### Original Latin Poetry.

HYMN.

There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign, Infinite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.

There everlasting spring abides, Death like a narrow sea divides
This heavenly land from ours.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood So to the Jews old Canaan stood,

But timorous mortals start and shrink To cross this narrow sea, And linger shivering on the brink, And fear to launch away.

O! could we make our doubts remove, These gloomy doubts that rise, And see the Canaan that we love, With unbeclouded eyes!

And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore.

DR. WATTS.

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

Could we but climb where Moses stood,

Est terra-sanctæ deliciæ tenent : Servat piorum sceptrigerûm manus: Nox nulla, nam splendor diei Perpetuus prohibet, nec usquam Locus dolori est. Cedere nescium Secernit hanc tellure nostrâ Frigida mors, maris instar arcti Interstrepentis: trans freta turbida
Stant arva amietu gramineo, stetit
Ante ora Judæis vetustus
Qualis ager, mediusque fluxit
Jordanus. Arctum sed fugimus mare, Pede et retracto nos, timidum genus, Horrescimus tentare fluctus, Et gelidâ retinemur orâ. O! si exularet mens dubia et nigra Formido; si fas esset amabiles Camposque, promissasque sedes Æthereas, propiús tueri: Tractus jacentes et spatia ultima, Quos ante Mosi, cernere si foret, Non unda Jordani fugaret, Flumina non glacialis Orci.

THREE SERMONS ON THE CHURCH, BY CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

ever receive, becoming deference and respect from it still open to inquiry what those things are. the members of our Holy Church; and the subjects of these three sermons will procure for them more than ordinary attention at the present period. The text selected by his Lordship for the first sermon is

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added to the Church; and that therefore the Church and empowered them to construct, furnishing them over it." food and sustenance in that Holy Sacrament.' This marks:great importance to every one of us, to ascertain

according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things authority to others." that of necessity are requisite 'to the same,' where "There is no one doctrine or tenet of the same spiritual government. that of necessity are requisite to the same, where I here is no one doctrine or tenet of the same sprittual government.

Christian religion in which all Christians were for "That the authority of ordination to the ministry,"

society, the foundations of which were laid by Jesus descending in succession from the beginning, so them as well as they could." Christ himself, its divine and perpetual Head; its that the first Bishop had for his predecessor, and We now proceed to make important quotations frame and constitution being afterwards constructed the source of his authority, some one of the from the third Sermon. His Lordship thus recapitudaily such as should be saved." After an appro-priate introduction, his lordship very justly observes: "it is an unavoidable inference from the words of the under the guidance of the Holy Ghost. Secondly, continually with the apostles. For in this manner text, that those who are to be saved must be added that its office is, to bring sinners to Christ, by furnishtext, that those who are to be saved must be added to the Church: in other words, that incorporation to the Church: in other words, that incorporation to the Church in other words, that incorporation to build his Church; and a promise of the Holy Spirit, to guide them in all things necessary to the Church: in other words, that incorporation to build his Church; and a promise of the Holy Spirit, to guide them in all things necessary to the Church: in other words, that incorporation to build his Church; and a promise of the Holy Spirit, to guide them in all things necessary to the Church: to the Church: in other words, that incorporation into the Church of Christ is necessary to salvation. of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness; and that it is therefore of knowledge and holiness. It becomes therefore a question of most serious of knowledge and nonness; and that it is therefore a question of most serious of knowledge and nonness; and that it is therefore a question of most serious of knowledge and nonness; and that it is therefore a question of their all-important task; as well as an assurance of his own continued presence in the property of the due execution of their all-important task; as well as an assurance of his own continued presence in the property of the due execution of their all-important task; as well as an assurance of his own continued presence in the property of the due execution of their all-important task; as well as an assurance of his own continued presence in the property of the property of the due execution of their all-important task; as well as an assurance of his own continued presence in the property of the property o It becomes therefore a question of most serious import to us all—what is the Church? Upon which as a medium of the believer's personal union with like manner all the rest produce those, who, having with the ministry even to the end of the world. as the initiating sacrament by which the recipient ordinances of Christ, are branches, more or less fisher. I will adduce but one as the initiating sacrament by which the recipient ordinances of Christ, are branches, more of less profitable, of the one Holy is regenerate; born anew of water and of the flourishing, more or less profitable, of the one Holy shown and undisputed fact. I will adduce but one holy shown and undisputed fact. I will adduce but one flourishing, more or less profitable, of the one Holy shown and undisputed fact.

manueu to go and in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. These eleven, having added to their number a twelfth, in the room of him who had been cut off, and having received the promised effusion of the promised effusion of the has name, the kingdoms of the and having received the promised effusion of the states.

"Such is the language of that early rachet, who, clent credentials to produce of their delegation to ministry; to commit unto faithful men the things life go del." in arguing upon points of doctring, but the desired in authoritatively; as the chief business, the most immight teach them to others also. We could not 'never tails to appear to the benefit of practice of those Churches which had been actually founded by portant work of all; by men specially commissioned, have a more full or precise description of the essenthose Churches which had been actuany founded by the Apostles; on the ground, that in them the faith separated from their brethren, divorced from the the Apostles; on the ground, that in them the faith separated from their brethren, divorced from the that had been actuany founded by the Churches which had been actuany founded by portant work of all; by men specially commissioned, have a more full or precise description of the essential functions of a Bishop. Again, he reminds Titus with the calmness and candour of men, who, being the Apostles; on the ground, that in them the faith separated from their brethren, divorced from the the calm and the calm and the calm are the calm as a separated from the calm and the calm are the calm as a separated from the calm as a separated from the calm are the calm as a separated from the calm as a separated fr the Apostles; on the ground, that in them the latting separated from their ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of life, carefully prepared for the life business and cannot be a second to the life business of lif taught, and the institutions established by the ordinary business of hie, carefully prepared for the had left him in Crete, that he should set and Apostles, were still preserved. To the same effect due execution of their task, and solemnly invested in order the things that were wanting, and ordain Apostles, were still preserved. To the same effect due execution of their task, and soleming invested in order the things that were wanting, and ordain clemens, of Alexandria, who was nearly contempo-with authority for its performance. It was therefore elders in every city; to rebuke sharply the Judaizing rary with Tertullian, describes the Church as 'the to be expected that this would be provided for by teachers, and to instruct Christians of all ages and rary with Tertuman, describes the Church those holy and divinely enlightened men, to whom classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and for us to use our best endeavours to place them in the congregation of the elect—the image of the Church those holy and divinely enlightened men, to whom classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and to instruct Christians of all ages and serves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and the serves have considered the classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and the serves have classes have the serves have classes how to behave themselves; to speak, and the serves have classes have classes have the serves have classes have classes congregation of the elect—the image of the Church | those holy and civilled engineered men, to whom classes now to behave themselves; to speak, and in the local into | Jesus Christ had delegated power to do all things | exhort, and rebuke, not merely in the way of same firm and unassailable position which the good | in heaven—collecting men through one Lord into | Jesus Christ had delegated power to do all things | exhort, and rebuke, not merely in the way of | same firm and unassailable position which the good | In heaven—collecting men through one Lord into Jesus Christ had delegated power to do an things brotherly admonition and counsel, but with all providence of God has permitted us to occupy. alone is the true knowledge to be found, because in household, and to whom He had promised the sale authority; to reject, or excommunicate, heretics, after the first and second admonition. Here again it is preserved the apostolic right division of doc-Hence then, we infer, that all Churches, sence. Had they possessed no such power, had they

had launched the vessel, with its precious charge, guardian Angel of the Church, is clear from this, "Now let us see how this agrees with the definiinto the stormy and troubled ocean of a hostile that a message sent by a man, must have been sent tion of the Church given in our 19th Article:— world, and just steered it out of port, if, when they to a man, and not to one of the heavenly intelligences; The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of were summoned to leave it, none had succeeded to and if to a man, then to one who was answerable for

tion of believers, but the whole body of the faithful fifteen centuries so unanimously agreed as in this of in all parts of the world, as it is explained in the episcopacy. At all times, and in all parts of the committed by the Apostles to chosen men of the 55th of our canons, 'Christ's Holy Catholic Church, world, however Churches might differ in other brethren, and by them conveyed in succession to that is, the whole congregation of Christian people opinions and practices, all retained their Bishops. others; that these men were called, from the time that is, the whole congregation of Christian people opinions and practices, all retained their Bishops. others; that these field were called, from the time dispersed throughout the world.' In this Church Heretics and schismatics never ventured to raise when the Apostles were taken to their reward, the pure Word of God is preached: consequently their standard except under that authority. Where Bishops, or Overseers; that they ruled and directed there must be unity of doctrine in all points of faith all the witnesses are consentient, it were tedious to the Church in doctrine and discipline; that no mode necessary to salvation; and the Sacraments are duly adduce their separate testimonics. Let it suffice of ordination, independent of their authority, was necessary to salvation; and the Sacraments are duty ministered according to Christ's ordinance, in all things requisite to the essence and efficacy of a description of the Church I have already produced, to the control of that there was no branch of that Sacrament. This definition is of a very general speaks thus, at the conclusion of the second cenkind, as to every thing but the purity of the Word tury; and to historical facts like this, the early taught by its own presbyters, and served by its own preached, and the observance of all things essential Fathers are unquestionable witnesses, whatever may Deacons; all these points are so prominent and plain the Lord Bishop of London deserves what it will be thought those things are o the due administration of the Sacradients, leaving as thought of their competency as interpreters of in the Church's instoly, and were for so handy to the due to inquiry what those things are.

Scripture. 'Let any of those heresies,' he says, centuries unquestioned, that some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the competency as interpreters of the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the competency as interpreters of the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also, as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, being also as in the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, and the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of episcopacy in later times, and the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of the contract some of the most learned to have had their origin in the opponents of the contract some of the most learned to have established:—First, that the Church is a spiritual characteristic the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the force of their bishops, facts, and have endeavoured to elude the facts.

rock, and that the gates of hell should not prevail against it for it is movifest for it against it: for it is manifest from this expression, as well as from those which have been the sound not prevail who well as from those which have been the sound not prevail being episcopal: seeing that whatever reasons may be Apostles themselves, or by their authority. And being episcopal: seeing that whatever reasons may be Apostles themselves, or by their authority. And being episcopal: seeing that whatever reasons may be Apostles themselves, or by their authority. well as from those which have been already cited then existing nations of the world, was a task which from the writings of the Apostles themselves, or by their distinctions, apply with still this is no difficult task. That, which was primitive then existing nations of the Apostles themselves, or by their distinction, apply with still this is no difficult task. from the writings of the Apostles, that the Church could not be adequately executed by the Apostles and catholic, must surely have been also apostolic. greater force to ours. is one distinct and compact body; and since those who are to be saved must be adequately executed by the Apostolic Constitution of the household of themselves, it was therefore necessary that they who are to be saved must be adequately executed by the Apostolic Constitution of the household of themselves, it was therefore necessary that they had the apostolic constitution of the household of themselves, it was therefore necessary that they who are to be saved must be added thereto, there should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be both their assistants, the work is a should appoint others, to be added thereto, there is a should appoint others, to be a should appoint others, the work is a should appoint others. cannot surely be wanting some distinguishing marks, wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its wherein these who such for an also their successors, in the work; nor, if its whorld have been successors and also their successors. wherein those who seek for refuge in that ark of seek for refu safety may recognise the impress of its divine origin it have answered all the purposes of the office to universally changed into episcopal, and that, tacitly sessed in short for fifteen hundred years that characteristics. which they had been ordained. Something more was and unobservedly, without notice or reclamation of teristic of truth, the being held of divine authority "Now that our blessed Lord did not himself required for the maintenance and diffusion of any kind: and yet so it must have been effected, if always, everywhere, and by all men, is so obligatory build his Church, but only laid its deep and im
Christianity: It was necessary, not merely that the

Thoughly for the maintenance and unusion of any kind: and yet so it must be a true branch of the Church be a true movable foundations, is an indisputable truth. He true vine should be planted in the world, but that it gave to his Apostles the commission of masterbuilders but did

true vine should be constantly and carefully tended, and that canon of a Council, no decree of an emperor, no branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church?' \* \* \* \* those who leave, or keep aloof from its commission of masterbuilders, but did not qualify them for the execution of their task till be followed by the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension, and the space should be made for its extension. of their task, till he fulfilled his promise of sending to boughs thereof trained 'unto the sea, and her branches government was in conformity with the known mind government was in con them the Comforter. The work of building the Church of Christ commenced on the day of Pente-The forms of Church government are lawful, because the bly believe that the companions and the outward form which the spiritual building was to assume; for the guidance of the same Holy

Spirit would be a special and perpetual energe.

Special and perpetual energy for the companions and labours of their ministers of teachers may have been productive of some good.

Special and perpetual energy for the companions and labours of their ministers of teachers may have been productive of some good.

Special and perpetual energy for the companions and labours of their ministers of teachers may have been productive of some good.

Special and perpetual energy for the companions and labours of their ministers of teachers may have been productive of some good.

Special and perpetual energy for the energy for the guidance of the same Holy productive of some good.

Special and perpetual energy for the energy fo Spirit would be sufficient to instruct them in that, as grace; but the Word must be continually preached, in the working of the Church, or have assume; for the guidance of the same Holy and the working of the Church. Through narrow, the working of the Church are preached, even though it be total a change in the regimen of the Church are preached, even though it be total a change in the regimen of the Church are preached, even though it be total a change in the regimen of the Church. put would be sufficient to instruct them in that, as in every other part of their duty: and we are to income and the Sacraments rightly administered, by persons in every other part of their duty: and we are to income and the Sacraments rightly administered, by persons in every other part of their duty: and we are to instruct them in that, as grace; but the Word must be continually preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truths of the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to any attempt on the Continuous and the Gospel are preached, even though it be truthed to a every other part of their duty: and we are to inquire in what manner they fulfilled it; and how specially appointed to the work; or else the one to enforce it? Were all the work; or else the one to enforce it? Were all the work; or else the one to enforce it? inquire in what manner they fulfilled it; and how specially appointed to the work; or else the one far their example and authority, in the constitution would soon be unread, and the others neglected and all the dogs dumb, when the spirit of ambition crept trine; but where the government of the Church is means, is in a great degree counterbalanced by the would soon be unread, and the others neglected and all the dogs dumb, when the spirit of ambition crept trine; but where the government of the Church is means, is in a great degree counterbalanced by the would soon be unread, and the others neglected and all the dogs dumb, when the spirit of ambition crept trine; but where the government of the Church is means, is in a great degree counterbalanced by the ar their example and authority, in the constitution of the visible Church, is binding upon the whole of the visible Church, is binding body, of which Jesus Christ himself is the head.

