compelled to arrived, and in the mean while they are compelled to which was adopted on that occasion, with such success, might be resorted to in the present instance. The article, after giving nanufacture, is not equal to that which they have an account of the Churches then built and building hitherto used. In a very few weeks they hope to reProvince, in referring to that in Toronto (then York), states:
"A very respectable Church was built in York, Home Disceive a supply of the accustomed paper.

### Notices of Books, &c.

The first and second of LAW'S Three Letters to BISHOP HOADLEY, in Answer to His Lordship's Sermon on the Nature of Christ's Kingdom, and his Notions of the authority of the Christian Priesthood. 12mo. Reprinted 1835. Rivington. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto: price 5s. 3d., cloth.

These masterly letters were written by the REV. WIL-LIAM LAW, who is better known as the author of the Serious Call,—a work which, under God, has turned nany a sinner from the paths of death into those of life eternal. His Three Letters (of which the two first, being the principal, are here reprinted) were written in confutation of the latitudinarian views of Dr. Hoadley Bishop of Bangor, who had laid down the princip "that it was needless to believe any particular creed, or to be united to any particular Church; and that sincerity, or our own persuasion of the correctness of our opinions (whether well or ill founded) is sufficient." The promulgation of this principle, which would justify every error, including Atheism, led to the famous Bangorian controbeen called together.

Law's Letters are a triumph indeed of human intellect, and of Scriptural truth. The exquisite ease and purity of the writer's style; his clear meaning, impossible to facility, and the complete and rapid demolition of his opponent's strongest holds, render this work, not only even to the lawyer and parliamentary speaker, -for these Letters are, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of logic and argument that our language can furnish. At the same time, the great themes which they discuss, relate

to the highest interests of man,—to the way in which Scripture teaches him to work out his eternal salvation. Law carried in his hand the spear of Ithuriel, the celestial temper" of which, "no falsehood can endure." Bishop Hoadley fell an easy conquest to such a weapon; and Archbishop Whately, long since memorable for his strange and dangerous views respecting the Sabbath, has merely put together again,—in his last work, so much quoted by Dissenters,—some fragments of that huge idol of errors, which Law had demolished more than a cen-

THE HOPE OF THE CHURCH: A Sermon preached by the REV. WILLIAM STAUNTON, Rector of St. Peter's, Morristown, New Jersey, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on Sunday the 5th June, 1842.— Published by request, by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, at the Diocesan Press.

A few gentlemen, who heard this sermon delivered, were so impressed with a conviction of its excellence and usefulness, that they obtained the reverend author's consent for its publication, and united to defray the expense. usefulness, that they obtained the reverent author's consent for its publication, and united to defray the expense.

The purport of the discourse, and the soundness of the principles which it inculcates, may be learned from the following extracts:

Institutes, Mrs. that they obtained the reverent author's consent for the expense.

Institutes, Mrs. that they obtained the reverent author's consent for the consent for the same for the purport of the discourse, and the soundness of the principles which it inculcates, may be learned from the following extracts: ollowing extracts:

"What is the present state of what is called 'the Christian world?' Is it such as it ought to be,—the New Testament being judge? The glory of the Church is, that it should appear as a city that is at unity with itself. But where is this unity No where! Large numbers of men, who profess the name of Christ, are rent and torn into a thousand parties,—each boasting of its own independence,—all claiming the Bible, and yet believing or not believing just what they please,—some contending for this creed, others for that, and many spurning the restraint of any creed at all; while another sturdy race, in the land of Calvin and Luther, honestly tell us they have found out that Moses and Homer, St. Paul and Cicero, David and land of Calvin and Luther, honestly tell us they have found out that Moses and Homer, St. Paul and Cicero, David and Milton, were all moved by the same kind of inspiration, and that one-half of the Bible is nothing but a series of fine oriental fables. This is the kind of unity we have now to contemplate. A man or woman, with a fluent tongue, starts up,—modestly asserts that the Church is, and ever has been, in the wrong, digests a new scheme of faith,—proclaims it with ab the action of the Officers of the Ooth Regiment, and the Officers of the Ooth Regiment.

On arriving at the gate upon the south side of the course, and forthwith a new sect comes to life;—men call it a Church,—it grows,—makes its own ministers,—rear sits nulnits.—becomes wealthy, and therefore respected,—and, in a few years, falls into the train of older | inwards, Sir R. D. Jackson and suite passed up the centre, brotherhoods, silencing every rebuke by its noisy appeals for | for This is not fancy, but what we may see and read with our own eyes. Nay, so little do men fear the awful sin of schism, that they pride themselves on the privilege of committing it; and so far may division extend itself in the existing forgetfulness of The following remarks from the London Church accountability to God, that the case may arise of a man originating a new system of doctrine, and, in the failure of getting

as ambassadors of the Lord—the head of the Church. It is clear that no man can say he has a natural right to feed and govern the flock of Christ. The right must be given to him. But who is to give it?—certainly not the people, for the Lord Jesus alone is the source of ministerial power. No congregation of laymen can make or constitute a Minister of Christ. For, what is such a Minister? Is he simply an educated man who has the ability to preach sermons? But many a layman could do this. Is he simply a pigns person who has the faculty of finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christian and the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it." "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. Very excellent things are spoken of thee, thou City of God."

"LET US PRAY."

"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works because the continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, dinally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus as ambassadors of the Lord—the head of the Church. do this. Is he simply a pious person who has the faculty of being useful? But many a religious woman may have the same faculty. Is he simply a person of ready utterance, who can make prayers and small property to the simply a person of ready to the simpl same lacusty. Is he simply a person of ready utterance, who can make prayers and speak consolatory words to the sick, and set forth to sinners the threats and promises of God's word?—Why, surely all this may be done by many who never thought of claiming a part and lot in the Ministry. So then, though a Minister ought undoubtedly to possess all these qualifications, yet there must be something besides these, on which he shall ground his right to appear he shall. Charge in God's and his right to appear before the Church in God's name, and as Christ's ambassador. For the people might very naturally inquire, 'by what authority doest thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?' And if he should refer them simply to his reputation for piety and usefulness, still the people might say, 'no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron;' and their question would ordained by such and such men, the people might have good sense enough to go back to the previous question, and ask, 'who ordained THEM?' And, if this were answered in the ordination reached, -and who began it, -and whether he who did begin it, had authority so to do; for if he had not this

say nothing here, but a little to convey. Socinian as anything else, he has been greatly injured by being so reputed."

Now, as I have intimated, there are at this moment thousand the social sands of men in Europe and America, who are looking into this very serious question;—they are inquiring for the peaceful Church of the Redeemer, and for the pastoral authority of those who, beyond all doubt, can trace their title to feed and rule the flock from no other hands than those of Jesus Christ, and his inspired Apostles. And, not a few of them have found years being witness) to these alone, and to those ordained by them, is the promise given, 'whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven.' As a result of this spirit of inquiry, we hear almost every week of preachers, belonging to various denominations of Christians, resigning their offices, and soliciting ordination at the hands of the Bishops. 'There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come

A thousand copies have been printed for circulation,and a small sum is still required to complete the amount necessary to defray the expense. Any one wishing for copies, may procure them at the price of 1s. 3d, per dozen.

We trust that this is not the last sermon, by an Ameri-

can Divine, which will issue from our Diocesan Press.-It is always with delight that we welcome the presence of an American Clergyman among us, and we rejoice that on points of eternal interest, immeasurably exceeding in importance all political questions, we can hold the most friendly and Christian intercourse with the Churchmen of the neighbouring republic. The publication of Mr. Staunton's sermon, we trust, will be taken as a small, but sincere, token, of the good will borne by the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church towards the American, and of the admiration property and here as the Admiration property of the admiration property and here as the Admiration property of the admiration property and here as the Admiration property and here as the Admiration property of the admiration property and here as the Admiration property and the Admiratio and of the admiration entertained here of the fidelity with which the Seaburys, the Onderdonks, and the Doanes, and other excellent prelates, have upheld the great principles of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order.

We hope, at an early opportunity, to notice some American publications with which we have been favoured.

own Church cried out to them piteously on every side shipment of a stock of Bibles, Books, and Tracts, by thousands of our communion in the City of Toronto, and I calculated to attain the end in view, I take the liberty of for-The Publishers regret to state that the first warding the following extract from an article "on building first religious periodical published in the Province (the Christian Recorder for June 1819), as it is possible that the plan

> trict, many years ago, which, at that time, accommodated all the inhabitants; but for some years past it has been found too small, and several attempts were made to enlarge and repair it. At length, in April, 1818, in a meeting of the whole congregation, it was resolved to enlarge the Church, and a Committee was appointed to suggest the most expeditious and economical

method of doing it.
"The Committee reported that a subscription, in the way of loan, to be raised when the seats were sold, was the most promising method. The subscription to be taken under 251., promising method. The subscription to be taken under 25L, payable in four instalments. Two gentlemen were selected to take the subscription paper round, and in three hours from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds were subscribed. Almost all the respectable gentlemen gave in loan 50L, and the Hon. Justice Boulton, and George Crookshank, Esq., contributed 100L each to accomplish so good an object. The Church was enlarged, a steeple erected, and the whole building, with its galleries, handermely finished. In Language last, when every galleries, handsomely finished. In January last, when every thing was completed, the pews were sold at a year's credit, and brought more money than the repairs and enlargement cost .-Therefore the inhabitants of York erect a very handsome Church, at very little expense to themselves; for every one nay have his subscription money returned, or it may go towards

the payment of a pew.

