Doetry.

THE NIGHT BLOWING CEREUS.

As the fair flower which shuns the golden day, And blooms amidst the shades of silent night,
Spreads her pale petals to the lunar ray,
And hails with balmy breath the silver light,—
So virtue shuns the world's applause and gaze,

In secret sheds her balmy sweets abroad,
Nor secks the voice of fame, nor glory's blaze,
But blooms and blossoms to the praise of God!
LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

BATTERSEA RISE;

THE THORNTON FAMILY RESIDENCE, CLAPHAM COMMON. (From The N. Y. Churchman).

Old house how long I've known thee

By high, historic fame, By Thornton, Inglis, Wilberforce,* Each loved and sainted name: And now my pilgrim feet have trod Thy consecrated ground, And underneath thy sacred roof

A pilgrim's rest have found.

Home of each heart-attraction-Of manly piety,
Of lovely woman's gentleness,
Of childhood's artless glee A tenderer tie than history now Shall hold thee to my heart,

And make thy blessed memory Of every pulse a part. My children shall be told of thee,

And every dearest name,
In every murmured orison,
Their lips shall learn to frame;
And fervent prayers shall daily rise,
From far beyond the sea,
That God His blessings still may pour,
Sweet Christian home on thee!

Battersea Rise, 20th August, 1841. [BISHOP DOANE.]

* Battersea Rise, Clapham Common, a few miles from London, was the residence of the late Henry Thornton, Esq., M.P. At his death, it became the residence of his friend, and the faithful guardian of his children, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P. It is now occupied by the eldest son, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., and his family. In this house, Mr. Wilberforce wrote his "Practical View." Sir Robert Inglis' edition of Mr. Thornton's Family Prayers, bears date from this house. It was the resort, besides these, of Hannah More, the Grants, the Bowdlers, Macaulay, Babington, the Venns, and Gisborne; and more recently of Bishop Jebb and Mr. Knox. The excellent Dr. Dealtry is the Rector of Clapham. The late Rev. Charles Thornton, who translated Cyprian's Treatises, for the library of the Fathers, at Oxford, was the son of Mr. Henry Thornton.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(From the Church Intelligencer). HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AT LAMBETH.

Although we noticed in our last number Her Majesty's visit to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, on Saturday, March 19th, we think it may be as well to place on record a fuller account thereof.

From the circumstance of its being the first visit of the Queen and her Royal consort to the archiepiscopal residence, the liveliest interest was excited in the immediate dence, the liveliest interest was excited in the immediate neighbourhood, and notwithstanding the tempestuous state of the weather, a vast concourse of persons had congregated along Church-street to the gate-house of the palace, fronting the Thames. The inhabitants of Church-street, as might be expected, testified their respect by displaying those customary emblems of loyal admiration, namely, flags and devices expressive of esteem to their Sovereign, and although the public demonstration was on a somewhat limited scale, yet it was most suitable for the occasion, as the visit of her Majesty was considered strictly private. At one o'clock the distinguished personages who were honoured with invitations to meet the Queen and his Royal Highness began to arrive, the Doke and Duchess of Buckingham, Bishop of London, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Duke of Baccleuch, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Ashley, Viscount and Viscounters Mahon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., being among the earliest arrivals.

deen, &c., being among the earliest arrivals. At twenty minutes to two ker Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert passed into the quadrangle, attended by the noblemer and gentlemen in waiting, in attended by the noblemer and gentlemen in waiting, in three of the Royal dress carriages, the Royal suite con-sisting of the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; Coun-tess of Charlemon, Lady in Waiting; Lady Caroline Cocks, Maid of Honour; Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; Sir Fred. Stovin, Groom; and Colonel Buckley, Equatry in Waiting on her Majesty; and the Marquis of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty; and the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole; and Sir Edward Bowater,

Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness.

His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley received the Queen and his Royal Highness at the grand entrance in the control of the C in the quadrangle, on their alighting from the Royal carriage, when Miss Beaumont, the youthful grand-daughter of his Grace, presented her Majesty with a bouquet of

Her Majesty then took the arm of the Archbishop, Prince Albert at the same time offering his arm to Mrs. Howley, and the illustrious visitors were conducted up the flight of steps leading to the corridor, and thence to the boudoir, and afterwards to the principal drawing-room, where the whole of the guests were assembled to receive

ne Royal visitors. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness shortly afterwards went to the private library of the archbishop, and then passed through the corridor and suite of drawing-rooms into the vestry of the chapel, in order to see the principal

The chapel was then visited by the Queen and Prince, attended by the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley, and accompanied by the select circle of noblemen before named.— That sacred portion of the palace is very rationally concluded to have existed as a necessary appendage to the archiepiscopal residence from its first foundation, and the present building bears sufficient evidences of high antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval, or nearly quity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval, or nearly so, with that remote period. Laud, in giving an account of the chapel in his time, says, "The chapel is divided into an inner and outer chapel; and the partition or screen of the chapel, which makes two, was just in the same place where it now stands, from the very building of the chapel." The present ornamented ceiling was the work of that eminent Churchman, who repaired and beautified the chapel at an enormous expense. At the time Colonel chapel at an enormous expense. At the time Colonel Scott possessed the palace (temp. Charles I.) this sacred edifice was totally despoiled and desecrated, and it was to the munificence of Archbishop Juxon, that the chapel is indebted for the handsome range of stalls, the screen which divides the two chapels, and other decorations which are still considered among the chief attractions of the building. The screen is most elaborately carved, and is justly admired by all persons who have ever had the opportunity of seeing it. Notwithstanding the present handsome ap pearance of the chapel it was undoubtedly more splendid in the Romish times. Cranmer probably removed many the short primacy of Pole were, it is reasonable to suppose, all taken away by Archbishop Parker. It is within this chapel that the bishops are consecrated by the Primate after their appointment by the Sovereign.

The Queen and Prince Albert then proceeded to the post received after their appointment by the Sovereign.

The library, which was next visited, was originally the great hall of the palace. It was founded by Archbishop Juxon, on the site of the ancient hall destroyed by Colonel Scott during the commonwealth; and it was ordered to be built to resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole ble. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole is intended as an imitation of the gothic style. The interior is profusely ornamented, and the oaken roof is a fine piece of workmanship. The hall was converted into the library by the present primate, when he caused the extensive alterations and improvements to be made some years back. The historian of the palace says, that the reason why such large halls were built was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed among our ancestors, and which was, without question, duly exercised by most of the great possessors of this mansion.

After going over those ancient and interesting remnants of the original palace, her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned to the grand drawing-room before mentioned, and directly afterwards repaired to the grand dining-room, where a sumptuous dejeaner was laid out in a style of princely elegance. The dining-room, a stately apartment, was the guard chamber of the ancient palace, and is mentioned in records of considerable autiquity, and is expressly named in the steward's account of the 3rd of Henry VI. under the name of camera as miges orum.

is expressly named in the steward's account of the 3rd of Henry VI., under the name of camera as migerorum.