Were those persons, who con
Bod's heritage? Were those persons the con
Bo we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, if we were the worship, which the guilt of schism, from which the latter are exempt. we shall be greatly assisted in this inquiry, it we can ascertain in what light the Church was consican ascertain in what light the Church was considered by those, who lived much nearer than ourselves acknowledgment, without which the sovereignty of the read a chapter of the Gospel acknowledgment, without which the sovereignty of the resolution and were the continued performance of those acts of time of celebrating Easter, fixely to surrender the litturgy. Then, he read a chapter of the Gospel acknowledgment, without which the sovereignty of rights of their presbyterate into the hands of new later. The former cannot allege any of the reasons, which is continued by those, who lived much nearer than ourselves acknowledgment, without which the sovereignty of rights of their presbyterate into the hands of new later. The former cannot allege any of the reasons, which is continued by the read a chapter of the Gospel acknowledgment, without which the sovereignty of rights of their presbyterate into the hands of new later. dered by those, who lived much nearer than ourselves to the time of its first foundation, and were themto the time of its first foundation, and were them selves amongst the most conspicuous of the lights selves amongst the most conspicuous of the lights amongst the most conspicuous of the lights and the requires of him practices idolatry; that it practices idolatry idola selves amongst the most conspicuous of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; that it will not admit the fundamental truths of the Gospel, or the performance of the laws of Gospel holiness; the laws of Gospe set upon that candiestick of gold to give light to the distance of the Aposties, and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies them to communion without their doing something ance of some act of worship forbidden, either expressly them to communion without their doing something and the democracies and aristocracies the democracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies are the democracies and aristocracies and aristocracies and aristocracies are the democracies are world. The following clear and compenuous account of it is given by Tertullian, who wrote before the or it is given by returnian, who wrote help the direct suggestion of the second century, and who could hardly the Holy Spirit. The institution of Church monarchies; then will I begin to believe, that end of the second century, and who could hardly have been deceived as to the history of the Church's government, and a continued succession in the have been deceived as to the history of the Church's government, and a continued succession in the presbyterial government, and a continued succession in the conti have been deceived as to the mistory of the Louisian ministry, were absolutely necessary to the constitution, into whatever errors he might fall as to points of doctrine or discipline. 'Christ,' he says, continuance of the Church itself, and to the effectual after (against the Apostles' doctrine and the will of themselves guilty of schism in separating from it. upon by the Church of England, and yet did not feel points of docume of discharge of its functions. 'How,' asks the Apostle, declared the purposes discharge of its functions. 'How,' asks the Apostle, Christ) be whirled about like a scene in a mask, But the members of any one of the other Reformed, themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of the members of any one of the other laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. But laid a point of the members of any one of the other laid a point of themselves at liberty to leave her communion. during its residence of carris, declared the purposes of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, of his mission, and the rule of faith and practice, on a table, by him, their non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have alluded, do now, for slighter reasons, or for none at all, many are non-episcopal Churches to which I have not h of his mission, and the publicly to the people, or privately to the people, or private either publicly to the people, of privately to the people, of privately to the people, of whom he attached twelve more immedisciples, of whom he attached twelve more immediately bear without human reason, impossible, I hope I shall have leave quitted their own Church, is there any episcopal justify it in others. disciples, or under their own children, is there any episcopal government is acknow- Church in their country to which they could unite diately to his person, intending that they should be a preacher? and how shall they preach, except they be to conclude thus:—Episcopal government is acknow- Church in their country to which they could unite the teachers of the defines. One of the defines. One of the defines, a long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in the themselves; and, therefore, as long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in the themselves; and, therefore, as long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in the themselves; and, therefore, as long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in the themselves; and, therefore, as long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in the some unitiable, in its truth to nature, and in its power betrayed him; but the remaining eleven he com-

were propagated, and continue to be propagated at the present day, which are reckoned in the number the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the careless alarmed; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day, which are reckoned in the number awakened; the present day and of necessity render the propagated at the present day. It is not a present day awakened; the present day awakened; the present day are the present day awakened; the present day are the present day and of necessity render the propagated at the present day. It is not a present day awakened; the present day are the present day awakened; the present day are the present day awakened; the present day are the present day are the present day awakened; the present day are the present day are the present day are the present day are the present day. It is not a present day are the present the present day, which are reckoned in the number of apostolic Churches, inasmuch as they are the Marcover all these of apostolic Churches, masmuch as they are the encouraged; the meek instructed and strengthened; and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than offspring of apostolic Churches. Moreover, all these and this is a work which cannot be done in a and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than cut off altogether from the mystical body of Christ; ment to Him, who readeth the hearts of men; and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than cut off altogether from the mystical body of Christ; ment to Him, who readeth the hearts of men; and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and to charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than and the charge the presbyters to teach no other than a charge the presbyters to teach no other than a charge the presbyters to teach no other than a charge the presbyters to teach no other than a charge the presbyters to teach no other than a charge the presbyters than the charge the pr offspring of apostolic Churches. Moreover, at these charges and this is a work which cannot be done in a sound doctrine; to judge of accusations brought churches constitute one Church; being joined slight and perfunctory manner, at spare moments, and I am sure that none of its members are charges and I am sure Churches constitute one Church; being joined together in the unity of the faith, and in the bond together in the unity of the faith togeth stolen from the pressing engagements and occuragaments and occurag f peace.'

"Such is the language of that early Father, who, cient credentials to produce of their delegation to the ministry; to commit unto faithful men the things its government and discipline to the apostolical moments of the apostoli trine.' Hence then, we infer, that all Churches, derived from other Churches of apostolic foundation, holding the same faith, and preserving the same ordinances, are parts of that general and universal ordinances. ordinances, are parts of that general and the words ordinances, are parts of that general and the words ordinances, are parts of that general and the words of the chart, as sold a sold and the chart, as sold and the Angel was the Bishop of that Church, in which we profess our belief in the words selves should have been removed from its governof the Creed, 'I believe one Catholic and Apostolic ment. It would have availed but little, that they Church, and not, as some have pretended, the

"Our blessed Lord gave to his Apostles a general commission to build his Church; and a promise of import to us all—what is the Church? Upon which as a medium of the believer's personal union with the mainter all the rest produce those, were the been constituted bishops by the Apostelis, seed. The testing the Apostelis seed. The testing the Apostelis seed. follows another of not inferior moment—who can be properly said to have been added to the Church?"

His lordship then speaks of the word Church, as the Church, as been admitted into it by papirsm, note the latter as it is in Jesus, and who use, or do not obstinately who were companions of the Apostles themselves, which, as being of apostolical origin and authority, who were companions of the Apostles themselves, which, as being of apostolical origin and authority, are the more and the world; sometimes those who inhabit a particular district; and at other times merely the members of a single family. Baptism is then described spirit; and placed in a new relation to God as one of his own peculiar family and household." His of his own peculiar family and household." His own peculiar family and household." The second sermon is from Matthew xxviii. 19lordship then reverts to "the conclusion to be drawn from the words of 20:—and in that and in the third sermon his lotter ship discusses the questions—" What form and proom the words of the text:"—

"That if the Lord added to the Church daily such ship discusses the questions—" What form and protion of Bishops was uninterrupted, so that the ministerial commission has deChurch was built upon them, and every act of the
scended through a succession of presbyters; we, that That if the Lord added to the Church daily such such as should be saved, those who are to be saved must be building which their divine master had commissioned building which the commissioned building which the commissioned building which the commission which was a supplication of the commission of the com and that we have the testimony of all history on our and that therefore the Church and that therefore the Church is the appointed medium, or instrumental means, in with no precise directions, but leaving them to the with no precise directions, but leaving them to the side, I think has been already proved. If then the and through which individual sinners must appropriate to themselves the pardon which Christ has far are their example and authority in the constitu-Purchased for all; first being admitted by baptism into the Church binding upon the whole of into the Church seed for all; the character of the church seed for all the church seed for into the Church, and so acquiring a title to its privileges, and grace to use them; and afterwards being leges, and grace to use them; and afterwards being leges and grace to use them; and afterwards being self is the head? And then, after glancing at the government of every province of the Church was government nourished with the food of sound doctrine, and of the Sacrament of the Sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour diffusion and perpetuation of his religion, and quoting Jesus Christ to provide for the body and blood of our Saviour diffusion and perpetuation of his religion, and quoting to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting to have the care of all the Churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting the provider of the body and blood of our Saviour diffusion and perpetuation of his religion, and quoting the care of all the churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting the care of all the churches with authority and same resumptuous and hazardous, and quoting the care of all the Jesus Christ, who was given, as our Church declares, and of the text, Lo, I am with you alway, precinct, or diocese, furnished by certain laws to the last words of the text, Lo, I am with you alway, precinct, or diocese, furnished by certain laws to the of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of the case, quotations from Hooker, Bramball, Analytic and the contract of "It must be manifest to the commonest under- provided with good and able pastors; and that both credentials of its spiritual authority: and against "It must be mannest to the commonest understanding, that this remarkable promise implies a provided with good and the provided whether he be really a member of the Church; and constant and unbroken succession of Gospel minisin order to determine the constant and unbroken succession of Gospel minislaws, and performance of their religious duties, alone justify separation: and it ought to be a subject constant and unbroken succession of Gospel ministers, from the time when the Apostles received their laws, and performance of devout thankfulness to those who belong to such a lone justify separation. and it ought to be a subject of other countries; and that they have no force, with might be required, under penalties, of a spiritual of devout thankfulness to those who belong to such a reference to seceders from our own national Church, should know what that Church is, of which the sacred historian and the commission, to the final period of the Church's kind, not left to discretion, but by law appointed. should know what that Church is, of which the sacred historian speaks, and of which our Lord himself had declared, that He would found it was not only universally established in the ages next was not only unive self had declared, that He would found it upon a institution, and 'the earth shall be full of the rock, and that the rock and the

ledged to have been universally received in the themselves; and, therefore, as long as their own been urged for the want of apostolical government in all this a simplicity, a heartiness, a pastoralness, betrayed min; out the teaching the essentials of doctrine, they may manded to go and instruct all nations, and baptize wants of God's people, and the mission and duties of Between the Apostles' times and this presently after, continue therein, and are in no sense schismatics.

"Let us consider, for a moment, the real state of the superior advantages which we enjoy. degrees of security are enjoyed by those who are, or selves; and how far it may be necessary, or desirable

and his servants, the German prelates. They appealed provisional system of Church government, the supreme fering; and also their desire to recover it. The case episcopacy lasted but a short time; as was natural, when that eminent reformer found himself possessed

"For these reasons it is admitted, by those of our wholly and solely to preach the Gospel. that, not only of Bishop, but of Pope. claims of episcopacy, that the earlier Lutherans and were plunged into that dismal gulf of rationalism, below which there is hardly a lower depth to reach. And I know, too, that this was a consequence, perventure to say, that because this, or that generation of men did not re-establish that perfect community with the Catholic Church in ecclesiastical discipline, which are, and always have been, constituted according to the apostolic model: but to their individual the Church. required of necessity to salvation.

"It appears to me, that in this manner it is by no which having ouce unavoidably, and unwillingly, lost the perfectness of ecclesiastical order, have not yet regained it, possibly not having been able to do so, be content with preaching the gospel; do the work are yet within the pale of Christ's Church, so far at least as the being so is necessary to the final salvation of their individual members."

His Lordship then gives, in confirmation of his view tions bear only upon the case of the Reformed Churches

of other countries; and that they have no force, with

who cannot urge any of the pleas, upon which the same community separate themselves from the Church of that community, not differing from it in fundamentals, no such pleas can be advanced; they may not be chargeable with heresy, but I do not understand how may justly urge the divine right of episcopacy, as that from asserting it, in the way of argument and admonition. If our Church be a true branch of the Church productive of some good. As long as the fundamental of his district classes? Certainly, we came to see

Holy Spirit, by which they were endued with super-"Let it be observed, that this demonstration Church to promote that happy consummation by all sentence of absolute exclusion from the Church of Churches in Judæa: they then went form to the Sinners, and to be sealed in property of the Let it be observed, that this demonstration of the Church of Churches in Judæa: they then went form to the Sinners, and to be sealed in property of the Let it be observed, that this demonstration of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Levidence in Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: they then went form to the Sacrament of Churches of the Judæa: the Judæa: they Gentiles, preaching in like manner, and rounding Churches others contains the propagated at work of the Lord are to be denounced against the characteristic contains the propagated at work of the propagated at Churches in every city. From these Churches of the Lord are to be denounced against the vertices of the Lord are to be denounced against the vertices of the Lord are to be denounced against the vertices of the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be workers of iniquity; the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government; but pediments which block up the way to Catholic unity, the sleepers are to be the apostolical origin of episcopal government.

### THE REV. JOHN WESLEY AND THE CHURCH.

Our excellent contemporary of the Utica Gospel Messenger, supplies us with the following extract from Mr. Wesley's Sermons, which makes the Methodism of the present day appear very different from what it was in Mr. Wesley's time. The extract is taken from a sermon preached by Mr. Wesley at

being called to preach gave them any right to adtheir willingness to retract any errors which they minister sacraments. And when the question was should be proved to have taught. Instead of acceding proposed, 'in what light are we to consider ourselves?" it was answered, 'As extraordinary messengers, raised to subdue the Protestants by force of arms; and when up to provoke the ordinary ones to jealousy. In at last a so-called General Council was assembled at order hereto, one of our first rules was given to each Trent, their opinions, in so far as they differed from preacher. You are to do that part of the work which those of the Romish divines, were condemned without we appoint. But what work was this? Did we ever tattiful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly administered preached, and the Sacraments be duly administered and the Sacraments are sacraments. power of the Church being, as it were, put into compower of the Church being, as it were, put into comrespect for that which had caused them so much sufwas nearly the same, at first, with Calvin and his to administer the sacraments, yet it gave you no other was nearly the same, at mist, with Carvin and mis authority than to do it, or any thing else, where I friends;\* although with them the desire of retaining No where at all. Therefore by this very rule you when that eminent reformer found minself possessed of authority, as great, for all practical purposes, as

"It was several years after our society was The first was, I apprehend, at Norwich. One of I would desire to be told, at what period of time their I would desire to be told, at what period of thise their descendants became so? I know very well; that it is few of the people, and baptised their children; but not difficult to trace, in the history of their Churches; as soon as it was known, he was informed it must not promised to do it no more; and, I suppose, he kept his promise. Now, as long as the Methodists keep to this plan, they cannot separate from the Church. And this is our peculiar glory; it is new upon the earth. Revolve all the histories of the Church from the earliest ages, and you will find that whenever naps a punishment, of the imperiest system of Church government which was suffered to remain so long after there was a great work of God in any particular city government which was suffered to remain so long after or nation, the subjects of that work soon said to holier than you.' As soon as ever they separated themselves, they retired into deserts, or they built religious houses, or at least formed parties, into fault; therefore, they, and those who came after which none was admitted but such as subscribed to them, and who were probably less able to take that both their judgment and practice. But with the admitted, that their forefathers, who lived under the

"I wish all of you who are vulgarly called members I dare not deny a participation in all things Methodists would seriously consider what has been said, and particularly you whom God has commissioned to call sinners to repentance; it does by no means diment to reconcile truth with charay; to hold a firm conviction of the apostolical origin and constitution of our own Church, with a persuasion, or at least a charitable hope, that those national Churches, Dathan, and Abiram, seek the priesthood also.

"O, contain yourselves within your own bounds; of evangelists; proclaim to all the world the lovingkindness of God our Saviour; declare to all the kingdom of heaven is at hand! Repent ve, and believe the Gospel. I earnestly advise you, abide in your place; keep your own station. Ye were, fifty years ago, those of you that were then Methodist preachers; extraordinary messengers of God, not going in your own will, but thrust out, not to supersede, but to provoke to jealousy the ordinary messengers. In God's name, stop there; both by your preaching and your example, provoke them to love and to do good works. Ye are a new phenomenon in the earth; a body of people who; being of no sect of party, are friends to all parties, and endeavour to forward all in heart-religion, in the knowledge and love of God and man. Ye yourselves were at first called in the Church of England; and though ye have, and will have, a thousand temptations to leave it, and to set up for yourselves; regard them not; be Church-of-England-men still; do not cast away the peculiar glory which God hath put upon you, and frustrate the design of Providence, the very end for which God raised you up,"

> THE VICAR OF LEEDS: (From Bishop Doane's Impressions of the Church of England.)

We reached Leeds early in the afternoon. In the shortest possible time, the excellent Vicar [Dr. Hook] "Yet although none of the excuses which have miss them with the blessing. To me, there was in to secure their political influence; and one of whom,

have been displaced most arbitrarily and unconstitu-

tionally, to make way for strangers and democrats:

we leave these topics until the meeting of Parlia-

ment, when, we trust, a day of reckoning and restitu-

It is for these, and many other reasons, that we re-

he should feel at liberty to sit at the same Council

Board with the Hon. Francis Hincks, who did not

The blending together of men of such opposite

ceived by all parties. The Reforming Kingston He-

But while Mr. Hincks, who never took up arms du-

and supported with difficulty to the witness seat. None will forget the burst of admiration, with which the gallant fellow's

Vitty had been aroused, in the dead of the night, by Walker

the first intimation he had of the rising. He received the fugi-tives into his house, closed the doors, armed himself and Walker

with muskets, and awaited the result. In a few minutes the

ber, were directed to lie down on the floor-and the gallant

he was fighting for his life and his Government," and he main

garrison of two prepared to meet the worst. At the second or

ophisticated tale was received by the Officers composing that

Clergy would bring on her from the Lord, the Church | Mark Mason, a kind word for every child and its poor mother, I be the umpire to decide. felt that Christianity did take the bitterness from poverty; and understood how it was that so many James Crowthers, gallant soldiers, enterprising mariners, and faithful

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842.