"This fair arrangement has been eminently successful, and gave great satisfaction. George Crookshank, Esq., notwithstanding the greatness of his subscription, and the pains which he took in getting the Church well finished, has presented the Clergyman with cushions for the pulpit and reading desk, covered with the richest and finest damask, and likewise cloth for the communion table. This pious liberality cannot be too much commended : it tells us that the benevolent zeal of ancient times is not entirely done away. The congregation was so much pleased, that a vote of thanks was unanimously offered to Mr. Crookshank, for his munificent present.

The worthy Mr. Crookshank will, I hope, excuse me for ponent's strongest holds, render this work, not only innently useful to the Divine, and the Christian, but example; but zeal like his (and these are by no means the only instances of his munificence) should not be forgotten, and it is to be hoped it may emulate some of the many in Toronto

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The REV. E. CUSACK, M.A., formerly Missionary of the Society for the Propa gation of the Gospel at Gaspé Basin, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, has recently returned from England, and has been appointed to the charge of Broome, in the Eastern

The REV. J. BUTLER, sent out this summer by the same Society, has been appointed to the charge of Kingsey and parts adjacent, on the River St. Francis. The Society just mentioned have made a fresh grant of 500l. sterling to the Bishop of Montreal, to aid in the erection of Churches within the Diocese. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have recently made special grants to his Lordship for the same object, to the extent of 225l sterling, and two special grants of books, to the amount of 10l sterling each, for Parochial Lending Libraries. Mrs. Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, widow of th

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT WILLIAM HENRY.

The Corner-stone of the new Church, about to be rected at the above place, was laid on the 16th August, by Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., Commander Chief of the Forces in British North America.

The persons composing the procession assembled on the west side of the Square, and proceeded on foot across the Square to the Church-yard in the following order:-1st-The Scholars of the Sunday School, two by two.

own ministers, -rears its pulpits, -becomes wealthy, and there- two lines, about ten feet apart from each other, facing ollowed by the Clergy, Architect, and Builder, the the procession as above described, reversing the order Sir R. D. Jackson then passed along the south side of the old Church, and, after crossing the east end of the churchyard, he was accompanied to the north-east corner of the old site, when the procession again halted. As soon as all the parties, amongst whom were the church-wardens and many other respectable individuals, had disposed of themselves in convenient order, allowing a sufficient space for those who were immediately engaged in the ceremony to perform their distinctive parts in it, the Rev. John Butler opened the ceremony in the following words: "Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost

"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious avour, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works egun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The copy of the inscription was then read, after which Mr. Butler requested Sir R. Jackson, in the name of the Building Committee, to lay the stone. The Architect then exhibited the plans, and, after the sealed bottle containing the inscription had been laid in the cavity of the stone, the Builder gave the hammer to Sir R. D. Jackson, covered the whole of the former one,—Sir Richard Jackson then struck the stone thus lowered, and declared the

The Rev. E. Cusack then proceeded thus:-"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore, and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of our sins.

Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore, and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of our sins. Amen.

"(Minister)—O Lord, open Thou our lips,
"(People)—And our mouth shall shew forth Thy praise.
"(Minister)—Glory be to the Father, &c. &c.
"(People)—As it was in the beginning, &c. &c.
"(People)—As it was in the beginning, &c. &c.
"LET US PRAY.

"Almighty God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, we implore Thy blessing on the pious designs of Thy servants to raise up an edifice, in which Thy holy name is to be worshipped, and the messages of reconcillation, and the means and pledges of Thy grace and favour are to be proclaimed and administered. Guard by Thy providence, we pray thee, every thing that may appertain to the building which is now begun in Thy fear, and in a simple dependance upon Thy blessing. Excite the skill and animate the industry of the superintendents and workmen; protect them from all accident and danger, and grant that all who are in any way connected with this temple now about to be made with hands, may seek those influences of the Holy Spirit by which their souls will be made temples holy unto Thee, and prepared for entering on that building which is eternal in the heavens. Animate, we entreat Thee, O God, with the same holy purpose, all who are here present, that, seeking supremely Thy mercy and favour through Thy Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in the ordinances of Thy sanctuary on earth, we may finally be admitted to unite in the praises, and to partake of the felicity of the company of the redeemed in the Courts of the Heavenly Zion; and hasten, O Lord, we beseech Thee, the time, when Thy Church, at unity in itself, shall serve Thee in godly quietness, and when all who profess Thy holy name may agree in the truth of Thy holy word, and rightly and duly receive those Sacraments of Baptism, and of the mystical body of Thy Son, by which they may grow up unto Him in all things; and glorifying Thee in Thy

At the conclusion of this prayer, the Rev. S. S. Wood

read the Collects for the 16th Sunday, and for the 4th Sunday after Trinity, and then pronounced the benedic-We have also to add, that by the kind permission of Major Huey, the band of the 68th Light Infantry attended, and performed some sacred airs suitable to the

Moved by Charles Schneider, Esq., seconded by Mr. the school. When he had entered his teens his mind was

funds placed at his Lordship's disposal by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and that his Lordship be requested to forward these resolutions to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

JAMES PYKE, Chairman. Vaudreuil, August 16, 1842.

ST. MARTIN, IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. (From the Montreal Weekly Transcript.)

The following Address, warm and well-merited, was resented to the Rev. Mr. Pyke, by the members of the t. Stephen's Church, in the Parish of St. Martin, immediately after Divine Service, on Sunday, the 31st ultime [July], on his being replaced by the Rev. Mr. Bond who will officiate every Sunday:

TO THE REV. JAMES PYKE, MINISTER OF THE ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, PARISH OF ST. MARTIN'S.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-The moment having arrived when your pastoral duty among us is about to cease, allow me, on behalf of this congregation, to tender to you our united and grateful thanks for the manner in which you have administered to our spiritual wants, since the opening of this edifice, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, and under the peculiar circumstances which we (previous to that time) had been placed, it is, I can assure you, with more than ordinary feelings we regret your removal. although we have long desired more frequent services than those which circumstances rendered it impossible for you to accomplish, and the accomplishment of which ne has brought about this separation. Accept, Sir, this manifestation of our gratitude, and as

a humble mark of the esteem in which you are held by us; and may the blessings of Almighty God guide and direct you wherever you may be placed, resting assured your welfare and advancement will be ever to us a source of pride and happiness.

CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., (On behalf of the Congregation.)

My Dear Friends and Brethren in Christ,—I thank ou for this kind expression of your feelings towards me on the approaching departure from among you. I feel grateful for the satisfaction you evince respecting my services as a Minister of Christ among you; and, however humble may have been the means by which the word has been preached, I trust it has not been without effect in teaching you to set a high value on those blessed Scriptures, which are "able to make you wise unto salva-tion, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus." I regret with you that circumstances beyond my control prevented ne from more frequently meeting you in this sacred edifice, in which it was my privilege to be the first to publish the glad tidings of the Gospel; and I sincerely hope that as means have now been provided for the more equent celebration in this place of the holy ordinance of our religion, you will manifest your sense of the important benefit thus conferred upon you, by increasing love to God and devotion to his service. May you grow daily in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—"rooted and built up in Him, and established in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding

I thank you for your kind wishes respecting my future welfare. Believe me, it will always afford me much pleasure to hear of your success. May God bless you and yours; and further, both your present and future happiness. Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect; be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen. To Dr. Smallwood, and the Members of St. Stephen's Church, St. Martin's, Isle Jesus.

And sit beside me.' Then he was set with the Bishop on one side and Archdeacon Raymond on the other; and the same way on Sunday, at lunch.'

"Thus honourably and pleasantly did Mr. Hurst pass his examination, and the Bishop's kindness extended also to paying the fees. (Applause.) On this very day an ordained clergyman of the Church of England; and he would shortly, through the Bishop's patronage, enter upon his ministerial duties as Curate of Garrigill, near Alston. The villagers, as a farewell token of their esteem and respect, were now providing a purse of gold to be

BAPTIST MISREPRESENTATION .- A correspondent of the Baptist Register, who signs himself P. M., thus writes in that paper of the 27th July: "Bishops Reynolds, Hopkins, and Leighton, who also are said to be successors of the Apostles, but alas! either without ordination at all,

disturb our churches and our religious institutions with its violent and bigoted proceedings; —the paragraph we have just quoted, when examined, will show that they add ignorance and rashness to their violence and higherty. norance and rashness to their violence and bigotry.

Reynolds "went into orders" in 1622, on his being appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1631 was esented to a living in Northamptonshire. He must

therefore have had a valid episcopal ordination. He subsequently joined the Presbyterian party, but he was a moderate man, and at the Restoration accepted the Bishopric of Norwich. Our authorities are Chalmers's Bisparaphical Dictionary and the British Critic, July 1828.

HOPKINS was brought up under the Presbyterians and Independents, but at the restoration he accompanied Lord Robartes into Ireland, and was consecrated Riskon of Ra

Robartes into Ireland, and was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe in 1671. It is probable that until just before his ele vation to the bishopric, he may not have received episco pal ordination. But as the were consecrated on the 15th December 1661 at Westminster Abbey, had, before their consecration, been ordained deacons and priests in the same place, so as to prevent all objections to the validity of their consecration on the all objections to the validity of their consecration on the ground that they had previously received but an invalid Presbyterian ordination,—so we are fairly justified in arguing that, at a later period, viz., 1671, when the Charch had relaxed none of its adherence to primitive rules, Hopkins must have received a valid episcopal ordination, as deacon and priest, before his promotion to the bishopric. At all events it rests with P. M. to adduce proof that ric. At all events it rests with P. M. to adduce proof that he was not episcopally ordained.