The luncheon was of the most sumptuous description. In the centre of the table, on an ebony pedestal, ornamented with silver, we noticed the massive silver candemented with the grant candemented the most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to his Grace the Most Rev. Wm. Archbishop of Canterbury, on the occasion of Her Majesty's marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 10th February, 1840." The circle to luncheon in addition to her Majesty the Queen and his less Prince Albert, 10th February, 1840." The circle to luncheon in addition to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Earl of Jersey, Marquis of Exeter, Countess of Charlemont, Viscount Hawarden, Lady Caroline Cocks, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Frederick Stovin, and Colonel Buckley, as members of the Royal Household, comprised the Duke of Wellington (who did not arrive until some time after the Queen) of the Royal Household, comprised the Duke of Wellington (who did not arrive until some time after the Queen), Duke of Buccleuch, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, and Lady Anne Grenville, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Claud Hamilton, Viscount Barrington, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Rlamfeld, Rishop of Rechester and Lady Sarah Viscountess Mahon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Bishop of Rochester and Lady Sarah Murray, Bishop of Carlisle and Mrs. Percy, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart, and Lady Peel, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. Wm. Kingsmill, and the Rev. Dr. Mill and Rev. B. Harrison, Chaplains to his Grace.

Covers were laid for thirty-seven. The desert was of the most recherche character, the strawberries and other fruit being of the choicest description. The service used

fruit being of the choicest description. The service used

was gold.

At a quarter to four, the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley accompanying their illustrious guests to the Royal carriage, followed by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, &c. Both her Majesty and his Royal Highness appeared in excellent health and spirits, and were evidently gratified by their visit.

On the return of the Royal party down Church-street, the warmest acclamations of the populace saluted the

On the return of the Royal party down Church-street, the warmest acclamations of the populace saluted the Queen and her estimable consort, and the fervent cheers were most courteously responded to on the part of the Queen and Prince by repeatedly bowing. The children of the charity schools of the four liberties of the extensive parish of Lambeth were arranged in Church-street under the direction of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, and the healthy and clean appearance of the children seemed to attract the notice of her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

A strong body of the police maintained order at the

A strong body of the police maintained order at the entrance gate of the Palace.

The bells of St. Mary's Church rang a jovial peal, and a salute was fired in the park of the palace, both on the arrival and departure of her Majesty.

the captain is the lecturer. I never saw any person so indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge as the Bishop; indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge as the Bishop; his clear intellect seems to comprehend and to take in every thing. How you would enjoy our Sundays! they are privileged days, and cast a charm over the whole week. I never shall forget the first Sunday that we all assembled, after the days of sickness and suffering were over. We were running near Lisbon, and the air was as balmy as on a June day; every thing was made clean and trim on deek, and chairs were arranged before the cuddy; the greater number of the company attended, all dressed in Sunday attire. There are, altogether, seventy souls on board; and with the exception of two or three sailors, who were employed at the wheel, &c. &c., all were assembled. The Bishop was in his full robes, and the clergy in gowns; the two chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, gy in gowns; the two chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and Rev. Mr. Whytchead, wore surplices. The first Psalm sung was the 100th, and a blessed thing it was to hear those rich notes sung on such an occasion, when a hear those rich notes sung on such an occasion, when a band of devoted and faithful men were going to the utter-most parts of the earth, to tell the people of their Lord and Saviour. We were deeply affected by the Bishop's and Saviour. We were deeply affected by the Bishop's sermon; one stout man a steerage passenger, covered his sermon; one stout man a steerage passenger, covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a child. I pity the person who could go away without feeling wiser and better. The men listen very attentively, and appear to understand the Bishop thoroughly. He is able in a singular manner to be clear, without ever becoming colloquial lar manner and better and better and better and better and better a

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES.—The third annual report of the committee for the erection of 10 new churches in Bethnal-green has just been published. Within three years from the commencement of their exertions, it appears that £63,000 have been provided, out of 75,000 required—that two churches have been consecrated—that four more are in process—that eight sizes out of the ten quired—that two churches have been consecrated—that four more are in progress—that eight sites out of the ten have been procured, and that the sum of £12,000 is now only required to complete the work of giving churches, clergymen, and schools to a population of 74,000 souls, who have hitherto been sadly destitute of all external means of moral and spiritual improvement. The first of the new churches (St. Peter's) was consecrated in July last; a requirer though comparatively small number of the new churches (St. Peter's) was consecrated in July last; a regular, though comparatively small number of persons, attend at daily morning and evening prayers—a large congregation at the three Sunday services, and between 30 and 40 at the holy communion. A temporary building has been used as a school-room, in connection with the church, which, affording only a limited accommodation for about 70 daily and Sunday scholars, is now quite full. The second church (St. Andrew's) which was consecrated in December last, numbers as yet but a small, though steadily increasing, congregation; there are small, though steadily increasing, congregation; there are 150 children in the Sunday and day schools, the increase of whose numbers is only delayed until the school-rooms of whose numbers is only delayed until the school-rooms attached to the church are completed. A clergyman has been appointed to another district where theerection of a church has been commenced (St. Bartholonew's), who church has been commenced (St. Bartholonew's), who has an early morning and afternoon service on Sundays in the church of the adjoining district of St. Andrew, and who supports a national school with 150 scholars, an infant school of 60, and an evening school with an attendance of between 40 and 50 adults. Another district, that of St. James the Less, the church of which will be ready for consecration early in the spring, also enjoys the advantage of a resident clergyman, who has an attendance of about 200 children at his Sunday and day schools, besides 30 adults, who attend for evening instruction. ance of about 200 children at his Sunday and day schools, besides 30 adults, who attend for evening instruction. A building has lately been taken by the clergyman of the district of St. James the Great, which will immediately be opened as a day and Sunday school. One of the churches (St. Philip's), in the poorest part of the parish, will be realy for consecration in two months, and a clergyman has been nominated to the district. The principal and Felows of Brasenose College, Oxford, patrons of pal and Felows of Brasenose College, Oxford, patrons of the Rectory, who have liberally subscribed towards this important object, have not less liberally consented to vest

performance of this piece of mummery, hoping to be amply remunerated by an abundant take of herrings. The performance of this piece of muninery, norms of country remunerated by an abundant take of herrings. The fishery has however proved quite unproductive. The failure cannot be attributed to any want of faith in the efficacy in he priest's performance, for some of the ignorant villagers who accompanied him, as he rode through the bay in one of the fishing boats, asserted, that while the priest vas muttering his Latin, the fish were coming up and jumping about the boat, and when the boat came ashore, ther said, they were as sure of having plenty of fish as if they were already in their possession. In fact they practically put the priest in the place of God, and whatever excuses the priests may have ready for some of their more enlightened disciples they sanction and encourage the delusion. The same priest who blessed the bay was also engaged during the last month in cursing a Scriptural School connected with this mission. This was quite consistent, for certainly unless the rising generation quite consistent, for certainly unless the rising generation are scared from reading the Bible by the priest's curses, his are scared from reading the Bible by the priest's curses, his blessings will not find customers, though set up to sale at a lower price than was paid by the villagers of Doega. A few days after the blessing of the sea, a poor woman residing in the village of Doega, while gathering sloke on the rocks was carried away by the surf and drowned.—
This is the only event of any note which has happened on that part of the coast since it was blessed by the priest. When will our poor deceived countrymen turn to Him who can bless effectually, and who bestows his blessings incely, "window money and without price?"—Achill Missionary Herald.