We have received instructions to insert the fol-

"CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. "Rev. Sir,-I have to direct that, in conformity with an official communication, which I have just received by the mail from Her Majesty's Government, you will be pleased to use the subjoined Form, immediately after the General Thanksgiving, at Morning and Evening Service, on the first Sunday after receiving this Circular.

> "I am your affectionate brother, "G. J. MONTREAL.

"Montreal, 9th July, 1842."

"A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING, To ALMIGHTY GOD.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, Creator and Goattempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen spared.

by Thy Holy Spirit, that evermore trusting in Thee, she may faithfully govern Thy people committed to her charge, to their good, and to the glory of Thy holy Name.

And to us and all her subjects, O Lord, impart such a measure of Thy grace, that under a deep and lasting sense of Thy manifold mercy, we may shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee, by loyal attachment to our Sovereign, and dutiful obedience to all Thy House. commandments.

Give ear, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to these our supplications and prayers, which we humbly offer before Thee in the Name and through the Mediation of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen."

We have also, since the above was in type, received that his Lordship concurs in the above Circular, and

The subjoined notice, we are sure, will be heartily hensive designs of this admirable Association :-

" Toronto, 12th July, 1842. " REVEREND SIR,

"In order to carry out more effectually the designs of 'THE CHURCH SOCIETY,' of which so auspicious a commencement has been made in this Diocese, it has been suggested by many valued friends that I should request that a collection in the several Churches, and at the several Stations in which divine service is usually performed within the same, should be made at an early period, in aid of its

gratuitous offering, for the advancement of the great Central Board, at Toronto,

"One object of such free donation is, that the Society should, with as little delay as possible, be enabled to meet the expense of a large supply of Books and Tracts, which have been ordered, for the purpose of supplying the several Depositories that may be formed by the District Associations; and thus to provide the Holy Scriptures and Prayer Books for the more remote settlements, as well as publications adapted to Sunday School Libraries.

appears the most convenient, I beg to propose that Episcopacy. this General Collection, in aid of 'THE CHURCH Society,' be made on Sunday, the 9th of October found convenient.

" I remain. " Rev. Sir, " Your sincere Brother, "JOHN TORONTO."

of King Street, very kindly affording the use of his auxiliary to a disjointed and tottering Administration. house for the occasion. The Lord Bishop of Toronto We regret, however, very sincerely that Mr. Sher-The following Resolutions were then adopted:

tached to it, should be immediately erected,—the recognize those as prominent fellow-servants of the attention, which, we are persuaded, it will receive at the hands buildings to be of durable materials, and the site to be Crown who, but a very few years ago, were, it has been of Her Majesty's Government. We are well aware, that desselected in the most central or convenient part of this deposed, at all events privy to a most unprovoked and patches may be quoted, and references shown, from the Home

On the motion of Mr. Enoch Turner, seconded by Mr. Harrison,

of England was impregnable. Another day I went 4. Resolved—That Messrs. Samuel Mitchell, Jo- colleague as Mr. Hincks. day to a free-school. They were children of the for procuring a site for the erection of the Church the correctness of the decision arrived at by the known in the annals of history as a ridiculous and operatives. As I marked the patient carefulness contemplated, and that, in the event of any disagree- honourable and learned Solicitor General. It is clumsy piece of political carpentering: with which he looked into each particular case, with ment between the said Committee, the Lord Bishop notorious that the so-called Cabinet is torn with feuds "One or two of these maxims, flowing from an

pastors, had started from the free schools of Turner, and Gooderham, be a Committee for entering that they have been only held together by the power- measures, the effects of which, I am afraid, are for approval of the Lord Bishop.

by Mr. S. Mitchell,

and most seasonable grant of money.

Gooderham having been called thereto, it was

of the Meeting be tendered to the Lord Bishop of the anarchy of the Government, together with the belief spoken to each other in their lives; until they found ROMANISM.—The Right Rev. MICHAEL POWER, [the Diocese for the promptitude with which he has entered generally entertained, that one individual, the Hon. themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, pon this undertaking, and for the Christian zeal with which he has endeavoured to plant the pure and reformed Church of our Protestant fore-fathers in this faction to his colleagues as well as to the public,—

I themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, the adviser of the Right Rev. Remiging together, the adviser of the Right Rev. Remiging together, the adviser of the protection and pigging together, the adviser of the protection and pigging together, the adviser of the adviser of the pigging together, the adviser of the pigging together, the adviser of the pigging together, the adviser of the adviser of the pigging together, the adviser of formed Church of our Protestant fore-fathers in this faction to his colleagues as well as to the public, known as the TRUCKLE-BED Ministry. populous neighbourhood. these are so many causes calculated to disunite Sir

At the conclusion of these proceedings his Lord- Charles Bagot's advisers, to place them within the ship again addressed the Meeting, and expressed his power of the approaching angry Parliament, and to vernor of the world, who by Thy gracious Providence entire concurrence in the observation that had fallen render any accession to their ranks, however valuable, hast oftentimes preserved Thy chosen Servants, the from one of the speakers, that no class of persons were incapable of arresting their dissolution. Patronage Sovereigns whom Thou hast set over us, from the more fervent in their attachment to the Church than and place, and illegal appointments, such as three malice of wicked men; we offer unto Thee our humble | the Protestant Irish. His Lordship hoped that, as an | Superintendents of Education, are nearly exhausted: and hearty thanksgivings for Thy great mercy now opportunity was now presented, it would be turned to the people are tired of public servants, too many of again vouchsafed to us in frustrating the late traiterous | the best account, and that no exertions would be | whom make it their chief care to act in such a way as | expense, to procure a heading worthy of the paper;

The offers of pecuniary contributions, we under- the President of the Board of Works, against whom Continue, we beseech Thee, O merciful Lord, Thy stand, were very liberal, and we have no doubt the however we bring no charge, instead of being comwatchful care over her. Be Thou her shield and Committees will immediately commence operations, pelled to have a seat in Parliament, ought to be spedefence against the devices of secret treason, and the and that, aided by the co-operation of their fellow cially prevented from sitting there, and so be enabled assaults of open violence. Extend Thy gracious citizens, they will have completed the Church and to attend to his professional duties, placed above the protection to the Prince her Consort, the Prince of School-house before the coming winter. Then, to reach and possibility of suspicion. We now say Wales, and the whole Royal Family. Direct and adopt the alteration of a Psalm felicitously made by nothing of the old and faithful servants of the prosper her counsels, and so guide and support her Mr. Alderman Dixon, in the course of his remarks, Crown—the Carys, Macaulays, and Stantons, who

'Twill be a joyful sound to hear

Our tribes devoutly say, Up, Children, to the Parish Church, And keep your Sabbath day.

It is not right to conclude this notice of the proceed- tion will arrive. ings, without adding that Mr. Alderman Dixon, by his praiseworthy exertions, has greatly forwarded the pular Administration. Above all do we regret that design of building the proposed Church and School pular Administration. Above all do we regret that

The Review of the Bishop of London's Three Ser- avow himself for the Queen during the Rebellion, muns on the Church, which is to be found on the first and who ought therefore to be for ever disqualified page, is an article of great importance and interest, for serving Her Majesty in any office of trust. and touches distinctly and decisively upon the leading principles as Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Hincks is ill reecclesiastical questions of the present day. It affords us unmingled satisfaction to find that the ground instructions from the Lord Bishop of Toronto to which we took in our paper of the 27th November last, while engaged in a controversy with The Wes-leyan, has been maintained by such high authority as intimate to the Reverend the Clergy of his Diocese, last, while engaged in a controversy with The Wesdesires that his Clergy may govern themselves accor- the Bishop of London. We contended, and the moderate men, it is a coalition of fierce extremes. Bishop enforces this view, that the Continental Re- How they can meet at the Council Board and not servants. formed Churches are "undoubtedly defective" as wanting Episcopaey; and that the case of these Rewanting Episcopaey; and that the case of these kewelcomed, and liberally responded to, throughout the
world will soon come to an ord and it would so an ord and it would so an ord an ord and it would so an ord and an ord issued, and the Depository opened, which we trust literary and mitred champions, and not resort to the will be in about a fortnight, we anticipate a vigorous manœuvre of representing us, when maintaining the support which has hitherto been so liberally extended supports which has hitherto been supports which has hitherto been so liberally extended supports which has hitherto been supports which has hit has a support which has hit has a supp and systematic prosecution of the noble and compre- doctrines of the Prayer-book, as speaking in opposition to the Examiner," says of Mr. Sherwood, the colto the voice of the Church. The question of the Apostolical Succession cannot, and so far as we are concerned will not, be put aside; and we have at hand, to use as occasion may require, a collection of whose support is absolutely necessary in order to enarticles on the subject, written by the great dead and sure the existence of the present Administration." This is a very harmonious commencement indeed. the illustrious living, which, in due time, we have but we believe it is concord itself to the strife which little doubt, will be instrumental in promoting the must soon divide the Administration, and perhaps cause of unity and truth, and in opening the eyes of break it up altogether before the meeting of Parliament. many sincere, but mistaken men, to the "uncertainty and hazard" of their schismatical position. riug the Rebellion, or showed himself friendly to Her

We have received, during the past week, the following sums towards the discharge of our debt for treason, has rewards and honours plenteously showered Permit me to express the high gratification which "Of this collection, it has been suggested that the whole amount should be transmitted, as a the whole amount should be transmitted, as a the whole amount should be transmitted, as a the treatment expension of the whole amount should be transmitted, as a three derived from your kind, confiding, and well-timed down upon him, let us glance at the treatment expension of the Monar-triangle of the whole amount should be transmitted, as a stances of your grateful, and, I fear, partial regard, I A CLERGYMAN, 10s.; A LAYMAN LEAVING FOR chy; and then indulge the hope that if Sir Robert feel encouraged to hope that my efforts, feeble and defi-

that never flags, and a liberality that is never exhausted. diate attention to the case of DAVID VITTY, who did and the provestry of which and solid information of the provestry of which are solid information of the provestry of the province of the provestry of the province of the prov At the same time we must regret that burdens of this take up arms, and was prepared to sacrifice his life bined with discretion, candour, and charity in him who sort should not be more equally borne, and that a few rather than yield to rebels. The case of Vitty is thus undertakes to explain the Scriptures, as a rule of faith cheerful givers should tax themselves to repair the very feelingly and forcibly told by the Montreal Ga- and practice, you must pardon me for saying, that your indifference of the many.

It is now, we believe, beyond a doubt that HENRY next, or at a period as near to that day as may be Sherwood, Esq., Mayor of this city, has accepted the office of Solicitor General for Canada West, and two other families, flying for refuge from the rebels-it was together with a seat in the Executive Council. Mr. Sherwood formerly represented Brockville in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly, and is a gentle-man gifted with much readiness and force of elocution, qualifications which, -coupled with his legal expe- and returned-the women and children, twelve or more in num-A Meeting of the Members of the Church residing rience and acquaintance with public business, for in that eastern part of this city, called the Park, was which he has an aptitude, and on which he enters with third discharge, Walker fell dead—but his determined company held on the evening of Tuesday last: Mr. Reynolds, vigour, - will certainly render him a desirable political fought on. The doors were blown in by the firing the win-

took the chair, and Mr. William Heather acted as wood should have consented to accept office at the tained the contest, until one of his dastardly opponents, taking Secretary. His Lordship addressed the Meeting in present time. It is unquestionably the duty of every aim at him, through a window from behind, shot him through terms of congratulation and encouragement, expressing one to bury the political dissensions of bygone days the shoulder, and he fell. His clothes were exhibited in court, the desire that he had always felt to extend the mi- in a generous oblivion, and to aid the Governor Gene- perforated by fifteen musket balls. nistrations of the Church to that quarter of the city, ral in bringing men of all parties into friendly alliance, cripple. He is a Yorkshireman, and as sturdy in spirit, as he and hoping, now that the time for action had arrived, and thus forming an Administration representing all was whilome in person and bearing. We, naturally enough, that the people would come forward with fervent classes of the community, and resting its claims to hearts and liberal hands to aid in the erection of a public confidence on a broad and comprehensive basis. in the proud anticipation of hearing some grateful acknowledge Church, and of a School-house to be attached to it. But in attempting to effect this, no compromise of gallantry, his sufferings, and his devotion to his Government. vital principle ought to be acquiesced in, -no surren- Our astonishment and deep concern may be imagined, when we On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded der of those distinctions which have hitherto drawn a found, not in the way of complaint, or reproach, or imputation by Mr. Gooderham,

1. Resolved—That as there are several hundred persons in this neighbourhood, belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland, it is very desirable and necessary that a Church, with a school-house atvisible line between the loyal and the disaffected. It and necessary that a Church, with a school-house at-

unnatural revolt. has not Her Majesty's Government given practical effect to We do not impugn Mr. Sherwood's motives in such reference, by demanding from the Representatives of the accepting office. We know that many persons con- Province the payment of these debts, which are claims upon its 2. Resolved-That the persons assembled at this sider he has acted wisely in allowing himself to be honour? Let it be distinctly shown, with whom and upon Meeting do hereby pledge themselves to contribute, made a set off to Mr. Hincks, and that many of his whom, rests the responsibility of withholding, or the igno according to the best of their ability, to a work so political friends say,—"O! let him get into the Execuobjection to the negotiation of a new loan, on the score of refusing, the payment of such claims as these. We have no highly conducive to the glory of God and the salvation tive Council, and he will be able to exercise a Conser- ness and generous concession, but we expect to see all debts of

Government to the Provincial Legislature; but we ask, why

hundreds and thousands were doing the same : I con- that Mr. Turner be requested to act as Treasurer. juncture, and by such arguments it is probable that Burke, and to ask themselves whether a TRUCKLEfess I felt, that, with the blessing in sale: I such a ferred would bring on her ferred as I felt, that, with the blessing in sale is a former repug
"disciples, a series of camp meetings, at which have BED Administration is capable of managing the affairs been assembled from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. Some nance to accept office simultaneously with such a of this "mighty" Province It is thus that Burke de"are so deeply impressed, and so far carried away with the doctrines and predictions of Millar, that they have with him to another school-house. It was admission- seph Shuter, Turner, and Gooderham, be a Committee We think, nevertheless, that events will not justify was the ill-judging architect, and which will ever be

> and jealousies. Without noticing any of the rumours opinion not the most indulgent to our unhappy species, On the motion of Dr. Burnside, seconded by Mr. so prevalent, and perhaps so well-founded, it is quite and surely a little too general, led him into measures sufficient to have some slight acquaintance with the that were greatly mischievous to himself; and for that 5. Resolved—That Messrs. S. Mitchell, J. Shuter, leading members of the Provincial Cabinet, to know reason, among others, perhaps fatal to his country; into contracts for the erection of the said buildings, ful and predominant mind of the late Lord Sydenham. ever incurable. He made an administration so and for doing whatever else may be necessary to Many of them are, in themselves, men of great abili- chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of carry out the objects of this Meeting, subject to the ties and resources, but the discordant elements of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-6. Resolved-That the Lord Bishop be respect- by which, we verily believe against their inclinations, of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and fully requested to convey the heartfelt thanks of this they are retained in power. Mr. Sullivan, -Mr. republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends the bullet being driven home to the breech or tail of the Meeting to the Venerable Society for Propagating Draper, -Mr. Dunn, -must scorn the petty and dis- and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for its exceedingly liberal graceful trickery by which the election for the county show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand some gave over business, and waited for the predicted and most seasonable grant of money.
>
> of Oxford was hurried on. The return from England on the colleagues whom he had assorted at the signs and the appointed per business, and wanted for the predicted on.
>
> The colleagues whom he had assorted at the signs and the appointed per business, and wanted for the predicted on.
>
> The colleagues whom he had assorted at the signs and the appointed per business, and the appointed per business. tive, will not add to the unity of our Canadian Down- ask, 'Sir, your name?—sir, you have the advantage On the motion of Mr. S. Mitchell, seconded by ing Street. The almost entire opposition of the of me-Mr. Such-a-one-I beg a thousand pardons.' Provincial Press, reflecting in this the popular feeling, I venture to say it did so happen, that persons had a doctrines caused the greatest excitement. 7. Resolved-That the hearty and respectful thanks and the universal disgust at the inefficiency and single office divided between them, who had never and must be, the natural and inevitable result.