Leighton was ordained deacon and priest at Westmin-

gather the following particulars from the Woodstock Monarch, of the 4th August, and the Woodstock Herald, of the 5th August. Mr. Benson Smith, an American Episcopal Methodist Preacher, held a Camp Meeting lately in Burford on a Sunday. About two thousand persons were present. The preacher, in the course of his address, told an anecdote respecting a pack of cards and knave of clubs. This caused two young men, Mr. Robert Weir and Mr. Richard Heywood, sons of wellntended building to be called under the distinctive name known and highly respectable persons in Burford, to smile, as well they might. Some altercation, upon this, ensued between the young men and the preacher, and the latter, whose conduct was most unseemly, rushed down from his platform "to tie" Mr. Weir. In this attempt, however, he seized not Mr. Weir, but a person named Townsend by the collar. Out of this squabble two cases arose, and were brought before the Magistrates. In the first, Benson Smith complained of Messrs. Weir and Heywood. The Magistrates, after investigating the matter for three days, dismissed it without coming to any In the second, Townsend complained of

fanaticism, called Camp Meetings, will fall into disrepute. In the mean time, it is to be regretted that any persons, out of curiosity, should attend them. The dupes who seek to please God by such extravagant and reprehensible means, may plead, as some sort of an excuse, that they have been "led captive" by persons, in many instances as blind and deluded as themselves: but the Churchman, present, has nothing to allege for his absence from divine service. If authorised ministrations be not within his reach, and of none other should he avail himself, he would be much better employed in devotion or pious reading at home, than in witnessing scenes which cause Christians to tremble, and infidels to exult.

# English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE. At the last ordination in Auckland Castle, one of the successful candidates was Mr. Blythe Hurst, till lately a blacksmith, in the village of Winlaton, Durham. How blacksmith, in the village of Winlaton, Durham. How this humble artisan has come to be an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, will be best understood
by the perusal of an extract from the Gateshead Observer
of last Saturday. Our contemporary reports the proby the perusal of an extract from the Gateshead Observer of last Saturday. Our contemporary reports the proceedings of a dinner given at Stella, on the 12th instant,

The following is a copy of the inscription;

"The Corner-stone of the foundation of this Church, which is the second on the same site, was laid on this, the sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, by General IS R Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., Commander in Chief of the Forces in British North America."

There were present and assisting at the ceremony:

The Rev. John Butler, (officiating for the Rev. W. Anderson, Rector); the Rev. Edward Cusack, M.A.; the Rev. Samuel S. Wood, M.A., Rector of Three Rivers; the Rev. George McLeod Ross, Rector of Drummondville.

Rev. George McLeod Ross, Rector of Drummondville.

Mr. Harrower, Mr. Hayden, Dr. Carter, and Mr. Sawtell, Building Committee. Mr. Wells, Architect. Mr. Sheppard, Builder. "Glory to God alone."

VAUDREUIL, IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The two following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the members the Protestant Episcopal Church, led in this Parish, on the 14th instant:

Moved by Francis DeleDerpier, Eso., seconded by Mr. Dissenting Academies of England or Canada. We think that shrewd persons will ask, Whence this erection of the Presbyterian College at Kingston, though their of the Church of England. (Applause.) The the trade of a blacksmith at the trade of a blacks

William DeleDernier,

2. That the grateful thanks of this meeting be also presented to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for the very liberal grant of 50t. towards the same purpose, from the liberal grant of 50t. The same purpose from the liberal grant of 50t. The same purpo village, to disseminate the damnable doctrines of Socialism, trusting, no doubt, to the well-known readiness of the villagers to patronise whatever was "new and good." (Laughter.) The friends of the learned blacksmith, Mr. Blythe Hurst, pressed him to deliver lectures in reply to the Socialist. This he declined, but he wrote a book, entitled "Christianity no Priesteraft, and had it printed and published. The worthy Rector of Winlaton, Mr. Wardell, enclosed a copy of the pamphlet to the Bishop of Durham, as the common man, a labouring blacksmith. The Bishop wrote back, expressing the great satisfaction with which he had read the book, and observing, that it might be written by a common man, but it was the production. duction of no common mind, and he was anxious to receive some further particulars of the author's life. These were not mere words of compliment. Bishop was in earnest, and wrote to Mr. Douglas, the Rector of Wickham, wishing him to see Mr. Hurst, and ascertain his ability to make a ready application of acquirements. Mr. Douglas visited him, and found him toiling the whole day long to support his family-pursued his studies while at work, having his lesson his "flame stone"—(a stone suspended before the eyes of the workman to protect them from the flames). Mr. Douglas conversed with him, and subsequently made a Mr. report to the Bishop. His lordship next wrote to Mr. Davies, the Rector of Gateshead, on the subject of Mr. Hurst. Mr. Davies visited Mr. H. at Winlaton, and stated the result in a letter to the Bishop. Dr. Maltby afterwards corresponded with Mr. Hurst, and advised him as to his course of reading, recommending to his attention the most suitable books. His lordship did more than this; he enclosed Mr. Hurst the means following out his recommendations. (Loud applause He also wrote to Mr. Collinson, the late Rector of Gates head, who, like the 'Good Samaritan,' as he had always been, invited Mr. Hurst to his house, and also Mr. Hurst's daughter. Mr. Collinson saw that the blacksmith was about to rise from his obscure station, and he was kindly anxious to prepare both him and his family for the new sphere of life on which they were shortly to enter. Some time afterwards, the Bishop having oc sion to visit Newcastle, had a personal interview sion to visit Newcastle, had a personal interview with Mr. Hurst, and arrangements were then made for his ordination. When the time for this ceremony was at hand, Mr. Hurst received a kind letter from Auckland Castle, intimating that apartments had been provided for his accommodation. His lordship also presented him with a silk gown, through Mr. Wardell. On Thursday, the 9th instant, Mr. Hurst proceeded to Auckland; and he (Mr. Laycock) had received a letter, companying ting he (Mr. Laycock) had received a letter, communicating some particulars of his reception. From this letter he would read an extract:—
" 'Mr. Hurst passed his examination with great credit

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to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his examiner.
"'The Bishop was particularly kind, and took especial notice of Mr. Hurst. On Saturday, as is customary, all those to be ordained dined with the Bishop. The Bishop, on looking round the drawing-room for Mr. H., found that he was at the opposite end. He asked him to come to him, and went and met him—took his arm—and introduced him to Mrs. Malthy and all the ladies. When duced him to Mrs. Maltby and all the ladies. therein with thanksgiving."

I thank you for your kind wishes respecting my future welfare. Believe me, it will always afford me much one side and Archdeacon Raymond on the other; and the side of th

and respect, were now providing a purse of gold, to be presented to Mr. Hurst, on his removal to his curacy. (Applause.) He had not intended to name this circu stance, but a friend at his elbow had suggested to him that he ought to do so. He would now conclude, having already, he feared, detained the company too long. (Cries of "No, no.") He had been led to relate the rise amiability of his disposition. (Applause.) This was sufficiently shown by the facts which he had related, and it was manifested in every action of his lordship's He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing ', Bishop of Durham and the Clergy of the Diocese,

# From our English Files.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

House of Commons, July 20. On the motion that the sum of £8,928 be granted for the

Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, Mr. PLUMPTRE opposed the grant, as one that was sive to a large portion of the people of this country. He did not oppose it on religious grounds merely, but because the doctrines taught at the college had a tendency to the subver-sion of the allegiance due to the Crown.

Viscount CLEMENTS expressed his surprise that the hon-

were bestowed in those uncharitable endeavours were directed to the wants of the poor Protestants of Ireland, who stood

he was not episcopally ordained.

Leighton was ordained deacon and priest at Westminster Abbey, before his consecration to the bishopric on the 15th December, 1661. (Bishop Russell's History of the Church in Scotland, Vol. II. p. 259.)

Most Dissenting statements are as unfounded as that which we have just noticed Others proceeding from the which we have just noticed Others proceeding from the same source, we will correct next week.

Mr. BATESON would vote against this grant through no intolerant or bigoted motive, but because he conceived that the College of Maynooth had utterly failed in the purposes for which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which it was established, and because it fostered and inculcated which were hostile to the institutions and alien to alien the process of the warms of the warms of greatly in need of religious instruction, and worthy object would be attained, than any that could be attained, than a principles which were hostile to the institutions and alien to the constitution of the realm. He would ask, were the [R.] Catholic priesthood of the present day better disposed, or ore harmlessly inclined, than those of a former period? Did they possess more elevated or enlarged minds than those who were formerly educated at the universities of the continent? All authority pronounced the reverse to be the fact, and all the circumstances of the day confirmed its decision. Who was it engendered, if not hatred, at least jealousy and suspicion, against the Clergy of the Established Church? Who was it drove their flocks to the hustings at the last general election, and forced them almost to a man to pell in favour ral election, and forced them almost to a man to poll in favour of particular candidates? Every page of the evidence taken by the Committee on Bribery and Intimidation in Ireland teemed with facts to prove the gross character of the priests' proceedings. (Cheers.) These were facts they could not get over. He could prove every word he had asserted. He made these reflections in no spirit of hostility towards the [R.] Catholic priesthood—on the contrary, he desired to speak of them in the most friendly spirit. (Ironical cheers.) They might scoff at his assertion, but let them depend on it, that there were thousands and tens of thousands of [R.] Catholics who felt decision. In the second, Townsend complained of Smith's assault upon him and obtained judgment against the preacher, who was fined 5s. with costs, amounting in all to 4l. 17s. The preacher has appealed to the Quarter Sessions. could,—who would willingly emancipate themselves from a system which perpetuated the great curse of religious dissension, which would not allow them to do justice to their own kindly and generous dispositions, which changed their loyalty to abject submission to a demagogue, and which, instead of affording a truly religious education. affording a truly religious education, only engendered a spirit of the bitterest sectarianism. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the representatives of English constituencies, who might mut, perhaps, be able to judge of the disposition and temper of the Irish priesthood, and who, probably, formed their opinions of the [R.] Catholic clergy from the enlightened and liberal specimens which they met on the continent, would consent to pause, and obtain some information as to the real character of the May nooth priests, are they deal, they have a made nooth priests, ere they decided to perpetuate the system under which they were generated. When they had so examined and judged for themselves, when they had so examined their decision. Meanwhile, he would be content to abide by their decision. Meanwhile, let them not be led astray by false and delusive representations, and, above all, let them take care that in attempting, as they thought, to diffuse truth, they were not premainer was a truth of the ware not premainer as a state of the st

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chibited their loyalty in joining, the greatest portion of them, the repeal agitation. (Hear.)