London.—Confirmation.—Thursday morning his

members of the National Society.

FALMOUTH.—On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at the National School-room, Falmouth, to make a Church-rate for the ensuing year of 4d. in the pound.—Church-rate for the ensuing year of 4d. in the pound.—Notwithstanding the anti-church-rate party issued printed placards of the meeting, the total number of opponents to the rate was 7, for the rate 80,

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The Evangelical party among the French Protestants has been of late showing the most bitter hostility to the Church of England. This among the French Flotesta. the most bitter hostility to the Church of England. This the most bitter hostility to the Church of England, because some of ought to be well understood in England, because some of them have obtained support in this country for some of their societies, on the ground of their sympathy with English feelings and institutions. The journals of this party, the Archives du Christianisme, conducted by M. Monod, and the Semeur, have been indulging in the most violent attacks upon "Anglicanism" and "Episcopalism" and endeavouring to identify the Church of England with the Church of Rome. The king of Prussia has been denounced for surrendering himself to the spiritual "exclusivism" of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore upon the body of the church. All this can do the Church of England no harm, but it may serve to open the eyes of some of its members to the danger of tants in France. On the contrary we are assured by a correspondent, who is well able to judge, that principles of church order are making progress even in France, and that with regard to Episcopacy, "London and Berlin are not without an echo in Paris."

POPERY AND CRIME.—Lord John Russell, who follow-POPERY AND CRIME.—Lord John Russell, who followed Mr. O'Connell in the debate on Mr. Duncombe's jail motion, stated, "that in the county of Middlesex it was peculiarly requisite that Roman Catholic priests should be allowed to visit the prisoners in the jails, as the great proportion of them were Roman Catholics!!!" Query.—Is it not odd that in Protestant Middlesex, where the Protestant population is twenty to one, it should happen that there are more Roman Catholics than Protestants in

THE WHITE QUAKERS.—On Tuesday night the 8th ult., Mr. John Jacob, accompanied by several ladies, whom he has induced to adopt his strange opinions, and ult., Mr. John Jacob, accompanied by several ladies, whom he has induced to adopt his strange opinions, and mode of dress and living, held a meeting, as they said, for worship, in a dissenters' chapel, in Mountmellick.—
Instead of worship, however, Mr. Jacob began by reading a letter he had received, rebuking him in indignant terms for the course he is pursuing. He referred to other letters he had received on the same subject, and produced them without being opened. A Roman Catholic inhabitant of the town addressed the meeting in denunciation of Mr. Jacob's principles and practices; and some members of the Society of Friends and other gentlemen, spoke to the same effect. The meeting refused to hear Mr. Jacob any further, and he and the ladies by whom he was accompanied were obliged to have a body of police to conduct them to the place where they have established a common residence. They were followed by a crowd of people, who continued to hiss and hoot them along the way. The ladies who have given way to this extraordinary delusion, belong to respectable families here. On Friday I saw one of them standing at the door of a house where they were again assembled for worship. She was dressed all in white, and her garments of the most comely material. She was the first I had seen thus arrayed, and I could scarcely help concurring with one who stood near me in regarding it as a "funny dress." I afterwards saw Mr. Jacob, accompanied by a lady—I know not whether the same or another—drive down the street in a plain vehicle, painted of a whitish colour. Mr. Jacob wore a white broad-brimmed hat, without binding, a loose upper garment, apparently of white canvas, &c—

when most comely material. She was the first I had seen thus arrayed, and I could scareely help concurring with new who stood near me in regarding it as a "funny dress." I afterwards saw Mr. Jacob, accompanied by a lady—I know not whether the same or another—drive down in the street in a plain vehicle, painted of a whitsh colour. If the lady wore a white broad-brimmed hat, without brish colour. If the lady wore a white clock and a whiten comet, of the lady wore a white clock and a whiten comet, of the same shape as those usually worn by semale members of the Society of Friends. I am to date by semale members of the society of Friends. I am to date by the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study in the content. The lady wore a white clock and a whiten comet, of the same shape as those usually worn by study made the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study in the society of Friends. I am to date by the same shape as those usually worn by study in the society of Friends. I am to date by the same shape as those usually worn by study in the study of the same shape as those usually worn by study in the study of the same shape as those usually worn by study in the study of the same shape as the same study as the same district, and the same shape as the same study of the Preshytery of Perth, on the study of the same shape as the same st In the National Constraint of the Santian And Santian Street, and the symmetric street of the single correction of the sity and its famestate vicinity, fifty to this diocese. The letter bear clarged on the street of the sity of the site of the street of denounces Patronage, and exactly on the same pretended grounds of its being condemned by the Word of God! The non-intrusionists are daily becoming more and more imbued with the bigoted and blood-thirsty spirit of the Seceders; and, in a Confession of the Faith of that sect, published little more than twenty years ago, we actually find that two of nineteen "grounds of the Lord's controversy with this nation" are declared to be, "Twelfthly, That in the union settlement of 1707, the Parliament not only consented to, but actually confirmed, the perpetual establishment of Prelacy in England!" and "Thirteenthly, That the British Parliament restored Patronage, and the superstitious Yule vacance [the Christmas vacation of the Court of Session!]; established a TOLEBATION of Prelacy and every other form of religion in Scotland, only Popery and Blasphemy excepted; and have repealed the Penale Statutes against witcheraft!" However incredible it may seem, these doctrines are gravely and for dible it may seem, these doctrines are gravely and formally propounded as "drawn from the decisions of the Supreme Judicatures" of the Seceders in "An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Secession. By Mr. John Brown, late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington. Published with the consent and approbation of the Angeles and Account of the Angeles and Approbation of the Angeles and Approbation of the Angeles and Account of the Angeles and A Published with the consent and approbation of the Author's family [two of whom were ministers among the Seceders!] Edinburgh, 1819."—Aberdeen Constitutional.

Seceders! Edinburgh, 1819."—Aberdeen Constitutional.
From The Witness, a Scottish non-intrusion paper of last Saturday, we find that the above-named Mr. Gray did, on Wednesday last, at the monthly meeting of the Perth Presbytery, bring forward his liberal and charitable overture as follows. According to The Witness:—

Bristol.—On the evening of Good Friday, a converted Jew was publicly baptized at St. James's Church, in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Woodward. The Church was excessively crowded.

Poppeny and Crime Lord John Russell, who follows: sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Bagot, B. D. The solemn and imposing ceremony was witnessed by a numerous body of clergy and laity. The Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay and the Rev. D. Bagot, B. D., were appointed by the Bishop to examine the candidate, previous to ordination; the subjects of examination, which continued for two days, were the Liturgy, the Articles, Ecclesiastical History, General Theology, Latin and English Composition, and the Greek Testament. Mr. Alexander has been appointed to the Pastoral Charge of St. Paul's Chapel, Carubber's Close.

