rders rank-

PURITAN TOLERATION IN AMERICA.* (From The Christian Remembrancer, October, 1842.) fast, she made answer, that wherever she came, they must and they should spread."—American Trials, p. 5-6.

sacrificing truth to effect. The laborious volumes of regarded as equally infallible as the written word. Howell will ever be more valuable as a work of refer- Against these wild views, (for such we believe to of forms, as from the elaborate polish that has been discovered, enumerated and condemned. To Mrs. given to its narratives. This work approaches more Hutchinson, the synod was but the meeting of Here-

judicial investigations of a nation. The best interests boasted that the arm of the civil power would be used ng tried; the pomp, the ceremony, the abilities and leader of the ministers, chosen governor. provided by the State for the due provision of justice, The party of the ministers lost no time in turning are provided as much for him, as for the person against their newly acquired power against their opponents whom the criminal, whose trial he witnesses, has raised an act was passed, forbidding any one to enter the his hand, or from whom he has stolen. Difficulty and colony without the approval of the magistrate; one of danger surround the accused, develope his character, the ministers, who had seemed to have supported Mrs. and task to the uttermost the highest energies of the Hutchinson's views in a late sermon, was arraigned as mind. Events more startling than fiction can form, a disturber of the public peace, and disfranchised and are not unfrequently disclosed in the course of judicial banished from the colony. It was in vain that he proceedings. All this adds to the interest which we appealed to the King. "There is no appeal," said the feel compelled to take in the proceedings of criminal court; and he was compelled to go into exile, with courts. Nor does this interest entirely depend on many of those who were of his opinions. "All these, our actual presence at the trial; doubtless, the interest however, were but young branches," to use the words is heightened by witnessing the case with our own eyes; of a cotemporary, "sprung out of an old root; the still, the printed record retains an interest and a value, court had now to do with the head of this faction, dux which increases as the scenes which it describes pass famina facti: a woman had been the breeder and from the memory. "And being a record of facts, as- nourisher of all these distempers, one Mistress Hutchcertained by a tribunal erected for the express purpose inson." She was now summoned to her trial, or of eliciting truth, it becomes, in process of time, one rather to receive judgment; for no one can read the

evidence the most absurd, the most contradictory, compassing their designs. visions, confessions, spectres, epileptic infants, allowed and encouraged to swear away the lives of the most worthy persons in the colony; every barrier erected of those that have troubled the peace of the commonwealth by the wisdom of the law for the protection of innocence, broken down by a popular tribunal, in obedi-ence to a popular ferment; those who confessed them-selves the servants of the evil one, allowed to witness selves the servants of the evil one, allowed to witness against their brethren; children bringing their parents to the gallows and the stake, parents bringing false of the churches and ministers thereof, and you have mainwitness against their own children. Again, a little tained a meeting and an assembly in your house that hath more than thirty years, and the people of Boston are mad upon a Negro plot. Again all law and order are mad upon a Negro plot. Again all law and order are over-ruled, and men the most blameless and innocent have continued the same. Therefore we have thought arraigned and condemned without even a shadow of good to send for you to understand how things are, that charge against them; † whilst another lapse of the same number of years brings us to the first risings of the colonists against the power of the mother country, the first troubles between the people and the coldients. the first troubles between the people and the soldiery. I further. Therefore I would entreat you With the last three cases we do not intend to delay our readers, desirous rather to exemplify, from the trials of the Autinomians and the Quakers, the unfortunate truth, that sufferers for conscience sake are the bitterest of persecutors. Every republic has proved, a great that the greatest sticklers for liberty are, when in authority, the greatest tyrants. The course of events in every branch of the great religious ref. in every branch of the great religious ref. in every branch of the great religious ref. in every branch of the great religious reformation, has proved how bitter a persecutor the successful reformer can be. The conduct of the Puritans of New England towards their dissenting brethren is another illustra-

Early in the year 1636, one Hutchinson and his wife, people of good estate and reputation, passed from did "adhere to and set forward the faction." This England to Boston, in Massachusetts, and, in the words of the day, joined the Church in that city; received with much attention in the colony, Hutchinson soon became a person of importance, and several times represented his adopted city in the general court .-Besides the meetings for worship at Boston, it was an established custom among the Puritans to hold private meetings of the brethren, to debate topics of religion, and to join in devotional exercises: to these meetings the sisters were admitted, but were debarred from the privilege of joining in the discussions. "The haughty and fierce carriage, nimble wit, and active spirit" of Mrs. Hutchinson, could ill brook this slight upon the sisterhood, and she originated an opposition meeting of the sisters, where she repeated the sermon of the last Lord's day, with additional comments and illustrations him privately; there Mistress Hutchinson, without of her own. The novelty of the scheme, the subtlety and vivacity of her illustrations of Scripture, rendered her meetings the favourite resort of the females of the colony; whilst her knowledge of midwifery enabled her to insinuate herself into the affections of the matrons, and to attach many warm and sincere friends to herself and her doctrines. This approval extended to the other sex; and at first even the ministers, glad, perhaps, to have their wranglings to themselves, gave their entire approbation to the meetings. Soon, however, they discovered that a power which depends on preaching is more easily lost than maintained by preaching; and that the novelty of the sister Hutchinson's discourses was gradually sapping the influence of their exhortations; they were beginning to lose their hold on the religious feelings and views of the female portion of their flocks. They were too well aware of the instability of their own authority to permit so powerful a counter-attraction to progess unresisted; Mrs. Hutchinson, therefore, was now forth-

God for the good success that appeared from this discovery. But when she had thus prepared the way by such wholesome truths, then she begins to set forth her own stuff, and taught that no sanctification was any evidence of good estate, except their justification were first cleared that to see any work of grace (either faith or repentance, &c.) before this immediate witness, was a covenant of to one of the honest men. Even Cotton ran some works: whereupon many good souls that had been of long approved godliness were brought to renounce all the risk when he returned to raise his voice in favour of grace in them, and to wait for this immediate revelation: then sprung up also that opinion of the in-dwelling of the person of the Holy Ghost, and of union with Christ, and justification before faith, and a denying of any gifts or graces, or inherent qualifications, and that Christ was all, did all, and that the soul remained always a dead organ: but the main and bottom of all, which soon gave the court all the evidence they required for tended to quench all endeavour, and to bring to a dependence upon an immediate witness of the Spirit, without their decision. She spoke in her defence, justified

* American Criminal Trials. By Peleg W. CHANDLER. Vol. I. Boston: Little and Brown. London: Maxwell. 1841. + Trials of the Quakers before the General Court and Court of Assistants, Massachusetts, 1656-1661. Trials for Witchcraft, before the Special Court of Oyer and

Terminer, held in Salem, Massachusetts, 1692. "Here is no law of God or of the country that she ‡ Trials of certain Negroes and others before the Supreme Court of New York, for a conspiracy to burn the city and murhath broken; therefore she deserves no censure."

The impatience with which this appeal was listened § Trials of certain British Soldiers before the Superior Court of Massachusetts, for the murder of Crispus Attocks, and others to, showed the unanimity of the court; he was hardly

some, who marvelled that such opinions should spread | the liberties of the colony, as not fit for their society,

One more delusion must be added to this succinct We cannot but regard with pleasure this attempt to account of the faith of the antinomian followers of render acceptable to the general reader the most im- Mrs. Hutchinson,—that doctrine of the Quakers, portant and interesting criminal trials that have taken afterwards so vigorously condemned and persecuted by place in America, without encumbering them with ab- the colonists—the belief in communications direct stract technicalities, or rendering them valueless by from God, independently of the Scriptures, and to be

ence, containing, as they do, the actual proceedings, have been the leading principles of the new sect, so reported with painful accuracy and technicality, than far as cotemporary passion and prejudice will allow us this attempt of Mr. Chandler's; whilst, at the same to discover them,) the first Puritan Synod was sumtime, the "Causes Célèbres" of the French will pre- moned at Newtown, and after three weeks of the most sent more exciting narratives, as well from the absence bitter discussion, no less than eighty-two errors were nearly to that of the French than to our State trials; tics; and both parties used the harshest terms in It is, however, far superior in one point—the absence arraigning those who disagreed with them. At length, in 1637, the dispute assumed a political aspect. The There is a strange pleasure ever attendant on the general elections were coming on, and each party of society are involved; each man feels that his own against the defeated sect. The ministers led the life, or liberty, or property is staked on the one event attack, and their success was complete. Pane, the -the acquittal or condemnation of the criminal. He, admirer and supporter of the Hutchinsonians, was left too, is but one of the nation by whom the culprit is out of office, and Winthrop, the father of the colony

of the best sources of personal and general history." proceedings of the tribunal that met for her trial in What strange illustrations of the religious and poli- November, 1637, without perceiving, from the arbitical history of the early colonists of America does trariness of its character, and its utter disregard of the this small volume afford us!-Religious persecution, fundamental principles of law, that, composed as it as exemplified in the fates of the Antinomian Hutch- was of the prisoner's bitterest opponents, men to inson, in 1637, and the fauatic Quakers of Massachu- whom religious toleration was hateful, the court had setts, hardly thirty years after.† Another thirty years long before determined to convict her, and made use passes away, and the entire people are mad after witches; of the form of a trial as the most specious means of

" 'You are called here,' said the governor, at the comtolerable or comely in the sight of God, nor fitting for principle of the common law, which requires

Mrs. Hutchinson and the judge now got into a hot argument on the liberty of conscience, and the duty to the commonwealth, regarded in the light of a parent. tion of the truth of the philosopher's dietum, 'Apxn' The governor, however, soon formatch for the lady preacher, and brought that part of match for the lady preacher, and brought that part of the discussion to a close, by refusing "to discourse with those of her sex about it," and assuming that she pleasant way, truly, of trying people, by assumptions! -the judge proceeded to attack her weekly public preachings. "The elder women, said St. Paul to Titus, were to teach the younger," replied Mrs. Hutchinson. "But, privately," replied the governor, "not in set public meetings; and you are to teach them 'to keep at home,' not wander abroad. But how say you as to teaching of the men?" continued the governor. 'Aquilla and Priscilla took upon them to instruct Apollos more perfectly; they, being better instructed, might teach him." Her last text was unfortunate for the arraigned; the governor saw his advantage.-"See how your argument stands," he replied; "Priscilla with her husband took Apollos home to instruct her husband, might teach sixty or eighty." Distasteful as the accused's conduct might have been to the colonials, there was nothing as yet brought against her which could give the Court an appearance of reason for that decision to which they had long before made up their minds. The real point was yet to be opened. She had spoken against the preachings of the ministers. "One alone of them," she was reported to have said, preached a covenant of faith, the other ministers were under a covenant of works; they had not the seal of the Spirit, so were not able ministers of the New Testament." This was now brought against her by the ministers with no little zeal and animation. She denied the expressions, and required the witnesses to prove her words on their oaths. At this her accusers hesitated; they were afraid of an oath. "Admit they be mistaken," said one of the ministers, "you would make them sin if you urged them to swear"-" They are witnesses in their own cause," was the accused's reply; "if they do accuse me, I desire it may be upon oath." This demand increased the commotion; some "At first," said one of the ministers, "all this was well, and suited with the public ministry, which went along in the same way; and all the faithful embraced it, and blessed called on three of the ministers to swear to their tesdrewback, others "wereanimated on." At last the court words were to be understood as was alleged against her: they were silenced directly; the accused was not up to them by the immediate witness of the Spirit, and to be excused. "How dare you look into the court to one of the honest men. Even Cotton ran some Mrs. Hutchinson, so predetermined were her judges against her. Dudley, the deputy-governor, took him up continually, and plied him with severe hints, whilst right of any gift or grace, this stuck fast, and prevailed her opinions, and once, on points of abstruse doctrine, so as it began to be opposed, and she being questioned by ran on wildly into views for which the judges had not mercy. The immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit, and the interpretation of Antichrist, such as bore heavily on her accusers and judges, were openly avowed by her. She was a special providence of God; their eves were opened, they could now see clearly to condemn her. One alone spoke openly in her favour,

sired the prayers of the church.

family retired to the Dutch settlements in East Chest- Leddra, was brought to trial, after a long imprisonment and, amid the flames, or beneath the tomahawk of the after previous banishment; when he heard the charge, savages, herself and her whole family perished.

or civil government, never entered into the apprehen- prisoner. "Art thou not he who was banished on same fate. Anne Hutchinson ventured to doubt, and have already shed cries aloud to the Lord against you." was thrust out of the jurisdiction as unfit for their He was instantly committed to prison. Leddra, society. It was this feeling which enabled the minis- having refused to leave the colony, received sentence ters to carry with them not only the civil power, but of death, and was executed within a few days of his also the popular voice, in their prosecution of Mrs. condemnation. Hutchinson, and which again, nearly thirty years after-

arrived at Boston, from Barbadoes, there was no law whatever respecting that sect. It mattered not, the ministers could not brook a rival race; their goods were searched, their books destroyed, themselves cast in strict imprisonment for five weeks, and then thrust out of the colony. Again eight more came, were seized, imprisoned, and banished: still there was no law in the colony against the sect. At last a law was passed against "the accursed sect of heretics lately risen in the world:" the account of this law is worthy of extract, as a specimen of Puritan legislative

heretics lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers, who take upon them to be immediately sent of God, and infallibly assisted by the Spirit, to speak and write blasphemous opinions, despising government, and the order of God in church and commonwealth, speaking evil of dignities, reproaching and reviling ma-gistrates and ministers," and then goes on to provide, "that any master of a ship bringing any known Quaker within the jurisdiction, shall forfeit one hundred pounds; and shall give security to carry such Quakers back to the place whence he brought them; and on the arrival of such Quakers they were to be severely whipped and conwere liable to a fine of forty shillings for every hour's entertainment. Any persons defending their pernicious ways, or attending their meetings, were also liable to a Every Quaker, after the first conviction, if a man, was to lose one ear, and the second time the other; for the third offence, both men and women we their tongues bored through with a red-hot iron."- Ame-

Such was the first enactment against the Quakers: it was no dead letter; nearly every punishment provided therein was inflicted; and the more the Puritans fined, whipped, and branded, the more the Quakers preached and braved the punishment. Unlike the present representatives, the conduct of the sect seems to have been perfectly outrageous. They denounced the ministers as priests of Baal, the magistrates as traitors, and civil government as an invention of the devil. They scrupled not to interrupt public worship with indecent fanaticism, and excited by their frenzy and folly the disgust of the colonists. The Boston Puritans determined on resorting to the policy of Draco, and to defeat their own objects by their severity. Not so the more prudent inhabitants of Rhode Island. Much as they feared and hated the sect, they declined to pass laws against its professors.

"For we find," they said, in a letter to the general court, "that in those places where these people aforesaid, in this colony, are most of all suffered to declare themselves freely, and are only opposed by arguments in discourse, there they least of all desire to come, and we are informed, that they begin to loathe this place, for that they are not opposed by the civil authority, but with all patience and meekness are suffered to say over their pretended gain many here to their way; and surely we find they delight to be persecuted by civil powers, and when they are so, they are like to gain more adherents by the consilent before it was voted that she be banished out of pernicious sayings."—American Trials, p. 38.

The Bostonians, however, were not to be persuaded and be imprisoned until the court could send her away. "I desire to konw why I am banished," demanded the condemned. "Say no more," was the most prudent course; despite that toleration was the most prudent course; despite that toleration was the most prudent course; despite that toleration was the most prudent course; despite the total dispensing of the whole assembly, argueth a great neglect of the Lord's day, whereby several women are in danger of miscarrying." Margaret Brewester, the leader of the colony, including the governor of Connecticut, the reply; "the court knows wherefore, and is satisfied."

The ministers had not done yet; from her temporary confinement, Mrs. Hutchinson was summoned porary confinement, Mrs. Hutchinson was summoned if the converted of the crime of being a Quaker, and some at the door of the south church, she rushed into the house with her female companions, creating an alarm in the astonished assembly that baffles description.

The doctor of the court knows wherefore, and is satisfied."