> > The heading with which we commenced this olume has been almost universally condemned, and we think with the greatest justice, as a coarse and including the children, proceeded from the church to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Macdonagh, where the Bulls, marring all the merit of the design. We therefore withdraw it without hesitation.

Our publishers took every pains, and spared no and we much regret that several friends in England, who lent their kind assistance in the matter, should see all their labour frustrated, by 6th July, ircumstances over which they had no controul.

### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. D. ROBERTSON. (From the Montreal Messenger.)

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, Assistant Minister at Christ Church, has had a Bible Class under his care for several years. The object of the members of this class is the acaintance with the truths of Revealed Religion. ney are well satisfied with the ability and zeal of their xisting between the teacher and his pupils:-

Montreal, July 4, 1842. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

The time having now arrived for the usual summer recess of your Bible Class, we desire to express to you ur sincere acknowledgments, for the unwearied anxiety evinced by you, to impart to us a portion of that necessar and healthful knowledge with which for wise purposes, i has pleased a bounteous Providence richly to endow you.

During the period of the four years in which, Reverend rald calls it "a union of wild and tame beasts," of Sir, we have been respectively members of your Class,

Trusting that by the divine blessing, your health may league of Mr. Hincks: "On the whole we look at this be speedily and completely re-established, and that at an calculated to create disgust in the minds of those in the performance of your arduous, but pleasing and in-

> Reverend and Dear Sir. Your affectionate and grateful friends and servants, J. BAILY TURNER In the name of the whole Class.

Assistant Minister, Christ Church.

Lagauchetiere-Street, July 5, 1842

Majesty's Government at a crisis when neutrality was MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,

designs of The Society, to the treasurer of the Central Board, at Toronto.

A CLERGYMAN, 10s.; A LAYMAN LEAVING FOR ENGLAND, 5s. Our debt is now reduced to Twelve of raising Mr. Hincks to office for not taking up arms knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, have not knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, have not We have to thank some warm friends for a zeal during the Rebellion, he will at all events pay imme- been altogether in vain. Feeling, however, the full force and the necessity of varied and solid information, comterms of eulogy must have been dictated rather by feelings of personal friendship than by my actual deserts. Few of those who attended the Courts Martial of 1838 9, Without, however, laying claim, in any high degree, to Few of those who attended the Courts difficult is 1838 9, Without, however, laying claim, in any high degree, to cooks for the more remote settlements, as well as ublications adapted to Sunday School Libraries.

The Montreal Messenger has at last confessed its blunder relative to the Earl of Guilford: it has yet to acknowledge its mistakes respecting Scottish

The Montreal Messenger has at last confessed its blunder relative to the Earl of Guilford: it has yet to acknowledge its mistakes respecting Scottish

The Montreal Messenger has at last confessed its blunder relative to the Earl of Guilford: it has yet to acknowledge its mistakes respecting Scottish bute to me as a religious teacher, I can still say that I have been throughout actuated by a single eye to God's glory, and to the edification of his holy church; and that my fervent desire has ever been to make you inti- warmth, which served at all events to amuse his wearied mately acquainted with those truths, the practical reception of which is indissolubly connected with your salva-It must, however, be carefully remembered, that mere acquaintance with the doctrines and precepts of Scripture, however accurate, and even systematic, is also that the original censure had not been justifiable, and far from being sufficient. If our knowledge be not in a tone of great vehemence called for its retraction as practical—if it amount not to an internal, regulating an act of justice. He succeeded, at length, in vanquishin doers, shall at last inherit his heavenly kingdom. Under such convictions, it is with no ordinary feelings of ghan The atisfaction that I perceive the expression of a humble gy, and delivered his Latin with such great impressive-rust that my exertions have tended to promote your trust that my exertions have tended to promote your simprovement, not in the mere verbal science of the Scriptures, but also in spiritual knowledge. If my humble labours have produced such a noble result even in one, if, under God's blessing, they have been the means of imparting to one that truth which illumines and constitution to the special produced with great power) to the ancient spirit of zeal erts the soul, or if in others they have been promotive a growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, then am I more than rewarded, while I gratefully ascribe the praise to Him, without heat, and the argument of the preceding speakers. " all our doings are nothing worth."

We met this man, Vitty, some few days since, a shattered so generously repose in me as your Instructer, and that feeling is strengthened when 1 connect it with the ig is strengthened when 1 connect it with the "non placets" had a preponderating superiority of sound. The division was then taken by directing the non placets affect to be ignorant, that on more occasions than one, I felt myself constrained, by a sense of duty, to discuss certain doctrines which may have sounded as "strange" With the non placets voted the Bishop of Exeter; the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Exeter, the Principal led to the candid and patient investigation of several truths of vital importance, which had previously attracted but little notice, while on the same occasions, you will be forward to acknowledge, I guarded my definitions with jealous regard to revealed truth, to the expositions of pure and primitive days, and to the articles and creeds of the Reformed Catholic Church. I beg to creeds of the Reformed Catholic Church. I beg to reciprocate the affectionate feelings which you have expressed towards me in my present enfeebled state of health, and while I pray our Heavenly Father to bestow upon each of you his best blessings, I hope, through his goodness, to meet you all early in October, and to resume my pleasant labours for our mutual good.

Majority.......... 115

The majority was considered decisive, because it was well known that every possible effort had been made to lessen it by exciting the anti-Puseyite cry; and taking this into account, the superiority of numbers in favour of the superiority of numbers in f my pleasant labours for our mutual good.

Your Friend and Instructer, D. ROBERTSON.

To J. BAILY TURNER, Esq.,
And the Members of the Bible Class.

that this was his daily, almost hourly work; that scriptions, with power to add to their number, and ment adopted by many moderate men at this present Canada to weigh well the sarcastic wisdom of the great "world is fixed for April next. In these and some other Rome into fellowship with the Church of England. The given over all kinds of labour and business, having nough, they say, to live on until the end of all things. Several persons who went last Sunday from this place to one of their meetings, in Hatley, describe their conduct as extravagant in the extreme—such shouting, praying, and bellowing, as would frighten a sober man from the place. The countenances of those most affected by the excitement are pale, their eyes swollen, and their whole bearing indicating a state of mental derangement, rather than that of men assembled for the purpose of religious worship. I hope the reports of their coming to this place are not true, influence exerted on society is in the highest

degree deleterious."
We heard Mr. Millar lecture several years ago, and proval of the Lord Bishop.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded

which they are composed are only to be compelled into harmonious working by the wand of some political diversified mosaic; such a tesselated pavement with-defied the possibility of belief; as, for example, explain-Prospero. Some of them must blush at the means out cement, here a bit of black stone and there a bit ing the screents mentioned by the prophet, "with stings in their tails," to be the invention of gunpowder, and in their tails," to be the invention of gunpowder, and believe, and still greater numbers were terrified, whil Millar was mistaken, and so he has put off the end for a year longer; and the natural effect was a wide spread and lamentable infidelity in those parts where his

remarked, that it was usual to convey the Bishop elect from his residence to the church by a procession. Accordingly, the male portion of the congregation, about 1500, onstituting him [Roman Catholic] Bishop of Toronto, were read, and acknowledged by his predecessor. The procession then moved in graceful order to the Church, where the newly invested Bishop addressed the congregation in the most affecting and conciliatory manner. whole day passed in solemnity, the evening service being ended by a luminous discourse from the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Zanesville, Ohio.—Mirror. [From the Catholic

### English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE OXFORD CONVOCATION.—The contest precipitated exactly calculated to redound to their credit. There is reason to believe that the discretion of the Regius Professor himself would have preserved him from the resonant of the resonant of the resonant of the resonant of the regius Professor himself would have preserved him from the resonant of the res himself would have preserved him from a mortification for which he is indebted to his too zealous supporters, of whom "save me from my friends!" he might appro priately enough exclaim. Every art has been tried by a eacher, is evident from the following letter, addressed to im a few days ago, and to which the reply is subjoined tis highly pleasing to witness the proofs of so excellent they relied was the confounding together the question of opinions called Puseyite: they hoped thus by raising the alarm cry of anti-tractarian Protestantism; and they endeavoured to identify the defenders of the statute and opponents of the doctor as the friends of Pusevism. In to a certain extent, it may be fancied that it told. The enate generally saw through the delusion. They clearly perceived that Dr. Hampden's not being a Puseyite did not necessarily prove him orthodox; and that, after all, Nor did the Hampden party succeed in affixing to all the supporters of the statute the sweeping stigma (as it was meant to be) of Puseyism; for it was well known that meant to be) of Puseyism; for it was well known that the principal among these maintainers of the statute (Mr. stood charged. timate acquaintance with the all-important and soul-reddeeming truths revealed by him, for the guidance of his deem him to be a second of the de

one body.

It needed not to come within 50 miles of Oxford on

The speeches being in Latin, the debate was confined

proceeded forthwith, in lucid and elegant Latinity, to argue against the right of the Heads of Houses to originate such questions, maintaining that the right belonged put to the scrutiny the proposition of Mr. Sewell, seeing that, of course, this would be a tacit and practical admission of the very point he contended for, the Rev. Gentleman delivered in a protest, and declared his intention to appeal to the highest authority, which we understand to be the Queen in Council.

A general feeling of surprise was then created by the rising of no more distinguished a personage than Mr. W. Way, to advocate the repeal of the Anti-Hampden statute. The speech of this gentleman was listened to, however, patiently for half an hour, till intolerable prosiness overpowered all forbearance, and cries of "quæstio" were loudly raised, which excited the orator to something of auditors. So far as we could understand, he insisted on the high talents and unimpeachable character of Dr. Hampden, dwelling particularly on his immense erudition with an emphasis which provoked laughter. He urged nciple-it will only augment our condemnation; every particle of patience and sat down amidst expressions of unequivocal dissatisfaction.
All eyes and ears were then directed to the Rev. Vau-

Mr. Phillimore replied in a short speech, which was little listened to, so exhausted was the auditory by the Mr. Meade (of Wadham) made at the close a brief hose aid "all our doings are nothing worth.

I am highly flattered by the confidence which you speech—still less regarded.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the question, and the

things" in the ears of some of your number; yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that these discussions have and Woodgate; Rev. Archdeacon R. Wilberforce, Hor West, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Palmer (of Magdalen). Mr. Golightly, &c.

The numbers were, for the repeal of the statute of 1836-Majority ...

expected.

A very strong feeling prevails that the question—albeit some threats have been hinted at a pertinacious perseverance in the contest—ought now to be considered finally settled. A memorial to that effect is contemplated, which would receive the signatures of a vast majority of the University; and it is very generally said that the Vice-Chancellor would be fully justified in henceforth interporting his refer to the procession—Times.

convert appeared to be a young man, apparently about 27 years of age. He knelt in front of the altar, appeared deeply sensible of the peculiar situation in which he stood repeated all the responses in an audible voice, and in a most unreserved manner abjured the errors of the Churc of Rome, and assented to the truth and scriptural charac ter of the leading doctrines of the Church of England In the course of the sermon which followed, the Rev. Mr. M'Neile alluded in terms of sincere thankfulness to God to the gratifying service in which he had just been engaged. He said, that after having had repeated conversations on religious subjects with the convert, he felt satisfied with the respect and sincerity of the latter, and called upon the congregation to pray that God would give the young man grace to withstand the temptations and ridicale to which he might be exposed, for having had the manifold ness publicly to repudiate his former religious tenets, and to embrace the Church of England as a branch of the true Catholic Church of Christ .- Liverpool Mail.

### Later from England.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 5th July, bringing English papers to the 19th of June.

The Administration of Sir R. Peel continues very strong:

carrying all its measures. It has announced its intention not to legislate farther on the state of the Kirk of Scotland. Business is steadily, though slowly, improving, and the harvest promises well. But in the mean time great distress prevails among the poorer classes, and in Ireland there have been serious riots and some loss of life, caused by scarcity of food. We give the principal items of intelligence this week, and shall be equally copious with English news in our next number.

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS, FOR HIGH TREASON.

Central Criminal Court, June 17. This being the day appointed for the trial of John Francis, for High Treason, the avenues to the Court were besieged as early as eight o'clock by crowds of respectable persons anxious to obtain admission, which was only to be procured by the exhibition of tickets signed by the sheriffs. So strictly was this rule enforced, that but for the kindness of Sheriff Rogers n personally procuring room for our reporter, he might have

been altogether excluded. At ten o'clock precisely, Chief Justice Tindal (accompanied by Mr. Justice Putteson and Mr. Baron Gurney) entered the Court, and took his seat on the Bench.

John Francis was then placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Arraigns, addressing him, read the following abstract of the indictment:—Central Criminal Court, to wit, that John Francis, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, and not regarding the duty of his allegiance, as a false traitor against our Lady the Queen, on the 30th May, 1842, at Westminster, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, maliciously and traitorously did compass and imagine, devise, and intend to bring and put our said Lady the Queen to death; and in order wicked treason, and treasonably compassing, imagination, devise, and intention aforesaid, he, on the said 30th of May, at Westminster aforesaid, maliciously and traitorously die shoot off and discharge a certain pistol, loaded with gun-powder and a bullet, which he in his right-hand held at and

The second count related to the overt act, varying only from the first by stating that the pistol was loaded with gun-powder, and certain other destructive materials and substances

The third only for shooting off and discharging a certain The fourth the same, only for shooting off and discharging a

certain pistol, containing also four other overt acts, for discharging, firing off, and shooting a pistol, and alleging that thereby and therewith he traitorously and maliciously made a direct attempt against the person of our said Lady the Queen, whereby the life of our said Lady the Queen was endangered.

To this charge the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The prisoner was very respectably attired in a suit of black, and looked like a person of a much higher grade in society than that to which he belonged. He is a small and rather slight young man, of a mild and pleasing expression of countenance; and on this occasion he presented altogether a rather

summing up.]
Chief Justice Tindal then proceeded to sum up the evidence o improve us in all scriptural and spiritual knowledge.

On your teaching, Sir, we have relied with a full and implicit trust, and our trust has been justified by our charge.

Tuesday, to see that a great struggle was approaching. He first informed the Jury that the law required some overtage acts to be committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to bear on the committed by the party accused, in order to be committed by the party accused, in order to be committed by the party accused, in order to be committed by the party accused, in order to be committed by the party accused to the committed t welcomed, and liberally responded to, throughout the Diocese. The Pamphlet, suggested by the Rev. A. Palmer, is in a state of forwardness, and will soon be ready for circulation. It is proposed to defray the expense of printing it by a special subscription. From every quarter we receive very cheering accounts from the Church itself, and its great of The Church Society. When the Pamphlet is "confidently recommends as well deserving of that support which has hitherto been so liberally extended to the Examiner," says of Mr. Sherwood, the colleague of Mr. Hincks: "On the whole we look at this [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of those [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as in the minds of the of academical costume, but from the grave and solemn which referred to the damage which might have been done of academical costume, but from the grave and solening feelings which evidently pervaded that vast assemblage, silently gathering as it did, with no display whatever of party spirit, but impressed with a consciousness of the momentous interests involved in a question affecting the Colonel Arbuthnot, and the concurrence of all the wittenness of the momentum interests involved in a question affecting the theological tuition of that ancient Protestant University. nesses as to the sound of the report being sharper and louder than that which might be expected from a within limits rather more consistent with convenience than polemical discussions usually extend themselves to.

But, on the other hand, the heat was so excessive, the crowd so oppressive, and the posture of standing in such clearly proved. There was no doubt that a pistol had been a crowd so unpleasant, that fatigue of body prevented a discharged, and that the prisoner was the person who dis-

the appreciation of the Latin reasoning enunciated.