CONFIRMATION.—The ecclesiastical rite, which holds so prominent a place in the Episcopal Church, was per-

so prominent a place in the Episcopal Church, was performed on Thursday, in St. Paul's Chapel, York-place, [Edinburgh,] by the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, to an unusually numerous assemblage of young persons of both sexes. About a hundred soldiers belonging to the 53rd Regiment, now in the Castle, attended at the cast. Regiment, now in the Castle, attended at the same time with the other candidates, and were confirmed by the

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The meeting of the Annual Convention of the diocese The meeting of the Annual Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, took place on the 17th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, of this city. The Convention was organized and held its first session Tuesday afternoon.—
The certificates of the lay delegates were received, the list of clerical and lay members of the Convention called, and the Secretary elected—Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., the former Secretary, being re-elected to that office.

Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Convention again met for divine service. The prayers were read by the Rev. Oliver A. Shaw, and the lessons by the Rev. W. H. Rees. The Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, D. D., the Bishop of the diocese, read the Ante-Communion service,

week to break bread." We are often challenged to show our authority for *Episcopaey*, and nothing will satisfy objectors but "chapter and verse." These they have had a thousand times; and even if they had not, is it claiming too much to employ the *Record's* own mode of reasoning,—that the practice of the Apostolical Church is sufficiently decisive of the divine will in regard to the model of the sacred ministry, and ought to be held as obligatory, without any explicit enactment? "In following their inspired example, we are sure we cannot very

del of the sacred ministry, and ought to be held as obligatory, without any explicit enactment? "In following their inspired example, we are sure we cannot very greatly err; or if in error, we are quite willing to be found in company with the Apostles of the Lord." If this is not as good in one case as in another, we fear our contemporaries must both be charged with inconsistency in many things. For example, they frequently speak of their "sisters in the Lord." will they give us their authority for admitting females to the Holy Communion? As the Register would say. "Please point out chapter and verse."—Banner of the Cross.

ENCOURAGING.—Our Presbyterian friends seem to be driven by the failure of one self-willed scheme after another, to take refuge, as a last resort, in the common sense ways of the Church. The following resolutions were, as we are credibly informed, shown to several intelligent Presbyterians, who, far from expressing surprise at the necessity of their adoption, thought the plan recommended by them very good! and doubted whether they or their children could repeat the whole of the Ten Commandments! [Certainly we think there are many societies of (Moral Reform not excepted) that will be well employed. tacks upon "Anglicamism" and "Spiecoman with the deavouring to identify the Church of England with the Church of Rome. The king of Prussia has been denounced for surrendering himself to the spiritual "exclusivism" of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore probation. The body of the church. All this as a grievous sore is members to the danger of the tenest of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore is members to the danger of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore in the body of the church. All this as a grievous sore ministers have not been ordained by the Scotlish Episcopal Church, especially the exclusive dogma which unchurches every religious community whose ministers have not been ordained by the Scotlish Episcopal Church, especially the exclusive dogma which unchurches every religious community whose ministers have not been ordained by the Scotlish Episcopal Church, especially the exclusive dogma which unchurches every religious community whose ministers have not been ordained by the Scotlish Episcopal Church, especially the exclusive dogma which unchurches every religious community whose ministers have not been ordained by the scotling and the created and the scotling and in connection with that the intention of a tempting these sentiments to all the Protestants in France, and the created a score of the Assembly respecting some of the tenests of the exclusive dogma which unchurches every religious community whose ministers have not been ordained by the Scotlish Episcopal, and the created and the scotling was a surface and the Protestants in France, and the protestants in France, and the true and the protestant in France, and the true and the post-room, so denominated from a large post or pillar in the centre, which supports the roof. It is difficult to say what purpose this room originally served, other than as a purpose this room originally served, other than as a purpose this room originally served, other than as a specimen of domestic markable for the notice of the antiquary, being summarkable for the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was served and massy character of its all character, and the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was erected by Archibishop Chichely.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness next possed. Her Majesty and his her library. On each side of the gallery, or corridor, which connects the post-through the gallery, or corridor, which connects the post-through the library. On each side of the gallery are from with the library. On each side of the gallery are from which they stand the library of Russian. District the world, and was a specimen of demonstrated that the sermon far the sermon in the Weish language to a convoided congregation of the subject of the antiquary, being summarkable for the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was erected by Archibishop Chichely.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness next possed. Her Majesty and his connectation of the church, which have from time to time should be sent and the sermon in the Weish language to the very of Russian. During the late was so and condition of the Pressure of the church of the control of the co

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in the matter of Auricular Confession,) and may be further conjectured from the following resolutions, which we take from a contemporary journal, and commend to

we take from a contemporary journal, the their attention:

"1. Resolved, That we recommend to all the members of the Salisbury and Stratford Moral Reform Society, the propriety of committing the Ten Commandments to memory, so as to be able to repeat them at any subsequent meeting of said society, if called upon to do so.

"2. Resolved, That through our Report to the Parent Society, we suggest to the consideration of all ministers of the Gosnel, the propriety of taking the Ten Command-

of the Gospel, the propriety of taking the Ten Command-ments in due course, for the foundation of at least so discourses, pursuing this course once every year.

Mormonism. -- In regard to Mormonism, we may state that we saw a highly intelligent gentleman, a day or two since, who has just come from Nauvoo, where he saw and conversed with Smith, and many of the Mormons. Our friend computes their number at about 70,000; (they say 100,000;) says they are governed by a military despotism; that all the orders of the chief are obeyed as the words of inspiration; and that the numbers of his followers are constantly increasing, especially by emigration from England. Their temple is of magnificent dimensions; their printing press in constant operation; their military regularly drilled; and their preachers active with "a method in their madness." Our friend showed us a method in their madness. Our friend showed us a printed order or revelation of the prophet, which was a sort of hieroglyphic, with a brief explanation and application subjoined. As an instance of their infatuation, he told us that he showed Smith a Greek Psalter, who pronounced it a valuable Egyptian manuscript: but though the matter was explained to many of the Mormons, it was found impossible to shake their confidence in the inspira-tion of the prophet. Smith is called by many the Mo-hammed of the West; and Prof. Jackson inclines to the opinion that he and Rigdon (who is the master knave) are preparing systematically for an invasion of Missouri, to redress their alleged grievances.—N. Y. Churchman.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

In another place, it will be seen, is a notice calling a meeting of The Church Society for the 1st of June, and we hope that the Laity will evince, by their attendance on the occasion, their interest in the proceedings of this important Association. Business of any description may be brought forward in the shape of Resolutions; and there are several matters that suggest themselves for consideration. Amongst other things, it has been proposed that the Life Subscriptions should be funded, and the interest produced by them alone be expended.

We trust that those who take an interest in the welfare of the Church, and who have anything to suggest that may extend her usefulness, will not be deterred by a love of ease, or a shrinking from publicity, from delivering their opinion. It is only by the hearty co-operation of many individuals, devoting themselves to different departments, that The Church Society can be steadily and effectually carried into operation, and established on a firm and permanent

THE REV. H. J. GRASETT, Assistant Minister of St. James's Cathedral, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, left this city on Monday morning last, on his way to England. The reverend gentleman will be absent for only three or four months; and we trust, in common with every friend of the Church, that a Clergyman so powerful in the pulpit, so laborious in the discharge of parochial duties, and so universally respected, may be restored to us with health and spirits invigorated by a

Mr. George Allan, son of the Hon, W. Allan, is Mr. Grasett's fellow-passenger, and carries with him the best wishes of very many, who regard him as one of the most promising of the youtnful members of our venerable communion.