The ministers had not doe with four the court knows of the word and successful the door of the south church, she rushed into the house with her female companions, creating an alarm in the astonished assembly that baffles description. before the Church, as it was called, in Boston, and he was to suffer death. The sickness of one of the She was clothed in sackcloth, with ashes upon her head, called upon, in the face of a large assembly of the interested and the curious, to abjure no less than twentynine errors of doctrine, which were specifically set

called upon, in the face of a large assembly of the interested and the curious, to abjure no less than twentynine errors of doctrine, which were specifically set

called upon, in the face of a large assembly of the interest of the curious, to abjure no less than twentynine errors of doctrine, which were specifically set

called upon, in the face of a large assembly of the interest of the curious, to abjure no less than twentynine errors of doctrine, which were specifically set

called upon, in the face of a large assembly of the interest of forth, and read to her. Some she admitted, others she combated, and defended with pertinacity and viously banished from the colony, they again returned, ability. The continued attacks of the ministers, purposing to offer up their lives, and determined not her in Barbadoes, and she had her husband's consent to ability. The continued attacks of the ministers, under the name of admonitions, coupled with the desertion of her old friend, Cotton, at length broke the spirit of the poor fanatic. She acknowledged she had greatly erred, had slighted the magistrates of the obeyed the command not of their own will, but of the naked backs."—American Trials, pp. 55, 56. court and the elders of the church, and, when on her will of God. Confessing their crime, they were contrial, had looked on the errors and failings of the demned to death, with their female associate, Mary forward as a defence of the cruelty of the Puritans so much as a star of the sixth magnitude to the sun. magistrates, without regard to their office and the Dyer. Seven days after, they were led out to death. towards that sect, as an extenuation of that law by Where are they who refuse the holy Sacraments from place they were in: the speeches she then used she Nothing could exceed the joy and gladness with which which so many had, years before, suffered death.— the hands of any minister who is of inferior place, or confessed were without ground, and rash, and she de- they went out to die. Mary Dyer saw both her com- That these excesses were the result of this cruelty, of meaner gifts, at least in their account? Doth the panions slain before her eyes: she ascended the may reasonably be believed. Until driven to madness potion work the less, because the physician that ad-The ministers had not even yet satiated their re- ladder to meet her own fate, the rope was fixed, her by persecution, the Quakers, however troublesome and ministereth it is himself crazy? Doth the plaster less venge; her excommunication was demanded, and every face covered, when a faint cry was heard at the edge annoying to the civil authority, had not resorted to heal, because it is applied by an apothecary that hath means were sought for raising a plausible excuse for of the crowd. By degrees it grew louder and louder; these insane enormities, which would have been better a sore hand? Doth not the lees or soap scour white such an act. Her opinions, wild as they were, having a hundred willing hearts echoed the words, "A re- cured by the madhouse than the prison. Neither did which is received from the hand of a black-a-moor?been generally renounced by her, would not justify prieve! a reprieve!" she was released; the interces- those parties by whom these punishments were in- Is a piece of coin, be it an angel, or sovereign, or this proceeding; so they had recourse to inferences. sion of her son had saved her for the time, on the flicted, deem these after-actions any such defence of jacobus, of less value if it be tendered by a beggar?— Certain legitimate inferences were made from her wild condition of her standing on the gallows with the their judicial acts. Soon after the execution of the They need to be better catechised, who know not that fancies, and she was then called upon to renounce noose round her neck, and then retiring from the two first who suffered, the court thought it advisable the effect of the Sacrament dependeth upon the power "these legitimate results of her opinions." She colony. She retired to Rhode Island. In two years to make some public justification of their proceedings. and promise of God, and right form of administering it denied that she held such doctrines. Her opponents she was moved to return to the "bloody town of Several papers were prepared, two only adopted, and according to His Word, and not upon the dignity of had decided that she did hold them, and therefore Boston." Nothing could shake her resolution; she entered on their court records; the one to prove how the minister. Williams and Harry Pane obtained from the Narragas- eccessity. One among the rulers, the governor Endi- omitted: sett chief, Miantonimoh, the gift of the beautiful spot out, sought to save Mary Dyer, but she would not; of Rhode Island. Years passed away, her opinions spread from their new abiding-place, and the sons of the widowed fanatic dared to expostulate with the people of Boston on the wrongs of their mother. The Puritan magistrates were not prepared to censure called her to witness, by her life and death, to the truth, the way which the Lord hath commanded to walk in,

he demanded what evil he had done. He had abused

"When Wenlock Christison was brought to trial," says wards, encouraged the cruel persecution to which the Quakers were subjected in the colony. Branded in are as rotten towards him as they are towards God. You the Mother country in cruelty; whilst, at the same and I are subjects of the king, and I demand to be tried time, it deprived them of the meagre consolation of by the laws of my own nation. There is no law in Engknowing that their sufferings were in accordance with the statute law of the realm in which they suffered.

When in the summer of 1656, the first Outlook When in the summer of 1656, the first Quakers appeal to my own nation.'- You have broken our law, was the reply, 'and we shall try you.' The jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty; but the magistrates were divided in passing sentence. The governor was irritated at their wavering; and on a second vote there appeared a majority for the doom of death. 'What do you gain by it?' said the prisoner; 'do not think to weary out the living God by taking away the lives of his servants. For the last man you have put to death, here are God can raise up the same principles of life in ten of his servants, and send them among you in my room, that or there is no peace to the wicked, saith my God."-American Trials, pp. 49, 50.

Whether the bold appeal of Christison frightened for conscience sake—the sons of the pilgrim fathers, mistakes of the age in which they had been nurtured, after in glory! Christison was not executed. Sentence of death was and that they were equally anxious with their opporecorded against him indeed, in open court, but on his nents to control men's opinions and to force them to promising to depart from the jurisdiction he was re- unite in the belief which they entertained, and equally leased from confinement.

fined at hard labour in the house of correction. By a subsequent law, persons who should entertain Quakers taining to which these punishments were intended to they persecuted: the more they punished, the more they persecuted: the more they punished, the more they persecuted: the more they persecuted the mor last raised them to that height of popularity, from at- own case was re-exemplified in that of those whom prevent them. Crowds gathered round the prisons, the plant grew and flourished; for one head they cut itself was deserted on those days when the people hastened to witness the death of any of the Quakers. ing them to proceed no further as to corporeal punish. coming into the presence of the governor, he presen- was at least a consistent error. ted the letters. He was commanded to take off his hat: on his refusal it was removed by force, but instantly replaced when the governor had perused the letters. A consultation took place with his deputy, when the messenger was informed that the king's commands would be obeyed. At the next general court, the laws against the sect were repealed. Soon after, a partial

The Bostonians, however, were not to be persuaded warrant set forth, 'affrighting people in the south church spiritual food, the infant of the benefit of the prayers

their own proceedings, and severe imprisonment was the reward of the young men's boldness. Rhode Island became but a doubtful refuge; and the whole family retired to the Dutch settlements in East Chest-Hutchinson was attacked by the insurgent Indians; added greatly to his sufferings. He had returned tempt against them in their very outward gestures and Difficult, as it doubtless is, rightly and clearly to understand all the bearings of this case, there cannot refused to take off his hat in court, and would say cause he violated the command. 'And therefore,' was the or other contagions, noisome, or mortal diseases; and if such person should offer to intrude into the man's house, wards, encouraged the cruel persecution to which the Quakers were subjected in the colony. Branded in England as "an abominable sect," and "their principles inconsistent with any kind of government;" whipped and imprisoned as felons; fined, exiled, and sold into and imprisoned as felons; fined, exiled, and sold into you are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone beyond your bounds are gone beyond your bounds. If the king did but have gone a law; and by that law you are to die.'—' Who authorized you to make that law?'—' Who authorized you to make that law?'—' Who authorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a patent thorized you to make that law?'—' We have a paten recution, which the Quakers supposed to be their case, their case were the same, their actions were not the If their case were the same, their American Trials, pp. 59-61.

> ready to endeavour to secure such a result by the in-The cruelties exercised against the Quakers had at fliction of pain and death. They soon found that their

PUBLIC BAPTISM.

revival took place against "vagabond Quakers;" they to Jordan to receive John's baptism. Where are they hope, his wish, his constant and anxious prayer. were subject to be seized by any person, carried be- who will not stir out of doors to receive Christ's bapfore the next magistrate, and then stripped to the mid- tism? Jesus came himself to Jordan; they will have testifying to this remarkable truth. ARCHBISHOP dle, tied to a cart, and whipped from the town of their Jordan by a secret pipe conveyed into their private Potter says: capture to the limit of the colony, so that no more houses. Mistake me not, I beseech you, beloved "I must not forget under this head, that I am than three towns were to be whipped through, or more brethren, I go not about to straiten the bowels of our again charged not only with favouring Popery, but than a certain number of stripes inflicted. This law, mother, the Church, which in great charity and com- with being a Papist in disguise, with acknowledgeabused by the irresponsible persons in whom the exe- passion sendeth the water of life in baptism to infirm ing the Protestant principles for decency's sake, but cution was vested, increased the fanaticism of the infants, and the bread of life in the other Sacrament stedfastly adhering to the Popish'; and all this it party on whom its cruelties were inflicted. Numbers to sick persons, who are not able to fetch them. But seems for having referred you to the practice and wriof women were scourged with the most unheard-of when the child is strong, the minister provided, the ters of the primitive times, and of the next ages after revelations and admonitions, nor are they like or able to cruelties, cruelties difficult of credit. The Quakers congregation assembled, if perchance there fall a drop the apostles. But I am not in the least apprehenseemed driven to madness; fanaticism was the excuse of rain to wet their new-set ruff, or there lie any dirt sive of my being suspected as a favourer of Popery by in the street to foul their shoes, upon such or the like any man who knows the true meaning of Poperu. "In July, 1695, four women and one man were arrested in Boston, for creating a horrible disturbance, and, as the God of his public worship, the congregation of the escape the same mysterious accusation:

2. Jesus was baptised. Who are they who slightly than leopards? "If Christ," saith St. Ambrose, "washed for us, nay rather washed us in his own body, how much more ought we to wash our own sins," original in the laver of our baptism, and actual in the baptism of tears?

3. Jesus vouchsafed to be baptised of John, a man though of admirable gifts and eminent place in the

earnestly pressed her "not to stand so obstinately to vould return and die, as her fellow-prisoners had desirous they were to save the lives of the misguided 4. Jesus was baptised in the open and common maintain so manifest an untruth." Still she re- before her. The magistrates were astonished at the heretics, had they but consented to leave the colony; river Jordan. Where are they who disdain the common fused to renounce what she had never held, and was determination of this feeble and aged fanatic to brave the other justifying, on six grounds, the laws enacted Font? No Font will serve them but a Font of gold excommunicated as a liar. Mrs. Hutchinson, and all the terrors of their laws. The pride of consistency against the sect. This declaration, which was sent to new made, or a silver bason with their arms on it. St. those who still adhered to her opinions, proceeded to orbade them to recede. Even if the former executions all the towns, is too curious an illustration of the Paul teacheth us that the way to heaven is a hard and depart from Massachusetts. The influence of Roger vere cruel, this, it whispered, is called for by a stern temper and doctrines of the Puritan colonists to be rugged, a stony and thorny way, through many afflictions; these think to go to heaven treading all the "First it asserted, that the doctrines of the Quakers way upon rich carpets or rose leaves. By their reason, Christ, the Son of God, and Prince of Heaven, should have refused the common river Jordan, and not have received baptism in any river but such as Ganges, or Pactolus, whose sands are said to be full of rich ore. Do they think it is pleasant to God to keep state in their march towards heaven? to receive the Sacrament of Christian humility in pride? to profess the renouncing of the pomps and vanities of this world, ly retired to the Dutch settlements in East Chestleddra, was brought to trial, after a long imprisonment
Seven years after her trial, the house of Anne
leddra, was brought to trial, after a long imprisonment
which the Lord required of them, and which good men
had given them; but, on the contrary, they showed conhad given them; but, on the contrary they showed conhad given them; but, on the contrary they showed conhad given them; but, on the contrary they showed conhad given them; but, on the deth, and that whereof mine eyes are now witnesses, behaviour, and some of them at least spared not to belch out railing and cursing speeches. Third: Their case was compared to that of Shimei, whom Solomon commanded by the parents to God in the compared to that of Shimei, whom Solomon commanded by the parents to God in the compared to the compared to that of Shimei, whom Solomon commanded by the parents to God in the compared to t by the parents to God in the temple, and reverently and modestly brought, without displaying the ensigns be a doubt that the pretence of its having been a mere 'thee' and "thou." "Will you slay me because I conclusion of this head, 'if death may be justly inflicted of gentility, to Holy Baptism: the public ministry is the doubt that the pretence of its having been a mere civil proceeding for the preservation of the authority of the State rulers, and the suppression of sedition, is utterly groundless. It was an act of religious intolerance, in which personal ill-will and professional jealousy bore an active part. Religious toleration without to England; he refused and appealed without his the owner's consent; year and whom the without his the owner's consent; year and whom the pealousy bore an active part. Religious toleration would return to England; he refused and appealed without his the owner's consent; yea, and whom the was unknown to the colonists of Massachusetts Bay, against their law to the king. It was refused with a owner doth expressly prohibit and forbid the same; and have for a time absenced. and was preached against as a sin in the rulers of the land, save and except where the rulers happened not vear," said the court, "you appeal to England; the defendendo, slay him, and his blood would be upon his court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the court, and now present themselves in the courts of the cour have for a time absented themselves from the King's land, save and except where the rulers happened not to be Puritans. "The government," says Mr. Chandto be Puritans. "The government," says Mr. C ler, "was founded in certain religious doctrines, a denial of which was an offence against the State, of the nature of treason." That a part of their number by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had been appearance of another banished Quaker, but the probabilition, should invade or intrude into their public possessions and territories? If, then, in such violent and bold attempts, the Quakers had by the sudden appearance of another banished Quaker, but the probabilition of so many stars, and some of the first magnitude, hath seldom appearance of the first magnitude, hath seldom appearance of the first magnitude. had a right to change their views of religious doctrine, Wenlock Christison, who placed himself beside the lost their lives, they might thank themselves as the blame- with joy and comfort from the Pulpit to the Font from or civil government, never entered into the apprehen-sion of the majority. Wheelright entered on extremes, and was convicted of sedition; he appealed to the Christison. "Art thou not he who was banished on could question, that a man that hath children and family, both justly may and in duty ought to preserve them of his charge, as far as he is able, from the dangerous comking, and was banished. Roger Williams met the warn you to shed no more innocent blood; that ye pany of persons infected with the plague and pestilence, sheep that are washed in it, in such sort that if they were before black or dun, they become presently as amongst his children and family, could any one doubt white as milk. That may be a fable, but this is Gospel, but that the father might withstand such intrusion?— that such is the virtue of the consecrated waters of Therefore might not magistrates do the like for their subjects, to keep out moral infection? Sixth: it was the command of the Lord Jesus Christ to his disciples, that though they were never that they are never command of the Lord Jesus Christ to his disciples, that when they were persecuted in one city they should flee to another, and accordingly it was his own practice to do yet, after they come out of this layer, they are most so many a time; and so also of the saints, and his apostles; clean and white, and so continue till they plunge themand reason required men so to do when they had liberty, for by refusing they were guilty of tempting God. If, therefore, what was done against Quakers was persecution, life! O! sacred Font of God, O! royal bath of Christ, O! heavenly laver, O! spiritual Bethesda, infinitely exceeding that wonderful pool in Jerusalem mentioned by St. John. For that healed but bodily same, but quite contrary, so that Christ and his saints infirmities; this cureth spiritual maladies. That were led by one spirit, and those people by another." healed him only that was first let down into it after Even in those days of little toleration, the sixth are dipped into it, or sprinkled with it, after the minisplea of the Puritans must have astonished, if it did ter, who is God's angel, stirreth this water. That not excite a smile in, many a one of their own con- received a medicinal virtue for the body, as St. Jerome

the angel moved the water; this healeth all those that gregations. Still, however, they could comfort them- conceiveth, from the blood of the sacrifices that were selves with the idea that it was a mistake to expect washed in it; this receiveth a spiritual and divine virtue, extraordinary toleration from those who had been for the cure of the soul, from the blood of the immacudriven by intolerance from their own land. They late lamb, Christ Jesus. For His blood cleanseth us came, they would say, to America, to enjoy their own from all our sins. "In other waters," as Zeno noteth, religion, not that of others; to erect a government of "living creatures are cast in alive, and after they are saints, holding peculiar opinions political and religious, held a good while under the water, or sink down of you may have torment on torment, which is your portion, not to open a refuge for the persecuted for conscience themselves, are taken out dead; but contrariwise in sake, among all sects and varieties of opinions. How- the sacred Font children are dipped in dead, to wit, ever, when tormented and not tormentors, they might in trespasses and sins, but are taken out alive," alive boast of being before the age in which their lot was to God, enlivened by his Spirit, quickened by his the magistrates of the Colony, or they had some hint cast, and speak about liberty of conscience and the grace. This life of grace God grant to the infant now that the king was on the point of interfering with right of every subject to worship God after his own to be matriculated into the University of All Saints, their illegal murders, or a sense of justice was beginning fancies; they found, when their situation was reversed, and continue it in us all, that Christ may live in us to return to the minds of the descendants of the fugitives that they were not exempt either from the errors or here by grace, and we for evermore live with him here-

THE CHARGE OF POPERY. (From " The Distinctive Errors of Romanism," by the Rev. W.