When the Vice Chancellor called upon Mr. Sewell, the deepest interest was excited. The Rev. Gentleman the deepest interest was excited the deepest interest was excited. The Rev. Gentleman the deepest interest was excited to the deepest interest was excited. The Rev. Gentleman the deepest interest was excited to the deepest interest was excited to the deepest interest was excited to the deepest interest was the personer was the perso of opinion between the groom, Gower, and the other witnesses, as to the direction in which the pistol was pointed, and remarked upon the difficulty of forming a perfectly accurate opinion upon it under the circumstances. The Learned Judge then went through the other portions of the evidence, and commented upon the apparent deliberation with which the prisoner had prepared himself for the act. After some further observations upon the evidence of the prisoner's having purchased the gunpowder and flint, his Lordship said, that the questions for the Jury to consider were, first, whether the pistol contained a leaden bullet, or any thing calculated to do injury? and, secondly, what was the intention of the prisoner in discharging it-whether, in discharging the pistol, his intention was to commit the overt act named in the indictment. If the Jury were satisfied that bullet, or ball, or other dangerous missile, but was loaded with powder only, rammed down and secured with wadding, and that from the distance at which it was fired it was calculated to do her Majesty some grievous bodily harm, their duty would tained a doubt, their duty then would be to give the prisoner

The Jury retired at twenty minutes past four o'clock. At three minutes after five o'clock they returned into Court, and

their names being called over,

The Clerk of the Arraigns asked them if they had agreed The Foreman answered, - Yes.

The Clerk of the Arraigns then said ;- How say you, gen tlemen, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

Foreman: Guilty on the second and third counts of the ome doubts as to the loading of a pistol with a bullet. Chief Justice Tindal: Let me understand you. gentlemen do you find the prisoner guilty on the first count of the

Foreman: No. my lord. Chief Justice Tindal: Then do you say that he is guilty of disharging a pistol loaded with some other destructive s Foreman: Yes, my lord, we find that he is guilty on that

ount of the indictment.

Chief Justice Tindal: Let the verdict be recorded.

The Clerk of the Arraigns then, addressing the prisoner, said: John Francis, you stand convicted of high treason; what have you to say why the court should not give you judgment to die according to law? The prisoner, who had turned quite pale on hearing the ver-

ict, made no reply.

Mr. Hooker, the usher of the court, in a very solemn tone, then made the usual proclamation, enjoining silence upon persons in the court, whilst sentence of death was being passed upon the prisoner, under pain of imprisonment.

Some delay took place before the black caps were brought.

When they were at length procured and placed upon their

The Chief Justice addressing the prisoner, said, "John Francis—The jury, after a most patient investigation of your case, have found you guilty of a crime the deepest in its die, most destructive in its consequences to the interests of society, and the highest known to the law—the crime of high treason. They have found that the configuration your all.

ciety, and the highest known to the law the stilled of high-treason. They have found that you, forgetting your allegiance to your Sovereign, traitorously made a direct attempt upon the life of her Most Sacred Majesty. And it is now our painful duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law for the offence. It would be idle to attempt to aggravate your feelings by any observations upon the enormity of your crime, or to add to the observations upon the democratic measuration of the mention of the mention of the mention of the mention of Mr. J. G. Beard, seconded by Mr. Alderman Dixon, 3. Resolved—That Messrs. Gooderham, Mitchell, Turner, and Oxley be a Committee to collect Sub-

mourners, and plishment of to address yo must soon app vation that m pardon at His be taken hence tion, and the vided into fo think fit—a your soul!" Mr. Hook
The prison
had been re gentle firmne totally overe sinking rapid

Providence th

nation of th court, he sur ganler, and Despatch

Journals pu days' later the 4th of 1 Our dates f The glo highly imp now reache The Bri have gained have forced The redou 6,000 men

have been and can be The Br the month entered th 2d. Th 3d. Th England, Bolan, ha 4th. Theral Not 5th. The div lery office

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Mr. Hooker, the usher, replied-Amen! soldiers, and, above all, when the great drain on the treasury which the war produces, are taken into consideration, it may be presumed that the councils of the empire will recommend an arrangement with the Affghans; particularly when the British victories have secured the mountain passes, which consolern, and was in that state removed from the bar.

AFFGHANISTAN—INDIA. The prisoner, whose demeanour throughout the entire day

the 4th of May, to wait for the Governor General's despatches. Our dates from Calcutta are to the 24th of April, and from

China to the 10th of March.

The gloom which surrounded the news received by the four preceding mails from India will be considerably lessened by the highly important events detailed by the intelligence which has

The British Indian troops have re-entered Affghanistan, and have gained higher honours and more glory than ever. They have forced, with very little loss, the dreaded pass of the Khyber.

tinct heads, viz., those ofngal division under General Pollock, which has

ral Sale at Jellalabad. 3d. The Bombay detachment, under the orders of General England, which having gone through the celebrated pass of Bolan, had, after some fighting, taken its station at Quetta.

5th. The surrender of Ghuznee. The division under General Pollock, originally a Bengal artillery officer, have gained the renown of opening a pass, which even Nadir Shah was obliged to purchase. Having taken due precautions, this division, consisting of Her Majesty's 9th regiment of infantry, and the 26th, 30th 33d, 53d, and 64th Bengal Native infantry, and the 26th, 30th 33d, 53d, and 64th despired to the state of the Bengal Native infantry, and a regiment of Jezailchees, with artillery, in three columns, on the 5th of April, forced the difficult pass of the Khyber, and, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the Afreedees tribe, succeeded in reaching Ali dissipance of the Afreedees tribe, succeeded in reaching Ali Musjeed, with the loss of only one officer (Lieutenant Cumming, of the 9th.) and 13 rank and file killed, and 104 wounded.—On the 9th of April the division was at Lundee Khant, whence to the point of junction with the garrison of Jellalabad, nothing like effectual opposition was to be expected. The Sikhs troops, who on the occasion attacked another part of the pass, co-operated cordially with the British, and behaved with great gallantry.

During the period of the attack on the Khyber, Akhbar Khan, who with 6,000 Affebane had invested dellalabad, exhibited great

who with 6,000 Affghans had invested Jellalabad, exhibited great eagerness, as if to aid the tribes around the pass in defending it. sallied forth to attack the Affghan camp. Three columns, com-posed of Her Majesty's 13th Infantry, and 35th Bengal Native Infantry with a detachment of the Sappers and Miners, sup-ported by a light field battery and a small cavalry force, issued the "blockaded" town, and completely routed Akbar Khan | for another voyage to Egypt about the 28th ult. upon the field of honour, will be regarded as a great calamity, higher branches of the civil servants, particularly in Bengal. while his memory will be always held sacred as of a brave and

worthy officer.

The reverse already mentioned as comparitively trifling, was experienced by General England at the pass of Kojuck, 63 miles from Quetta, on the march to Candahar. His force was companies of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, six companies of the light het his light of Native Infortuse and troops. Poonah Horse, having in charge a convoy, consisting of treasure, medical stores, and ammunition, together with 1,500 camels, &c. destined for the relief of the troops at Candahar. The convoy proceeded, without receiving notice from the inhabitants of any contemplated plan of resistance, to the pass, where it, on the 28th of March, found that some field-works had been erected. An attempt was made, by sending two hundred men to attack those. The Bombay Gazette in an extra sheet, dated 12 octocs, works, to dislodge the enemy, when they showed a strong force of infantry and cavalry. Captain May, of the 41st, was shot dead, as well as several of his men. Major Abthorp, of the 20th Native Infantry, was cut down (he died of his wounds on the following day), when the General resolved not to risk the loss of the convey, and made a skifel retreat to a neighbouring viller.

their troops to proceed onwards as speedily as possible. Affghans, gave the assailants such a reception as obliged them to take to flight. They are described as fighting with reckless bravery, and charging up to the bayonet's point: they thereto take to flight. They are described as fighting with reckiess bravery, and charging up to the bayonet's point: they therefore suffered a great slaughter, particularly as they were charged by the British cavalry during their flight. About 300 are said to have fallen, including five of their Chiefs. The less on the side of the British was five killed and twenty for wounded. The compander of the British force wounded. five wounded. The commander of the British force was Colonel Wymer. Candahar is stated to have abundant provisions, but there is a want of ammunition. The pass of Kojuck can, as it is now affirmed, be easily turned.

nel, whose regiment, the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, formed the garrison, has afforded ground for various con ments. Attempts have been made in India to excuse his conduct, on the ground of the difficulties with which he had to contend; but it certainly does appear strange that a comould venture to surrender such a fortress upon the ority of a letter received, as it were, from his superior, by the hands of an enemy, and that he notifies that surrender not to that superior, but to another officer placed also in command of a distant garrison, and which latter officer has immortalised himself by his gallant defence. The opinion which we have always maintained, that the disastrous occurrences at Cabul (and now at Ghuznee, the garrison of which place is described as having, in March, suffered the same fate as the troops in Cabul, in January, the soldiers being massacred by the Ghazees or dispersed, and the officers being prisoners for the Ghazees, or dispersed, and the officers being prisoners for the sake of their ransom) are to be ascribed to the want of efficient military arrangements and proper precaution, and not to the prowess of the Affghans, has been confirmed by the publica-tion of several Orders in Council. These orders were pub-

the Commander-in-Chief will submit the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, in surrendering the citadel of Ghuznee, to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which

ch court can be duly assembled.
"The Governor-General, in Council, has already (on the 28th of January last) directed that a full military inquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the rection and conduct of the troops at Cabul, at the earliest

Period at which such an inquiry may be practicable.

"The Governor-General, in Council, has now directed that the conduct of Major-General Elphinstone, in Affghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled. " The Governor-General, in Council, will further direct

that a full inquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabul, at the earliest transmission to Government.

of India in Council.

ive ted

pardon at His hands. It only now remains for me to pass upon from the frontiers of Persia to the mountains west of the Jou the sentence of the law, which is—that you, John Francis, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that you, be drawn from thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your head be then severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of us her Majesty may poverty of the Affghan country and its small rapacious and unruly population, when the repeated cry for more European soldiers, and, above all, when the great drain on the treasury

must be to exercise a rigid controul.

In the mean time Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by two

In the mean time Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by two

"To the Officer commanding at Jellalabad." AFFGHANISTAN—INDIA—AND CHINA.

Despatches from India and China, together with files of the Journals published in the several Presidencies and at Canton, have been received. The intelligence from Bombay is of three days' later date than usual, the mail having been detained until the 4th of May, to wait for the Governor General's despatches.

Our dates for the convertible are highly president, has, it is whose decision and promptitude are highly president. and next, to introduce some reforms there. His Lordship, whose decision and promptitude are highly praised, has, it is asserted, required that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army should quit his cool retreats at Simla, in order to join him at a more central position. The want of vigour, which was much felt from the beginning of November last, when the Cabul insurrection broke forth, for Lord Auckland hesitated to compromise his average by any active received in the large. promise his successor by any active measures, is no longer complained of. Regret is, however, expressed that Lord Ellenborough had not come out viâ Egypt, since his presence at Bombay in December last, and on the banks of the Sutlej in The redoubted leader of the Affghans. Akhbar Khan, with 6,000 men, has been routed by the garrison which he professed to blockade. As if to serve as a foil to these successes, there have been two partial reverses, one of which had during some time been expected, while the other is comparatively trifling, and can be easily retrieved.

The British Indian armies to the West of the Indus during the months of March and April may be classed under five distinct heads, viz., those of of the mail waiting for the resolution that may be adopted in and on relative to ulterior proceedings, which resolution would, entered the Khyber pass from the neighbourhood of Peshawar.

2d. The troops forming the garrison commanded by Generally adopted. The great point insisted upon by the journals ready adopted. ready adopted. The great point insisted upon by the journals of India was the inexpediency of forming any treaties with the leaders at Cabul and Candahar, Ghuznee, &c. There is, it seems, no longer any monarch to rule the country, and they argue that it cannot be useful to us to attempt to force any one Schah Soojah's or Schah Zeeman's sons on the whole nation. 4th. The garrison at Candabar, under the command of Ge-All there is disorganization, and if the hatred of some religious enthusiasts to the Kaffirs, and the love of plunder of all, did not unite them in attacking the British troops, there would be,

disunited rulers.

The determination of Lord Ellenborough to reward military merit is evidenced by his appointing five officers distinguished for late exploits to the grade of honorary aides-de-camp to the

On the evening of the 6th he caused a feu de joie to be fired in had been entered into all over the country in favour of the our, as he said, of the repulse which the British troops had widows and orphans (unprovided for hy the regulations of met with at the entrance of the pass, near Jurmood. But the Government), during the recent disasters at Cabul. A comgallant and experienced warrior, General Sale, was not to be deceived; he resolved to anticipate what he considered to be an beginning to return. A large sale of opium was effected there intended, at resorted to interpret what he morning of the 7th on the 18th, which produced to the Government upwards of

and his 6000 men, burned their camp, and retook four guos of those seized at the massacre of Khoord Cabul in January last, "the restoration of which is regarded by the troops with much honest explication." This rictory alexions at it is has been dead to the property of the control of the co honest exultation." This victory, glorious as it is, has been dearly took fire and blew up at Calcutta. There is a rumour of Lord Purchased by the fall of Colonel Dennie, whose death, even | Ellenborough's intention to reduce the great salaries of the

Tharawaddie, King of Burmah, whose movements towards

Companies of the light battalion of Native Infantry, one troop of Light Cavalry, four guns of Leslie's Horse Brigade, and fifty attacking some of the frontier garrisons of the province of

oy, and made a skilful retreat to a neighbouring village which, and made a skillal retreat to a neighbouring via the intrenched, and thence withdrew to Quetta, where he intrenched himself and waited for more troops, then on the march from Dadur and Sukkur, to join him. The loss on this occasion health of the murder of Schal Soojah by the Ghazees as occasion health. Occasion, besides the officers mentioned was 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, and 14 privates of the 41st killed, and 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 50. poral and 50 privates of the 41st killed, and 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 50 privates wounded of the light battalion. Of the 20th, 25th, and 6th regiments Bombay Native Infantry, there were 9 killed and 18 wounded. The great difficulty of the position at Quetta had been the want of forage for the camels, and the efforts of the Comment of the position at Quetta had been the want of forage for the camels, and the 6th Native Infantry and the whole of that Britand the efforts of the Comment of the position at Quetta had been the want of forage for the camels, and the 6th Native Infantry and the whole of that Britand the efforts of the Comment of the position at Quetta had been the want of forage for the camels, and the 6th Native Infantry and marched for Jellalabad, and and the efforts of the Government are directed towards enabling their troops to proceed onwards as speedily as possible.

31st and the bit Matter and marched for Jellalabad, and gade had arrived at Peshawur, and marched for Jellalabad, and Colonel Bolton having received orders to push on will lose no As a contrast to this reverse, a force from Candahar, which time in reaching that place. The murder of Schah Soojah apwas sent by General Nott to meet General England, having been attacked, after two days' march, by a large body of Afghana countries to this reverse, a force from Candanar, which was sent by General Nott to meet General England, having bears to have wrought a complete change in the minds of our great men, and, instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing Afghana countries to this reverse, a force from Candanar, which was sent by General Nott to meet General England, having the same of the minds of our great men, and, instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing the same of the minds of our great men, and, instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing the same of the minds of our great men, and instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing the same of the minds of our great men, and instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing the same of the minds of the

Increase a successful rival of the far-famed Caledonia Springs.

The event calculated to produce the most striking impression is the surrender, on the first of March, by Colonel Palmer, of the celebrated fortress of Ghuznee. The letter of the Colonel, whose regiment, the 27th Bengal National Colonel Col

" Ghuznee, March 1. The late of Affghanistan forms now a curious problem. Schah Soojah, who, by temporising and truckling to his enemies, and by many other manneuvres available amongst the Affghans, had contrived to secure to himself a precarious existence in the Bala Hissar, at Cabal, has at length, as it is

Providence that we are now spared from being a nation of now stated, been murdered. His sons have, as it appears, Robilla Khan, son of Amenoolah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. mouteners, and that you also are spared from being a nation of mounters, and that you also are spared from the still greater aggravation which would have attended the successful accomplishment of your wicked design. We earnestly entreat you to address yourself to that Almighty Being before whom you must soon appear to answer for your offence, and we trust that as He has been pleased to save you from the additional aggravation that might have attended your offence, you may receive pardon at His hands. It only now remains for me to pass upon cation with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in 48 urs, nothing but capitulation remained; from the out-post alling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well and commanding fort, and the whole garrison would that the present chiefs at Cabul are disposed to surrender their prisoners, and to make terms with the Indian Government. When the aversion of the Hindoo Sepoys to cross the Indus, when their dislike to fight with the Affghans there, when the present of the Affghans there, when the present of the Affghan country and its small rapacious and ing Captain Burnett, 54th, and Lieutenant Crawford, Schah Soojah's Force, are all well. "I have, &c.,

" I PALMER, Lieutent-Colonel, " Political Agent, commanding at Ghuznee.
" P.S. There is great reason to fear for our safety, as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward, but report says the troops hold the city of

True copy. H. WADE, Captain, Major of Brigade.