Lord JOCELYN said, he was about to give a vote which would be considered perhaps strange, or even inconsistent; but which would be the result of careful consideration and sincere conviction. He should vote for the grant (hear), because it had been for 40 years continued; because, although there might be no specific pledge for its continuance, the long prescriptive right gave the Irish people something like a claim; and because the sudden discontinuance might lead to great embarrassment and some bardship to those now studying in the college. At the same time, he hoped the Government would take steps to inquire into the charges made against the college. He would take this opportunity of expressing his gratification at the entire disclaimer, on the part of his noble friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, of any intention to cast discretion the contract of the contract friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, of any intention to cast discredit on the clergy of Ireland, whom the more he knew the cant hypocrite; he did not bring me up to be one whose only

more would he respect and esteem. (Cheers.)

Lord ELIOT confessed that he deeply deplored the revival of a discussion which partook more perhaps of the nature of a theological disputation than of a political debate. (Hear.) For 40 consecutive sessions had this grant been sanctioned, and nothing in the speeches of to-night had in the least staken the young gentleman. (Here the hon member was met by loud cries of the consecutive sessions had this grant been sanctioned, and the property was bad, he would recollect bothing in the speeches of to-night had in the least shaken his persuasion of its propriety, while the very men whose authority the gallant gentleman (Colonel Verner) had cited as opposed to it were in fact the authorities of men who had themselves proposed the grant. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, had proposed it, and by Mr. Perceval it had really been increased, that statesman declaring, that though the principle. increased, that statesman declaring, that though the principle was bad, yet the faith of Parliament was pledged. In 1795, foreign states had offered facilities for the education of our [R.] Catholic priesthood. But it was then deemed very imprudent to leave our Popish priests to receive what would have been a thoroughly revolutionary education, and the arrangement then made had up to the present time been sanctioned and supported by Parliament. It might be defended either on the ground of propriety or of pledge. It would neither be advantageous of the noble lord would take that as a specimen of the sort of of propriety or of pledge. It would neither be advantageous the noble lord would take that as a specimen of the sort of nor creditable to leave a large portion of our people wholly without religious instruction. Yet this would virtually be the effect of withdrawing the grant and affording no substitute.—

The house then divided,— (Hear, hear.) The charges against the institution ought to be substantiated ere they were circulated. In 1825, a commission, after a close examination, reported that there was nothing disloyal or immoral in the instruction administered at Maynooth. Those prurient passages would never have been known had not some persons pointed them out for purposes of their own. He begged to say, however, without raising any purity than the people of Ireland, where the priests were in the habit of instituting those inquiries which had been referred to. He should therefore much regret, both on Parliamentary and political grounds, the success of the amendment. He could conceive nothing more impolitic; and if hon, gentlemen who wished the people of Ireland, where the priests were in the habit of instituting those inquiries which had been referred to. He should therefore much regret, both on Parliamentary and political grounds, the success of the amendment. He could conceive nothing more impolitic; and if hon, gentlementary and political grounds, the success of the amendment. He could conceive nothing more impolitic; and if hon, gentlementary and political grounds, the success of the amendment. He could conceive nothing more impolitic; and if hon, gentle-men who wished to maintain the connexion between this country and Ireland should oppose the grant, it would appear to him most extraordinary.

M. Occarranter to the persons that the burthen of calling for such an inquiry, however, would rest with those who asked for the grant. The

to him most extraordinary.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he had heard some part of the noble lord's speech with great pleasure; but there was one expression, which he would presently allude to, which had given him pain. The debate he was not some factorial presently allude to, which had given him pain. pain. The debate he was not sorry for, and if he were at liberty, after the speeches that had been made, to vote against this grant, he should do so no role of the speeches that had been made, to vote against though it was quite right to enter a protest.

General, and an interview with the Scheduler reference to the subject-matter of the same: reference to the subject-matter of the same: To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, though it was quite right to enter a protest. pain. The debate he was not sorry for, and if he were at liberty, after the speeches that had been made, to vote against this grant, he should do so on principle, because he thought no one set of Christians should be called on to pay for the religious establishments of another; and that he would apply to Protestants as well as Catholics. The hou, member for Colchester was fortunate in his researches. (A laugh.)

"How happy I, who was so studious, "To catch thy lore, oh Capoducius!"

"To catch thy lore, oh Capoducius!"

"To catch thy lore, oh Capoducius!"

"To catch the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, that it is as well to let the affair stand over for the present year, the though the should be a the though the year and yea

(Laughter.) He would advise him to take a journey to Oxford. (Alaugh.) He could produce the last number of the British Critic, and there he could find doctrines that would of Mr. Massie, a Liberal Dissenter, one million and a half a console the law produce the last number of the British Critic, and there he could find doctrines that would be consoled the law produce for Populations. talked against the Catholic clergy; he would ask him what protection they got from the magistrates in the county of Armagh? Was not the town of Maghera sacked? Were not the furniture and property of the inhabitants consumed? Did not the people fly for their lives? And did not that take place in the presence of the gallant colonel? And was there place in the presence of the gallant colonel? place in the presence of the galant oblight any human being convicted for it? When the galant colonel, ing upon it. The political instruction is seen in its effects, clergy. They had many provocations; they had much to are necessarily obscure. Lord Eliot has, it appears, been them? (Cries of "No, no.") He said "Yes," using at the same time some flims hypocrisy to cover their malignity, but only to make it doubly dangerous; and yet the noble lord said

any time recall it, if it were found that it had not effected the it was creditable. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.") confessional affords the opportunity of reproving vice, it as object for all it, if it were found that it had not effected the it was creditable.

constitution is still good; and I leef truly grateful that He has been mercifully pleased to allow me so to finish my judicial career with the approbation of those best qualified to judge of my public services—thus adding one more powerful motive, if any were wanting, for humble submission to His all-wise dis-

"At this moment of taking my farewell of you, I cannot but feel sensibly affected, and the more so, as I am much indeted to the profession, of which I have so many years had the honour to be a member, for its kind and generous consitute the honour to be a member. debted to the protession to the honour to be a member, for its kind and generous consideration and support, particularly for that which you have ever extended to me, and for the favourable opinion you have enter-extended to me, and for the favourable opinion you have enter-extended to me, and for the favourable. I wish you, gentle-tained of my humble services as a Judge. I wish you, gentlemen, collectively and individually, all happiness and prosperity, men, collectively and individually, all happiness and prosperity, with every success in the prosecution of your professional avocations; and I feel confident that the members of the Bar avocations; and I feel confident that the members of the Bar avocations; and I feel confident that the members of the Bar avocations; and noble profession to which they belong, will continue, as and noble profession to which they belong, will continue, as and noble profession to which they belong, will continue, as and noble profession to which they belong, and integrity, heretofore, distinguished for talent, intelligence, and integrity, and ever prove the firm and zealous advocates of the oppressed and injured, and the determined supporters of her Majesty's and injured, and the determined supporters of her Majesty's Government and Laws, and will also continue to cultivate union and harmony among themselves, with that due and necessary respect to the Bench, without which, I have no doubt, you, gentlemen, are equally convinced, with me, neither the Court can be maintained, nor the respect-

the dignity of the Court can be interested, ability of the Bar preserved.

"I now, Gentlemen, bid you, one and all, an affectionate "GEORGE PYKE."

Majority in favour of the vote, ...... 47

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING DEBATE.

(From the London Standard.)

(From the Montreal Papers.)

At a meeting of Protestant Ministers residing in this city, At a meeting of Processing At a meeting of the Canada Baptist Institution, Aug. 12, held in the Library of the Canada Baptist Institution, Aug. 12, 1842, there were present Rev. A. Mathieson, D.D., Rev. Henry Esson, Rev. Benjamin Davies, Dr. Ph., Rev. Caleb Strong, Rev. J. J. Carruthers, Rev. W. Squires, Rev. J. Girdwood, Rev. H. O. Crofts, and Rev. J. J. Howard. The Rev. Dr.

Mev. H. O. Croits, and Rev. J. J. Howard. The Rev. Dr. Mathieson was called to the Chair.