In Mr. Grasett's absence, the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, who has taken up his residence in this city, will officiate in the Cathedral; and Mr. Bartlett's place, at York Mills, will be supplied by the Rev. A. Sanson.

The Rev. H. Scadding will act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Diocesan Press, until Mr. Grasett's

It was mentioned in this paper, on the 11th September last, that the widow of a former Rector of one of the great cities in the diocese of Quebec, had given some valuable land for Church purposes. The same of the article has taken up. We would recommend to those lady has now given the whole of her property, in the who have no love for Episcopacy,' as the writer says he has quarter where those lands are situated, consisting of het heart the standard with it before attacking it, about 1400 acres of excellent land: one of her sisters has given 200; and another female relative 800; in statement is, that the first bishops in the United States did

the necessary endowment for the bishopric, which is proposed to be erected in that Province: and a Church in that Parish.

male piety in the Miramichi Gleaner:

"We have lately seen a beautiful little Service of Private Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to [the Rev. James Hudson] the Visiting Missionary for this secede from the Church of England. The Witness In the Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to secede from the Church of England. The Witness In the Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to secede from the Church of England. The Witness In the Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to secede from the Church of England. The Witness In the Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to see the communion Plate, which was presented some time since the communion Plate, which was presented some time since the communion Plate, which was

Silver; on each of the vessels there are engraven these letters; wilful "mis-statement." -I. H. S. (i. e. Jesus Hominum Salvator) in the centre of a Gloria. On the Paten is the following inscription-

'Presented to The Rev. James Hudson, B. A. As a Token of the Respect and Esteem With which he was regarded By his Friend Mrs. R. B. Martin, Miramichi, New Brunswick."

The Mother Country, as usual, is abundant in deeds that show how deeply the Church is rooted in the affections of the people:

"The age of noble deeds is not past. At a recent religious meeting in Bradford, the Rev Dr. Hook made the following statement: 'Very lately, an architect called on me, and told me that an individual, whose name he could not mention, had desired him to state, that if I would find a site, he would erect a church at an expense of 5,000l., and give 5,000l. more for an endowment.—His name I am not to know, as he is not desi-

"George Tomb, Esq., Barrister-at-law, has contributed the munificent sum of 1200l. to the Belfast Magdalen Asylum and Episcopal Chapel.—Dublin Evening Packet.

In Scotland, more than 16,000l. have been subscribed towards the erection and endowment of the Episcopal College; and, among the noble benefactions, we observe that the Gladstone family have contributed more than 2,000l.,-the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 1,000l.,-the Duke of Buccleuch 1,000l.,—the late Marquis of Lothian, 500l.,—Lord Douglas, 500l.,-Anonymous, 300l.,-Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., 500l.,—and Anonymous 1,000l.

We beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the

receipt of the following sums: From the Rev. B. Whitwell, Rector of St. Armand West, in the diocese of Quebec, the sum of 11. 15s.,being 15s. for Chippawa Church, -15s. for the Church List published by authority of the Lord Bishop of the in Albion, and 5s. for Tracts:

From R.,-10s. for the Church in Albion.

We have lately been favoured with the sight of a etter, addressed to Mr. Alderman Dixon, by a zealous friend of the Church, whose statement fully confirms the account we have already published of the difficulties against which our friends in Albion have had so long to contend.

Our Tracts are nearly distributed, and by the time they are all gone, we shall be 201. in debt.

We have made one appeal and received nothing. We can scarcely believe that our brother-laymen will suffer us, in our zeal for "the Church militant here upon earth," to embarrass ourselves, while they stand idly looking on, refusing to share with us the

burthen and heat of the day. We are anxious to wind up our Tract-printing schemes: and we trust that this appeal will enable

We lately saw in a provincial paper some very strange observations as to the propriety of clergymen appearing at public balls. On the subject of clerical usements we should be very loth to pronounce an opinion of our own; but we can have no hesitation in adducing the remarks of so excellent and cheerfulminded a prelate as Bishop Jebb:

'To speak my sentiments plainly, (for in all my inter-course with you I shall be plain and simple,) I do not see how a clergyman, consistently with the sacredness and separation of his character and office, consistently with the edification of the flock committed to his charge, or consistently with the vows which he has made at his ordination, can pursue the sports of the mountain or the field; can resort to the race-course or the theatre; can be found at the card-table, or in the ball-room. In avowing these sentiments, I avow the sentiments which, from the earliest ages of the Church, have been maintained alike by the old Catholic Bishops and Fathers, and by the most distinguished and illustrious Churchmen of modern times. In these sentiments I have lived, and in these sentiments I hope to die, and, at the close of my life, it will be to me a crown of rejoicing, if through my humble instrumentality, any of you, my reverend brethren, shall be induced to become like-minded, and to consider even in your most unguarded hours, what gravity and recollectedness are, at all times, and in all places, demanded by our sacred order."

As an appropriate appendage to the preceding quotation, we subjoin a letter recently addressed to the Editor of the London Church Intelligencer:

"Knowing that you, like myself, are an advocate for 'a Clerical habit,' I transcribe a few passages from a charge delivered by Bishop Watson, to the Clergy of the diocese of Llandaff, in 1802:—' We all know there is no sanctity in the coour of a man's clothes: yet there is a propriety and decency in dress: and he must have made little observation in the world who does not acknowledge, that the most important consequences are often derived from the most trifling causes. A peculiar sort of apparel distinguishes the Clergy from the laity. It is not unusual to see young Clergymen who seem desirous of abolishing this peculiarity, as if they were ashamed of their master; but it is very unusual indeed to see any one who is not despised by all serious men and considered as a disgrace to. his profession for attempting it. A Clerical habit procures a degree of respect, which would not otherwise be paid him to the poorest Curate in the Kingdom; unless when it is polluted by the drunkenness, sensuality, uncharitableness—by the vices tained a high character for loyalty and piety, living on or follies of its wearer: it then, in truth, sticks to him like the most friendly footing with his Protestant fellowgarment of Hercules, and poisons all his pleasures; it exposes him to the taunts of the profligate, to the derision of fools, to the contempt and aversion of all reputable men."

"These are the recorded opinions of Dr. Watson; and I am firmly convinced that the fox-hunting, the ball-going, the race-attention, the care all pulms and the immoral Characters would

attending, the card-playing and the immoral Clergyman would be the only objectors to a return to a 'clerical habit;' and it would be well, if, like the garment of Hercules, such a habit might throw poison into the indulgence of their present irregu-lar habits. Great benefit would result to the individuals, to the world, and to the Church."

Happily the occasion for such remarks is of increasingly rare occurrence: but as human nature, change of air and scene, and a temporary cessation of even in the clergy, requires every aid and precaution to guard it from the effects of temptation, we should be glad to perceive the adoption of some habit or Presbyterians bot in connection with the Church badge, to be worn at all times and in all places, by the ministers of our Church.