J. E. Bennett, M. A.) There is one great consolation which the writer has received in the progress of his work ; that of finding how universally it has happened, that the adoption of and attended the sufferers to their execution. The town off, ten others sprung up in its place. It may not be true Catholic principles, has involved the stigma of justifiable to judge of the acts of the colonists of New Popery. Our Church seems never to have been en-England according to those principles which have tirely free on the one hand from the attack of Romanist woman, she was each time to be severely whipped; and Charles, too, had been made aware of the conduct of sprung up and been matured since their day; doubtless Dissenters for abolishing too many of the Romish practhe colonists. He hastened to interfere; granting a this would be unjust; but judging them according to tices and doctrines; and on the other hand, from the mandamus to every governor in New England, requir- the feelings and principles of their own age, we cannot Puritan Dissenters, for abolishing too few, "It hath but feel disgusted at the actions of these men, them- been the wisdom of the Church of England," as she ment against the Quakers, but to remit them, with selves fugitives for conscience' sake, or the descendants says in her preface to the Common Prayer, "to keep their respective crimes set forth at length, to England. of those who had left their own country to enjoy their the mean between the two extremes;" but in keeping One of the Quakers, who had been banished on pain own form of religion; -a disgust that would be greatly this mean, so as to avoid the evils of either, she has of death, hastened to the colony with the mandamus; modified when judging of a people to whom intolerance incurred the enmity of both. What wonder then, if this has been the case with the Church, that it should also be the case with every faithful follower of the Church. Might not the writer claim but in all humil-(From "A Sermon preached at a Christening in Lambeth Church, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Duke of Buckingham being God-fathers, October 29, Anno Dom. 1619," by Daniel Featley, D.D.) the abominations of Rome, as he is from the inconsis-1. Christ travelled over a great part of Palestine tencies of Dissent. This is the writer's desire, his

Now behold what great names there are on record

hope, for ever prove so."

suffer this discipline of the cross.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1842.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Delight of a Jew on reading the The Garner.—Dr. Featley, Rev. R. Hutchinson, Bp. Fleetwood, Bp. Jebb.

authorities, being principally extracts from the writings

our cotemporary has laid himself open to a sarcastic and just severity; but as our desire is to convince. and not to exasperate, we shall notice the only argument which he advances against us, and show that, instead of weakening, he has only strengthened our

Omitting then, the personalities and sneers of The Wesleyan, we proceed to quote the paragraphs containing the only thing like reasoning in the whole of his remarks. After reverting to the letter of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, written some months ago, (though without any notice of our reply) our cotemporary thus expresses himself:

Perfectly in unison with the spirit of the CHIEF JUSTICE are the sentiments which were expressed at the Synod of Dordt by Dr JOSEPH HALL, then Dean of Worcester, and afterwards Dr Joseph Hall, then Dean of Worcester, and atterwards Bish p of Norwich. In that Synod were Dutch, German, Genevese, Swiss, clergymen, all non-episcopal, yet the Dean addressed them in his Sermon as "Sunctissima corona propheturum, a most Holy Assembly of Prophets." The church of Halland, upon the supposition of her adhering to "the faith which she had till then received, and to the confession common to her with the other churches," he salutes as the "pure spouse of Christ;" and then exclaims, "We are BRETHEEN, let us "also be associates! What have we to do with the disgraceful titles of Remonstrants, Contra-Remonstrants, Calvinists, "Arminians? We are Christians, let us also be of one soul.
"We are one body, let us also be of one mind. By that tre"mendous name of the Almighty God—by the pions and gentle "hosom of our common mother—by your own souls—by the most holy compassions of Jesus Christ our Saviour, aim at " peace, brethren; enter into peace; that laying aside all pre" judice, party-spirit, and evil affections, we may come to a " happy agreement of the same truth."

me might be filled with similar expressions of recognition and hearty good-will towards other bodies of Christians, dignitaries and eminent Clergymen of the Anglican Church. And when passages of apparently a different aspect, are, for party purposes, culled out of their writings, common justice pated it-would have done, those very writers themselves.

The drift of the preceding remarks and quotation, respecting BISHOP HALL, is to impress the reader with the conviction that that very learned prelate, whose life was one triumph of faith over human weakness, regarded schism in a different light from that in which we have represented it. Although the expressions adduced are extremely vague and conditional, and can be considered nothing more than the breathings of a gentle and charitable spirit, we will prove, beyond any reasonable doubt, that they have nothing to do with the question into which they have most irrelevantly been dragged, and that Bishop Hall was exceedingly strong and explicit in his condemnation of the sin of schism.

Bishop Hall, when Dean of Worcester, was sent with three other divines, by James I. to attend the Synod of Dort, held in 1618, with the hope of retheir behaviour in the Synod, were given upon the occasion, amongst which we neet with the following: She is here, if she have any rest under heaven." 2. You shall, in all points to be debated and disputed, resolve

amongst yourselves beforehand, what is the true state of the question, and jointly and uniformly agree thereupon. 3. If, in debating of the cause by the learned men there, any thing be emergent, whereof you thought not before, you shall meet and consult thereupon again, and so resolve amo selves, jointly, what is fit to be maintained. And this to be

seat. In the course of the discussion, that ensued, subject of colouring every thing according to our own Dr. Carleton, then Bishop of Llandaff, and the highest wishes: but fully alive as we are to these considerain rank of the four English colleagues, spoke to this tions, we challenge The Wesleyan to justify the posi-

"When we," thus he subsequently writes when referring to from the writings of Bishop Hall, or any other of our the part which he bore in that synod, "were to yield our consent to the Belgic Confession at Dort, I made open protestation talk about "gross perversion" on our part but where in the Synod, that whereas in that Confession there was inserted a strange conceit of the parity of Ministers to be instituted by Christ, I declared our dissent utterly in that point: I showed that by Christ a parity was never instituted in the Church. And defence of the Church militant in this Province. We that by Christ a parity was never instituted in the Church. And herein I appealed to the judgment of autiquity and to the judgment o ment of any learned man now living; and craved herein to be satisfied, if any man of learning would speak to the contrary. My lord of Salisbury [Bishop Davenaut,—at the time of the Synod, only Margaret Professor of Divinity] is my witness. comparing them, as well as we can, one with the and so are all the rest of our company, who spale also in the other, and then with the authorised standards of the same cause. To this there was no answer made by any. Whereupon we conceived that they yielded to the truth of the protestation. And somewhat I can say, of my own knowledge, for I had conferences with divers of the best learned in that Synod, I told them that the cause of all their trouble was this, mitting perjury or fatschood, as quoting a passage that they had not Bishops among them, who, by their authority, might repress turbulent spirits that broached novelties. Their answer was, that they did much honour and reverence the good which the context and truth did not warrant. Vague order and discipline of the Church of England; and with all charges of this nature, unsupported by a tittle of their hearts would be glad to have it established among them, but revidence, are easily made, and easily dismissed: he that could not be hoped for in their state. Their hope was, that, seeing they could not do what they desired, God would be merciful to them if they did what they could. This was their answer. The truth is, they groan under that burden [of minis- taken into account and adjudicated upon by One who terial equality] and would be eased if they could. This is well cannot be deceived. known to the rest of my associates there." Bishop Carleton's Examination of Montagu's Pelagian and Arminian Appeal, &c. pp. 111, 112. Lond. 1626.

This identical speech made by Bishop Carleton in the Synod, is thus alluded to by Bishop Hall himself, in his most memorable work:

"When the Bishop of Llandaff had, in a speech of his, spoken, said, 'Alas! my Lord, we are not so happy.' Neither did he speak this in a fashionable compliment, (neither the person, nor the hearers, nor the place were fit for that) but in Dr. Bramuall, the deservedly renowned Arentheir fulfilment. a sad gravity and conscionable profession of a known truth; BISHOP OF ARMAGH, like Bishop Hall, contended their fulfilment. neither would be, being the mouth of that select assembly, have with all the ardour of a Christian hero against thought it safe to pass those words before the deputies of the though it sale to pass those words before the deputies of the States, and so many venerable divines of foreign parts, besides their own, if he had not supposed this so clear a truth as that and Mitre were trodden under foot, and dejection page. It is more than two hundred years old: yet Synod would neither disrelish or contradict." Bishop Hall's might well have impaired the energies of the stoutest

expressed by Bishop Carleton, and plainly telling the Church of England --- as Protestant sectaries are also * There is a slight and unimportant discrepancy in the accounts of in the habit of doing,—the grievous charge of Schism:

"The other thing I am to speak of is, the report Dutch ministers that their Presbyterian form of eccle- doth it concern the cause in question. Many mushroom see

Thus it is then: the Church of England, as standing in the mean, and her faithful sons as walking in her steps, must ever be content to endure the aspersions of England most obstinately shut their ears,—that of the two extremes which hem her in on either side. the non-episcopalian Reformed Churches of Europe Constitutions against Schismatics be to cherish them; if to All we have to do, is to bear these aspersions with patience, to hold on our course without respect of persons, and to count it as in some sort a sign of truth, that, with our blessed Lord, we are called upon to eminent divines for the former, are totally inapplicable guilty of communicating with Schismatics; or otherwise not." to the latter. "I would once more," says the present DEAN HASCARD, -memorable as a powerful con-"the Reformed Churches of other countries; and that pretence of better edification, take the same liberty "they have no force with reference to seceders from which has been exercised by the Wesleyans and other our own National Church, who cannot urge any of Methodists, and "divide from the Church:" "the pleas, upon which the former may claim to be "The pretence of better edification will cause endless divi-

On the 25th November we adduced a long array of whose the grave of the of illustrious divines of our Reformed Church, for the advanced in extenuation of the non-episcopacy of the Church as perhaps will never be here upon earth till the great purpose of exhibiting the too common sin of schism in all its deformity, and of dissuading our tellowChurchmen from participating in the worship, or contributing to the support, of Dissent.

Amongst the individual of the horizontal of the individual of the indiv The Wesleyan, of the 30th November, remarked upon our article in a tone and manner which we shall earliest opportunity. "O! how oft," exclaims Hall he can better edify at home with the workings of his own mind. upon our article in a tone and manner which we shall earliest opportunity. "O! how oft," exclaims Hall studiously endeavour not to imitate. True it is, that himse f, in a Convocation Sermon preached in 1623, better meet with in his privacies and retirements than in an "and with what deep sighs, hath this most flourishing and happy Church of England wished that she might, with some of her own blood, have purchased unto the dearest sisters abroad the retention of this most ancient, and every way best form of government; which might happily also have taken place, if they PROVISIONALLY ONLY, if we may believe wise and propagate and preserve Christianity in the world. And show "learned Fregevil [a foreign divine], which the neces"sity of their condition doth for a TIME cast upon them."

Fregevil's plea of "necessity" was that most commonly advanced, in the way of apology, by the most eminent if there was any regard to common Christianity, or sense of Continental Reformers, and, as will have been perceived from a foregoing extract, formed the mournful excuse of Boyermannus, the president of the Swood of did), and beg, upon their knees, that the pale of this Government of the swood of th excuse of Bogermannus, the president of the Synod of Dort. Whether this "necessity" be still, if it was ever, an available defence for the want of Episcopacy it is not our purpose here to discuss, though we have Hall's authority for questioning " whether the condition Schism, which The Apostles and all The Ancient "a proceeding," as dispensing with a form of governing the Church prescribed by the Word of God, and more than varieties of companies and liveries in a city," ing the Church prescribed by the Word of God, and adopting that Presbyterian polity which,-to continue

'from Christ's time to the present." diction that Bishop Hall's estimate of the Presbyterian noble Martyrs, by her venerable Reformers, and by garded after a most lax interpretation of his language, -offers no justification to those who like the Westey- and her Bulls. —offers no justification to those who like the Wesleyirposes, culled out of their writings, common justice
is that the pendiar circumstances under which they were
do, as well as their specific object, should be taken into
They are otherwise susceptible of a gross perversion,
one can deprecate more than—could have done, those who like the Wesleywould have done, those who like the Wesleywould have done, those who like the Wesleymay have virtually separated, without any necessity, from
a Reformed Church, and "heaped to themselves teachers' possessing unlawful ordination. No one moderately conversant with the writings of Bishop Hall, or
one can deprecate more than—could they have anticiwould have done, those very writers themselves.

drift of the preceding remarks and quotation,

drift of the preceding ands that the peculiar circumstances under which they were a Reformed Church, and "heaped to themselves teachcomposed, as well as their specific object, should be taken into ers' possessing uo lawful ordination. No one modeperishable writings,-testify the feelings with which he viewed the dissensions and schisms of his troubled

quoting from Hall,-" hath no true footing either in

generation: "THE GOD OF THE CHURCH CANNOT ABIDE Lombard street :-EITHER CONVENTICLES OF SEPARATION, or pluralities of the directions and recommendations of the Right Reverend most conspicuous members of the Catholic Church united parishes, viz:upon earth; so we, in her communion, do make up one body with the holy patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and faithful Christians of all ages GO YE, THEN, YE WEAK, IGNORANT, SEDUCED SOULS, THAT RUN TO SEEK THIS DOVE IN A POREIGN COTE?

Will The Wesleyan, after this, claim Bishop Hall that, all the passages quoted by us in our article of the 25th November, as well as on this occasion, have land by stat. 13 and 14 Car. II., chap. iv., sec. 2.

"The original design of this regulation was, that the whole faith and the control of the statute law of the land by stat. 13 and 14 Car. II., chap. iv., sec. 2. done agreeable to the Scriptures, and the doctrine of the Church | conclusions, and have the same bearing in the context that we gave them in the application. We confess The Synod met, and the English divines took their our liability to error, and the danger to which we are tion of that denomination of which he is the advocate, talk about "gross perversion" on our part, but where are his proofs? We are not in the habit of trusting to our own slender resources, in carrying on the "giants" of our own beloved communion, and after Church, we enter upon the arena of discussion. If, after this, we err, it is not through wilfulness, or "perversion," -for we would as soon think of com-

We, therefore, venture to affirm again, without the slightest fear of a successful contradiction, that for a Churchman in this Province to be present at any schismatical place of worship, or to contribute to the support of any other denomination besides his own, is to violate the Unity of the Church Catholie, and to touched upon Episcopal government, and showed that the want thereof gave opportunities to those divisions which were then on foot in the Netherlands Review of the Netherlands on foot in the Netherlands. Bogermannus, the president of the by the authority of some of our greatest divines: we will be deterred, by the irregular or defective practice assembly, stood up, and, in good allowance of what had been snoken, said, Alas t mu Lord reasonable by additional of his fellow-labourers, but will do his duty, and set

Divine Right of Episcopucy, part i. § 4. Works ix. 16. mind. At such a time, —in the year 1654, —he thus Here we find Hall, concurring in the sentiments replied to a Romish Bishop who had imputed to the

you have heard of my inclinations to go over to Rome. Sir, that party which needs such lying stories for the support of their cause, proclaim their cause to be very weak, or themselves to be very evil advocates. Sir, be confident they dare not tempt me to do so; and it be confident they dare not tempt me to do so; and it is not the first time they have endeavoured to serve their ends by saying such things of me. But I bless their ends by saying such things of me. But I bless same truth! which God has ordered should be true. their ends by saying such things of me. But I bless same truth" which God has ordained should be pre-God for it. It is a perfect slander, and it shall, I served, so far as human imperfection will permit, she speaks unto us. Or let him show that any genuine son of ope, for ever prove so."

through the divine institution of Episcopacy.

Thus it is then: the Church of England, as stand
And here too the trite observation must be repeated

through the divine institution of Episcopacy.

And here too the trite observation must be repeated

All on on

Bishop of London in his recent publication, Three troversalist against Romish errors, and who wrote Sermons on the Church, "I would once more observe somewhere about the period of 1683, thus delivers "that these considerations bear only upon the case of his mind with respect to those persons who, under

"exempt from a sentence of excommunication from the Catholic Church, as wanting the government by Bishops. When people of the same community separate themselves from the Church of that community, not differing from it in fundamentals, no or Quaker, and never stop till they come to their grave, to find had met with such a monarchical reformation as, that divide them from this Clurch, will crumble them into end-less parties; and every little chip may call itself a building, and Now they are fain to undergo that administration so destroy all good government and discipline, so necessary to they were in doth altogether absolutely warrant such Christians, HAVE PAINTED FORTH IN SUCH BLACK

With a quotation, so full of food for thought, we conclude our remarks, - believing most firmly that in Scripture or the practice of the Church in all ages, the position which we have endeavoured to sustain, we are borne out by the Word of God, by the early Be this as it may, we have proved beyond contra- Fathers, by the Standards of our own Church, by her

From all false doctrine, heresy, and Schism,

THE RUBRIC.

On the morning of Sunday last the following circular was placed in all the pews of the church of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and St. Nicholas Acons,

spiteful calumniations of malicious men) is one of the tions will in future be carried into effect in the church of these the Lord Bishop of London, the following ecclesiastical regula-

"I. The psalm or hymn, which (under the authority of an injunction of Quern Elizabeth) has hitherto preceded the com-mencement of morning and evening service, will be discontinued. "2. Instead of that psalm or hymn, a portion will be sung Synod of Dort, held in 1618, with the hope of reconciling the religious dissensions that raged amongst
the Continental Protestants Development of the Rubric or Book of Common Prayer. This regulation will commence on Sunday, the 23d of October,

"3. The morning service will conclude with the prayer for the

"4. The public baptism of infants will be solemnised on as the apologist or externator of schism? We assert service, as directed by the Rubric in the Book of Common

congregation might unite in the prayer of faith in behalf of the infant so baptised. Christian parents, who know the value and privilege of prayer, will gladly avail themselves of the devout supplication and sympathy of their brethren. A further reason of public baptism is, because in the baptism of infants every man present may be put in remembrance of his own profession made to God in his baptism."-RUBRIC OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC BAPTISM.

N.B. This regulation does not prevent private baptism in case of sickness, or baptism in the church 'upon any other day than Sunday if necessity so require."

"5. Collections in aid of the Church of England charities, or of other benevolent objects, which have hitherto been made at the church doors, will in future be made (as was usual in City

Palm Sunday, 1842, when the parishioners and congregation generously responded to the pastoral letter of the Bishop of London, requesting their contributions in aid of the colonial bishops' fund For the noble collections state that he made his public and grateful acknowledge-ments in the Charge recently delivered to the clergy of

6. The Bishop recommended a more general attention to kneeling while the prayers of the Church are being offered, and o to joining more audibly in the responses.

"The Rector acknowledges, with much pleasure, the attention

of the parishioners and congregation to this important and delightful part of Divine Service (without which it would not be common prayer) ever since he has been their Minister. He feels confident that he has only to communicate the recommendation of our much esteemed Diocesan, in order to ensure future uniform attention to. this part of the public services of the Church. "THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D., Rector.

We know that many of the Canadian Clergy desire

to conform to the Rubrics with fidelity, but feel them-

An excellent and interesting extract relating to the there is so much of earnestness, of scriptural truth, and of just rebuke contained in it, as to cause it now to be read with as much attention as was doubtless bestowed upon its delivery in Lambeth Church. How can it be expected that just notions should be enter-

that prominence which it ought to hold in the per- name of their leader. But they could not discover, in the Bishop, with a smile, reminded him that if he and his formance of divine worship? and proper designation than that of Christianity. We take the subjoined paragraph from The Achill

Missionary Herald of October 27th: POPISH PROSELYTISM IN CANADA. (Extract from a Private Letter from Canada.)