The following Memorial having been read and adopted, it was resolved that it be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, and an interview with His Excellency requested, in

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: "We, the undersigned Protestant Ministers, residing in Montreal, avail ourselves of the occasion of Your Excellency's present visit to our city, most respectfully to solicit, that you will be pleased to take into your early and most serious deliberation the state of the great public Seminaries in this country, destined for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place M'Gill College and University. Oxford. (A laugh.) He could produce the last number of the British Critic, and there he could find doctrines that would be console the hon. member for Pontefract, who thought he was getting so close to them (the Catholics) that he would be sure to keep away from them. (A laugh). He did not know what had become of the honourable baronet the member for Oxford University. (A laugh.) He should not say he had a skulked' away—that was an unparliamentary word, and not true in this instance; but he should be glad to know whether he relished those doctrines. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He was sorry the gallant colonel (Colonel Verner) was not in the house—one at least of the three colonels had gone away, though he had not fied. (Laughter.) Recertainly should have thought the gallant colonel distilke the Maynooth establishment; or, upon the other ground, that the gallant colonel distilke the Maynooth establishment; or, upon the other ground, that the gallant colonel distilke the Maynooth establishment; or, upon the other ground, that the Romish bishops prefer to take a comparatively small grant from the state to admitting the inferior clergy and laily the distinct of them is quite to any influence to place at all the plant colone. We entertain no doubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellency, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellency, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellency, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellency, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, we working and command public confidence. We entertain no doubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellency, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desire of Your Excellence, in condoubt that it must be the desi leference, but with most anxious solicitude, to represent to Your Excellency, that should our apprehensions be unhappily realized, the consequences must not only be highly detrimental to the interests of education and letters, but, we believe, would in no small degree endanger the peace and harmony which now any human being convicted to it. And the gaitant coloner, any human being convicted to it. And the gaitant coloner, then, stood in such a position before the house, the least to because politics are necessarily striking. Its moral effects are so happily prevail. We need not impress upon Your Excelence then, stood in such a position before the house, the least to because politics are necessarily striking. Its moral effects are not so manifest, because the vices of the very poor and remote lency the utter hopelessness of the final success of any attempt bear. Was it nothing, too, for the Irish gentlemen now to bear was in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against bring up the solution of the bring up the bri

The African question is well disposed of. All theories and discussions as to right of search, &c., are put aside, and the United States settle the matter by agreeing to keep up a squadron of vessels on the coast to suppress the Slave Trade, and to preserve their flag from the abuse that it has heretofore been subject to. This arrangement will be perfectly satisfactory to the people and government of England.

to the people and government of England. But in the arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary, England has made some sacrifices, and gained but little, except the settlement of a long-standing and irritating question, and the settlement of a long-standing and irritating question, and that we admit is important. The line awarded by the King of Holland is adopted, with the exception of a small deviation from Lake Pohenagamook, of the river St. Francis, to one of the head branches of the St. John. For this small acquisition, Great citain yields the use of the river St. John for floating down Britain yields the use of the riveles—gives up a strip of land American timber and other articles—gives up a strip of land from Lower Canada, and agrees furthermore to the surrender of Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain—territory which is undoubtedly British, and which is of the utmost value to the doubtedly British, and which is of the utmost value to the United States as a military position. The loss of the Southern portion of the Madawaska Settlement, which will be now transrred to the State of Maine, is also to be lamented, for it is a wealthy, industrious and populous community. The settlement was made under grants from the crown, and has always been under the British jurisdiction, forming no inconsiderable portion of the province of New Brunswick. The inhabitants are chiefly f French descent. The Americans surrender no inhabitants.
It is proper, however, to state, that all these sacrifices have ot been made by Lord Ashburton; for Rouse's Point, the dadawaska Settlement, and the line by the St. Francis were Madawaska Settlement, and the line by the St. Francis were all awarded to the United States by the King of the Netherlands; indeed, keeping the Netherland award in view, the present arrangement is not so very objectionable, for the additional losses are the strip of land in Lower Canada, before spoken of, (the value of which we do not exactly know), and the surrender of the strip of the river St. John to the surrender of the strip of the strip

of the use of the river St. John to the people of Maine. In eference to this navigation of the St. John, it is doubtful how far it may be a loss or injury, or even a disadvantage, for the quantity of timber and produce that will be sent down that tream and its tributaries from the American side, will vastly augment the business of the river, and rapidly advance the wealth and prosperity of the city of St. John. The city of St. John in fact is the only port of outlet for all the vast territory MEMORIAL OF PROTESTANT MINISTERS RESPECTING M'GILL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

Online is the only port of outlet for all the vast territory the Americans will acquire; every log of timber cut, or bushel of wheat raised on the Aroostook, must pass through it to find with it the importance of the province. These considerations may console New Brunswick for the loss of the Madawaska Settlement.

> SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Kingston, 19th August, 1842. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the following Gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Province, The Honograble Robert Dickson, Amable Dionne, Joseph Dionne, George J. Goodhue, Levius P. Sherwood, William Walker, Simeon Washburn.

From the Toronto and Hamilton Advertiser, August 30.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION Referend Brethren,—Permit me to remind you that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Peterborough, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of September next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 22d August, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (with Divine permission) at the residence of the Rev. Robert Blakey, Rector of Prescott, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of Septembers. HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, August 8, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, A.M. Rector of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of September next.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

Dundas, July 30th, 1842.

THE Subscribers beg to announce their intention of shortly clesing their business at Kingston, and continuing it in future at Toronto only. In order to avoid the inconvenience of moving it, they for a few days only, offer the large and valuable stock of Books and Stationery now at the Kingston Establishment, at very reduced prices.

H. § W. ROWSELL.

Booksellers and Stationers,
Toronto and Kingston.

THE Premises in King Street, Kingston, at present occupied by
H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers and Statiouers. It is a Stone
House, and decidedly one of the best situations for business in Kingston. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to II. & W. Rowsell on the Premises, or at King Street, Toronto.

THE ST. DAVID, FOR MONTREAL. THE ST. DAVID, FOR MORTIERAL,

EAVES Kingston every Wednesday P. M., and arrives in about twenty hours at Lachine.

Comfortable Cabins for Passengers.

Apply to HAM & JONES, Kingston, or the Captain on board.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies after the present recess, on Wednesday the 15th instant. Of re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed of the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited numb r of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, 425 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, 12 miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev. W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough.

Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-hous

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CLASS VII. On the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 00. Admonition on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

11. Affectionate Invitation to the sticked.

108. Answer to all the excuses and pretences which men ordinarily make for their not coming to the Holy Communion. To which is added a brief account of the end and design of the Holy Communion, the obligation to receive it, the way to prepare for it, and the behaviour of ourselves both at and after it, with Prayers and Meditations, by the Right Rev. Edward Synge, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam, stitched.

104. Companion to the Altar, shewing the nature and necessity of a Sacramental preparation, in order to our worthy receiving the Holy Communion. Unto which are added Prayers and Meditations suitable to a Sacramental preparation, according to what the Church of England requires from her Communicants, stitched... 2105. Earnest Exhortation to a frequent reception of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,

ord's Supper, after joining in Public Service of the Church, 

CLASS VIII. On Church Communion and Discipline. Church of England, extracted from a Sermon by the Right Rev.
Daniel Wilson D.D., Lord Bishop
10 71 0 12 8 9 0 12 

(To be Continued.) R It is respectfully requested that all orders for the Depository hay be addressed to Mr. Thomas Champion, Post paid.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS

THE CHURCH SOCIETY DIOCESE OF TORONTO;

AS SET FORTH IN:

I. The Constitution.

II. The Correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Toronto and the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson.

III. The Report of the Speeches at the Meeting held on the 28th April, 1842.

IV. The Lord Bishop's Pastoral Letter. Price, £1 12s. 6d. per 100,—for single copy, 4d.

For Sale at the Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, CARDS, &c.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO have purchased from Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell the Sunday School Books published by them,—and have on Sale at their Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto, Sunday School Cards, No. 1, per doz. 1 3 . . 1
do. do. No. 2, do. 2 0 . 1
do. Glass Books, do. 6 0 . 5
Church Catechisms, per 100 . 6 0 . . 5
do. with broken questions, per doz. 2 6 . . 2
do.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday, the 7th DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. Toronto, 16th August, 1842.

LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

OXFORD EDITION. VOL. I. St. Augustine's Confessions.

VOL. I. St. Augustine's Counce.

II. St. Cyril.

III. St. Cyrilan's Treatises.

IV. and V. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on I Corinthians.

VI. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Galatians and Ephesians.

VII. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.

VIII. St. Athanasius' Treatises against Arianism.

Translated by Members of the Church of England.

Price, £8.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS. IN ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSION :

Teronto, 2nd June, 1842. RESOLVED, that with a view to improve the respectability of the Innkeepers and the accommodations which their houses should afford to the travelling community. it, is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of Justices should exist as to the propriety of

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk Peace, H.D.

The several Newspapers in the City to insert the above once

49

A LARGE THREE STORY NEW BRICK BUILDING, WITH EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT CELLARAGE.

THESE Premises are well adapted for a wholesale business, being in one of the most central situations in the city.

They are situated in West Market Place, opposite to the West side of the Market, adjoining to the Wholesale Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and within a short distance of the principal wharves of the city. The building will be finished and ready for occupation on the 1st of October next. Apply to W. DAVIS,

The Montreal Heraid will please copy the above four times and send the account to this office.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES:

LNGLISH BUUTS AND SHUES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Brouze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippiers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, Sc. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boots

N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

264-tf

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

The Montreal Gazette, the Morning Courier, the Quebec Mercury, the Kingston Chronicle, the Church newspaper (Toronto), the Halifax Times, and the Fredericton Sentinel, are requested to give the above four insertions (once a fortnight) and transmit their accounts to the Principal of M Gill College at Montreal.