> Our respected contemporary the Boston Witness and Advocate contains the following correction of one of those many mis-statements so frequent in the American and Canadian Dissenting Journals, and which either argue inexcusable ignorance, or the most deliberate perversion of truth:

" The first bishops of the United States did not receive Episcopal consecration: and even to this day, American Episcopa lians, on this account, are not allowed to preach in English pul-

"The above paragraph is cut from a long article in the Boston Recorder, headed, 'Claims of Episcopacy Examined.' To what can we attribute a statement so incorrect in fact? Surelest haply they do themselves an injury when they intend it 1 2,400 acres.

In New Brunswick we are presented with similar receive Episcopal consecration, and visited England for that especial purpose; that the reason why the English pulpit was In New Brunswick we are presented with similar instances of a munificent piety. A gentleman has given property, valued at 5,000%, towards providing the English pulpit is now opened, and has been occupied by the bishops of the American Episcopal Church."

Will our contemporary allow us to express aslady in Digby (stated to be Miss Totten) has be- tonishment and regret that, after having so clearly queathed landed property, valued at 1,700l., to the and irrefutably shown the total worthlessness of the Boston Recorder, as an authority in Church matters, We also meet with this additional instance of fe- he should, in another column, borrow a statement from that very same Recorder, to the effect that "hundreds" in the University of Oxford are disguised district, by Mrs. Martin of Chatham.

"The service consists of a Flagon, Chalice and Paten, all of

> We learn from the Dublin Warder, of the 16th April, that a Meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on the preceding day, and that "on the platform, in addition to the Clergymen from Prussia, was present the Right Rev. Athanasius, Bishop of the Greek Church in Tripoli, Syria, accompanied by Yousuff Mussali, another Eastern, who acted as his bill went into committee. Lord John Russell's amendment interpreter. The Greek bishop was attired in the dress worn by the ecclesiastics of that Church; his interpreter also wore Eastern costume, with a turban on his head. The bishop has come to this country for the purpose of soliciting the benevolence of British Christians for his poor flock in Syria. Their presence on the platform seemed to excite great interest.'

We have been furnished with a very interesting account of the fine country adjacent to Nottawaasaga Bay, which will be found among our Canadian Intel-

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY appointed by the ord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of ectures at Cobourg, after the Whitsuntide recess, on riday the 27th May instant,—to be concluded on leading was carried by a majority of 155 to 76.

In the Lords on Monday, the 25th ult., the Irish spirits duty Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of Friday the 27th May instant,—to be concluded on

Wednesday the 17th August next.

The subjects of the ensuing Course will be,-The Evidences of Christianity, the Thirty Nine Articles ment; accompanied with exercises in the Gospels in Greek, the Septuagint Version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate.

The Books required in the prosecution of the above Course may be ascertained upon a reference to the List published by authority of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in The Church of the 4th April, 1840.

Mr. Baring, to exempt foreigners deriving income from the British funds, and an amendment of Mr. Ricardo in favour of two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, that poor girl must have lived more in two oldest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hours, the holdest girls, Jane Elizabeth, being six years and ten months, and hour

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

BYTOWN.—The Minister and Church Wardens, have to acknowledge, with their warmest thanks, the sum of Ten Pounds, Currency, from STEWART DERBISHIRE, Esq., M. P. P. for Bytown, towards the fund for providing Lamps for Christ's Church.—Bytown Gazette.

Hamilton.—We are happy to learn that the result of the Bazaar, which was held in the Town Hall on the 17th

and 18th inst., in aid of the completion of Christ Church, has been very successful, and fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the Ladies who so zealously engaged in it. It is expected that after all incidental expenses are paid, a sum not less than £250 Currency will remain available for the completion of the Church. We sincerely congratulate the Ladies of the congregation of Christ Church upon so happy a termination of their per-severing labours, and we trust that the beautiful edifice which they have been so instrumental in rearing, may long stand a noble monument of what female enterprise and female industry are capable of accomplishing.—

and female industry are capacite of the Hamilton Gazette.

Niagara.—A very handsome Chair, (or, to speak in scriptural and ecclesiastical language, throne,) for the use of the Lord Bishop, whenever his Episcopal duties may call him to the town of Niagara, has been presented to St. Mark's Charch, (which, we believe has been recently much enlarged) by the Hon. William Dickson. The throne is of black-walnut, and is in the style, as it obtained in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, called Perpendicular or English Gothic. The back pannel and the seat, and arms are covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with gold fringe. On the top is a mitre richly carved. The Plate on the back, has the followrichly carved. The Plate on the back, has the following inscription: "Presented to St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Hon. Wm. Dickson. John Strachan, D. D. Lord Bishot of the Diocese, 1842." This costly and appropriate offering to the service of God, is the workmanship of Mr. Joseph Wilson, cabinet-maker of Toronto, and is exceedingly creditable to him, both in design and execution. Few things are more gratifying than to behold the wealthy members of a congregation, after more material wants are supplied, expending some of their subterial wants are supplied, expending some of their sub-stance in decorating the sanctuary of the Lord.

METHODIST CHANGES .- It is stated in the Christian Guardian, of the 25th instant, that the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairmin of the Bay of Quinté District, has left that body of Methodists, of which the Guardian is the official body of Melodisks, of which Wesleyans. It is also mentioned, in the same journal, that Mr. Mockridge, lately a preacher, has withdrawn from the British Wesleyans, and united himself to the Church. We further learn, from private sources, that the Rev. J. G. Manly is succeeded, as Editor of *The Wesleyan*, by the Rev. M Richey,—a

ntleman whom we much respect.
NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—On Sunday, the 8th nstant, the Rev. Mr. Power, Curé of Laprairie, having lately been promoted to the dignity of Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, was consecrated at Laprairie, by the Bishops of Montreal, Kingston, and Sidyme, assisted by a good number of the Clergy of the neighbouring parishes and in presence of a vast concourse of people, with the most imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. We believe that Mr. Power succeeds to a part of the ecclesiastical charge of the late Bishop Macdonell, and, resembling him in many traits of character, we know not where a better successor could be found to that lamented

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HAR-WICH, 1842.—Population, 1460; of these 256 belong to the Church of England; Church of Scotland, 338; Rome, 172; British Wesleyan Methodists, 87; Caradian Weslevan Methodists, 32; Episcopal Methodists, 75; Presbyterians of Scotland, not in connexion with the Church, [of Scotland 30; Baptists, 118; Tunkers, 1.—Toronto Herald.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC. ersons belonging to the Church of England,..... Scotland,.... Rome, 2487 do. do. British Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists .. Baptists and Anabaptists..... Reformed Church.....