To the Editor of the Achill Herald.

We have to thank you out here for many vigorous and awakening articles eminently calculated to arouse our Protestant brethren from that fatal and shameful Laodicean state of supine and treacherous indifference to the vital cause of truth versus falsehood, which, alas! prevails to so woful a degree in this country. How sorry you will be to hear that a custom the Lord Bishop's Circular:widely prevalent, has obtained for years past in both Quebec and Montreal for professing Protestants to send their children to Romish seminaries and Romish convents for education, because they can obtain one, such as it is, at a lower rate than s possible in the Protestant establishments for the tuition of R. Blakey, - - - Amherstburgh Church, through the Rev. F. boys or girls. In the case of boarders in the convent here, it seems they are not permitted to take with them into its baneful precincts, either a Bible or a Testament-the Protestant girls are made to conform to the religious rites of the convent, and ortions of popish sermons are actually given them as tasks; these facts have been brought before the notice of a few friends, and will not be left any longer sub-silentio.

It really is difficult to speak in terms of moderation of those parents who, for the sake of a few trifling

less divisions amongst Protestants, is regarded with comparative indifference and little fear. As sound Christian notions, however, prevail, a conviction will gradually gain ground in the minds of Churchmen, that it is their duty to educate their children on

the Christian religion have been instilled, is this: that the Church is the divinely appointed instrument for giving a practical application to the teachings of the Bible, and that undivided allegiance to the Church, the body of Christ, is a duty of the most serious and binding import.

The want of a Catechism, supplementary to that in the Prayer-Book, which should explain the nature of the Church, and point out the sin of schism, has long been felt as a great hindrance in the course of Chris-

The account of The Pastoral Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto is continued, under the head of our Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence, in this day's impression, and is one of the most interesting narratives of the kind that we ever read. It is full of matter for and holds out the promise of reward to all who faith- ever, to all appearance, barren and unpromising the field, fully adhere to the principles of the Church.

that the illness of Sir Charles Bagot has assumed a in any enterprise of piety: the eye wanders from the comnore alarming and obstinate character. His Excellency is so unequal to the slightest exertion, that his Executive Council are beginning to discuss the propriety of a Deputy Governor being appointed.

We have been favoured with the prospectus of The Conservative, a weekly newspaper intended to be commenced at Hamilton, on the 5th January next.

We sincerely wish our forthcoming cotemporary every success, because we know that he will be a divines assembled at the Synod of Dort, -though re- her most illustrious and devoted sons, her Halls, her faithful and able advocate of that policy which can

should be understood that all persons, in future, desiring to become Candidates for Holy Orders, must present themselves to bis Examining Chaplain, at Toronto, -with an exhibition at the same time of the fullest testimonials as to moral character, -in order that they may, after such examination, receive his Lordship's sanction to enter upon the appointed course of study, under the direction of the Theological Professor at Cobourg.

Orders,—unless in special cases at the discretion of

Charles P. Wetmore, Esq. has kindly undertaken to act as Agent for this paper in Fredericton, N. B., and our Publishers therefore request the Subscribers in that place to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to him.

Communication.

UNITARIANS ARE IMPROPERLY CALLED

Sir,-There is, in a late number of the Montreal Gazette, a tolerably well-written eulogy upon the character of Dr. Chan-ning, of Unitarian notoriety, in the State of Massachusetts, lately deceased, -- in which article Christianity is supposed to be shedding tears of unfeigned sorrow and regret for the loss of so zealous and indefatigable a defender of her iflustrious cause.--Allowances may and ought to be made for the well-meaning, though sometimes ill-timed and misused, expressions, applied by sorrowing survivors to their recently departed friends. "This was done in the church of these united parishes on be affected in the estimation both of her friends and enemies. She is sometimes required to be on her guard as well against the mistaken kindness of the one, as the feigned regard and hollow compliments of the other.

made throughout the diocese (on that occasion amounts, at all, they must have been of the same kind as the muses are represented to have shed over the memory of a celebrated wit of the last century :

"Petronius, all the muses weep for thee, And every tear shall scald thy memory: Thou polish'd and high-finish'd foe to truth, Gray-beard corrupter of our list'ning youth."

Cowper. The writer of these lines knew, as well probably as Dr. Channing's eulogist, what Christianity is: he was a Christian, and knew experimentally how different is the conduct and how superior the example of him who preaches the truths of Christianity, as they are contained in the Sacred Volume, to that of him who amuses himself and his hearers with smooth and

figures or parables, if Unitarianism be really Christianity, as is somewhat confidently pretended, how shall we avoid the consultation, that its illustrious Head was justly condemned by his ountrymen, or rather by the Roman Governor through their simple reference to the sacred parrative, is all that can quired to prove that it was upon this very ground he was con-We have nothing here to do with Dr. Channing's them. Such characters may be poets, historians, orarors, philosophers, and even admired and popular teachers; but they

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO Collections in aid of the funds of the Society made in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with

Previously announced, in number 67, in am't. 273 10 7 The Treasurer has since received the following, viz.:—
St. John's Church, Prescott, through the Rev.

69 Collections, amounting to.....£285 19 0 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

7th December, 1842. PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

IN THE WESTERN PORTIONS OF THE DIOCESE.

(Continued from "The Church" of September 30.) The Lord Bishop, as has been already stated, arrived

at Goderich on the night of the 9th of September .- The congregation at this place are building a large and commodious brick church, which will be a great ornament to the town, and a most striking and agreeable object from the Lake. Its site has been very tastefully selected on the high bank of the river Maitland, and commands a meanders, and of the whole of the harbour, but also of a vast expanse of the noble lake Huron. From the church oor on a summer evening, the sun will be seen, as from the conclusion is hardly to be resisted that their ministra the mast-head of a ship on the ocean, setting in glorious church, the Canada Company, through their Commisners, have given a very handsome donation: this, with a liberal gift of £100 Sterling from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, untiring always in their beneficence,—and the generous contribu-tions of the people, will, it is believed, be nearly sufficient to complete the sacred edifice. With respect to the Diocesan Church Society, no serious movement has yet been made in this large District: it contains only two Clergymen within its bounds; the population, too, is much scattered, and they may generally be considered as beginners in the work, so arduous to new settlers, of cultivating the soil; nevertheless the promise in spiritual things is cheering; the field, now so vast, will soon, in all probability, receive an accession of spiritual labourers to sow the seed and gather in the fruits. In the mean time, the two Missionaries, who, being distant from each other and separated from their brethren in other Districts, seemed at st disheartened, have been encouraged to make the attempt to forward the objects of the Diocesan Society,-urged on by the munificence of a few liberal individuals. There is no instance, it may confidently be asserted, in which a vigorous effort and patient perseverance,—how--will not realize the justice of the prophet's admonition, not to despise the day of small things." Human pride It is with deep pain that we learn, from Kingston, which is felt at the contemplation of a slender beginning paratively sterile spot to some scene perchance of luxuriance and abundant fruit, and it is pained by the contrast; but the sentiment of doubt and dismay should be checked by the recollection which our gracious Saviour brings to mind, that the "least of all seeds" becomes by

Sunday, Sept. 11.—This proved a most unfavourable Taylors, her Braunhalls, her Beveridges, her Sherlocks, alone preserve the connexion of Canada with the British and his Apostles, and her Rulls

that they would have looked upon the Wesleyans (had such existed in their day) as a new race of Brownists, and have distinctly charged them with the fearful sin of schism. Nay, the good Bishop has not left us in any doubt on the subject, for his recorded words,—

The strong exvalve journals, we shall rejoice in having two years before. The responses were more frequently discussed, and has excited increasing interest. The strong exvalve journals, we shall rejoice in having two allies instead of one; and we trust that this consideration be the means at Hamilton of sustaining two Consersance, has been frequently discussed, and has excited increasing interest. The strong exvalve journals, we shall rejoice in having two allies instead of one; and we trust that this consideration be degree, as yet in its infancy, and that a Continuation of the Bishop preached for the Rev. B. Cronyn, to a very large congregation,—being happy to afford to him some little respite from his labours, which, the desired results, of which the following little documents of the desired results, of which the following little documents of the region of the means at Hamilton of sustaining two Consersance, has been frequently discussed, and has excited increasing interest. The strong exvalue journals, we shall rejoice in having two years before. The responses were more frequent than this consideration has been well looked to be devoutly joined in,—in this late Charge, have been already attended with the desired results, of which the desired results of the means at Hamilton of sustaining two consersance.

Sunday, Sept. 18.—The Bishop preached for the Rev. B. Cronyn, to a very large congregation,—being happy to afford to him some little respite from his labours, which, the desired increasing interest.

Sunday, Sept. 18.—The Bishop of London, to the same effect, in the desired increasing interest.

B. Cronyn, to a very large congregation,—being happy to afford to him some little respite from his labours, which, the desired increasing interest.

The s

ossesses a very commanding situation on a lofty bank agar the mouth of the river Maitland, from which there is a most extensive view of Lake Huron, as well as of the diagrant country. It is very healthy, not only on account of its elevated position, but from its delicious water,—fine diagrants found in almost every street. The town

and beautiful ministrations, is extending on every side. her service, but ready to contribute with their substance, Mr. Brough has the advantage of an excellent parsonage as well as by their example, to the advancement of her Mr. Brough has the advantage of an excellent parsonage and glebe, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Thames, about three miles from the prosperous town of London,—to which, on account of its rapidly growing population, the labours of the Rev. B. Cronyn, its worthy and zealous Rector, are now in a great measure confined. Sept. 16 and 17.—Having breakfasted early on the gion forms the basis of instruction, and the distinctive

morning of the 16th, the Bishop proceeded to the township of Adelaide; but on account of the roughness of the roads, he did not reach the residence of the Rev. D. Blake, its kind and amiable Rector, until about 4 o'clock in the after noon. The township is very level, especially along the first to bring forward, in a very direct or formal manner, plausible discourses, whose chief burthen and tendency is to line of road, and this has compelled the inhabitants, as a the distinctive features of our Church polity and order, The historian, Gibbon, could also prate about "our common provision in a new country against the effects of wet weather, to cover large portions with logs,—rendering defressed to a different sort of personage, "What God hath cleansed that call not thou common." But, to speak without to speak without to speak without springs.

the adjacent township of Warwick : he stated that the late of gentleness and affection which the Gospel inculcates heavy rains had carried away all the bridges on the road and the necessity of which was urged in the Bishop's from Adelaide, and that it was otherwise so broken up as | Charge, the beneficial results have been most rapid and powers of mind, or talents, or attainments—the more and greater than in a small canoe, which was very unsafe and they were, the heavier the responsibility for having so abused than in a small canoe, which was very unsafe and could take only one person at a time with the ferry man,— Herod or Pontius Pilate, Mahomet, Byron, or Thomas Paine.
When the Christians first received that appellation at Antioch, it was not for denying the essential and co-eternal divinity of their Lord and Master, but for confessing and maintaining it against principalities and powers, and in the face of reproach and scoffing and ridicule, as well as torments and the modern improvers, reformers, and adherents of the no-church systems have discovered a revelation battom. If the modern improvers, reformers, and adherents of the no-church systems have discovered a revelation battom. If the modern improvers, reformers, and adherents of the no-church systems have discovered a revelation battom. Bishop Carleton and Bishop Hall. The proper says that, after his speck, no reply was made: Ball relates, that Bigermannus rose and capture us in doubt as to whether it was made in the Speck. Both concurs us in doubt as to whether it was made in the Speck, or of the necessity of its being administered by lawful hands,—when, in violation of the rubrics, it for "all" of the English divines "speck in the Speck, and degraded from the substance of the Speck in the same cause."—En Can be shaped and multiple to death. If the modern improvers, reformers, and adherents of the people and an opportunity would death. If the modern improvers, reformers, and adherents of the modern improvers, reformers

whole catalogue of all the languages that have appeared since the confusion of Babel, a name more remote from their true bishop, who had traversed the Province from its early commencement, could have gone from Adelaide to War-wick. It was, however, too late to return to the first

> The services at Adelaide, from their number and interesting character, were particularly impressive. The Church was consecrated—six adults were baptized previous to being confirmed—and thirty-one persons were brought forward by Mr. Blake for confirmation. Of the six adults, three had been baptized by Dissenting preschors on layron and they were against a burger. oreachers, or laymen, and they were anxious to be reguarly admitted into the Church. They stated that they reflected long and anxiously upon the subject, and though for some time they felt a great unwillingness to state their doubts and apply for valid baptism, yet the more they thought upon it, the more important the question seemed and the more they became convinced that they were not regularly engrafted into Christ's Church, and therefore not fully entitled to its covenant privileges. In this perplexity of mind they very properly had recourse to their clergyman; and after receiving his counsel and instructions that residually the residual to make the property of the counsel and instructions that residual to make the property of the counsel and instructions that residual to make the property of the counsel and instructions that residual to make the property of the counsel and instructions that the counsel and instructions that residual to make the property of the counsel and instructions that the property of the counsel and instructions that the property of the counsel and instructions that the property of the counsel and the counsel and instructions that the property of the counsel and the counsel an tions they resolved to await the Bishop's arrival and solicit him to admit them by Baptism into the Church. these circumstances of doubt and distrust, his Lordship administered to them the Sacrament of Baptism under the condition which the rubric has wisely provided, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee" &c.
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> The validity of the Sacrament of Baptism, as administered by persons whose Orders are not recognized nor considered valid by the Church was a subject which came very frequently with the same very freque

very frequently under discussion in the progress of this journey. There is not in Scripture the slightest countenance for the belief that any other than an ordained person may administer the Sacrament of Baptism,—no instance is recorded there in which any person lower than the order of Deacon was permitted to perform this office; and if on the condensate of the same is the same in the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the sa if so, the conclusion is a natural and irresistible one, that persons not lawfully ordained, though claiming to be ministers, have neither sanction nor authority from the Word of God to undertake the discharge of an affair which view not only of the valley through which the stream pertains alone to a rightly constituted priesthood. If the orders of such persons are invalid, as being conferred by those who never had the title or authority to impart them, tions are invalid also. Such is a natural impress plendour in that inland sea. Towards building the so seriously has it affected many minds that they feel it necessary, for their spiritual comfort and tranquillity, to solicit this initiatory rite of the Christian covenant at

the hands of a minister whose sacred commission is undoubted as being derived from those who have received the authority to impart it in regular succession from the Apostles.

This is a subject which we find to have agitated the primitive church; and even as early as the third century we discover that the opinion of Christian believers was cordial and unanimous, that the baptism administered by schismatics was invalid. The truth then appears to operate in a similar manner in every age; and the lines of demarcation between heresy and soundness of faith, between schism and Catholic unity are to be traced as distinetly now as in the earlier days of the Church when error in doctrine was uncommon and dissent in its modern

eptation was almost unknown. Persons who cannot but discern the force of this principle and who every day admit it in theory, are sometimes alarmed when it comes to be brought into practical application: without caring steadily to contemplate the with they allow the mind to be diverted and perplexed by 8. review of the consequences which the admission of that truth involves, while it is plainly our duty to adhere to the exactness of what has been revealed, and leave the result in the hands of Him who is merciful as well as just. No person, with any proper claim to be regarded as a Christian, can be insensible to the importance of the Baptismal Sacrament, coupled as that has always been by Apostles and Evangelists with a profession of faith in Christ crucified, for the remission of sins, [See Acts ii-But the efficacy promised to this holy Institution can hardly be expected unless administered in strict conformity with the Apostolic appointment,—by those to careful nurturing a wide-spreading tree in whose branches the fowls of the air may find shelter.—It is very pleasing, at the present hour can trace up that authority to themand, in connection with these observations, very encouraging to remark, that, of the population of this District, nearly one-half belongs to the National Church of England.