August 17. 268-4

MRS. COCKBURN begs to inform her Eriends and the Public that her SEMINARY will re-open, for the Reception of her Pupils, the First Week of September.

Toronto, 16th August, 1842.

267-31

LADIES' SEMINARY, BAY STREET. THE MISSES SKIRVINGS' SEMINARY will be Re-opened on Thursday, the 1st September. Toronto, August 9, 1842. N.B.—The Misses S. have accommodation for a few more boarders.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

THE MISSES SAVIGNY beg to intimate that their establishmen will re-open, after the Midsummer vacation, on Monday, the 220

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly accomplished.

Address (pos. paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown,
District of Montreal.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.
N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 years. Toronto, 23rd August, 1842.

WANTED, A SITUATION. A YOUNG MAN, who has attended two Sessions at the University of Glasgow, and who is qualified to teach ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK and MATHEMATICS, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as a Teacher in a Public School, or as a Tutor in a Family. For information, apply at this Office.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

267-tf

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church. Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

JUST PUBLISHED. For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d.,

use of Magistrates.
For sale at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, Toronto, and the principal towns in Canada West.
London, July 1, 1842.

265-tf

FOR SALE. A CAPITAL TONED SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART,

TMPORTED from London in November last by Messra. H. & W. Rowsell, the property of Capt. Biscoe, Royal Engineers, under orders for England. Apply to

August 4, 1842.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
265-tf. 1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, TROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY,

Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mortings at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842. THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other Ports for Oswego, as follows:

Leave Hamil on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday Evening.

Cobourg every Tuesday and Friday Evening.

Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 2 o'clock.

Will leave Oswego every Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday Evening at 7.

Wellington every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 2 o'clock, Cohourg every Monday and Thursday Morning, at half-past 6 o'clock.

" Port Hope every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage from Oswego, apply to Messrs. Buonson & Cnocker, or to Messrs. Firzucou & Co., Oswego, or to the Captain

on board
The Gore will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Darlington. Toronto, August 16, 1842. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John Grier, A.M., Rector of Befleville, on the 25th August, John Reid, of Douro, Esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of John Hilton, of Rawdon, Esq.
On the 31st July, W. Chadwick Esq., to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late A. Eastwood, Merchant, Hull, Yorkshire, England.
In St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on the 17th August, by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. George Thomas to Miss Jane Hill, both of the Township of Thorold.
July 20, at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Irwin Grant de Longueuil, Seq., only son of the Baron de Longueuil, of Longueuil, Canada, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Frind Cregoe Colmore, Eaq., of Moor End, Gloucestershire. LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 1st Sept.:-

Lord Bishop of Montreal (3); J. Colhoun Esq.; F. Griffin Esq., rem. in full, vol. 6; W. Ludlam Esq.; Rev. T. E. Welby; Rev. A. N. Bethune (3); A. Nelles Esq.; Rev. G. Petrie; P. M. Simcoe; Rev. E. Cusack; Rev. J. Reid; Rev. T. B. Fuller, add. subs.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Mr. R. Coates; Rev. J. Armstrong. To Cornespondents.—Several most valuable contributions are de-ferred until the next number. We are under great obligations to many friends. The zeal of Churchmen gains ground daily.

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THE VILLAGE OF BROOKSIDE.

We were soon ready to set out; and just on this side the school-house, Mary Thompson took me into a nice-looking shop, better than is to be seen in most country villages, with "Jane and ELIZABETH PENNY, GENERAL DEALERS," over the door. She took me in, and as soon as she told Jane I was a friend of Parson Way, I met with a hearty welcome and a good shake of the hand, though I had never seen her before. Her shop was as much a picture of neatness, as Mary Thompson's cottage (Prov. xxxi. 10.) All the rubies in the Queen's crown would not have paid the price of this good woman. She was a Christian, and a Chritian is fitted for every station of life. Had she been a Queen, she would have made a Had she been a lady, she would have been the life out when she got home.

I then walked down the village, not far behind a troop out when she got home.

I then walked down the village, not far behind a troop of the school children, watching their merry sports. One

They paid a penny each time towards the fagots, which was far less than it would have cost them had they baked she was still rather slow at her book, and so the poor boy at home—as the wood which will heat one large oven would go but a little way towards heating twenty, which at home—as the wood which will heat one large would go but a little way towards heating twenty, which together hold the same quantity of bread; just as when never seen one. He knew as much of the Bible by heart as any of the children; for he had got all his learn-heart as any of the children; and if it should please are able to do much more good than when each works for himself; in short they rise in the world by having God to give him his sight, he will be a scholar with very for himself; in short they rise in the world by having good neighbours, just as the loaves do in the oven. I said that each woman paid a penny for the use of the oven; Mr. Way might, indeed, have heated it at his own oven; Mr. Way might, indeed, have heated it at his own cost, but he knew the Bible says, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." And the bread of the villagers of Brookside was all the sweeter when they had honestly Brookside was all the sweeter, when they had honestly earned it all, even to the penny which was to pay for the

No one could see Jane Penny for an hour without loving her; no one could live much with her without be-coming better. When I saw her, she was about sixtyfive years old, and still weak from a severe illness, through which she had acted out as every Christian should, those divine words, "Thy will be done." She was ready, like the wise virgins in the parable, to trim her lamp and go forth and meet the bridegroom whenever he should come to the marriage; but while he tarried, to use the words of another parable, she was like the faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household,

Way did not approve either of the words or the actions of those who are now making such a noise in the world the—Tectotallers. It is true, indeed, that they have made many a man leave off intoxicating drink; this is right; but they do what is right; and I saw clearly that Parson (Mark VIII. 25.)

He was happy as he was, but there was one reason why he would like to have his sight; he did not wish to be a burden to his friends. It is true, Mr. Way had sent him to the blind school in London, where he had but they do what is right; pledge, and that would be enough, at our baptism, if we ould but always bear it in our minds, and what is more, always pray for grace to keep it; we have given a solemn pledge, that we will renounce the devil and all his works, that we will obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and continue is the commandments, and continue is the commandments, and continue is the commandments. andments, and continue in the same unto our lives' end. Now every drunkard has broken this solemn vow. We are told: "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are THESE, Adultery, fornication, uncleanness lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, DRUNKENNESS, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things, shall not inherit the kingdom of God." (Gal. v. 19-21.)

We now went into the dairy; it was clean and sweet; there was a large cheese-press, and a greater store of cheese than it was possible for her one cow to make, as I knew that her cow was as charitable as its mistress, and gave six quarts in every gallon of its milk to the cheese was made, far too big for one cow, and standing in it was a rule measured off in feet, inches, half-inches, and quarter-inches. Jane Penny saw me looking at it, and said, "There, Sir, we make cheese for all the villege. When you fit he cottered have the cottered have been supported by the supported suppo from top to bottom, like a bushel measure, so any one can read off how many inches of milk each man brings: even the eighth of an inch is taken in, and is all noted notion of the common oven; but in those parts, he told me, as money is scarce, the baker is paid in rather an odd fashion. At a certain hour, all the old dames bring their dough ready for the control of the common oven; but in those parts, he has given a proof, by building the new market-place where once he played at whip-top, that he, at least, was not ashamed of having been once a boy. bring their dough ready for the oven; they sit round a large board, with the baker at their head; he looks round and sees how much each has brought, and with a large knife chops off a lump, larger from some and less good. It is sold at a cheap rate to the poor, or goes to feed the horses, that eat a deal of bread in foreign parts, as Mr. Way tells me." We then went into Jane Penny's snug back parlour. On a shelf were ranged all the books of the several clubs which she kept. There was a coal and ever after, I shall write myself, club; a clothing fund; a medical club; and I know not how many besides. She was a sort of DEPUTY PARSON, as far as common matters are concerned, whilst she ever kept firm in her mind the difference there is between lay and clerical duties. She, of course, knew every poor person in the village. They all looked up to her as their common mother and best friend in need. Many a family quarrel was made up by her kind words—many a girl got a good place—many a son was put out to service through her—many a sick person was well doctored. In fact, she did every thing which fell to her share; and did it well. Those who strive to do many things will do them all badly, only if they step out of their proper round of duties—if they strive to do them in their own of dates—I they salve to do them in their own strength, or forget the good old rule, of beginning in which they cannot pray God to bless them, of aiming at no pleasure for which, when they enjoy it, they cannot give God thanks. I had another good shake of the head and left Jane Pennya's header of the world to spiritual purposes only, to beget sons and daughters unto God, and to be mystically married unto his Church. To write books is com-

Mary Thompson then went on with me to fetch her children home from school; as we went we of course began to talk about what I had seen and heard at Jane Penny's. "Ah! Sir," said she, "Mrs. Penny is worth her weight in gold to our Parson, and so to every one in the parish. I was one of the first to put into the clubs, the books of which you saw in her parlour. Many people were afraid of them at first, and spent their money as soon as they got it, saying, that bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' But I have now many a fine bird in that bush, which I can hard on those old people who had put into them all their lives, to have, as I may say, the stick knocked from under them on which they had hoped to lean as they hobble down the hill of life. But the sick-money which goes on quite a different plan; we have a smaller allowance; but slow and certain is better than a large promise and nothing done. Besides, many of the gentlemen of at any time, which it will not bear, they promise to make

there may be a bit of an earthquake to shake both the

even my baby, have a share in it.

N. S. M. How is that? They cannot have saved

much.