Persons acknowledging themselves of no Religion, The preceding table is extracted from a "Return of the sioners sent to him by the Emperor, not wishing to treat but by virtue of th in the Quebec Mercury of the 21st inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. 15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser and the N. Y. Herald.) The steam-ship Acadia arrived at Boston early on the 21st. She made the run from Liverpool to Boston in sixteen days and a half. She experienced very severe weather during most of She experienced very severe weather during most of her passage, and on the 13th encountered a terrific hurricane. She fell in with several icebergs, but sustained no damage,-

London and Liverpool papers are to the 4th of May inclusive. PARLIAMENTARY. In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 18th ultimo, the health. Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the corn-law bill. Earl Stanhope denounced the measure as a betrayal of the agricultural interest, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Winchelsea, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Melbourne, severally supported the second reading. The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Western, and Lord Beaumont spoke in opposition to the

measure. Lord Brougham disapproved both of the motion and amendment. On a division the numbers were, for the second reading, 119; against it, 17; majority for the second reading, 102. Their lordships then divided on a second amendment moved by Lord Brougham, to the effect that the corn laws ought to be entirely repealed, when there appeared for the ndment, 5; against it, 109; majority against the amend-

In the Commons, Sir Robert Peel brought up the ince tax bill. On the motion that it be read a first time, Lord John Russell declared his determined opposition to the measure, as being wholly uncalled for, notwithstanding the unfavourable picture which Sir Robert Peel now chooses to draw of our political exigencies. The noble lord strongly pressed his object to the measure, and moved that the bill be read a first time that to the measure, and moved that the tothe measure, and moved that the usual than thousands of tales of more compact.

The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. The boys and girls of the present generation read execution. was lost by a majority of 285 to 188.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, the committal of the corn law bill having been proposed, Lord Melbourne moved, as an amendment, that a fixed duty on corn would be more proper and advantageous to trade than a sliding scale. On a divi amendment was lost by a majority of 207 to 74. Lord Brougham then proposed his resolution against the imposition duties on provisions, which was lost by a majority of 87 to 6.

In the Lords on the 22d, the corn importation bill and the lerchant and factor improvement bill were each read a third In the Commons, on the order of the day for the second read-

ing of the income-tax bill, Mr. Charles Buller declared that, much as he had before disliked the measure, he now felt, after reading the details of its odious machinery, that it was such a bill that the British House of Commons should not pass; he therefore moved that it be read a second time that day six m Mr. Ewart spoke in favour of a direct taxation, as did also Mr.

bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Hume made his re-appearance in the House of Common Evidences of Christianity, the Thirty Nine Articles (commencing with the Sixth,) and Church Governmoved that it was more expedient to resort to an issue of Exchequer bills than to an income tax. Sir R. Peel, after deprecating state loans in time of peace, repeated his former declaration that, in the determination of the government, the income tax and the tariff were inseparably connected. An amendment of On Monday morning, the 10th day of April, Meagher, his and the tariff were inseparably connected. An amendment of

professions, the majority against him being 258 to 112 Sir roaming about the lot, were not missed till late in the day. A charles Napier made an equally unsuccessful attempt in favour man-servant was sent in search of them, and thought he part of naval and military officers possessing small incomes for their their voices, but returned without them, probably thinking the

instant, Mr. Hume—whose re-appearance in the House, newly elected from Montrose, in Scotland, was hailed with radical cheers search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest inquired of Sir Palark the Communication of their own accord. Towards evening, the became seriously alarmed, and the sick father roused himself to became seriously alarmed, and the sick father roused himself to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children, and gave the alarm to some of his nearest to be a search for his children and gave the alarm to be a search for his children and gave the alarm to be a search for his children and gave the alarm to be a search for his children and gave the alarm to be a search for his children and gave the search for his children and gave the alarm to be a search for his children and gave the search for his children and gave t inquired of Sir Robert Peel whether Captain Elliot was now neighbours. The rest of the night was spent in beating about consul-general of Texas—where he was [laughter]—whether he was now receiving pay from the government—whether it was the intention of the government to send him to Texas, and when? Sir R. Peel said, Captain Elliot is consul to Texas; he is at present in London; he is not in the receipt of pay, and will not be in the receipt of pay until he takes his departure; ne is perfectly ready to take his departure; he is only detained at the instance of the Treasury, who are receiving explanations rom him with respect to certain expenses incurred at Hong-Kong. Mr. Hume was understood to say he should, on an early day, submit whether Captain Elliot, under the circumtances, was a proper person to be sent out.

In the House of Commons, reports from election committee

the Brought in, unseating Mr. Luke White, as member for had heard a noise, as of children crying, the evening had heard a noise, as of children crying, the evening had Longford county, and Mr. Harford as member for the Cardigan boroughs. Messrs. Wason and Rennie were unseated as members for Inswich, and the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they had be a constant of the committee declared that they have be a constant of the committee declared that they have been declared the constant of the const bers for Ipswich, and the committee declared that they had, by their agents, been guilty of bribery at the election, which was therefore void; and that a new writ ought not to be issued, until the evidence had been considered by the House. A new writ was ordered for Brighton, Mr. Wigney, the bankrupt banker, having resigned. All these late members, we believe.

A Chartist petition, weighing about two cwt., and carried by 33 men, has been paraded thro' London, by a vast mob, who also exhibited banners, and devices of a most revolutionary character. The petition, purporting to be signed by nearly three millions and a half of people, was presented in the Lords by Lord Brougham, and in the Commons by Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Hume, of treasonable notoriety, who has been returned for some Scotch burghs, supported it. Sir R. Peel, however, very strongly supported by all the great interests of the kingdom, and we trust that under his administration, the severe distress of the lower orders will be alleviated.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent surgeon. He was found dead in his bed, having slightly complained the night before. Also, of Lord Henry Russell, a younger brother of Lord John. Also of Lady Gordon Cumming, daughter of Lady Charlotte Bury. Also of the Earl of Ludlow, General Scott, and the Earl of Shannon.

The admirers of Washington Irving at Liverpool were preparing a grand dinner for him on his arrival at that city, but he disappointed them by landing at Bristol and proceeding

May. Some of the papers say that he contemplates retiring altogether from public life. The Duchess de Nemours, wife of the second son of the

Duchess is cousin to Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband. The King of the French has now seven grand children, six of

to establish savings banks throughout the army.

The government of Russia has interdicted the importation

of air guns and all arms of a similar nature.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Allan Macnab has been unanimously elected

an honorary member of the United Service Club. [On the 27th ult., a dinner was given at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, to Sir Allan Macnab, by supported on the right by Sir Allan Macnab, and on the left by Sir Francis Head; and among those present were Sir A.

D'Este, Mr. Franks, Governor of the Canada Company, the Hon. Mr. Ogden, Attorney-General of Canada Fort Hon. Mr. Ogden, Attorney-General of Canada, East; Dr. Rolph, Sir D. M'Dougall, Major Cadogan, Lieut.-Col. P. Taylor, the Chevalier Dillon, Dr. Ifill, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. D. Urquhart, and many other gentlemen, either distinguished for their advocacy of our Colonial interests, or having extensive possessions in Canada. The noble Chairman, in a very compossessions in Canada. The none Chairman, in a 'tey but plimentary speech, proposed the health of Sir A. Macnab, to which Sir Allan replied in a manly speech, in which he recapitulated his public career as a native of Canada, and returned thanks to his companions in arms, the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to whom he owed the public token of respect now shewn to him. He concluded by giving the health of their noble Chairman, which was drunk with loud cheering. Several other toasts were drunk on the occasion, but we must postpone further details until we have more leisure. - Montreal Gazette.

THE EAST.