The present nour can trace up that authority to themselves. When it is considered that Baptism is that blessed ordinance by which our Saviour takes us out of a state of nature and places us in a state of grace; by which we Sanday, Sept. 11.—This proved a most unfavourable day,—heavy thunder showers succeeding each other, and so violent and near, that a haystack was set on fire by the lightning at a chart distance from the temporary church of the control of the spirit, and are body of Christ; we cannot feel surprise that they who are ollected together, notwithstanding the badness of the this Sacrament is administered, -should wish to feel as-

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO desires that it which they appeared to be actuated of the solemnity and tresponsibility of the service in which they were engaged. Goderich is the most westerly town in the Diocese, and and well-furnished shops, in which you find not only the

springs being found in almost every street. The town, graduate of the University of Oxford, with the Rev. D. is has been said, will soon boast a spacious and excellent Blake, and the Rev. Geo. Petrie, were in attendance to hurch: it has already a large and convenient Gaol and receive his Lordship; who had also the gratification of Court House; and a good harbour has been constructed at the expence of the Canada Company. It stands in the meeting Colonel Burwell there,—he having come twelve miles for that purpose. The name of this gentleman is midst of a fertile country, to the rapidly increasing pro-duce of which it is the most convenient outlet, and which, most munificent benefactors which the Church can boast his Lordship,—shall go through the whole course of owing to the judicious arrangements and liberal measures in this Province; if indeed the more wealthy members his Lordship,—shall go through the whole course of study prescribed by the Professor of Theology,—which will embrace the term of two years at the least,—before he shall be considered eligible to pre
which will embrace the term of two years at the least,—before he shall be considered eligible to pre
owing to the judicious arrangements and liberal measures of our communion at large should contribute to the maintenance and necessities of the Church with a similar spirit of liberality, little fear need be entertained but that it must shortly become a great and influentials measures of our communion at large should contribute to the maintenance and necessities of the Church with a similar spirit of liberality, little fear need be entertained but that it must shortly become a great and influentials measures of the Church with a similar spirit of liberality, little fear need be entertained but that it must shortly become a great and influentials measures of the Church with a similar spirit of liberality. Wednesday, Sept. 14.—At four o'clock this morning, At St. Thomas everything was in readiness for the ap-Wednesday, Sept. 14.—At four o clock this morning, his Lordship was on his way back to London; and not-withstanding the great quantities of rain which had fallen during the last four days, the roads,—thanks to the care of the Canada Company,—were not deep, and Loudon, a distance of 59 miles, was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, Sept. 15.—Here to avoid the inconvenience. Thursday, Sept. 15 .- Here, to avoid the inconvenience exertions of its exemplary Clergyman. The success of frequent changing, and the impositions often practiced when a conveyance is suddenly or on an emergency required, his Lordship considered it most desirable to en-gage by the day for the remainder of his journey, a man, with a common farmer's waggon strongly built, and a pair of stout horses. After breakfast, his Lordship proceeded to the principal station of the Rev. C. Brough, in the township of Lordon. Here the Church was found much improved since the visit of the Bishop about two years ago; and the congregation which assembled on the present occasion was large and very attentive. Twenty-two persons were presented by Mr. Brough for Confirmation, and they can wall as the speciators appeared to be tion; and they, as well as the spectators, appeared to be deeply impressed with the ceremonial. The interest thus excited, it is trusted, was not of a transient character; but through the Divine blessing aiding the faithful monitions of their pastor, likely to be attended with abundant to the pastor, likely to be attended with abundant around them. It was not until be pointed out distinctly and formagent fruit. About two years ago, Mr. Brough and permanent fruit. About two years ago, Mr. Brough and emphatically the nature and privileges of the Church, and permanent fruit. About two years ago, Mr. Brough was removed, on account of the health of his family, from the Indian mission on the Manitoulin Island, to the second Rectory in the township of London; and he has carried with him to the new scene of his labours that active and until the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his labours that active and the new scene of his l untiring energy which rendered him so useful among the native Indians. His different congregations are rapidly increasing, and a love for the Church, and her edifying

> to have become very dangerous; that, at one place, there was no other way of crossing a deep but sluggish stream
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> Here then we have a proof that the true way to succeed. was no other way of crossing a deep but sluggish stream than in a small canoe, which was very unsafe and in any parish, is to follow the order of the Church; by which means all the leading doctrines of Christianity are the passengers being every moment in danger of upsetting.
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> brought prominently forward, while the people are inconsequence of these difficulties, Mr. Mortimer inferred structed as to the ground upon which they stand, or ought

commodious school-house has been built, in which reli-

principles of the Church are impressed on the minds and

hearts of the rising generation. Mr. Burnham, with the ingenuousness which always accompanies true piety as

Church w said that into him. him, and divisions monition a full exp tinction the Apos substitute prefer an not a ma ment we are assur they wor stances, these this then may cling to because the purport arts of the found filial affect throng sections.

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fare of Christ's heritage, -if while he is faithful in preachoundation, order, government and discipline of that Church which bears so near a connexion with the Saviour as to be called his spouse, and in relation to which it is said that they who are grafted into the Church are grafted into him. The lawfully ordained minister of Christ may ament the religious differences which he perceives around him, and he may appeal to his flock to beware of such divisions; but they must be expected to listen to these monitions with indifference and without interest, unless a full explanation is afforded of what constitutes the disbetween order and latitudinarianism,-between the Apostolic rule and the inventions which men have, substituted for it,—between the Churchman and the schismatic. When these points of difference are fully understood; when the members of a congregation are duly instructed in what constitutes the foundation of their siastical polity; when they know why they ought to prefer and adhere to the Episcopal regimen, and that it is not a matter of indifference what form of Church govern-ment we adopt or under what ministration sit; when they are assured that the beautiful Liturgy according to which they worship, is not a modern creation, but compiled from holy forms and services, which can, in many instances, be traced up to the Apostles' times; when all these things are set before them, earnestly and faithfully, then many hen may we appeal to them, in a voice of authority, to cling to the Church and avoid those who cause divisions, cause that voice will be no "uncertain sound," but its question" in Queen Victoria's Cabinet at home. purport will be well understood. In that case, too, the arts of the Dissenter will fail of their effect; and it will be found as difficult to shake the Churchman from his filial affection and devotion, as the loyal subject of the throne from his allegiance. He will not then be thrown oless, as it were, into the religious arena, and forced to yield to the first combatant who may assail him; but he will be fortified with armour to repel the attacks of his

In the country parishes in England, especially those which the teachers of Dissent have not penetrated, it may be thought needless by the Clergy to enter into any formal explanation of the claims and principles of the Church, because the one have never been disputed and the other never assailed: the Church there is strong in the other never assailed: the Church there is strong in the affections of the people, because no rival has ever been seen in competition with her. But shift the position of these people,—transfer them, for example, as emigrants to a transatlantic colony, where the Church holds not the application of physical force? Shall it be a military despotsion, or a government of law and social order."

The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? same influence and pre-eminence; and the disastrous effect of want of instruction in her peculiar principles is discernible at once. They are thrown perhaps into some spot where the Church is only named to be vilified; and Against these melancholy results, the best precaution be so easy a prey to those who, from selfish motives fre-Nor will it be inapie in wait to deceive." opriate here to offer a suggestion to our brethren in he rural and other parishes of England,—that they would prepare the subjects of their charge against such a congency by rendering an explanation of the claims of the rch a portion of their valuable instructions; so that going forth into the wilderness, they may not face their dversaries there without shield or spear, but be ready, every point, to "give an answer to every man who asketh a reason of the hope that is in them."

adversaries and put them to flight.

It may be further suggested, that if, with such instruc-tions, the Clergy in the Mother Country should give to each Parishioner on his or her departure to any Colony, a testimonial of membership in the Church, it would add much to the firmness of their profession as well as to their comfort. It would help to maintain in their hearts an unwavering attachment to their fathers' Church, and coninually remind them that, be their lot cast where it may. they are still within the pale of that loved and hallow union. When landed on a distant shore, they would, in that case, make it their first care to seek out the pastor tor's watchfulness and care. As was the case in the primitive ages of Christianity, go where they would throughout the bounds of the wide world, they would, wherever a lawfully ordained minister of the Church was to be found, meet a brother and a-friend. They would be privileged to kneel any where at their Church's altars; and though the land were a strange one and its scenes and customs different far from those of the residence of their young and happier days, they would still experience, in their place of pilgrimage, the Christian sympathy, and therefore the richest comforts, of home.

(To be continued.)

Terror spoil and toward statement of the	13.
RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF QUEEN'S WARD, IN THE CI	TY
OF MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR 1842.	1770
Church of England 2203	200
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	ATT
British Weslevan Methodists - 7499	
British Wesleyan Methodists - 564 Canadian do do 66	
Other Methodists 2 2002147 4112 8	
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Baptists 169	18
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arms for a stage of a soul amount for day 12	104
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	765
Other origins 8	166
2 VARIA SARAY LA TROM	
Montreal Courier.	764
we Determine of Coronomy Plans cook.	111

House of Industry in the City of Toronto.—This valuable and humane Institution has published its annual Report, by which it appears that its receipts for the past year have been £911 14s. 6d .- its expenditure, £729 13s. ld., and that it has afforded relief to 800 persons, inde-pendent of casual poor. The only sums collected in places of worship, are the following:

n in St. James's Cathedral£34 2 6 Do. British Wesleyan Meeting House, George Street....
Do. Canadian Methodist Meeting .. 8 10 0 House, Newgate Street

From our English Files.

MESSRS. HINCKS AND LAFONTAINE, AND THE ACT OF UNION, (From the London Morning Herald, of the 27th October.) The Globe objects to the interpretation we placed on Mr. Hinck's answer to Mr. Moffatt, in the Canadian House of Assembly. We give its own language :-

"Mr. Hincks, and those of his colleagues in the Ministry who occupy the same relative position with respect to parties with himself, were doubtless admitted to the Cabinet without being required to recant the opinions they had openly expressed under other circumstances, engendering other feelings than those by which they were now actuated. The object of the Government was concession: to have fettered the offer of a share in the Government to the leading members of the popular party with conditions, would have defeated that object, and have revived the remembrance of grievances it was desirable should be forgot- and other traitors :ten, and provoked exasperation at the moment when friendly

they must be the sources of his measures. If they be honest men, and "retain their views," they will move Sir Churles Bagot to alter the Act of Union, and to submit the civil list settled thereby to the revision of the legislature. How in the name of all that is conscientious, can Mr. Hincks, the minister, sanction the payment of a civil list, to which Mr. Hincks, the man, is vehemently opposed? How can Mr. Lafontaine, the inveterate opponent of the union, serve his country to the legislature. When in distance (hear). After the battle of Waterloo, the property of Europe was in the hands of half-a-dozen—
"Mr. John O'Connell—Sconndrels."
"Mr. John O'Connell—Sconndrels."
"The Lord Mayor. Public plunderers, who made promises in the nearly when in distance which they subsequently refused. inveterate opponent of the union, serve his country to the hest of his judgment by supporting that union? We believe Mr.

Hincks and Mr. Lafontaine to be dangerous ministers—the

At that period, too, Holland owed an enormous debt—the

union and the civil list? What can we think or expect of a which the legislature of the province owes its birth?

"For a Governor-General,' says the Herald, to select advisers regardless of these conditions'—the approval of the Act of Union, and the voting of the civil list by the Imperial Parliament—'is to the province almost equivalent to the Sovereign at home summoning to the royal councils Ministers who were favourable to a repeal of the union between England and Ireland.' Not so; it rather resembles the admission of persons to the council of the Sovereign who, previously to the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, were known to be friendly to the measure, and invariably voted for [R.] Catholic emancipation; which for several years before that great concession to proscribed people became law, was an 'open question' in the

The position of the advocates of the [R] Catholic claims in Lord Liverpool's, Mr. Canning's, and Lord Goderich's Administrations bears no resemblance to the situation of SirCharles Bagot's new advisers. The [R.] Catholic claims, though a subject of immense internal importance, were not an organic question. An act of Parliament had deprived the [R.] Catholies of some of the privileges and rights enjoyed by Protestants, and an act of Parliament could restore them; but the Union Act and the civil list of Canada are fundamental laws on which the superstructure to be reared by the colonial legislature has to be based; to make them an "open question" is equivalent to making the mixed constitution of the mother country an "open call Mr. Feargus O'Connor, as the representative of the chartists, into that Cabinet, and make the charter an "open ques-

If Sir Charles Bagot be right in the course he has pursued, Lord Gosford, and Sir Francis Head must have been wrong in the policy they respectively adopted; nay, their policy must bave produced that rebellion which some of Sir Charles Bagot's present councillors fanned, if they did not join in. Why did not Lord Gosford stop Mr. Papineau's mouth in 1836 with place? He ought to have done so, if Sir Churles Bagot be now justifiable.

be now justifiable.

"The grand mistake which the Herald, and those who in this country and Canada condenn the course the Governor-General has adopted in this matter, is, that he had an alternative—except, indeed, that the adoption of which would have

Sir Charles Bagot had an alternative other than that statedwe have demonstrated that he himself was hasty and precipitate in his negociation with Mr. Lafontaine, and we have proved that the object of their early reverence and love, through the all parties in the legislature were wishful to see the proscription insidious and unopposed arts of religious deceivers, be-comes one at last of indifference, suspicion and hate. of the French terminated so long as sedition, agitation consists in a careful tuition of what constitutes the Church's oundation and the ground of her excellencies; fortified by this instruction her scattered children with ment. The real questions to be answered are—Can Sir Charles
Bagot spare a single soldier in consequence of the change?
Will be not require additional troops? Despotic government
in Lower Canada administered by a Governor-General responsible to Parliament-a strong, just, and good governmentthat would promote the material interests of the province, instruct the people, accustom them to constitutional administration, not democratic licence, and prepare them for self-government by slow and cautious steps—such a Government is what ought to have been given to Lower Canada. The whigs thought otherwise, and the tories are now troubled with the consequences. It was "expedient" to re-grant a constitution to Lower Canada, and now it is "necessary" to call faction and sedition to power. If we had lost Canada in 1836-7, history would have assigned

the blame of the separation to the colonists; should we lose that valuable dependency now the blame is our own. When the Canadian Union Bill was before the imperial legislature, the Chief Justice of the Upper Province warned Lord

John Russell of its tendency in these words :"I greatly apprehend that the effect of uniting the two provinces of Canada will be to create a representative assembly such as the Government will be unable to withstand, except by measures which it will be painful to anticipate -that it may at the very outset, and will certainly at no distant period, give of that Church of which they are members, and by an exhibition of those credentials be sure to engage that pasnot merely be opposed in the common spirit of party to any colonial governor who shall not be unfaithful to his trust, but a majority which would be held together by a common desire to separate the colony from the Crown-a party, consequently, whom it will be impossible to conciliate by any concession within the bounds of right.' Sir Francis Head was equally emphatic in its condemna-

tion, for thus he spake :-"I most solemnly declare, that although I have had as much reason as any man to place confidence in the people and legislature of Upper Canada, yet that I feel perfectly certain I should find it utterly impossible to maintain British institutions in Canada if the two provinces were to be united, and I appeal to the upper province, to avow whether any one of them would conscientiously undertake to stand at the helm of the united

ertake successfully to do so." The beginning of the end seems to have been commenced by Sic Charles Bagot. The united legislature was intended to instil into the French representatives the principles of British liberty and British law; it has forced into the Governor's Council a compact alliance" of quantum French rebels and British re-ublicans. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, were French politics, laws, or language, encouraged or tolerated No; yet is Louisiana a portion of the United States. Why not recal Sir Charles Bagot from Canada and send Mr.

ame any individual in the kingdom who they think could un-

O'CONNELL, BELGIUM, AND CANADA.

(From the London Standard, 3rd November.) A reverend gentleman lately charged the Conservative press with apostacy, because of the less attention which we have lately levoted to the proceedings of Mr. O'Connell and the political Roman Catholic party in Ireland. We have an unfeigned respect for our accuser-hard as is the measure of his reproofand can easily enough understand why he, who properly con-fines his consideration to the strictly religious question, should look at the progress of affairs in a light different from that in which it must present itself to us who transgress the limits of our province if we go beyond considerations merely political. Not that our care for the interests of true religion ought to be less than that of others, but that we are incompetent to garrison any save its political defences. Now, it seems to us, that the political defences of the Protestant faith are secure in the ustody of her Majesty's present ministers, or, if not absolutely freee from all danger, at least so much more secure than they were under the ascendancy of Mr. O'Connell's tools—men prepared with heavy blows and great discouragement for the religion of truth—as to authorise, if not enjoin, a different line of action on our part. Now is the time for the immediate ministers of religion to exert themselves zealously as such : we have done our part in labouring to procure them an opportunity, free from the malign influence of a corrupt and hostile administration-let them use that opportunity, as we believe the

Although, however, the Mr. O'Connell of 1842 is a very different person from the Mr. O'Connell of 1840, this, "Wal lenstein of the gutter," while he is still able to keep round him now in prison or on his way to New South Wales. But we his rabble of adventurers and desperadoes, and to persist in his career of outrage, delusion, and robb ry, must not be altogether neglected, merely because he can no longer display a recognised banner. Treason from the lips of any one, however contemptible, may lead to mischief; and from the lips of a chief of faction it will probably infect of his faction as many as are not already thoroughly tainted, and even reach others. The O Connellite faction, too, though hourly diminishing by the secession of conscientious and prudent men, must be expected to receive in exchange recruits from the wounded self love or disappointed ambition of many deserters from other parties, if nen are not fully warned of the road upon which they enter when they proceed to join him. These considerations will, we think, justify a brief allusion to the latest proceedings of the

nmense majority are using it.

mendicant incendiary.

At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday a letter from Mr. Tom-fool Lethbridge the younger, magnifying the prosperity and happiness of Belgium, furnished the incendiary with a text for the following hint to the Ribbon conspirators

"The Lord Mayor said he was glad his friend, Mr. Barrett, co-operation was essential to the good of all parties. It is quite possible for Mr. Hincks, and other members of the Cabinet who concur with him in his views on that question, to be the medium of friendly dispositions between the Canadian party and the Government, and yet to retain their views on that question."

The object of the Government was concession. Be it so; concession of what? Of the terms on which a constitution was restored to Love Control of the Connection between Belgium and Holland—let the statesmen of England read and tremble—let them ponder and reflect seriously upon it (hear, hear.) Belgium was united to was restored to Love Control of the connection between Belgium and Holland—let the statesmen of England read and tremble—let them ponder and reflect seriously upon it (hear, hear.) Belgium was united to taine do not enter Sir Charles Bagot's Cabinet to mediate, but to direct: they will not rest content to be used as conduit pipes,

Globe endeavours to show that they may turn out good advisers of the Governor-General of Canada by becoming dishonest men.

If these persons possessed one atom of influence in the province.