M. T. No. But my good man and I have always our eyes, it would be a great means of living in comfort and M. T. No. But my good man and I have always made it a rule to put in, for every child we have, on every birth-day, what we can afford, till it gets to a pound or so. This is a sort of nest egg, which tempts them to lay in the same nest; and I am glad to say my when they set up for themselves, they will have something to start with. They also put into a clothes club, which is kept at the school, apart from that belonging to the grown people; a larger sum is added to it, than is given to ours, and they are allowed in school hours to

(By the Rev. W. C. Cotton, M. A. Student of Christ

Church, Oxford.)

No. III.

Chycle Rev. W. C. Cotton, M. A. Student of Christ

brings, as well as the things their mothers get; and so
Mrs. Robinson sees that the things are well made.

Many a poor person spoils a good lot of stuff by not
knowing how to cut it, or make it up for the best; or still worse, are tempted to get a sixpence at the pawnbroker's, for a good piece of flannel, which a kind friend may have given them, worth, perhaps, above a shilling, to make a warm petticoat, so I always make a poor woman

bring it to me when made up, that I may see it. It was just twelve o'clock; and the children were rushing out of school. Mary Thompson then gave her husband's dinner to her eldest boy, Teddy, who ran off with it, that it might not get at all cold. was. She sold any thing and every thing—at least every thing that a villager could want. She was herself the dearest thing in her shop; indeed, I am sure no price could be set upon her; the wise man says, "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies." (Prov. xxxi. 10.) All the rubies in the Queen's crown begin to scold her in my presence, as some silly mothers was a least thing in a finite road woman. She you may fancy that it was already so, from the length of time we stopped at Jane Penny's. But the good soul had wrong, and her darling right; but waited to have it all

a perfect lady; had she been a poor woman, she would still have been an honest soul. But as it was, she was general shop-keeper and doer of good to the whole parish.

After Mary Thompson had bought what she wanted, Jane Penny asked me to go over her place, that I might see how good Parson Way was in helping her to be kind to the poor. First she took me to the bakehouse. It was heated three times a week, for all who chose to use it. They paid a penny each time towards the facets, which kindness. They always sat on the same bench next each other at school. Though she was very kind and gentle, little trouble. The doctors gave him good hopes that some day or other they would be able to do that to his feared that Sally might not love him half as much when she no longer had him to lead about; he knew the way all over the place, and miles off into the woods, and yet he would take her little hand whenever he could, from love rather than from need. He took in all the fair things of the world through every sense, except one.

> - " No floweret blooms Throughout the lofty range of these rough hills, Or in the woods, that could from him conceal Its birth-place; none whose figure did not live

Yet still he had read in the Bible how Jesus Christ vant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his nousenous, to give them meat in due season. She was watching, and to her seemed to belong her Lord's promise, "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when he cometh shall find that servant whom his Lord when he cometh shall find ing; but he hoped it might be with him, by God's blessing, as with the man in the gospel, "After that, he put his heads again upon his eyes, and made him look up, gave sight to the blind man, as the best gift he had to bestow. He feared that he would not understand at first While these thoughts passed through my mind, we were still in the brewhouse; and I saw clearly that Parson Way did not approve either of the words on the control of the control of the words on the control of the words on the control of the words on the control of th

but they do what is right on a wrong motive. Those who become sober for this poor reason, that they are pledged to their fellowmen to do so, lose the praise of well-doing, which comes of God. We have given our bledge and that would be applied to the formal of easy work and the reades to take their eggs to market; and many a pair of easy well-doing, which comes of God. We have given our bledge and that would be applied to the formal of the formal world for Sally, as a birthday present. And then, he did not like, for his own comfort, to check her merry heart, he was pleased with the merry sounds which frisked around him—we may say frisked, for he could not see those who made them, though he heard the sounds, and joined in heart with their sports. Even in the height of their fun, though they ran close by him, (and that he liked,) they took care never to run against or upset him. Even an old man might be thus led to fancy, for a moment, at least, that he is a child again. Some of them stopped to play at whip-top, in the same spot where my good friend, Mr. Young, had played in his time. I have always noticed that the same set of games is handed down in most villages and towns from one set of boys to another; I could name more than one town in England where I have seen games and gave six quarts in every gallon of its milk to the guess. There was also a large vat of new milk, in which cheese was made, far too big for one cow, and standing lage. Many of the cottagers have one cow: with some of the milk they make butter enough for their families, and butter-milk keeps a pig; the rest of the new milk they bring here every morning and evening; it is all poured into this vat, which is the same size from top to bettom, like a break pressure so any conditions. There was a deep, strange silence in the village about one o'clock; every one, men, children, from top to bettom, like a break pressure so any conditions. dogs, and horses, were at dinner; the village itself seemed at dinner, whilst it was regaled by the sun-shine, or rather, if you please, basking in its rays, down in a book. We make a cheese every day; and when they are ready for market, we do a sum, and find how many feet and inches of milk each person has sent. They are then fairly divided among them; every one is sure that he gets his proper share, because each man signs his name to the book every day. Mr. Way brought this good plan from Switzerland, as well as the proper share, because each man signs his name to the converse the company of the company o after that pleasant shower, which He, who giveth th

large knife chops off a lump, larger from some and less from others, just as it may be. These he kneads up into loaves, and has them for his pains, to pay what the keep of the oven costs; but as some good dames make light dough and others heavy, some use rye flour and others wheat, the bread is often streaky, and seldom others wheat, the bread is often streaky, and seldom one can think too little of what he has done, or may be good. It is sold at a chear rate to the year, or goes to able to do-no one can try to do too much, IF HE TRIES IT NOT IN HIS OWN STRENGTH, BUT TRUSTS TO THAT POWER WHICH COMES FROM ABOVE. You shall hear from me again soon; and, till then,

A LOVER OF HIS CHURCH AND COUNTRY.

# The Garner.

CHRIST OUR PATTERN. Whatever action you go about, do it by rule, enquire out of the Scriptures whether Christ would have done it or no, at least whether he allow it or no. It is true, some things are lawful and expedient with us, which were not suitable unto the person of the hand, and left Jane Penny's house, much pleased with what I had seen, and with a promise to call again mendable with men, because like Abel, being dead, they may still speak, and teach those who never saw them. But it would have been derogatory to the person, and unbecoming the office of Christ. For it is his prerogative to be in the midst of the seven candlesticks, to be present to all his members, to teach by power, and not by ministry, to teach by his Spirit, and not by his pen; to teach the hearts of men, and not their eyes or ears. He hath no mortality, distance, or absence, to be by such means a supplied. It became him to commit these ministerial actions But I to his servants, and to reserve to himself that great honour of writing his law in the hearts of his people, and making them to come at as surely and readily as if it were in my hand already. It is true that several clubs in the next town be his epistle. But yet I say, as in these things, we must broke, just before Mr. Way set up his; and it was very respect his allowance, so in others let us reflect upon his example. When thou art tempted to looseness, and immoderate living, ask thy conscience but this question, Would Christ have drunk unto swinishness, or eaten unto excess? Would he have wasted his the club gave was much higher than it could well afford, and now we see the end of it. But Mr. Way's new club sinful and desperate fellowship? Did Christ frequently pray sinful and desperate fellowship? Did Christ frequently pray both with his disciples and alone by himself, and shall I never, either in my family, or in my closet, think upon God? Did the place have given their word, that the money which | Christ open his wounds, and shall not I open my mouth?is fairly due shall be paid. If there is a run on the club | Was not his blood too precious to redeem, and is my breath too it up."

N. S. M. All is safe, then; and I always pity any enemies, and shall I be cruel to his members? Again, for the good to instruct his Church? Was Christ merciful to his poor person who puts into a club which is not thus secure. The savings bank is as firm as the country itself; and that is, I trust, as firm as the hills, though there may be a hit of an earth as the hills, though make God's worship subordinate to my aims, and his religion one and the other now and then.

M. T. Well, I hope it will be firm, as all my children,

merely out of slavish fear, and compulsion of conscience?—

M. T. Well, I hope it will be firm, as all my children, serve turns? Shall I do what I do without any love or joy, Thus, if we did resolve our services into their true originals, and measure them by the holiness of Christ, and have him ever before