## True copy. R. H. POLLOCK, Aide-de-Camp. Canada.

RE-ELECTION OF THE HON. F. HINCKS.

(From the Woodstock Herald.) The election is now over, and the hon, the Inspector Geneto 130—the whole of the votes polled thus being only 478, whereas at the last election, the number polled was 1165.—

been given. The majority of both extreme parties did not seem to care which of the Condidates should succeed; and we doubt if any beyond those whe were actually engaged in electioneering by the properties of the continuous properties. The properties are the properties of the continuous properties are the properties of the passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake. We passed between the main shore and fall into the lake the care of by the containing paperts of the containing paper to show that the money made by latteries was senting paper to show that the money made by latteries was purplet to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good paper, v. viz. "Beautifung and improving Jerus to a good pap

ner in which he thought proper to handle the characters of people quite as honourable as himself, and the attributing of which contains this limpid lake is formed of secondary lime-

the clapse of eight very eventful years in the history of Canada!
We are now a separate and an independent District, with our
own Court House and Gaol, by which the inhabitants of the county save a yearly loss of £3000. Now, in the worst of weather, we can travel on foot, from the wharf to the mills, and in every other direction of the town, on good side-walks. Now the population of the town of Belleville is about 1700

remain, as well as Amoy, in our possession until the British demands are satisfied. If any one of them is to be vacated due notice is to be given, and a special stipulation is to be made for the safety of the native Chinese who may have sided with the English. The batteries along the Canton river were completed, and some of them remarked, wet as apprehension was enter-English. The batteries along the Canton river were completed, and some of them unmasked; yet no apprehension was entertained of immediate hostilities. Business was dull there. The troops of the expedition were healthy. A Madras regiment and the Bengal Volunteers were about to return to India.—
The head-quarters of Sir Hugh Gough continued at Ningpo; he and the naval commander were, as it is stated, authorised to act in cases requiring urgent decision, without waiting to constant of the specific Shares, and grow of the improve for the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and lecture on the morals of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel commander were completed, and some of them unmasked; yet no apprehension was enter-formed the trip from the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and electure on the morals of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and lecture on the morals of their respective Shares, and grow of the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and lecture on the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, and grow of the Narrows to Holland Landing in six thand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, at the rate of the stand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, at the rate of the stand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, at the rate of the stand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, at the rate of the stand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, at the rate of the stand forth and ecture on the navel of their respective Shares, and the drive to town, when the roads are dry, will act in cases requiring urgent decision, without waiting to consult the Plenipotentiary. Sir H. Gough was about to disperse the solicitation of the people, the present proprietor. Mr. C. a body of Chinese troops collected near Yu-Yuou.

The French Vice-Consul, M. Challaye, and some Frenchmen, having ventured too far, were seized and insulted by the Chinese, but released after some parley. It was said that there were Russian officers at Pekin, giving instruction in military matters to the Chinese. The coast is now infested with pirates.

Webster, has been induced to dig down to the rock and separate the waters at the county of Rouville election, by a large majority. The anti-government and successful candidate is William Walker, Esq.

RIOTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—There have been on the solid rock, now protects the mineral water from the encount of the control of the county of Rouville election, by a large majority. The anti-government and successful candidate is William Walker, Esq.

RIOTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—There have been defeated, at the County of Rouville election, by a large majority. The anti-government and successful candidate is William Walker, Esq.

Salaberry, a very estimable and loyal gentleman, has been defeated, at the County of Rouville election, by a large majority. The anti-government and successful candidate is William Walker, Esq.

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Salaberry, a very estimable and loyal gentleman, has been defeated, at the County of Rouville election, by a large majority. The anti-government and successful candidate is William Walker, Esq.

Salaberry, a very estimable and county of Rouville election, by a large majority prowess of the Affghans, has been confirmed by the publication of several Orders in Council. These orders were published on the receipt of the news of the fall of Ghuznee, and are as follows:

"The Governor-General, in Council, has directed that the Commander-in-Chief will submit the conduct of Lieut.—Colonel Palmer, in surrendering the cited of China, and this may tend to embarrass the councils of the Council palmer, in surrendering the cited of China. The King of Siam has, through the influence of Council palmer, in surrendering the cited of China and sing the Council palmer, in surrendering the cited of China. The King of Siam has, through the influence of Council palmer, in surrendering the cited of China and some proper precaution, and not to the Chinese. The coast is now infested with picture. It is natural purity. Since the spring has been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are hourly been re-opened its fame has gone abroad, and people are ho

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE SIMCOE COUNTRY. (From The Patriot).

With the drive through the beautiful country on either side the Great North Road [Yonge Street], we were highly delighted. The crops, though late, were luxuriant, and hold out to the farmer promise of a large return, and good prices.—Gentlemen's seats and handsome farm houses cheered the sight until we reached the took Pidess." We there found the until we reached the "Oak Ridges." We there found the road naturally very good, though a gravel track, and arrived at the "Pinnacle Inn"—after attaining a height of 800 feet above the waters of Ontario;—having passed the picturesque little sheet of water called "Bond Lake" on the right, said to be without soundings; a little beyond "The Pinnacle" the road gradually descends until the eye at length rests upon a rich and widely-extended region, consisting of hill and dale, thickly covered with rich farms of the most valuable description.— Before us lay this beautiful picture, stretching fifteen or twenty miles, whilst far off to the right we now and then obtained peeps at the vales of Newmarket and Davidtown. On our left we passed scores of thriving, beautiful farms, whose brick houses and comfortable out-buildings betokened the wealth of the owners. Among these stands conspicuous the handsome residence of Captain Irving. At Holland Landing (head of the Holland river), we came to a pretty little village, with mills, shops, &c., and were comfortably lodged at Frarer's hotel, after a pleasing drive of six miles. The following morning at seven, we were on board the well-regulated steamboat Simcoe. A calm lake, and the good fare provided by our obliging and intelligent host, Capt. Laughton, made this part of our excursion peculiarly pleasant. The windings of Holland river for seven miles through a meadow of reeds and wild grass, are extremely curious: in one instance the angle of the Elbow was so acute that the head of the boat was within a few points of the compass of the liouse from which we started. This prairie abounds with wild duck, and on its margin are found woodcock and snipe, in aumbers to gratify the most fastidious sportsman. Emerging from this crooked stream, we struck boldly into the transparent waters of old Simcoe. On the East shore of the lake, and seven miles from the mouth of the river, we stopped at Roach's Point, a pretty little settlement, river, we stopped at Roach's Point, a pretty little settlement, ral has been returned by a majority over Mr. Armstrong of 348 with an inn, store, &c. The farms we passed in coming to this to 130—the whole of the votes polled thus being only 478, place, studded thickly the whole shore, and the wheat crops place, studded thickly the whole shore, and the wheat crops particularly were remarkable for their fine appearance. Leaving this place, studded thickly the whole shore, and the wheat crops particularly were remarkable for their fine appearance. Leaving this place, we passed close to Snake Island, a pretty spot, containing 400 acres, or thereabouts. Here the Government has not time to make up their minds on the subject of Mr. Hincks's appointment, under such singular circumstances. If tact in keeping secret the probability, up to the moment of the certainty of his appointment being up to the moment of the certainty of his appointment being and in fishing. A Church, with a tingular circumstances. If tact in keeping secret the probability, and profitably in cultivating their that is the foundation of gumbling, that leads men to become that it is the foundation of gumbling should be allowed by aur governors—a system that up the formulation of gumbling, that leads men to become the farms, in hunting and in fishing. A Church, with a tingular circumstances. If tact in keeping secret the probability, and profitably in cultivating their time happily and profitably in cultivating their that is the foundation of gumbling, that leads men to become a system that upsets all order and decency of conduct—a system that upsets all order and decency of conduct—a system that upsets all ottery gambling should be allowed by aur governors—a system that upsets all ottery gambling should be allowed by aur governors—a system that upsets all ottery gambling, that leads men to become other time happily and profitably in cultivating their that is the foundation of gumbling, that leads men to become other time happily and profitably in cultivating their that is the foundation of gumbling, that leads men to be come of the condition of gumbling should be allowed by aur governors—a such a system of pandering to all the base men to be a soluted when the foundation of gumbling, that leads men to be come of the foundation of gumbling should be al arms, in Bunting and in Bailing. A Clusten, with a series of the moment of the certainty of his appointment being revealed, and in Burring on the Electrons—if low and vilgar abuse of his opponents, whether Tory or Radical—if an unitigated spirit of bitter and releatless dictatorship—if these, and several other equally meritorious and amiable qualities, make the Hon. Francis Hincks a fitting representative for the people of Oxford—then they are abundantly accommodated.—As Inspector General, we are persuaded, and after all his gross and unmerited slander of us on the hustings, we hesitate not to say, the Province is fortunate in having the benefit of his services. We admit, and we never denied, that his power to serve the constituency of this or any other country, is fully equal to that of any other member of the House, whether in the Executive Council or not; but we do not approve of his being permitted to ride rough-shod over the country, because he has the word honourable prefixed to his name.

An expression of opinion, on the part of the Electors, has not been given. The majority of both extreme parties did not seem to care which of the Candidates about language and the frequency of the condition to an analysing to the changes, in Bunting and in Baning. A Courten, when the that in a community of three hundred and fitty drud and the purchasers must lose the fearm and collecting and the purchasers must lose the factors, when we find thousand dollars. To be approached, the present cheering aspect of their little handet.—As Inspector General, we are persuaded, and after all his gross and unmerited slander of us on the hundred and fitty thousand ollars. To but the road leading to Toronto. Near the Landing is the fine the read leading of the same case. We admit, and we never denied, that his power to serve the constituency of this or any other country, is fully equal to that of any other member of the House, whether in the Executive Council or not; but we do not approve of his being permitted to ride rough-shod ove

stone, alternating with clay and mark. At Holland Landing mation of any body whose good opinion is worth a barley-corn, and will not advance his interests here in fature.

INTLIEVILLE.

(From the Belleville Intelligencer).

With this year commences a new description of buildings, that will hereafter tell of the rise and progress of the Town of Belleville. Belleville is much improved in the eight years ago, we were connected with the Midland District. Eight years ago, we were connected with the Midland District. Eight years ago, here were many stores in the town, has about 970 soils, and of the country about 7000s solls, it along the wants of the town and sountry about 700s solls and of the country about 700s solls, it along the wants of the town and sont type the wants of the town and sont special or outley the residence of the town and sont special contracted high years ago, but two are left.

How they different is our town and country at present, after the burst of the warts of the treat and in independent District, with our Wear ago, but two are left.

How they greated form the foot of the bill, where the lake, he widefully receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill where the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the bill, where the lake has evidently recede base motives to some of them, have not raised him in the estimation of any body whose good opinion is worth a barley-corn,
and will be a sevidently receded from the foot of the hill, where

(Remarks Here its waters, mingled with those of Lake Sincoe, are hurried over rocky precipices and rapids, until finally they reach the surface of Lake Huron. The Narrows, from shore to shore, are only 300 yards. The bottom is a greasy mark, through which the water has worn a channel nine feet deep, and only thirty feet in width. We saw shoals of large lists are years and the result has been that the Colonel has been shot through these awages could commit. It is now supposed that there will be no delay in pushing on at once to Cabul; the Queen's 31 stand the 6th Native Infantry and the whole of that Bright and arrived at Peshawur, and marched for Jellalabad, and Colonel Bolton having received orders to push on will lose no time in reaching that place. The marfer of Schah Soojah aptime in relative that the farmer is encouraged, from the great reduction in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain in prices, to purchase more largely, the merchant fain fair prices and a substance of a work of the said of a without many of the 6th Native Infantry, remain at All Mussing the substance of the said of a without many of the 6th Native Infantry, remain at All Mussing and the substance of the said of a without many of the 6th Native Infantry, remain at All Mussing and the substance of the said of the said of a without many of the 6th Native Infantry, remain at All Mussing and the substance of the said of the s

the solicitation of the people, the present proprietor, Mr. G.
Webster, has been induced to dig down to the rock and separate
Webster, has been induced to dig down to the rock and separate

Monarch threatens to invade Cochin, which is tributary to China, and this may tend to embarrass the councils of the Court of Pekin. The King of Siam has, through the influence of the neighbouring British, been induced to grant a portion of his ancient territory to the son of the old Rajah of Quedda.—
The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island has published a proclamation, announcing the final cessation of slavery within that district.

The location of this spring cannot be surpassed by three barges in tow and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal which is within an half hours drive of the Spa, which by little expense could be converted into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, &c. The location of this spring cannot be surpassed by three barges in tow and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal reted into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, &c. The location of this spring cannot be surpassed that district.

SURRENDER OF GHUZNEE.

NOTIFICATION.

The following copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the officer commanding at Jellalabad, dated March 1, 1842, is published for general information, by order of the Governor-General in Council:

"Ghuznee, March 1.

"Great dealers within a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient baths, served into a valuable auxiliary, by the erection of efficient by three barges in tow, and 18 were taken up whuth by three barges in tow, and 18 were taken up which baths, and served to the Hospital, one has died under the amuptation of both legs. The passengers were composed to have tion of both legs. The passengers were composed of Picton, from which you are separated by a deep valley, which the interval between those events being to his mind a perfect " SIR, -It is with much concern that I acquaint you, that, is agreeably diversified by hill and dale in its descent from the blank. Much money is said to have been lost, the emigrants possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate rial documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate rower, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described by influencement to the west and the description. Early possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described after the shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been described and the city of the distance of the city of the city of the city of the city cover, and within fitty yards of us in the city, I have been ansmission to Government.

"By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General India in Council.

"T. H. MADDOCK,

"Secretary to the Government of India."

"Secretary to the Government of India."

"The first of All keying a peoplem."

"The first of the spot and proceeded to the city, I have been destricted in the city, I have been destricted and fort within hity yards of us in the city, I have been destricted and fort within hity yards of us in the city, I have been destroyed. The distance; to the east is a view, expendency that is a view, expe "Secretary to the Government of India."

The fate of Affghanistan forms now a curious problem.

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& Co. of this city. Rumout, (according to her usual custom,) grossly exaggerated this calamity, declaring on Saturday evening that there had perished one hundred persons, and yesterday, augmenting the loss to one hundred and fifty. Such are the particulars which we have been able to learn; in which, however, there may be, as usual on such occasions, some error; but we have most of them from an authentic source.

The Captain was the last person who left the boat, and at the risk of his life swam out a considerable distance and succeeded in saving one of the passengers from drowning .- Mon-

Treal Courier 11th July.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On the evening of Sunday last, a young man by the name of G. A. Bell, who had become a preacher in the Episcopal Methodist connexion, was instantly killed by lightning. He had preached twice that day in the Old's neighbourhood in rear of Elizabethtown, and was on his return to Beverley where he resided. Having got as far as Mr. return to Beverley where he resided. Having got as far as Mr. Brown's the threatening aspect of the clouds caused him to stop. As it was about sun set, by the request of Mr. Brown he concluded to stop over night, and went with him to the Barn to help to put up his horse. Being near the door, while Mr. Brown was getting out some hay, the shock occurred which deprived him of life. Mr. Brown was severely stunned, but soon recovered, and went to Mr. Bell who had fallen, and found him lifeless. The Barn was at the same time set on fire; it was, however, subdued by the prompt exertions of those who hastily collected on the spot, and the copious shower of rain which followed.—Brockeille Recorder, 7th July.

(From the New York Tribune). Is it possible that in a community professing Christianity,

An endeavour was made in a late communication to an

is any truth in the representations which are made to us every day, he has lost the confidence of the majority of his former supporters; and of many even of those who voted for him on the present occasion.