At that period, too, Holland owed an enormous debt—the largest in Europe—and larger even than that of England, in proportion to the population of both countries; and yet that "best and most important interests of the country?" In one If these persons possessed one atom of influence in the province, debt was planted upon the shoulders of Belgium, just as Ireland breath they disclaim politics, and in another adopt and echo it was because of their former and—as we believe—their pre- was taxed with the debt of England. Taxes were levied on the the words formerly applied by a certain statesman to the Consent views; if they now forget those opinions, will not Sir people; every thing Belgian was discountenanced, and of the servative House of Lords, whose decision he was pleased to call Charles Bagot defeat the very object for which he called them to place—that is, the aid and co-operation of the French Canadians and the liberals of the Upper Province, over whom they are assumed to have had power? It hedo not so neutralise will he not because the King, having received a veto in the appointment of "principle." They are "willing to support any candidate be a party to the selfish deceit which his new Ministers will have bishops from the Court of Rome, absolutely refused to consent "whatever may be his political opinions, if he declares himself, Practised on their dupes? SirCharles Bagot, in his letter of the 13th
September, made concessions enough and to spare to secure the

veto would produce were it introduced into Ireland; and although and of Mr. Lafontaine; why did he not in return require assurances that that person would smother his opinions on the were then enabled to set them at defiance (cheers). The conment to treason, and punishment to loyalty.—ED. CH.]

and no man was appointed a judge who had not been a Dutch partisan, and who did not hate Catholicity (cries of hear, hear). That was perhaps the most hideous injury which could be inflic-ted, and which ultimately brought about the revolution (hear, Although they abhorred the species of tribunals which the Dutch King gave them, yet they endured it long, and only remonstrated by respectful petitions. But at length it became in-ufferable, and the French revolution having broken out in 1830, set them an example which he (the Lord Mayor) would never recommend—and finally succeeded against their tyrant

This parallel speaks plainly, notwithstanding the hypocritical

If, however, the missionary of war-and an Irish war has ever proved a war of cruel massacre—had left anything doubt-ful as to the real design of his advice, the doubt must be cleared up by what appears in a subsequent speech of the same day :-"What did they hear at the present day? They had got a picture of Belgium, describing her prosperity under a domestic parliament. What Ireland was Belgium is, and what Belgium is, Ireland shall be (great cheers). Yes, it was in the nature of things that it should be so.

What Belgium was-a member of a greater kingdom-Ireland is. What Belgium is—a state separated from its former connection by successful rebellion—Ireland shall be. This proposition admits of no second interpretation. Ireland must be wrested from Queen Victoria's Crown by the advice of this wretch so lately full of nauseating loyalty. And how is this to be effected? We must preface Mr. O'Connell's answer to the question by an explanation—that the "cutting of the painhas been long, with Irish traitors, the symbol of the violent dismemberment of the United Kingdom, which they fondly ntemplated. This explanation will make what, follows easily intelligible. The prudent, and indeed necessary, course pursued in Canada is, of course, perverted, as every one must have anticipated it would be, to the encouragement of that treasonable movement which it is the plain object of Mr. O'Connell's

efforts to promote: - "He remembered a saying among the boatmen on the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay, that a sailor struggles until after he is drowned; and he knew one instance in which a sailor, who was a relative of his own, saved a vessel when the lee gunwale was three feet under water, by cutting a rope under it and letting the sail fly (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). He would, if cessary, imitate the example. But they had a safer prospect

clearly showed that the day of Ireland's regeneration was not far distant. Why did England crouch to the French party in Canada? Did they recoilect that one gentleman for whom some time since a reward of 500l, was offered, not only had his head on his shoulders, but was actually paid 500L as an officer of the government? There was a party who turned out into an open war, a party who had foully and cruelly attempted to obtain by violence what they were latterly enabled to get peaceably, and without any force whatever. When the people of Canada steeped their hands in blood, they only met with the severest punishment; but oh! when in elucidation of the doctrine which he had always preached, they met in the open lay-when they combined peaceably for the restoration of their rights, that combination was too strong for their opponents, and the constitutional triumph they achieved afforded an example to them, and an assurance that the prediction of his whole life would be verified. The example of Canada was a great lesson which he, however, did not want to learn, because he had been previously 'the schoolmaster abroad' who inculcated those ctrines on many and many an occasion (hear, hear). He was the advocate of the Canadians until they broke out into open revolt, but from that moment he deserted their cause, and only gave them his silent vote. He wished that his advocacy would be of any benefit to them, but they did not then want it-they accomplished what they sought without any aid but from

Why England crouched, as it is called, to the French party in Canada is well known; because England was cursed by an O'Connell government, which first invited a rebeilion, and when the rebellion was put down, contrived, as far as it was able, a constitution fertile in future and more formidable rebellions. It was not an English but an O'Connell government which conferred political power on men recently in arms against the Queen's authority, although, considering that the rebels, since we must call them so, had erred in ignorance, and had been encouraged in their error by six or seven years of Whig-Badical vernment, it is scarcely to be regretted that they have obtain that it would fare so easily with Irish Rebels? Their defeat would be certain, and he knows it, or he would have sounded

and supported in authority in Ireland a faction inimical to the religion and liberty of the great mass of the Irish people; enmity to that people being too often considered as the best, if not the commendation to those offices which regulate the pro only, recommendation to those onices will as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices the commendation to those onices with the commendation of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices with the commendation of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices are commendation to the commendation of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices are commendation to the commendation of life, liberty, and property are commendation of life, liberty, and property are commendation of life with the life with th sion from the drain of absentee rents and surplus taxation.

They incur the disadvantage of the absence of great numbers wide-spread poverty and destitution consequent upon the drain of the absentee rents and surplus taxation, and the decay of to incur the galling disadvantage arising from a legislature in which very many of the enemies of Ireland have been elected by profligate bribery and corruption; they incur the heavy disadvantage of having that legislature influenced by the spirit of national antiparhy to the Irish, and of bigoted hostility to the religion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people; they incur an oppression by contrast with the other portions of the British empire, that which arises from the maintenance in England by the entire ecclesiastical state revenues of the church of the majority of the English people in England, and the maintenance with the entire ecclesiastical state revenues of the church of the majority of the Scotch people in Scotland, whereas in Ireland the Irish ecclesiastical state revenues are applied to the maintenance of the church of the very small minority of the

The non-ascendancy is thus in the main the grievance of our Gutter Wallenstein"-a sufficient admonition to those professing Protestants who might be lightly tempted to unite with his

Now what is to be done with this incendiary? Prosecute him? doubtless he is open to prosecution, and morally more deserving of punishment than any Chartist, be he who he may, question the expediency of ruffling the improving tranquility of Ireland by such a prosecution. Probably the best course is that which, in our humble line, we have tried to pursue—namely, to expose his atrocities now and then, so as to keep up the pub lic indignation and disgust, but not, as the phrase is, to make

THE SCOTTISH NON-INTRUSIONISTS.

(From the London Times, November 3rd.) A document has reached us, of which we know not whether it is to be regarded as a trick (none of the canniest) of that very unscrupulous thing called Scotch Whiggery, or as one of the desperate and convulsive movements with which the nonin-trusion principle gives token that it is tottering to its fall. It rejoices in a supendous name, second in cumulative dignity to nothing which we remember, except perhaps the Titanian Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen-Cow Cabbage-it is the "Address of " the Gla-gow-Church-Defence-and-Antipatronage-Electoral-Association" to the "Friends of the Church of Scotland." Its pject is to persuade those whom it addresses to elect no bailies or provosts at the municipal elections who are not fast Whig-Radicals in politics, and stanch adherents of Mrssrs Cunning-HAM and CANDLISH in religion. We much suspect that some persons will be found at the bottom of the affair whose minds are not so entirely elevated above sublunary things but that they have a squint in the corner of their eyes for some song little jobbery or other in their own native towns,—so far from self-evident is the connexion on which they insist between zeal for the church and office-bearing in the corporations, "Let "the approaching municipal elections be an index of the fate of "the persecutors of the church of Scotland," is the key-note of the strain; and we fancy we hear a rough under-note hoarsely

seek to maintain the cause of what they call the Church of Scotland by a system of rabid, unscrupulous, indiscriminate political agitation. "Friends of Evangelical religion, of Protes-" tant freedom, of civil and religious liberty, are you not bound "to give the present Government, and all their supporters." your most determined opposition; and to endeavour, by all " and can be depended upon, as decidedly friendly to the great

sequences in Belgium were most disastrous, for when the sees "principles for which the church is contending." Hear that. fell vacant there was no exclesiastic allowed to fill them, and at Conservatives, and be thankfull "Yet, at the same time" (they the time of the revolution only one bishop was alive in the entire kingdom. The press was enslaved—the bench of justice was polluted—the greatest evil that could befall any country, "sition to the present Government, and his determination to op-"pose it to the uttermost of his power, and that by all competent means, till they be driven from the councils of our Queen, and the offices which they so unworthily hold." How very

unpolitical, to be sure! Our readers may be sure that we shall not go into all the non-intrusionism with which this "address" is, as might be expected, filled up; yet some few things we may mention (to use its own words) which "are but samples of the proceedings, "and are useful, as indicative of the future policy" of the party which suffers its alleged spiritual principles to be supported by

such agitation as this.

Not satisfied with the plentiful material for discontent and disaffection, falsehood and disloyalty, afforded them by the passions engaged in their own domestic controversies, these aspirants to the honours of Scottish municipality have actually the effrontery to make the following singular charge against the

overnment of Sir R. Peel -- "In connexion with their decided hostility to non-intrusion in the church of Scotland, we would desire you to consider their equally manifest countenance and support to 'Puskyism' in the church of England." "They have done more to encourage POPERY during the short time they have been in "office that all the acts of their predecessors during their whole "administration." "The insidious doctrines of Puseyism are "not only not discouraged, but the leading journals of the "Government" (we presume the Standard and Morning "which the intolerant persecuting principles, and the exploded "dogmas of the dark ages, are inculcated, diffused, and defend"ed." Lest we should be at a loss to understand what right Presbyterianism has to sit in judgment upon the doctrinal questions of the church of England, we presently afterwards learn that this same terrible Pusevism will not let even Scotland alone; that the judges have actually dared to decide that there is no inherent sanctity in Presbyterian orders (or therefore in Presbyterian marriages) in Ireland, where they are not was not reversed, "but was virtually confirmed by Government!" The Scottish "Puscyites," we are told, think they have reason from all that is passing around them, to "anticipate the speedy "downfall of Preshyterianism," and the establishment of "the "prelatic form of government." A member of the Ministry has even dated to be the "principal instigator" of the "erection of a Pusevite College in Scotland;" and the Queen has been "prevented from attending a Presbyterian place of worship, or "her recent visit to scotland, by her Crown Ministers" (we sup pose it was on this account that Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen attended Presbyterian places of worship themselves), "while a

"zealous Puseyite clergyman was brought in to perform the "service of that clurch, which has acquired an infamous cele"brity in Scotland, by the appropriate title of Black Prelacy."
With this sort of matter to usher it in, comes the practical appeal:—"Electors, sons of the men who shed their blood! who sacrificed everything dear to them-even life itself," for Preshyterianism, "can you support any candidate who is a "supporter of the present Government?" Would it not run rather better, and more clearly designate the particular class to whom it is addressed, if it were as follows:—"Sons of the men "who shed the blood of their bishops, who sacrificed everythin "even their honour and their very souls, to faction and self-will, and who sold their King, can you support any candidate who "is not a supporter of peace, or the law or anything but anarchy "and confusion in church and state?" It is a waste of paper to deal with men like these.

Canada.

OPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

On Friday the 25th ult. the St. Lawrence Canal was opened in due form by the admission into its noble and capacious locks of the Steam Ship Highlander—all classes turned out to view town, this beautiful vessel with the resident Engineers and Contractors for the work, on board, came up to the Dock in front of the town, where she was greeted by the hearty cheers of the populace, who made "the welkin ring" with their accla-A salute was fired by the steamer, and the Band of the 4th Incorporated Militia played God save the Queen and Rule Britannia in fine style. Considerable delay was occasioned by the great quantity of ice in the Canal which on the previous day and night had been partially broken up by direction of the Board of Works. During a brief stay at the Dock, the ed this political power and favour, as well as pardon from their offended Sovereign. But does Mr. O'Connell pretend to imagine that it would fare so easily with Irish Rebels? Their defeat and others of the principal inhabitants, on their good fortune on being the first to pass their noble ship through this stupendous artificial navigation. Indeed no person is more worthy of this onour than Capt. Whipple who was instrumental in establishing the first line of stages between Montreal and Prescott, and Mr. Gore, to Sir George Murray, to Sir Peregrine Maitland, to cal power, which must place them in a better condition than Lord Seaton, to Lord Gostord, who are now all in England, and Englishmen, as all are now equal? No? this is a point upon difficulties is to be mainly attributed the success of the undertawould have to be consulted, king, and the efficiency of the present me which Englishmen and Scotchmen would have to be consulted, and Mr. () Connell knows by this time how they would be likely to deal with incorrigible traitors. A rebelion in Ireland would carry back the law at least to its position in 1792, and of this the incendiary is well aware. And now what are the grievances which suggest such calculations upon the expediency and righteousness of rebellion as those with which Mr. O'Connell knows and the efficiency of the present mode of conveyance on this route. If merit can give a claim in these degenerate days, to no better person than Capt. Stearns could be assigned the command of so fine a vessel as the Highlander. The noble bark shortly proceeded on her joyous way, bearing with her a rich freight of the beauty and fashion of the town and the good wishes of all that she might never have less (she cannot have uell entertains and edities his hearers and readers:—

"The disadvantages which Ireland labours under from the present state of the connection are of a frightful magnitude. We, Irish, incur the fearful disadvantages of having maintained."

"The disadvantages which Ireland labours under from the present state of the connection are of a frightful magnitude. We, Irish, incur the fearful disadvantages of having maintained." bours on the other side are suspending their public works, we the junior branch of a great family bave not only completed those that have been commenced but are undertaking others which when finished, as they will shortly be, will present a work unrivalled by any the world contains. Justly may we be proud of our native land when she is thus able to proceed with the march of improvement despite all the difficulties and distractions that have lately befel her. One can scarcely go beyond the bounds of reason and moderation in anticipating the benefits that will result from the completion of this great undertaking—indeed of the nobility and landed gentry; they incur the depression of trade, and nearly the total annihilation of manufactures, the the absentee rents and surplus taxation, and the decay of anufactures; they incur the most unmitigated mischief from the want of a potential voice in the united legislature; they we indebted for the commencement of this work, and for its completion to the fostering care of their successors—for its efficiency to the skill of the Engineers and Board of Works. and for its stability to the honest integrity of the Contractors.

They all merit our warmest acknowledgements, and we need only say to them all "Go on and continue to prosper," here is a lasting monument to your fame.—Cornwall Observer.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—A District General Order has

been issued to the Commanders of Regiments, and Officers on Particular Service in Upper Canada, to the effect, that after its receipt, in case of vacancies occurring in the corps under their ommand, from death or otherwise, substitutes are no longer to In all probability the first of May next will see the disbanding of the whole of the provincial forces. - Montreal

WHAT THE FRENCH, IN EUROPE, THINK OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S POLICY.

The National, a leading Paris Journal, throws out this bold prophecy:

"THE LATE EVENTS IN CANADA ARE WELL CALCULATED TO SATISFY ALL FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE BONDS WHICH FORMERLY UNITED FRANCE WITH AME-RICA. THE DAY OF REPARATION APPEARS AT LENGTH TO HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE FRENCH POPULATION. THEY HAVE MADE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS LIBERTY. IT REMAINS FOR THEM TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BY PRO-CLAIMING THEIR ENTIRE INDEPENDENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN. NEVER WAS THE OPPORTU-NITY MORE FAVOURABLE."

POPULATION OF CANADA WEST IN 1841.

18	per Returns	to the	Legisle	ative A	ssembl	y.
Eastern	District	-		June .	1000	30,27
Ottawa	do -	1 12 1	-	The To	Par Sil	9,32
Johnstown	do -	1 40 m	207201	all als	1 m 100 m	35,95
Bathurst,	including Da	housie		-	700	27,63
Prince Ed	ward District			(Experies		14,66
Midland	do -			-	-	32,20
Victoria	do -	SHATE	The Part	21120	14	13,16
Newcastle.	including (Colbor	ne.	-	-	38,59
City of 7	Coronto, -		* 1.	*		14,24
Home	District			7		64,40
Niagara	do	903 4	TO STATE OF	The State of	- Bunda	34,57
Gore	do do	A Less	Q 2401	20 141	1000	42,57
Wellington	no dot -	0.000	-	+1 +	-1 -	13,85
Brock				Tell		7 2 00
Talbot	do ·		-		-	9,63
London (i	do neluding Hui	(no	230 20	Trus.	SAUDI	32,25
Western	do -	N 11 . O. S.	2 3040	NU HERT	02 1114	23,02
	4 Milaironni					

grumbling out " Elect Bailie Macgudgeou!"

Motives, however, apart, these gentlemen tell us that they

TOTAL OF CORPS AND COMPANIES RAISED IN UPPER CANADA SINCE 4TH DECEMBER, 1837.

Regiments and Corps - - - - - - 30
Companies of Infantry - - - - - 24
Companies of Artillery - - - - - 7 Troops of Cavalry - 9

The above are exclusive of Contingents called out from several Regiments of sedentary Militia, by Militia General Order, dated 31st October, 1838, amounting to near 10,000 bayonets

Annual Returns of the Sedentary Militia.