make up the things which the money they may save against those sins of which we know ourselves to be guilty, as struct was secured, duly appointed; its discipline, whereby THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO when they show the guilt and demerit of such transgressions, heresy and schism were excluded, duly observed; its forms of as our consciences do acquit us of; we must not only hear them | worship, whereby the rash utterance of unadvised lips was gladly when they preach comfortable things, but we must look guarded against, duly composed; and yet that it was no Church PRAYER-BOOKS OF VARIOUS TYPES & SIZES; VIZ upon them as the messengers of God, when from Him they of mere ritual, but that its doctrines, whilst conceived in all bring unto us sad tidings; and must be equally inclined to soberness, were also those which plain people must understand believe and fear the threats that are gone out from the mouth | to be the great doctrines of St. Paul: the corruption of our of God as to catch hold of His most gracious promises. Both are nature, though the degree of it is left undetermined; the need attested by the same authority, both are made known to us by the of the Holy Spirit to restore it, the Holy Spirit communicated same infallible Spirit of God; so that we have no more reason to as at other times, so mainly at the Sacraments; and the Incardoubt of the truth of the former, than we have to question the nation, Cross, and Passion of God's blessed Son, whereby this truth of the latter. God's veracity is as much concerned to and every other good gift from above was worked out and won execute his threats, as it is to fulfil his promises; and yet many for us. In all which particulars, the Church of England has Christians, who have no manner of scruple but what God hath | no reason to shrink from a comparison with those days. For promised that He will surely perform, are loth to believe that as I have made my argument tributary to the illustration of our what He hath threatened that also He will certainly accomplish. | Church as I have proceeded, so would I desire in the end, and | THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO For what other reason can we assign but this, why men should upon a general review of my subject, to leave the impression on greedily catch at those precious promises which are in some | your minds, more especially in this season of reproach, that our parts of Holy Scripture made to faith, and in the meantime | Church is built upon the primitive model, allowance duly being overlook those severe menaces which are scattered in every page | made in common fairness, for such unessential differences as a of Holy Writ against all manner of sin and disobedience? Are change of time and circumstance may have dictated. For we more plainly taught that whosoever believeth shall be saved, whatever may be alleged by enthusiasts against the structure than we are that except we repent we shall perish? Is the and forms of the Church of England, as restrictive and chilling, Apostle deservedly to be believed when he tells us that the just they will be found to be no straiter than is necessary to prevent shall live by faith, and is the same Apostle less to be credited | confusion of doctrine and practice, and to secure peace in both; when he assures us that Christ will take vengeance on all them whilst the great evangelical truths of Scripture, no sectary that obey not his Gospel, and that they shall be punished with however ardent, can proclaim more unreservedly and insist on everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord? It is a more perseveringly than does she. So that if at any time the faithful saying, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save preacher, forgetful for a moment of his commission, provide as sinners, saith St. Paul to Timothy. It is a faithful saying, essay and not a sermon for his flock, the spirit of his Church that they which have believed in God, ought to be careful to as breaking forth in her Homilies, her Articles, her Liturgy maintain good works, saith the same St. Paul to Titus. How rises up and rebukes him; and thus eventually the pulpit, if for then, in the name of God, doth it happen, that of these two season it chance to fall under other influence, rescues itself, and sayings, equally faithful, equally worthy of our acceptation, is restored to the faithful service of that Gospel, which our equally affirmed to be so by the same inspired teacher, one Reformers made to assert itself in every line that they penned. should be taken and the other left, one should be greedily | -Rev. J. J. Blunt. embraced by us, and the other wholly disregarded?-Bishop

FAITH FOR OTHERS.

That the faith of others may be of service to those who, through immature age, are incapable of transacting for themselves in religious matters, appears from Christ's conduct towards many distressed objects whom he healed of their diseases, on the application and faith of their parents or friends. The Centurion's servant was healed, on the faith of his master; the daughter of the Canaanitish woman, on the faith of her mother; the daughter of Jairus was raised to life, on the faith of her father. St. Mark mentions a man's son, from whom a dumb and deaf spirit was cast out, on account of his father's faith. These instances cannot be controverted, without calling in question the veracity of the evangelists .- Bishop Seabury.

THE HUMAN BODY NOT TO BE ABUSED.

Are our bodies thus curiously framed, then certainly they ought not to be abused to the vilest drudgeries of sin. Why did God build such beautiful tabernacles? Did he design this stately habitation to be the receptacle of wild and furious passions, and unbridled appetites; to be the dwelling-house of unclean spirits? Is it usual with wise and considerate men to bestow so much cost and pains in building houses for keeping the filthiest creatures? Do men erect stately palaces for the meanest uses? No, certainly. No more did God design that our bodies that are so wonderfully made, should be the instruments of unrighteousness. To this purpose the Apostle exhorts, (Rom. xii. 1.) I beseech you by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God which is your reasonable service. And again (1. Cor. vi. 15.) Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? How clear and solid is the consequence, You are bought with a price, wherefore glorify God in your bodies and in your spirits, which are God's. It was on this consideration again that he exhorts the Thessalonians (1. chap. iv. 4.) That every one should know how to possess his vessel (the tabernacle where the soul dwells) in sanctification and honour. The nimbleness and strength of the body is not to be prostituted to sloth, idleness and luxury: these vices thwart the design of God, cross the purposes of our Creator, baffle and affront the kindness of our Great Benefactor. Therefore we are taught by the curious fabric of our bodies to remember that God takes special notice how we employ them. Understand, O ye brutish among the people, and ye fools when will ye be wise; he that planted the ear shall he not hear, and he that formed the eye shall he not see? Psalm xlix. 9 .- Principal

LIBERALITY THE DUTY OF ALL. Liberality is a luxury; but it is one which almost all may enjoy. The wealthy may enjoy, in the exercise, the greatest pleasure which they can derive from their silver and gold: the poor may give their mites; and if they are warmed by the love of God to give all their living, their contributions insignificant as they are in the sight of men, will be deemed more than the richest offerings of their richer brethren by the Saviour. There are none then who have any thing, who are not called upon to give in good works. With the instruction brought before us in this history, [of the poor widow throwing two mites into the treasury,] it is clear that we can admit nothing to constitute a valid dispensation from that duty but actual want. It matters not whether the person be rich or poor : if he has any thing, he ought to give something. If he has little, of course he can give but little; but if he has any thing, he will refuse to give at his peril. He is called to exercise the duty. He may, of course, refuse to perform it, as he may refuse to perform any other duty: but he has no excuse for not giving. Let that be thoroughly understood. The smallness of our means, if we have any means, is not a valid excuse for refusing to give in good works. It is an excuse for our not giving much; but it is not an excuse for our giving nothing. It is well for the poorest to exercise themselves in this duty: it is an expression of faith which is most profitable to the soul. Where there are no means, the duty cannot be exercised. But if we have any thing, we ought to render to God of what He has given us, and be willing, in this way, to show our sense of what we owe to the Saviour .- Rev. J. G.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED. "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith: which faith except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly."-(Athanasian Creed.)-This and some other sentences of similar import, which occur in this confession of faith, have been much, but, as we apprehend, unjustly censured. It is written, "He that believeth not, shall be damued" (Mark xvi. 16.) The creed asserts no more: and the assertion is very needful at a period like the present, wherein it is so often said, if your life be correct, your faith is of little or no consequence. But this is a most destructive error. The truths of the Gospel are not to be rejected or admitted by us, according to our pleasure. They are of the utmost importance to our eternal welfare. It hath pleased God to bless mankind with a revelation that includes all things which are necessary unto salvation. We are required to yield our unfeigned assent unto the whole of this record; we may not, therefore, select certain parts thereof as worthy our credit, and reject the rest; neither is it lawful that any one should attempt to reduce it to the standard of his own fallible reason. We must receive this, as the Lord in his infinite wisdom has thought fit to communicate it to men. "I testify, therefore, unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and out of the things which are written in this book."-Rev. xxii. 18, 19. While the Scripture affirms that a correct faith is essential unto salvation, we shall not, I trust, be ashamed to say, "that except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved."-Rev. Henry

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BUILT UPON THE PRIMITIVE

Toronto, August, 1842.

# Advertisements.

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concess from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Libertie the City of Toronto, (known as part of "CASTLE FRANK FARM containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valua apable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are man good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known bupplying (if by letter, Post paid.) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

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

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

Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON,

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

Attorney, &c.

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842.

TAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Caffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, poposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

51-3m ENGRAVING. MR. ELLIS,

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

-COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New treet, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON. Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM.

PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND IMFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. 1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAR R B © EN F A R I © 9

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

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

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

> STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling a the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

Prayer-Books with new version of the Psalms-24mo. Nonpareil, 24mo. do. 24mo. Minion, mo. Brevier, o. Long Primer Sheep, do. Calf,

HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144. KING STREET, TORONTO. THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR

PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CLASS I.

9	Helps and Directions for the Study of the Holy
B	Scriptures.
	No. in the Non-Subscribers. Subscribers. Catalogue. \$\psi\$ 100. each. \$\psi\$ 100. ea
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No. of the last	Nayland, bound
	mer. 2 vols. bound
191	CLASS II.

On the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and against Infidelity. 187. Apology for the Bible, in a Se

Lord Bishop of Bristol, stitched.. 11 6 0 1½ 10 0 0 1½ 58. Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D. on the life, death, and philosophy of his friend David Hume Esq. By the Right Rev. Geo. Horne, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich, 8 9 0 1 7 6 0 1 stitched..... 124. Short and easy Method with 1 104 1 7 1 3

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CLASS V. On the Catechism. 3. Familiar Exposition of the Church Catechism, in five parts, to which are added Prayers for the use of Parents, Children, and

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TWO copies in crimson Morocco extra, in old style of binding, inlaid with vellum and different coloured morocco leather, the binding and the edges very richly gilt, and each page (besides the rubrics being printed in red) surrounded with red lines, 18mo. each. £2 10s.

Three copies, handsomely bound in morocco and gilt, and rubricated as above, 18mo. each, 17s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, H. & W. ROWSELL, 28th July, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, warry chem. very cheap. Toronto, July, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842,

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle VV • men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the rst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

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Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Build MEARLY OFPOSITE 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. will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.
17-df

JOSEPH B. HALL. GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842.

SANFORD & LYNES,

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

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

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co. 23-tf

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

J. BROWN, (FROM LONDON)

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

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

Toronto, 20th July, 1842. 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 Japanined Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver-

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

July 14, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOB, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

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

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS. Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior yle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

REMOVED.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers received the statement of the content of the content of the customers received the statement of the customers are supported by the customers are supported by the customers are content of the customers are customers. received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,

England Cloths, Action of the Company of t England.

RY NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

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 Harvey Sheppara, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactured of the Control of the CAST STEEL AXES of a superior tring CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quanty, must to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

15-41 Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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

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 friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Poppensell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

CINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now Removed into the New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above taggeds, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonand charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him. Peather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the nortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all secriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness ad disnate.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street, curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Coston Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. February 16th, 1842.

The Church

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Is published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. A GENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'r.
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