Well, the Hon. Francis Hincks is Inspector General, and Member for Oxford; and we have no doubt he will efficiently perform the duties of both; but we tell him that the rude manner in which he thought proper to handle the characters of Lake Sincoe is in length about forty five miles, and varies in breadth from two to twenty miles: perhaps the widest part is between Thorah and the county town, Barrie. The basin between Thorah and the county town, Barrie. The basin be easily produced in evidence, but the length of the present be easily produced in evidence, but the length of the present Toronto, 27th June. 1842

Now the population of the town of Belleville is about 1700 deep, and only thirty feet in width. We saw shoals of large souls, and the county about 15,000 souls,—an increase, more than proportionate to the increase of the inhabitants of the town, and which fully accounts for the prosperous business through, and which fully accounts for the prosperous business of the town and country, has disappeared, and in her stead we have three navigating the Bay, with the prospects of a fourth coming on the route. Now, the business of the town is transacted upon such a healthy system, although upon smaller profits, that while the farmer is encouraged, from the great reductions of the town of Belleville is about 1700 deep, and only thirty feet in width. We saw shoals of large fish as we passed through, the transparency of the water of Congress from some part of Kentucky, and the country has been shot through the legs and (it is said) larged for life, by the leg and (

Iso plentiful.

The steamer, including her numerous "landings," per-

The New York American of the 5th July, contains the following paragraph, which we believe to be a sheer fabrication:

"The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Walker, Esq.

RIOTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—There have been Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our precroachments of its less potent neighbour, and through which it rises to the surface in its natural purity. Since the spring has been recogned its fame has gone abroad, and people are house. Canal. The Canadian Rifles were called out, but we believe tish Province of New Brunswick-and of course the navigation of the river to the sea."

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CRIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS, Office of the master of Care Ades to the Estidants, Quenes, 5th July, 1842. Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week ending

From England, 2150

"Ireland, 4598
"Scotland, 488
"Lower Ports, 0 Cabin Passengers not included in the above, - - 12 Previously reported, - - 380 27,657 To corresponding period last year, - 20,589 Increase in favour of 1842, - - 14,299

A. C. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGENT. From the Toronto and Hamilton Advertiser, July 13.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT

A BAZAAR

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors
of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the
ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business, of the
Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 1st day August next.
The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

Morgania, Direct

A. V. BROWN, M.D. ONE DOOR EAST OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

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

KING STREET.

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

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanued Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

By The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 269-4 JUST ARRIVED! FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MR. HENRY FITZGIBBON, No. 5. Dawson Street, Dublin, SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK FROCK AND DRESS

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

TROUSERS. e Goods are well worthy the inspection of the Nobility and entry of Toronto.

The Stock will be seen at the ONTARIO HOUSE for ONE WEEK. N.B .- Superfine Ladies' Riding Habits for Sale. Toronto, July 13, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is destrout of receiving a rew 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,

MER. ER. H. H.

YOUTH, who can be very favourably recommended, wants a situation as CLERK in a Dry Goods Store, or in an Office.—Foronto, 17th June, 1812. PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hope ver, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pizla's Picture Shop, Recet, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers with finished Engraving therefrom. The opinious expressed by ess, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842. 48

BY the Subscribers, at reduced prices, superior PORT AND SHERRY WINES, in Bottles and in the Wood, direct from the condon Docks, and two years in this country. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Toronto, June 15, 1842. THORNE & PARSONS. BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

ORDERS for Books, &c. to be procured from England, should be given without delay, so as to insure their arrival in Canada this. in & w. ROWSELL,

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

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of the Messes. ROWSELL. Pubmers of The Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five per Centron the a count of their respective Shares, on or before the Testile

of July next.

Dividence, for the past year, at the rate of Eight per Cent, per unin, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to be ribers, at the Office of The Church, at Toronto, on and after

H. SCADDING.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer. BIRTHS.

At Upper Canada College, Toronto, on the 13th inst., the wife of F. W. Barron Esq., of a son.
On the 27th June, at Sandwich, Western District, the lady of the Rev. T. E. Welby, of a daughter.
At Sandwich, on the 5th instant, the lady of Surgeon Dewson, Second Incorporated Battaliou, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 5th Inst., at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. D. obertson, G. Evatt, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant in Her Majesty's th Regiment, to Mary Ann, only daughter of W. F. Farrell, Esq., of

Dublin:

DIED.

At Wright's Boarding House, in this city, on the 12th inst., James Martin Cawdell, Esq. (formerly Ensign in H. M. 100th Regiment of Foot, and lately Secretary to the Honourable Law Society of Upper Canada.) aged 61 years. The deceased was the only son of the late James Cawdell, Esq. of Sunderland, England, and came originally to this Province as an officer in the King's service during the American war of 1814. This gentleman's simplicity of character and aniable disposition endeared him to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—by all of whem he will long be held in affectibuate remembrance.—Toronto Herali.

On the 7th inst., at No. 4, York Street, Portman Square, London, England, Eligabeth Jaria Eugenia, wife of Stewart Derbishire, Esq., and only child of the late John Montague, Esq.

At the Segmiorial House, Chambly, on the 8th instant, the Ronourable Samuel Hatt, aged 67 years.

THE REV. JOSEPH BINGHAM, AUTHOR OF THE "ORIGINES ECCLESIASTICÆ." (From The Christian Observer).

Joseph Bingham was the son of Mr. Francis Bingham, a respectable inhabitant of Wakefield, in Yorkshire.—Joseph was born at that place in 1668. He learned the first radiments of Gramma and the limits arms town first rudiments of Grammar at a school in the same town, and in 1684 was admitted a member of University Col lege, Oxford. Though he by no means neglected the writers of Greece and Rome, yet he employed most of his time in diligently studying the Fathers. He took the degree of B.A. in 1688, and in 1689 was elected Fellow of his college. His election was attended with flattering marks of honour and distinction. In 1691 he was created M. A.; about four years after which, a circumstance occurred which eventually occasioned him to leave the University. Being called on to preach before that learned body, he resolved not to lose the opportunity thus afforded of evincing publicly his intimate acquaintance with the opinions and doctrines of the Fathers, and of displaying his zeal in defending what he considered to be their use of the word "Person," as applied to the Holy Trinity, in reply to a statement which had been made from the pulpit of St. Mary's. This sermon drew a heavy censure on the preacher from the ruling members of the University, who charged him with having asserted doctrines impious, heretical, and contrary to those of the Catholic Church. This censure was followed by other charges in the public prints, namely, those of Arianism, Tritheism and the heresy of Valentinus Gentilis. The contention ran so high, that in 1695 he found himself under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and withdrawing from the University. His great grandson says: "How wholly unmerited these accusations were, not only appears from the sermon itself, now in the possession of the writer of this article, but also from the whole tenor of his life and writings, constantly shewing himself in both a zealous defender of what is called the orbital part of the lefender of what is called the orthodox notion of the

About this time Mr. Bingham was presented, without any solicitation on his part, by Dr. Radeliffe, to the rectory of Headbourne-Worthy, near Winchester, a living valued at that time at about one hundred pounds a year. Within a few months after his settling there, being called upon to preach at a Visitation held in the Cathedral of Winehester, he seized that opportunity of pursuing the subject which he had begun at Oxford, and of exculpating elf from the charges which had been brought against him. He followed up this sermon with another, s time after, at the same place, on the same subject; and he prepared both these, with his Oxford discourse, for pubeation; but did not execute that design.

About six or seven years after he had taken up his residence at Worthy, he married Dorothea, a daughter of the Rev. R. Pococke; and before he had any other preferment than the small living above men ecame the father of ten children. The rapid increase of his family, with so narrow an income to maintain it. bore heavily upon him; but he did not allow it to depress his spirits, or impede his studies. On the contrary, he appears to have applied to his literary pursuits with closer and more persevering industry; so that in the course of what cannot be considered a long life, he was enabled to complete, in this country retirement, besides several other works, his learned and laborious "Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church," closely printed in ten volumes in octavo, the first volume of which was published in 1708, and the last in 1722.— Of the difficulties with which he had to contend in the prosecution of his labours, he frequently speaks in such terms as cannot but excite sympathy and regret. He tells us that he had to struggle with an infirm and sickly constitution, and that he constantly laboured under great sadvantages for want of many necessary books, which he had no opportunity to see, and no ability to purchase. At the same time he does not omit to express his gratitude to Providence, which had so placed him, that he could have recourse to the very excellent select library of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, bequeathed by Bishop Morley; though even that was deficient in many works to which he had occasion to refer; and yet when we turn to the index of authors at the end of his work, we cannot but be astonished at the vast number of books which he appears to have consulted. To such straits was he driven for want of books, that he frequently procured imperfect copies at a cheap rate, and employed a part of his valuable time in the tedious task of transcribing the deficient pages; instances of which are still in being, and are memorials of his indefatigable industry.

In 1712, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, at that time Bishop

of Havant, near Portsmouth, as a reward for his diligent and useful labours. This preferment, with the sums he was daily receiving from the sale of his works, seemed in some measure to have removed the narrowness of his circumstances, and to promise a comfortable maintenance for his numerous family; but this pleasing prospect speedily disappeared: for he lost almost, or quite, the whole of his hardly earned gains in 1720, by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. Yet such was the tranquillity of his disposition, that he still continued his studies withof Winchester, was pleased to collate him to the Rectory of his disposition, that he still continued his studies with- | book, but there was not a copy on board the ship: he then ont intermission almost to the very end of his life; for though but a few months elapsed between the publication of the last volume of the "Origines" and his death, that short time was employed in collecting materials for other laborious works, and in making preparations for a new edition of the "Origines." With this view he inserted many manuscript observations in a set which he preserved in the control of the south o for his own use, and which came into the possession of never go to sea again without furnishing his vessel with his great grandson.

But from this and his other employments he was cut

sedentary and recluse, which brought on at an early period the symptoms and infirmities of a very advanced sedentary and recluse, which brought on at an early period the symptoms and infirmities of a very advanced age. The approach of his dissolution being clearly visible both to himself and his friends, it was settled between the then Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Trimnell) and himself, that he should resign Havant to enable his Lordship to appoint some friend of the family to hold it, till his eldest son, then about twenty years of age, could be collated to it. As this, however, was not carried into execution, it is probable that his death came on more hastily than had been expected, and prevented Dr. Trimnell from giving him, as he fully intended the first yearst probable. Winchester. His great grandson mentions a coincidence which Chalmers has omitted; that the Bishop's intention was "doubly prevented by death" himself and Ringham.

Among the pleasing events which have transpired since the last Anniversary of the Society, is the proposal of the King of Prussia to the Church in England, for the estawas "doubly prevented by death," himself and Bingham having expired on the same day, Aug. 17, 1723. This worn-out good man was said to have died of old

their widowed mother, were left in very contracted circumstances. Mrs. Bingham was therefore induced to sell the copy-right of her deceased husband's writings to the booksellers, who immediately republished the whole of his works in two volumes in folio, without making any alterations whatever; and though the eldest son undertook the office of correcting the press, he did not insert any of the manuscript additions which his father had prepared; as he was then so very young, that he probably had not had an opportunity of examining his father's books and papers sufficiently to discover that any such preparations for a new edition had been made. Of the four daughters, one married a gentleman of Hampshire; the other three died single. The second son, George, was a young man of great promise, and Archbishop Potter took him under his patronage; but he died at college (Corpus Christi, Oxford) at the immature age of twenty two years, by illness occasioned by over-application to his studies. Mrs. Bingham died in very advanced age, in Bishop Warner's College for clergymen's widows, at Bromley, in Kent, in 1755.

testimony of public approbation. His biographer, however, remarks:—"It may not be amiss to observe how frequently it occurs that the merits of an eminent ancestor I therefore give you this living as a small recompence for

his great and inestimable merits."

The following is the character given of Mr. Bingham by his biographer:—"His temper, on all common and indifferent occasions, was mild and benevolent; and to these he united great zeal in the cause in which he was engaged. Though his passions were so wholly subject to the guidance of religion and virtue, that no worldly losses were sufficient to discompose him, yet whenever he believed the important interests of the Church to be in danger, he was always eager to step forth in its defence."

Besides his great work, the "Origines," Mr. Bingham wrote—1. "The French Church's Apology for the Church of England; or the Objections of Dissenters against the Articles, Homilies, Liturgy, and Canons of the English Church, considered and answered upon the principles of the Reformed Church of France;" a work chiefly extracted

Sermon, and the two sermons in continuation of it, are added to the last two editions of his collected works.

(From the Ninth Annual Report of the Bishop White [American] Prayer Book Society.)

Allusion has been repeatedly made to the aid afforded the Liturgy in the conversion of the Heathen; its ma-fest adaptation to their wants leading not unfrequently o its employment by the missionaries of various religio bodies. An instance of recent occurrence and in our own country, is thus related by Bishop Polk:—"The lady in charge of the school for the Cherokee nation, and who is a missionary of the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' having laboured among that people for above fifteen years, assured me that she found nothing so well adapted to her purposes as the Book of Common Prayer. The whole arrangement was well suited to impress the truths of the Gospel on the Heathen mind, and articularly the regular recurrence of the same language nd ideas in the Sunday Services."

The following tribute to the excellence of our formularies, is valuable for the unbiassed character of the testi-mony which it bears:—The Rector of the Church in South Boston remarked the attendance of several blind individuals at the celebration of Divine Service, and their number subsequently increased so much that he was induced to make inquiry respecting the cause. It appeared that the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind had lately been removed from the city into that neighbourod, and he was informed by one of the most intelligent of the pupils, that when in the city proper they had been in the habit of frequenting various places of worship, but ince their removal into the District they had fixed upon it. Matthew's, because, he observed,—ignorant that the s Mr. C——." The expression will recall a somewhat nilar remark by the excellent author of the "Country Parson," though in that instance the comparison lay be tween the Liturgy and other written formularies. Being asked on one occasion in his last illness, what prayers he would choose, he replied with great earnestness, "O Sir, the prayers of my mother, the Church of England; no other prayers are equal to them."

The distribution of the Prayer Book among those who "go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters," has always been a favourite object with the Board, and measures have been recently adopted which will probably produce a considerable increase of circula-tion in that direction: "These men see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep," and are often placed in situations of extreme peril, that give willing reception to the command which God addresses to "all men every where, to repent." Under such circumstances, deprived of the ministrations of the ambassadors of the cross, ignorant in many cases of the Gospel which they preach, and exhibiting in the elemental strife a striking example of the weakness of human power, how consoling must it be to find in the Prayer Book, besides the devotions which the Church has framed for them in common with all manthe Church has framed to them have and praise, provided kind, forms of prayer, thanksgiving, and praise, provided for their consular use on occasions when their souls are for their especial use on occasions when their souls are "melting within them because of trouble," and their only melting within them because of trouble, and their only hope is in the interposition of that gracious Being who "ruleth the raging of the sea, and stilleth the waves thereof when they arise!" And when they have escaped the dangers which encompassed them, and reached in safety "the haven where they would be," the reflection that, though separated from kindred and friends, they can on each returning Levi's decrease. can, on each returning Lord's day, present to Him who "heard their cry and delivered them out of their distress," the same tribute of gratitude and praise which is ascending from the hearts of thousands in their native country will not be without its influence in confirming the serious impressions that have been made, and cheering the loneliness which oppresses the bosom of the stranger in a foreign land. The Prayer Book, while it thus teaches the friendless exile to look up to Him whose "goodness sweetening every soil, makes every country please," becoming also, in the beautiful words of Southey,

"A bond
Of love and brotherhood, when all beside
Hath been dissolved; and though wide ocean roll
Between the children of our Fatherland,
This shall be their communion; they shall send,
Linked in one sacred feeling, at one hour, In the same language, the same praye And each remembering each in amity, Pray for the other's welfare."

Bibles and Prayer Books.

But from this and his other employments he was cut off by death. His constitution, which was always weak and delicate, could not but be much impaired by so unremitted a course of laborious study, and a life wholly sedentary and recluse, which brought on at an early period the symptoms and infirmities of a very advanced.

blishment and joint support of a Bishoprick in Jerusalem; and the consecration in consequence of the Rev. Dr. Alexander—a Hebrew of the Hebrews—to the long vacated This worn-out good man was said to have died of old age, though he was only in his 55th year. His body was buried in the church-yard of Headbourne-Worthy; but, as he had frequently expressed a dislike to monuments and pompous inscriptions, no tablet was erected to his memory.