For the year 1837 - - - 73 Regts. 43,227 do. 1838 - - - 107 do. 60,807 do. 1839 - - - - 112 do. 66,120 do. 1840 - - - - 113 do. 72,475 Showing on the 4th June, 1840, an increased organization of 37 Regiments of Sedentary Militia, and 29,248 men, since December 1837, notwithstanding the decrease occasioned by the effect of the Militia Act passed in May 1839, which directed that the Militia of Upper Canada should be composed of men

from the age of 18 to 60, instead of from 16 to 60.-Montreal

The most loyal, respectable and influential citizens of Quebec have presented an address, to Mr. Ogden, the late Attorney General of Canada East, expressive of their admiration of his abilities, his character, and his great services in the cause of loyal y, and condemnatory of the disgraceful treatment which he has received from the Hinck--Wakefield Cabinet. Mr. Ogden replied in suitable terms. He has sailed for London, to lay his case at the foot of the Throne, and before Her Majesty's ministers, and intends returning in time to be present at the next Session of the Canadian Parliament.

ext Session of the Canadian Fariament.
The Brock District Branch Constitutional Society has been prized at Woodstock, Vice Admiral Vansittari, President; Edmund Deedes, Esq. Vice President. They have adopted th inciples of the Preliminary Address put forth by the Society

There has been a fire at Montreal, in Wolfe street, Quebe suburbs; some houses were burnt; the damage amounts to about 1000/, and the owners are not insured.

University of hing's College.

A PPLICATIONS will be received, by the Registrar of the University from respectable Householders, desirous of Letting Lodgings for the residence of Students, during the temporary occu-

character.

A Register will be kept—for the inspection of the Students—of the house, which shall be licensed, detailing the accommodation JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

Vice-President, King's College.
King's College, Toronto, Dec. 8, 1842.
The Editors of the Patriot, Heraid, and British Colonist are requested to insert this Advertisement three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar of King's College.

283 3i

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

IN consequence of the prevalence of Scarlatins, the Pupils of this Institution have been dismissed for the Vacat on at an earlier The Recess will extend from this date to Wednesday, January 4th, 1843.

The Annual Public Examination will commence on Monday, January 16th, and the regular business will be resumed on Friday, January 27th.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D. Principal U. C. C.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College; will be held on Thursday and Friday. January 5th and 6th, 1843, from 10 to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal U. C, College.

CAMERON'S DIGEST FOR 1849,

THE NEW RULES OF COURT. WILL be published, early in January, the ANNUAL DIGEST of cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts, during the year 1842. By JOHN HILLYAND CAMERON, Esq., Barristerats-Law, Also, the NEW RIVLES OF GOURT, with notes, references and forms. By JOHN HILLYAND CAMERON, Esq., Barrister-at-

TRACTS FOR CHRISTMAS. | No. on the | Non-subs. | Subscript | Sugle | Hun. | Single | Catalogue. | d. | s. | d. | d. | 24 | Homily. | Of the Nativity. | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1½ | 455 | New Christmas | Tract. | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 458 | New Thoughts for the New Year | 1½ | 9 | 9 | 1½ | Christmas | Carols | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1 |

A great variety of Religious Books, particularly suitable for presents For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of bronto, 144, King Street. Toronto, December 9, 1842.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK,

THIS DAY is Published. The West Canada Almanack for 1843.

This Day is Published. The West Canada Almanack for 1843.

Eclipses; Weather Table; Calendar, with chronology of remarkable events; Royal Family; British Ministers; Summary of House of Perts; Summary of House of Commons; Governor-General and his Staff; Executive Council; Public Departments; Court of Queen's Practice Court; Jegislative Council; Legislative Assembly; Superintendent of Education; Districts, with list of District Officers; Collectors of Customs; Registrars of Counties; Agents for issuing Marriage Licences; Districts, Counties, and Townships of Canada West; Post Office Department; Post Towns in Canada, with names of Post Masters; English Bishops; Irish Bishops; Scottish Bishops; Colonial Bishops; American Bishops; Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of One Post Masters; English Bishops; Colonial Bishops; Pronoto; Toronto Corporation; Officers of do; Polices of Toronto; Assessment of the City of Toronto from 1837 to 1842 inclusive; Population of do. from 1834 to 1842 inclusive; Religious Statistics of do, for 1842; Kingston Corporation; Officers of do; Polices of Toronto; Assessment of the City of Toronto from 1837 to 1842 inclusive; Population of do. from 1834 to 1842 inclusive; Religious Statistics of do, for 1842; Kingston Corporation; Officer Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Friday, December 9, 1842.

Friday, December 9, 1842. II. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

ANNUAL FOR 1843. JUST received by the Subscribers, six copies only of the Queen' Boudoir for 1843, a splendidly illustrated Musical Annual, Quarte size, price \$2.

Also, The Souvenir du Bal de Costume, Nos. 1 and 2, control Portraits of Her Majesty as Queen Philippa, and of Prince A as Edward the Third, with the Philippa Waltzes and Edwar Third Quadrilles, price 12s. 6d, for the two numbers. The Por are printed in Colours and Gold, and are most beautiful specime.

H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. Toronto, December 6, 1842. PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS.

THE new edition of the Psalm and Hymn Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreel and of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Antiream, is now ready. Price, 2s. each, bound in cloth. For sale by J. W. Barnt, Druggist, King Street, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; T. Crait, London; and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c. NO. 1. KING STREET, OPPOSITE PATRIOT OFFICE. MESDAMES WILMOT & GOODWANE solicit the attention of the Ladies to a variety of FRENCH MILLINER; consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Dresses, Velvet Cardinals, Cloaks, &c. All of which will be offered at prices to meet the approbation of the

A CARD. THE undersigned returns thanks to the Directors of the Home Dis rict Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for promptly settling the same week the fire occurred) his claim for damage to his houses in Richmond Street. ROBERT JAMES, Jun. Toronto, July 9, 1842.

A CARD. Theg to return thanks to the Directors of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the prompt and liberal adjustment of my claim for loss by fire in the Township of York.

WILLIAM TAMLYN.

Toronto, November 19, 1842. A CARD. The undersigned begs to return thanks to the H. D. M. F. I. Com-any for the prompt and liberal adjustment of his claim for loss by fire, which his tannery was destroyed.

Toronto, November 29, 1842. A CARD. We beg to return thanks to the Directors of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the early adjustment of our claim for loss by fire in the Township of York

ALEXANDER & ANDREW McGLASHAN. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1, 1842.



Wishing to send Money to their Friends. THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility for furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

282-6m PRIVATE TUITION.

A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuitlon, i She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education.

References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street.

Toronto, November 21, 1842. 281-tf

MUSIC AND SINGING. A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to obtain a few private pupils.

She would have no objection to an engagement in a respectable school, and only every the rest unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of The Church.

Seen for 1, Mrs. Walson, rem. In full Vol 5; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Cusack; J. Windeat, Esq.; G. A. Jack, Esq., add. substitute the postage of the publishers of The Church.

Seen for 1, Mrs. Walson, rem. In full Vol 5; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Cusack; J. Windeat, Esq.; G. A. Jack, Esq., add. substitute the postage of the publishers of The Church.

Church Deposition to the publishers of The Church.

279

A CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED.

N a Parish near Montreal, it is purposed to establish a Classical School. A certain smount per annum, will be guaranteed to the man who may engage to conduct the establishment; and the ective advantages are good. He must be a member of the Church gland; and references or tostimonials as to piety and ability still pected. Address (Fost paid) to the Rev. A. B., care of Rev. Willoughby, Montreal.

PORT HOPE BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Bazaar in aid of the funds for the purchase of an organ for St. John's Church, Port lope, will be held on Wednesday the 18th of January next, commenting at 10 o'clock A. M. A great variety of useful and ornamental rticles will be offered for sale. Admittance 7½d. Children half price, Port Hope, Nov. 22nd, 1842.

NEW IMPORTING HOUSE.

The London, Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, No. 3, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF CHURCH STREET,

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity that they have opened the above Establishment with a arge and well-selected Stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, ncluding a complete assortment of Carpets, Biankets, Bed and Table inen, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.,—the whole of which, having been reantly purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices proceedings like low.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1842. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co. Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery,

Perfumery, &c. &c. JUST opened and on sale for a short time only, in the Store next, to T E. Edmunds, tailor, and immediately under the Examic erroffice, almost directly opposite the English Cathetral, a very extensive and well assorted stock of Standard works, light Literature, Albums, Scrap books, &c imported direct from England, together with plain and fancy Stationery, and a choice assortment of Price, & Co. & celebrated Perfumery, all of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash.

King Street, No. 7 Waterloo Buildings.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, & TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs leave to offer to the Gentry and Public of Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various branches of the above business, upon most reasonable terms.

J. G. has just arrived from Lagland with an elegant assortment of newest patterns, and of the best manufactured Bitts, Bridles, and Whips, and also a well selected stock of fancy and plain Gig and Charlot furniture, which he feels confident cannot fail to give every satisfication.

Tolly to settlers and JOHN GRIFFITHS. Nov. 21st, 1842. N. B. A Stock of well made Farmers' Harness on hand, and the rade supplied with Saddler's fronmongery, &c. 281-2m

D. STANLEY, TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business as above, where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him when in business here before in this

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassim res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Tribet Shawi, Satin, and Velver VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fushion-

MISS CARNALL.

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER. No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

WOULD beg to solicit an early call from the Ladies of Toronto, to inspect a handsome assortment of BABY-LINEN she has not received, direct from London, consisting of Infant's Cloaks, Mantillas, Hoods, Worked Robes, Caps, &c., also, Children's Embroidered Dresses, with a number of Millinery Articles, which Miss C. is satisfied will merit the attention of the Ladies.

November, 1842. NOW IN PRESS,

variety.

Book and Job Printing neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms; Book minding in all its branches, Copperplate Enghaving and Printing, &c. &c.

Toronto, November 17, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED. Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interesting Letter Press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of numerous passages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, 2 vols. 8vo. eighth edition, New York. Price. £1

Toronto, December 1, 1842.

Toronto, December 1, 1842, Just Received, and only ONE Copy for Sale, LECTURE-SERMONS on THE DISTINCTIVE ERRORS OF ROMANISM, preached in Portman Chapel, St. Marylebone,

Lent, 1842, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A., ate Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Minister of Portman

late Student of Cursa. Chapel, St. Marylebone. Fourth Edition, 8vo., 19s. 6d. JUST PUBLISHED. December of too

AND FOR SALE AT The Depository of the Church ociety, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO: THE FIRST CANADIAN EDITION OF

THE HISTORY OF A POCKET PRAYER-BOOK. BY THE REV. DR. DORR: Price to Subscribers to the Society, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to non-subscribers, 10d. bound in cloth.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, Archbishop Potter's Discourse on Church Government

Price, to Non-subscribers, 16s.; Subscribers, 13s. 6d. PENNY SUNDAY READER, POURTEEN VOLUMES COMPLETE, BOUND IN CLOTH, Price, to Non subscribers, £2 12s. 6d.; Subscribers, £2. 5s 6d.
This valuable little work is now brought to a close, and no further volumes will be issued. It is on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is admirably adapted for Sunday School and Parochial Libraries.

FOR NALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 1st December inst., the lady of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Mayor of this City, of a son.
In this city, on the 30th Nov., the lady of William Wakefield, Esq.. of a son.
At Hamilton, on the 30th Nov., the lady of F. G. Stanton, Esq. of z ughter.
At Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on the 29th August, the lady of apt. Kenny, of her Majesty's 73rd Regt., of a son.

MARRIED.

Capt. Kenny, of her Majecty's forth region, of a soft.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 1st December, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M. John Moore, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Moore, late of this city, and formerly of Tyneside, Northumberland.

At Niagara, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. Edward Parker to Mrs. Elliott, of that town.

At Quebec, on the 24th Nov., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Private Chapel of his Lordship, Mr. Edward Poston, to Miss Mary Ann Euglish,—both of that city.

At Montreal, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, at the residence of Henry, Mussen, Esq., John R. Frazer, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of the late Will am Mussen, Esq., Odelitown.

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. W. Thompson, Mr. Edward Murray, to Miss Isabel Stuart, fifth daughter of Mr. Francis Stuart both of the town of Carlow, Ireland.

At Montreal on the 22nd Nov., by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr. Michael Odam, to Miss Jane Henry, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Henry,—all of hat city.

At Montreal on the 24th Nov., at St. Thomas Church by the Rev. W. Thompson, Mr. William Hodgson, of Riviere du Loup, to Miss Mary l'odgson, of that city.

At Kingston, on the 28th ult. at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Ar-hdeacon of Kingston. Mr. Robert Henderson, late of the New York University, to Margaret Arnold, daughter of Terence Snythe, Esq., of Kingston.

At Dalvey House. Morayshire, Scotland, on the 18th Oct., by the London, to Louisa Maria, third daughter of the late Capt. William Dowers, R. N.

At Dalvey House. Morayshire, Scotland, on the 18th Oct., by the Very Rev. Dean Fyvie Alexander Mackintosh, Esq., of Mackintosh, Chief of Clan Chattan, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Alex. M'Leod, Esq., of Dalvey.

DIEDE out to d force On Thursday, 8th inst. at her residence William-street, after a lingering and most painful illuess, Mrs. Mary Ann Corbett, fermerly widow of the late Lieut, and Adit. John Hinds, of H. M. 68th Light Infantry. At Goderich, Nov. 24, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Robert Francis

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 8th Dec. :-Rev. Job Deacon, add sub. and rem.; Mr. W. H. White; Rev. W. King, rem.; Dr. Diehl, rem. for two years; Mrs. Luard, rem. in full Vol. 6 [have only been able to send I copy of 21]; Rev. H. C. Cooper; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add. sub. [much obliged for the suggestion]; J. H. Connolly, Esq. [no copy of Vol. 5 to be had—the book shall be sent for]; Mrs. Walson, rem. in full Vol. 5; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Cusack; J. Windeat, Esq.; G. A. Jack, Esq., add. substract of the suggestion of the superior of the supe

Srn,-I have been whiling away a long evening by reading an account of the various objects of interest which present themselves to the tourist on the Wye; and it has occurred to me that your readers might derive the same interest which I have myself received from a brief sketch of the history of the "Man of Ross."

The name of this gentleman was John Kyrle. He was born at the White House in the parish of Dymock, in the county of Gloucester, May 22, 1637, and lived the greater part of his long life at the small market town of Ross, on the banks of the Wye. He is described as having been a very sober, temperate, regular, humane, generous, religious, and sensible man; respected by all who knew him, and applied to by rich and poor for his assistance and advice. He was remarkably hospitable, and kept a plain and plentiful table, though frugal and self-denying when alone.-Every Thursday, which was market day at Ross, his house was open to all his friends; and his table was more noted for good substantial fare than for luxurious living. He kept very good hours, and was abed betimes, except his friends, in order to enjoy his conversation, entered upon the subject of building, of which he was remarkably fond; though it is to be noted, however, that he spent no money on his own house, which was an old-fashioned building, though large enough, and good enough, as he judged, for himself. The chief peculiarity in the character of the Man of Ross was, his constant anxiety to be doing good in his generation. The first public work of his which I find mentioned, is the construction of a noble stone causeway across the flat land between Ross and Monmouth, soon after you leave the former place; whereby the communication, which was before dangerous and inconvenient, was much improved. Another public benefit was the laying out beautiful and healthy walks on an eminence adjoining the town, and commanding a delightful prospect of the course of the Wye. During the progress of this work, Mr. Kyrle might be seen issuing forth from his house with his labourers, shouldering his spade like the rest of them, as they went to their employment. And it is remarkable that the trees which he planted—and he planted most of them with his own hand-seem to have flourished more than commonly, if we may judge from the noble elms which adorn and protect the parish church. One of these elms was cut down some years since; but the suckers by the intolerance of Rabbinism, when he heard, that at forced themselves up within the church, in the pew which used to be occupied by this worthy man; and the inhabitants, partly out of respect for his memory, partly from the singularity of the phenomenon, suffered the shoots to remain; so that two healthy young elm trees are seen growing in the inside of the parish church. Besides his weekly open house, Mr. Kyrle used to entertain the poor at Easter, Whitsuntide, Christmas, and the other great festivals of the Church. The beautiful pulpit in the church, and the gallery, were erected at his expense. He also presented a large silver tankard, weighing five pounds and one ounce, and containing five pints of liquor,-"the cover of which was lifted up by Mr. Kyrle's crest, a large hedge- tions respecting the truth of the Gospel. The Talhog,"-to Baliol College at Oxford, where it is said to be still produced at table when any native of Herefordshire favours the society with his company. Many other excellent traits, besides his liberality,

are related of the Man of Ross, especially the interest which he took in the well-doing of the boys at the grammar school, whom he would often visit, and bestow his commendation or disapprobation, as it was deserved. And again, the confidence placed in him by all his neighbours; insomuch that he was always named re- satisfied with their explanations of the image-worship feree in case of disputes, and gave so much satisfaction by his arbitration, that he is said to have driven all the lawyers from the town. After a life spent in doing good, he died at Ross, November 7, 1724, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. There is a portrait of to his native place for a few months. but, becoming "nor circumstances of actions, nor reason of state, nor the devil himself, nay, nor death, can deprive him of them, or put good, he died at Ross, November 7, 1724, in the him in the possession of Lord Muneaster, which represents a man "in a loose morning gown or robe de chambre, his cravat hanging down below his chest, after the without baptism, he went back to Warsaw in the fashion of King William the Third's time. The hair autumn of the same year, that he might be received is parted at the top, and combed down close to the into the Christian Church, and was accordingly bapears, below which it hangs. There is something ex- tized by Dr. M'Caul on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, tremely calm and placid in his countenance, correspon- 1828, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, receiving in ding with his benevolent mind." The marvel is, that he exercised so much influence.

and did so much good, with very limited means; for, as Pope informs us,

"Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear, This man had just five hundred pounds a year." It is very likely that there have been in England, and still are, many men who have done as much good in their generation, or nearly so, as the man of Ross, but their names have perished with their good deeds, (in this world at least,) because they have not met with a poet to record their fame. It is stated that Pope, having travelled in search of health into this beautiful neighbourhood, was hospitably received by Mr. Kyrle; and being struck by his character, celebrated him in his epistle to Lord Bathurst on the use of riches. Who hung with woods you mountain's sultry brow? From the dry rocks who bade the waters flow?

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows? Whose seats the weary traveller repose?

Who taught the heav'n-directed spire to rise? The Man of Ross!' each lisping babe replies.

He feeds you almshouse, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. Him portion'd maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd-The young who labour, and the old who rest. Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves, Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes and gives. Is there a variance? enter but his door,

Baulked are the courts, and contest is no more."

He then goes on to state with what humble means all this good was accomplished. Johnson accounts and conversation the sincerity and power of his faith. man. He is wisdom; wherefore he took the most wisest way. for this amount of good, by supposing that his liberal example and zeal inspired others with a similar feeling, and induced them to open their purses. "The truth is," says he, "that Kyrle was a man of known He was a man of prayer, and fond of reading the integrity and active benevolence, by whose solicitati- Word of God. Before his baptism, even before he ons the wealthy were persuaded to pay contributions had received any instruction, he had made himself to charitable schemes: this influence he obtained by thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the New an example of liberality exerted to the utmost extent Testament, and was so well acquainted with the arof his power, and was thus enabled to give more than gument of the Epistle to the Romans, and generally he had." Johnson's explanation, far from detracting with St. Paul's epistles, as to astonish those who exfrom the merit of the Man of Ross, rather adds to our amined, when he applied for baptism. To the last estimation of his worth, by showing that a man may he was deeply interested in the conversion of his penditure of his private wealth.

is most truly valuable, and deserves to be well considered, had lived, in unwavering faith in the Redeemer, and in the present day. We have plenty of active men though dead, he yet speeketh. He is gone to his rest in our towns-men whose minds are set on public and his memory is blessed. works of far greater extent than those in which Mr Kyrle was engaged-vast schemes for railroads, canals, DELIGHT OF A JEW ON READING THE to all mankind, together with the priests; and all men are and joint stock companies, which were unknown in former generations; but then there is the per centage which spurs the zeal of these active gentlemen. We have plenty of men whose minds are set on building and planting—but then it is in building villas and very interesting meeting with two learned Polish Jews. comes them, as corruption of the law does a judge, though all boxes, and planting shrubberies and gardens for them- They called for the purpose, as they very candidly men are alike obliged to justice and impartiality; or, as want selves, that these worthy gentlemen are so much inter- confessed, to try whether they could not convince me of honour and respect to a prince becomes a courtier, though ested. Occasionally we have instances of men who that I was in error respecting Jesus being the true all men are alike obliged to pay them all they can, and all that will, from their own resources, execute some public Messiah. Arguments were exchanged, but my Jews is due; and neither judge nor courtier can do more. Yet notworks—but these are not the generous possessors of a appeared to remain unmoved. At last one said, withstanding this their closer obligation to live holily and well poor five hundred a year, instigated solely by the love "There is, at any rate, a fault amongst you, even in than other people's, their relaxation of the reins of discipline, of doing good, but the great landowner, or the million- case you were in the right that Jesus was the Messi- and living in contradiction and defiance to their doctrines, as aire, who wishes to make his party popular, or secure ah, you have no public prayers, and when you have they cannot encourage any one else to follow them in practice, his influence in the borough or the county. These are them in your churches in this country it is but a mea- so they ought not to prejudice the truth or virtue of those docthe men who in the present day build bridges or lay out gre service." He meant the German service. I told trines, or to hinder the operation of them to the amendment of public gardens. It is all interest, self-interest, the him that this was not the case in all the Churches of men's lives. They do, indeed, too commonly and too easily do acquisition of power, the increase of already overgrown | Christ, and to convince him I showed him a copy of our | it; but it is with no reason; there is no tolerably inferring from

and it is in the hope of adding a stimulus to the feel- and language of the holy prophets! What is the scandal that is given by wicked ministers shall heat their furof the Man of Ross. How pleasant would it be to see the men of five hundred a year, with which our towns and counties abound, animated by the same here is half a dollar."

generous spirit—not some of them striving how they I gave it to him, and now he began to read and to there been no example given,—supposing that there be a rule might make the most show with their income, and the chant it, and took his friend under his arm and went to walk by. For it is rule we are to live, and shall be judged by, rest hoarding every farthing they can lay their hands away, keeping on reading it in the street. May the and not example. An example is, indeed, of use to show us on for their children—but ready with their money to God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whom we worship | that the rule is practicable, and to excite us to imitation; but contribute to those numerous works which, though in this form of prayer, enlighten the understanding of every one in truth is bound to be himself the example of the contribute to those numerous works which, though in this form of prayer, enlighten the understanding of they may bring no tangible interest, no actual per these men that they may look at him whom their fathtage, will promote the good of their neighbours; ers have pierced! and, if done in faith, will be registered to their account in heaven! How many schools, how many churches, would then spring into existence; and these not built in the poor lath-and-plaster style of modern edifices, but in the substantial solid shape of our Elizabethan schools, or the churches of former cen- by the hatred of its foes, -merits distinct notice and turies! Then again, how much farther would their hospitality go, if, instead of vying with their richer neighbours in their champaigne and claret, their rich hangings and costly furniture, men of five hundred a year ould be content to entertain their frends, and their friends would be content to be entertained, with a good substantial meal of old English roast beef, spread on a plain oak table! We only want a few examples of men who have strength of mind enough to revert to the wholesome babits of former times, and our Church might be restored; sound education given to our poor children, instead of their infant years being sumed in misery within the walls of the factory the plain honesty of the English character might be again restored; and that mutual attachment be revived between the upper and middle classes, and those below them, which in the last generation has, to our great loss and danger, been so much impaired.

Royal Hotel, Ross. Feast of St. Michael.

RABBI ABRAHAM JACOB SCHWARTZEN-BERG. (From the Jewish Intelligence, for October, 1842.)

Died in Warsaw, June 30th, in the eightieth year

of his age, Rabbi Abraham Jacob Schwartzenberg, an

Israelite in whom there was no guile, and a son of

Abraham in the faith as well as in the flesh. His

return from the new religion of the Rabbies to the old faith of Moses and the prophets was owing to a New Testament in the Jewish language, which he received from the Rev. F. W. Becker in the year 1825. Our deceased brother had long and earnestly inquired for the truth. His calm and thoughtful mind had been dissatisfied with the superstition, and his heart revolted Lublin, thirty miles from Casimir, his native town, an English missionary was proclaiming the Gospel and distributing books relating to the redemption of Israel. He went over to Lublin, and, unobserved amidst the crowd, listened to the disputations, and at last earnestly begged for a New Testament. His wish being gratified he returned home, not suddenly to volunteer a hasty profession of faith, but diligently to search the Scriptures, and accordingly, for three years no more was heard of him. He employed his time in the study of the Gospels and Epistles and in consultation with the learned of his own nation, to whom he made known his doubts concerning Judaism, and his rising convicmudists, however, know not how to appreciate an inquiry after truth. Their only idea is, that men ought to remain, like those devoid of reason, in the religion in which they were born, no matter whether it be right or wrong. He met, therefore, at their hands only contempt, reproach, and persecution, and was at last thrust out of the synagogue. This, however, did not stop his inquiry. He persevered, and in his difficulties applied to some Romanists; but, diswhich he saw around him, he determined to go to "power acre, out enjoyeth to not perfect the power acre, out to not perfect the perfect that the power acre, out to not perfect the perfect that the p Warsaw, and find out Mr. Becker, from whom he had "will quite strip him of it. But the gifts of God are not such, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, ingly proceeded, and was at length satisfied as to the addition to his former name of Abraham that of Jacob, which he chose from Micah vii. 20, saying, "Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old." He expressed a wish to retain his beard and Jewish costume, to prove to his brethren, that no mere worldly motive had induced him to renounce Rabbinism. "The Jews often think," said he, "that persons are baptized in order to escape reproach, or to live in the Christian quarters of the city, or to walk in the Saxon garden (from which Polish Jews were then excluded), but I will show them that none of these things move me. I am a Jew still He was sent also to heal our infirmities by well-doing, which a believing Jew, and, whatever inconvenience or re- by his poverty? How can our furiousness be cured, but by proach may result, I wish to bear it with my brethren." his patience? How can our unkindness be recompensed but This caused considerable discontent to his rabbinic by his love? How can our timorousness be boldened, but by countrymen, who had him summoned before his resurrection? Further, how could he more set forth his the police to account for his Judaizing habits. exceeding love towards us, than in dying for us? "A greater His observation, on that occasion, that Christ did not love than this hath no man, than to bestow his life," (John xv.) command us to baptize the clothes but the heart, sa- saith Christ, speaking of his own death. The Deity suffereth tisfied the magistrate; and he was afterwards left in no infirmity, which is impossible. Wherefore it was necessary undisturbed possession of his costume. Another that he should take our nature upon him, who came to heal our proof of his disinterestedness appeared in the giving infirmities, and to teach us to cure them through well-doing. over to his son, who had suffered on account of his If he had taken them in any other nature, then we might think father's baptism, the little property that he had, trust- that he despised our nature, that he loved us not, that the exing, himself, to the good providence of God and the ample of his life belongeth nothing unto us. For if he had been labour of his hands. His expectation of the near ap- tempted in another nature, or died, how could we learn to proach of death was not realized, as he lived nearly with-stand the devil, to overcome temptations, to despise death, fourteen years after his baptism, to show by his life of him? Wherefore, there was no way like this to redeem He was a man of strong common sense; but humility, zeal, -Rev. Roger Hutchinson, one of the Reformers. piety, kindness, and gratitude, were the striking features of his charcter, which endeared him to all who knew him. do even more good by his example than by the ex- brethren; and, though often pelted with stones and mud, he continued to visit the Jewish quarters of the, It is, in fact, the example of the Man of Ross which city, and proclaim Christ crucified. He died, as he

ENGLISH LITURGY. (From the Jewish Intelligence, August, 1842.)

estates, which excites the energies of men of the pre- Prayer-book in Hebrew. After a few moments' rea- one man's evil practice to another's evil practice, and much less ding in it, he jumped up quite frantic, and said, "This his unbelief; there is no concluding the people's security from Not but that there is a nobler spirit springing up; is not only in the holy language, but it is all Psalm the wickedness or the self-condemnation of the priest. The

I said "one dollar."

BISHOP HALL.

His warm attachment to the Church,—attachment grounded on conviction, and drawn out into activity ommendation in times like the present. Greatly as he loved peace and concord, and gladly as he would have shunned controversy, if he had yielded to the mere dictates of inclination, he knew that there was a time when neutrality was no other than the abandonment of God's cause; he felt constrained by a sense of duty to break silence, and nobly and courageously did he conduct himself in the field. Witness his admirable defences of Protestant truth, of the Apostolical form of Church Government, and of the pure and holy Liturgy. How zealous was his support, how powerful his argument, how warm his demonstrations of affection! Let his example put Churchmen on their guard against far, as from Scripture, we may venture to pronounce, the great that spurious liberality which allows of the suppression, and even of the costly sacrifice, of truth. The Christian must foster the principles of universal love in his heart; he must pluck out of his bosom the poisonous roots of bitterness, hatred, and malice; but he must righteons judgment of God."-Bishop Jebb. hold truth as sacred, and no imaginations of men may blind him to the fact, that Christ established unity in his Church, and prayed for its continuance; that his inspired Apostles deprecated the spirit of separation, and warned the believers against those who cause divisions; and that, according to the design of its Divine Founder, the Church of old was one body, one in doctrine and fellowship, in discipline, sacraments, and public worship .- Rev. R. B. Hone.

The Garner.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE. Why do we not, with the rich merchant in the Gospel, sell all that we have to gain this pearl of faith? When we have got it, why do we not more highly value it in ourselves and others? Other pearls and precious stones adorn but the body, or cover some imperfection in it; this beautifieth the soul, and vereth all the scars and deformities therein. Other jewels, be they never so rich, are but presents for earthly princes; but with this pearl the King of Heaven is taken, and it is the price of that Kingdom. Other pearls have their estimation from men; but men have their estimation from this pearl. Other ewels, when they are got, may be lost, and that very easily; but this jewel of faith, if it be true and not counterfeit, after it is once gotten, can never be lost. All the thoughts of worldly men are employed, all their cares taken up, all their time bestowed, all their means spent in purchasing, or some way procuring unto themselves a fortune, (as they term it), as a neficial office, or an estate of land of inheritance, or lease for term of years or lives; all which are yet subject to a thousand casualties. Why do they not rather look after and labour for the state of grace, which is past all hazard, being assured to us by the hand-writing of God, and the seal of his Spirit, -an estate not for term of years, but for eternity, -an estate not of land upon earth, but of an inheritance immortal, undefiled, reserved in heaven, -- an estate which cannot be spoiled or wasted by hostile invasion, nor wrung from us by power, nor won by law, nor mortgaged for debt, nor impaired by public calamity, nor endangered by change of princes, nor voided by death itself? St. Chrysostom's eloquence expatiateth in this field. "A man," saith he, "hath received rule, glory, and " power here, but enjoyeth it not perpetually, but very soon " or like to the gifts of princes. For neither man, nor time,

WHY CHRIST TOOK OUR NATURE. Some searching wits demand, whether Christ could not deliver us, but by assumpting our nature, by suffering most cruel torments. He could, but he would not. He took our nature, because he came to deliver our nature. That neither kind should think they are despised, he became man, and was born of a woman; that the serpent, which seduced both man and woman, might be overcome through both. Moreover he came, not only to deliver us, but also to be an example of good living. We be desirous of riches, he preferred poverty; we hunt for promotion, he would not be a king; we are careful to make heirs, to leave many children after us, he despised such fashion; we disdain to suffer wrong, he suffered all wrong; we cannot abide to be reviled, he held his tongue; we hate our enemies, we are unpainful in doing our duties, he was scourged and whipped of his own will for us; we be sore afraid of death, he died for us. -formerly I was an unbelieving Jew, but now I am came through him. How can our covetousness be healed but

WICKED MINISTERS NO EXCUSE FOR WICKEDNESS. Though the wicked conversation of the priest be the most corrible reproach imaginable, and ministers occasion to the greatest scandal possible, and shall be punished with the most ntense degree of torment, yet it will by no means justify any mitation of his evil practice, or excuse the neglect or contempt of his doctrines, that are agreeable to reason, and confirmed b Scriptures: because, it is certain, all men are obliged to live by rule, and not example. And though the priest be indispensably obliged by all the ties of reason and religion, to be himself the example of the rules of good living, yet his apostacy will cover no one's else from blame or punishment. Whether priests, the more immediate ministers in God's service, are not tied to greater sanctity and strictness of life than other people, by God's laws, may furnish matter for dispute, because the laws of virtue and the precepts of morality are general and common obliged to be as good as they possibly can, and the priests can be no more. But, rather than contest this matter now, I shall take it for granted that priests have a closer obligation to live I [the Rev. C. W. H Pauli, of Berlin] had to-day a well and virtuously than other people, and that vice as ill benace seven times hotter than the rest: but the scandal taken shall not lessen any one's degree of punishment; whoever He replied, "I am a poor travelling preacher, but offends by example, shall be as guilty and liable to as great an infliction as the crime itself deserves, and should have had, had

come; and woe to that man by whom they come; it were better for him that a milstone were hanged about his neck, and he thrown into the sea. This will unquestionably be the fate of evil pastors, that, by vicious and disorderly living, give occasion of offence and falling to weak Christians; but the falling thus and being thus offended, is not hereby lessened or excused; their misfortunes do not grow the lighter. As the one should not give, and shall be punished for giving, so the other should not take, and shall be punished for taking that offence, against a plain rule and positive command to the contrary. - Bishop

THE DAY OF DEATH.

To every man, the day of death, is virtually the day of judgment. Not, indeed, that there is no intermediate state: nor that we insinuate the cold and comfortless doctrine of a sleep of the soul; but that our condition in the disembodied, intermediate state, no less than our final condition for all eternity, must be decided by the condition in which we shall die. So day of judgment will be, for the most part, declaratory. It will enhance, indeed, the misery of the wicked, and the happiness of the just. But, perhaps, the distinctive feature is, that, before an assembled universe, it will present "a revelation of the

Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentleemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
st ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
OODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of sigmonths, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low price Toronto, September, 1842.

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842,

34-tf Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Diuner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER.
STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 262-tf

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.

EDWARD ROBSON. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to evable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Potrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany. And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.

HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.
Toronto-land the property attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

Toronto, 20th July, 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 by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

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

Assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur rimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

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

Toronto, July 29, 1842.

264-tf FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED. REMOVED.

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

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers 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. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 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

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

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

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

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

terms.

R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harkey 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, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. J. W. BRENT.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of Eng BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842. 52-6m

DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TO NEW GATESTREET,
Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842.

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

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. TUTOR WANTED

IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post pald. Toronto, 20th October, 1842. AS GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in English, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th Instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancles are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 269-tf

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. EDUCATION.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form:—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage. Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. 268-tf

M. R. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Death of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, and Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies.

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the proudest achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of Ham Most Gracious Majestry, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and support in the mother country and in Canada.

Engraved on Store 23 Inches he 26. A CARD.

Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26. Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71. North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842.

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

Toronto, June 3, 1842. CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALLE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulay, or Charles Willard, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842.

272-tf 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 Carr. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANG MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: L A IK IS ON TA IR I Og

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

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

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

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

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, CAPTAIN TWOHY.

Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 10 clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

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

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

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JOHN WALTON-Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

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