At the time of his decease only six of his ten children, two sons and four daughters, were living. These, with their widowed mother, were living. These, with their widowed mother were living. These, with the Protestants of Prussia, opened a communication with the Protestant of Prussia, opened a communication with the Protestant of Prussia, opened a communication wit the Protestants of Prussia, opened a communication with one of the Professors in the University of Berlin, to whom, at his request, they subsequently forwarded a quantity of Prayer Books in the English and German languages: was cup-bearer to a great king, yet his affections are still the Prayer Books in the English and German languages: their Correspondent stating that those both among the Theological students and the Christian Laity who had seen the "Liturgy Book,"—previously little known in Prussia,—were "charmed" with it, and expressing his conviction that it would be gladly received by all. It appears from the Reports of this Society, that the distribution of the Prayer Book on the continent of Europe, bution of the Prayer Book on the continent of Europe, besides its agency in reviving the expiring piety of Protestants, and recalling them to the true principles of the Gospel, from which, in many cases, they "have erred and conspiring against their country. When Samson, without conspiring against their country. When Samson, without strayed like lost sheep," has convinced the Jew of the Divinity of the Saviour so long rejected by his nation, and been not inoperative also in enlightening the ignorance and removing the prejudice of members of the

As indicative of the decreasing hostility to forms of prayer on the part of several of the Protestant denomina-Of such importance were the works of this eminent writer esteemed in foreign countries, that they were all translated into Latin by Grischow, a divine of Halle, in taining among other things, no less than 730 prayers; with the hearty recommendations attached of nearly one Germany, eleven vols. 4to., 1724-38, and were reprinted in 1751-61; but the author did not live to witness this hundred ministers, the greater number of whom are Congregationalists and Presbyterians! A Manual for similar use, it may be recollected, was compiled a few years since, by the Pastor of one of the Presbyterian congrederive honour and emolument on his posterity. It is presumed that the character of the person whose life we of such assistance, has made provision for its supply in gations of Philadelphia. The Church recognizing the want have been writing, was the means of procuring the living of Havant for his eldest son; and the late learned and unrivalled in this species of composition; but our Disexcellent Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth, expressly assigned that reason for bestowing a comfortable living on his grandson '1 venerate' (said he in a letter which conveyed the presentation) 'the memory of your excellent grandfather, my father's particular and most intimate friend. He was not rewarded as he ought to have been; I therefore give you this living as a small recompence for by them, and this change of opinion therefore, may beto-ken a future return to their own discarded formularies for public devotion. The late reprint of the obsolete and almost forgotten Liturgy of the Kirk of Scotland by a minister of that Establishment,† was adverted to in our last Report, and a reference to the history of several of the Sects, will show that in the rejection of prescribed

> NAPOLEON AT BOULOGNE. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

The Emperor repaired to the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, and there, on the 16th August, [1804]

onsiderations on Dr. Brett's Answer to the first Part," the anniversary of the fête of his tutelar saint, a spectacle provocation of his jealousy and displeasure; the base corrivalry considerations on Dr. Brett's Answer to the first Part,"
8vo;—4. "A Discourse concerning the Mercy of God to
Penitent Sinners; intended for the use of persons troubled
in mind; being a Sermon on Psalm ciii. 13." His Oxford
Sermon, and the two sermons in continuation of it, are
added to the last two editions of his collected works.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

The prayer of the fete of his tutelar samt, a spectacle of the grandest and most imposing kind took place. Marshal Soult received orders to assemble the whole troops in the camps at Boulogne and Montreuil, nearly eighty thousand strong, on the slopes of a vast natural amphitheatre, situated on the western face of the hill on which the Tower of Cæsar is placed, lying immediately to the eastward of the harbour of the former of these towns. In the centre of this amphitheatre a throne was placed, eleeastward of the harbour of the former of these towns. In the centre of this amphitheatre a throne was placed, ele-vated on a platform of turf, at the summit of a flight of steps. The immense body of soldiers were arranged in the form of the rays of a circle, emanating from the throne: the cavalry and artillery, stationed on the outer extremity formed the exterior band of that magnificent array; be yond them, a countless multitude of spectators covered the slope to the very summit of the hill. The bands of all the regiments of the army, placed on the right and left of the throne, were ready to rend the air with the sounds of military music. At noon precisely, the Emperor ascended the throne amidst a general salute from all the batteries, and a flourish of trumpets unheard since the days of the Romans: immediately before him, was the buckler of Francis I., while the crosses and ribbons which were to be distributed were contained in the helmet of the Chevalier Bayard. His brothers, ministers, and chief functionaries, the marshals of the empire, counsellors of state and senators, the staff of the army, its whole generals and field officers, composed the splendid suite by which he was surrounded. Amidst their dazzling uniforms the standards of the regiments were to be seen; forms the standards of the regiments were to be seen; some new and waving with yet unsullied colours in the sun: many more torn by shot, stained with blood, and black with smoke; the objects of almost superstitious reverence to the warlike multitude by which they were surrounded. The Emperor took the oath first himself, and no sooner had the members of the Legion of Honour rejoined, "We swear it," than raising his voice aloud, he rejoined, "We swear it," than raising his voice aloud, he said, "and you, soldiers, swear to defend, at the hazard of your life, the honour of the French name, your country and your Emperor." Innumerable voices responded to the appeal, and immediately the distribution of the decorations commenced, and the ceremony was concluded by a general review of the vast army, who all defiled in the finest order before the throne, where they had just witnessed as invocaing a practical.

nessed so imposing a spectacle.

The chief of such a host might be excused for deeming himself the sovereign of the earth; but an event was approaching, destined to teach the French emperor, like his reat predecessor Canute the Dane, that there were ounds to his power, and that his commands were limited the element on which his army stood. It was part of the pageant that a naval display should take place at the same time, and the eyes of Napoleon and his Minister of Marine, M. Decres, were anxiously turned, towards the close of the ceremony, to the headlands round which it was expected the vanguard of the flotilla would appear In effect, they did make their appearance at four o'clock out at the same time a violent tempest arose, the wind blew with terrific violence, and several of the vessels, in the hands of their inexperienced mariners, were stranded on the beach. This untoward incident, though practically speaking, of little importance, was yet in the highest degree mortifying to Napoleon, arriving as it did on such an occasion, in presence not only of his own troops but the English cruisers, and characteristic as it was of the passable limits which the laws of nature had placed to power. He retired chagrined and out of humour for the rest of the day; all the magnificence of his military display could not console him for the rude manner in which he had been reminded, at the highest point of its plendour, of his weakness on the other element, which quired to be subdued before his dreams of universal doinion could be realized.

> COUNTRY CONVERSATIONS. (From The Banner of the Cross).

"THAT ALTERS THE CASE."-I. Snuffle.-What horrid things those "Oxford Tracts" must be!

Steady.-Why, what now? Snuffle.—Did not that poor Mr. Sibthorp keep on writing them till he had, at last, to go to Rome!

Steady.—Not at all. Mr. Sibthorp never wrote any of the "Oxford Tracts;" nor had any thing to do with them, or with their writers. But he was Secretary of the "Religious Tract Society:"\* perhaps it is that you are -Well, perhaps it is. There was something

about "Tracts," I know. "BLOWING HOT AND COLD."-II. Smith.—What can be the reason that Church people never have any prayer-meetings? Jones.—Oh, they have no religion. Mere outside Chris-

Johnson.-What is that everlasting church-bell ringing again for? Every day this week, jingle, jingle, jingle!

I am tired of hearing it.

Jackson.—Oh, I suppose it is for prayers: some "holyday," or other! They are always at it. Sheer Papists!

"THEM TRACTS."-III. Parishioner.—So you are really going to England! Parishioner.—So you are really going to Sugand Parson.—Yes, I sail, God willing, next week.

Parishioner.—What places do you expect to visit?

Parson.—I shall hope to see the principal towns; Lonon and Oxford, and Cambridge especially.

Parishioner.—Oxford! That's where that wicked old pen lives, that writes them Tracts, is it not? man lives, that writes them Tracts, is it not?

WHY AND BECAUSE .- IV. Churchman.-What is the reason that your ministers ever say the Apostle's Creed in your public worship?

Other Denomination-er.—Why because it is not in the

Churchman .- Well, what is the reason that they scarcely ever say the Lord's Prayer?

Other Denomination-er.—Well, I do not know. Perhaps, because it is,

# The Garner.

PATRIOTISM.

The very Heathens could teach us by the light of nature, that we are not born only for ourselves, but partly for our parents, partly for our country. Ulysses preferred the smoke of Ithaca, his native soil, before all those pleasant regions that he had seen. Whether it be by the instinct of nature, as It was Esther's resolution for her countrymen, "If I perish, I perish." And Nehemiah, though for his own particular he war than for defence of our country. It was Tully's wish, that every one in Rome had it written upon his forehead how he stood affected towards the commonwealth .- Archbishop Bram-

DISSENT DANGEROUS TO THE STATE.

This liberty, that men may openly profess diversity of religion, must needs be dangerous to the commonwealth. What stirs diversity of religion bath raised in nations and kingdoms, the histories are so many and so plain, and our times in such sorts have told you, that with further proof I need not trouble your ears. One God, one king, one faith, one profession, is fit for one monarchy and commonwealth. Division weakeneth: concord strengtheneth. The story of Scilurus the Scythian is known, who upon his death-bed taught his fourscore sons the force of unity by the strength of sticks, weak by themselves, when they are tied in a bundle. Let conformity and unity in religion be provided; and it shall be as a wall of defence unto this realm .- Archbishop Sandys.

GODLY SORROW.

It brings into man's remembrance the history of his former life, makes him with heaviness of spirit recount the guilt of so forms, they have departed not only from the practice of the Church under both the Jewish and Christian Dispensations, but from the intention of their founders, and their mis-spent in the service of such a master as had no other wages many innumerable sins wherewith he hath bound himself as to give but shame and death. The horrible indignities thereby offered to the majesty and justice of God; the odious contempt of his holy will and sovereign authority; the daring neglect of his threatenings and undervaluing of his rewards; the high

The Emperor repaired to the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, and there, on the 16th August, [1804]

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Church, 1706, 8vo.;—2. "Scholastical History of the practice of the Church, in reference to the administration of Baptism by Laymen, Part I.," 1712, 8vo.;—3. "A Scholastic history of Lay-Baptism, Part II., with some

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"These are not to be found in our English Prayer-book: but are indebted for the definition of "the Religious Tract Society," eligious Tract Society, as lately as the very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. Stock to the attention of the Religious Tract Society, as lately as the prayer book: the whole of which have been selected with the grands army at Boulogne, and the express principle, or rather no principle, of a community of all sects and denominations holding some indumental doctrines." "It seems," says Mr. Dodsworth, to whose "it seems that you held the office of Secretary to the Religious Tract Society, as lately as the very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. The Emperor repaired to the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, and the most approach the says says Mr. Dodsworth, to whose "it seems," says Mr. Dodsworth, to whose "it seem

and contesting of filthy lusts with the grace of the Gospel, and the precious blood of the Son of God; the gainsaying, and wrestling, and stubborn antipathy of a carnal heart to the pure motions of the Spirit and Word of Christ; the presumptuous repulses of him that standeth at the door and knocks, waiting that he may be gracious; the long turning of his back, and thrusting away from him the word of reconciliation, wherein Christ, by his ambassadors, had so often beseeched him to be reconciled unto God: the remembrance of these things makes a man look with self-abhorrency upon himself, and full detestation upon his former courses. And he now no longer considers the silver or the gold, the profit or the pleasure of his wonted lusts; though they be never so delectable or desirable in the eye of flesh, he looks upon them as accursed things to be thrown away, as the converts did upon their costly and curious books, Acts xix. 19, Isaiah xxx. 22, and xxxi. 7. Sin is like a painted picture; on the one side of it, to the impenitent, appeareth nothing but the beauty of pleasure, whereby i bewitcheth and allureth them; on the other side to the penitent appeareth nothing but the horrid and ugly face of guilt and shame, whereby it amazeth and confoundeth them. Thus the nembrance of sin past (which they are very careful to keep always in their sight, Psalm li. 3) doth by godly sorrow work especial care of amendment of life for the time to come, 2. Chron. vi. 37, 38; Psalm exix. 59; Ezek. xvi. 61, 63; xx. 43.-

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

Alas! how soon, how immediately a creature that lets go is sustaining prop, becomes the sport of every tempest! In vain he lifts himself up, in vain he strives with all the powers of a natural man; his strength has gone from him; he is defenceless, and there is none to help him. It is with the spirit, as with the body; in God it lives, and moves, and has its being; if the uniting cord is slackened for a moment, the increased chleness of a sinner shows it. Is he fighting as a good soldier? he drops the shield of faith and the Philistines come pon him and bind him. Is he, like Elijah, on his journey to the mount of God? he falls into a slumber, and then this child of weakness needs one mightier than an angel to wake him; and if, in the raging of a storm, he parts with his trust, it grows too rough for him, as it did for Peter, and despair threatens him with a sepulchre. But now comes the prayer of a perishing man, the blessed refuge of every destitute disciple. The soldier sends it up to heaven in his extremity, and with it he breaks in pieces the Philistines' bands; the burthened traveller members it in his distress, and it is heard, and the wearied man goes on rejoicing; and in the midst of the deepest waters, when an adverse wind is blowing hard about us, and we have FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. thrown away our confidence, and lost the light of the day-star, then, when the poor afflicted is just beginning to sink, the prayer of faith shall ascend from him, that cry of distress which is known and understood in heaven, "Lord save me."-Rev. F. G. Crossman.

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Peter Pindar's works, 4 vols. 18mo.
Comic Almanae, for 1835 to 1842 inclusive, 2 vols.
Confessions of English Opium Eater.
Blunt's Sketch of the Reformation in England.
Trial of Charles the First and the regicides...

H. & W. ROWSELL

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. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 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, Souchong, and Congou Teas,

200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,

200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,

120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 bhds Speciel Research

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
the business. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 23-tf Toronto, December 8th. 1841.

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. sh or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

## EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

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

at opened out.

c. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not sider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, fark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much yer even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY (ODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home richets.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
sirst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.
May 12, 1842.

45-tf

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

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

Clate of the Firm of Hart & March,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the Old Stand, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto, May 26, 1842.

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. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, y strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash. Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. EDWARD ROBSON.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. CIPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

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

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and directly and the state of the and dispatch.
Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

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 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. LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from

R. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET.

TORONTO. 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.

Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments in its 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 Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. 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. EDUCATION. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING. 49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS.

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

May 12, 1842. FEMALE EDUCATION.

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

May 12, 1842.

45-3m HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.
The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 24th December, 1841. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET. ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED. A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Surgery, by A. V. BROWN, M.D.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.
Toronto, May 25, 1842. DOCTOR SEWELL, CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE).
Toronto, April 25, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

March 3, 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 bremiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1. 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had a application at the Office.

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 J. Be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

J. White, Esq. F at H. C. Barwick, Esq. Par H. C. Barwick, Esq General Agent.
48-tf S. Rowsell, Esq No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.



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

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

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Selfie will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d. per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls-Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquiro, Asphodel, Colborne District, and to Dr. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District. Canada Company's Offices, Coronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

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LAND FOR SALE, Near Lendon, U. C.

ROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out-offices, ec. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a desirable residence for a gentleman. ALSO:

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

18th May, 1842.

46-3m

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

40-th

NOTICE. Office of the First Division Court, Home District,

or Court of Requests; And Police Office, Home District. IN consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the Offices have been held for many years, being required District Council of the Home District, the business of the said will be carried on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS Street. The Office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'cle the Bailiffs will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, being returns. By order of the Judge. GEORGE WALTON, Clerk.

N.B.—Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the samulding, he has opened a

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE No. 4, Chewett's Bnildings, Toronto, King Street, May 6, 1842.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE POLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGI MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, 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, and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto:

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842. 1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

structed e terms. lishop of 45-3m CAPTAIN TWOHY, with International Colourg, every Sunday and Wednesday Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock, THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toonto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

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

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

E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

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

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, EAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at he intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toron of St.

February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancel
Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toront February 16th, 1842.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto February 16th, 1842.

The Church

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

TERMS:—(In advance.) Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Bytown Clarke Cobourg Colborne Dundas Erieus, U. C. Etobicoke Etobicoke Fort Eric Guelph Halifax, N. S. Hamilton St. Catharine's. St. John, N. B.

Wellington Square Woodstock, U. C. Woodstock, N.B.