The intelligence from China comes down to the 14th of the intelligence from Jenarapad to the 21st of February; and from Candahar to the 18th of February.

The British in China have taken possession of three towns—namely, Yapao, Tsikek, and Fungheva, in a circle embracing

20 to 40 miles from Ningpo.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton.—

He was then concentrating all his forces, with the view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the commi

idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received If they heard him, they may have erred in following the reinforcements he expected, or unless Gen. Sale, whose position at Jellallabad was unchanged, desired his assistance.

The Affghans surround Candahar with numerous forces, and Major General Nott was preparing to repulse them.

Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India.

From various apparently unexceptionable sources we have learned that the female captives in Affghanistan, for whose fate great apprehension was naturally felt, have been kindly treated. The widow of Sir W. Macnaghten has written to this effect, nd described the fair prisoners to be in safety and in good

Nova Scotia.

THE BABES IN THE WOODS. (From the Nova Scotian.)

Nursery Tale of the Babes in the Woods, and thousands, who cannot read, have wept over it as better informed playmates, nurses, or grandmothers, poured it into their infant ears, with variations, embellishments, and exaggerations, which, if all duly preserved, would fill a book as large as Robinson Crusoe. We ave seen all the touching incidents of the scene so often portrayed in wood-cuts and engravings, that at any moment we can conjure up the bed-room in which the dying parents consigned the innocents to the cruel but fair-spoken uncle-the wild glen in which the ruffians quarrelled, upon the point of conscience, as to whether they should be murdered, or left to perish in the wood - and then, the wood itself, in which they wandered so long, hand in hand, quenching their thirst in the running brook, gathering sloe berries to satisfy their hunger, neath the trees in each other's arms.

be shorn of any portion of the popularity it now enjoys.

We have had of late our "Babes in the Woods," and the object of this little sketch is to record some incidents, in humble life, in which the people of Halifax, Dartmouth, and the settlements in their vicinty, take at the present moment a very lively interest, and which it is probable will be held in painful remembrance by hundreds until their dying day. Our story lacks something of the dramatic cast of the old one—there being neither avarice, cruelty, nor crime in it, and yet 'tis "pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful.' The town of Dartmouth lies on the eastern side of Halifax harbour, directly opposite to the city of that name. The township of Preston lies to the eastward of Dartmouth, and embraces scattered agricultural settlements, through the principal of which the main road runs which leads from Dartmouth to Porter's Lake, Chezetcook, Jedore, and all the harbours upon the south-eastern seaboard. About half a mile from this road, at a distance of some four miles and a half from the Ferry, lived John Meagher, a native of Ireland, his wife, and a family of four children. His house is prettily situated on an upland ridge, between two lakes, and overlooking the main road. His cleared fields were chiefly in front, the rear of his lot being covered by a thick growth of bushes and young trees, which had sprung up in the place of the original rest, long since levelled by the axe or overrun by fire. Behind houses in the neighbourhood lying east or west, on ridges running parallel with that on which Mr. Meagher lived, and and dishevelled, strewed the wild heath upon which they which are separated from it by the lakes that extend some dis- The elder girl appeared to have suffered more. Her eyes

tion of the income tax in favour of persons exercising trades and berries. The day was fine, and the girls being in the habit of CAPTAIN ELLIOT.—In the House of Commons, on the 3rd stant, Mr. Hume—whose re-appearance in the House, newly the woods in rear of the clearing, but to no purpose, nobody supposing that girls so small could have strayed more than a mile or two from the house. On Tuesday morning tiding mile or two from the house. On Tuesday morning, tidings having reached Dartmouth, Halifax, and the neighbourned settlements, several hundreds of persons promptly repaired the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and dividing into different the vicinity of Meagher's house, and di parties, commenced a formal and active examination In the course of the day the tracks of little feet were discovered in several places on patches of snow, but were sgal A coloured boy named Brown, whose dwelling lay about the

discovery of a piece of one of the children's aprons, stained with blood, at the distance of three miles from their home, gave wider range to the researches of the benevolent, who began muster in the neighbourhood of the place in which the pie apron was picked up, and to deploy in all directions, embrach a circle of several miles beyond and in rear of it. Monday night was mild, and it was pretty evident the children survived Tuesday tight was colder, and about two inches of snow have fallen, the general conviction appeared to be, that, worn out w fatigue aid hunger, and having no outer clothing, they me have pershed. Still there was no relaxation of the exertic of the exterprising and benevolent. Fresh parties poured in the woods each day, and many persons, overpowered by the strength of their feelings, and gathering fresh energy from the purpose of pursuit, devoted the entire week to the generous purpose rescuing the dead bodies, if not the lives of the innocents, it the wilderness. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Satur passed away, and no further trace was discovered of the Babe in the Woods; every newspaper that appeared was eager searched for some tidings—every boat that crossed the harbo was met by anxious and enquiring faces—Dartmouth was the centre of excitement, and the Preston Road was constant occupied with vehicles and pedestrians moving to and fro.

As the week closed, all hopes of finding the children slive.

were of course abandoned, and yet nobody thought of disc tinning the search. An air of mystery began to gather abo The Duke of Wellington was 73 years old on the 1st of the affair. The accounts of the man-servant and of the fay. Some of the papers say that he contemplates retiring Had there been crime? ipon the scrap of the apron? wild animals destroyed them? How could they have wander King of France, was happily delivered of a son on the 28th of April. The child will bear the title of Count D'Eu. The woods for five days, without finding them? All these woods for five days, without finding them? All these woods for five days, without finding them? All these were questions which every body put to his neighbour, and which

On Sunday morning it was quite evident that the interest none could answer. The Secretary at War, Sir Henry Hardinge, has determined be establish savings banks throughout the army.

The government of Russia has interdicted the importation of air guns and all arms of a similar nature.

On Sunday morning it was quite evident that the interded had deepened rather than declined. A load seemed to had upon the mind which was excessively painful. Many who had been confined all the week, unable to join in the good work, despectively. termined to spend the Sabbath in searching for the babes imitation of Him who went about doing good, and who gard examples of active benevolence even on the day set apart rest and devotion. Many others sought to throw off by locol tion, and a sight of the localities, the load of doubt, and mys

determination worthy of any good cause.

We strolled into Meagher's early in the forenoon. The side husband was in the woods. The bereaved mother, whose agond must have been intense throughout the week, while there agond a chance of her little ones being restored to her alive, seemed have settled into the sobriety of grief which generally oxin the stroke of death, and when hope has been entirely extinguished. One sick child rested on her lap. Friendly seight bours were sitting around, vainly essaying to comfort her who could "not be comforted," because her children "were not."

All they could do was to show he hindled. All they could do was to show, by kind looks and little hous hold attentions, how anxious they were to prove that they fel hold attentions, how anxious they were to prove that they all her bereavement keenly. We plunged into the woods, and all once saw how easy it might be for children to lose themselves in the dense thickets and broken ground immediately in the real of the house, and how exceedingly difficult it might be to their bodies had they crept for shelter into any of the frost alder clumps, brough hundreds of which they must have passed, or laid down beneath the spreading roots of any of the numerous windfalls, which lay scattered on either hand. numerous windfall, which lay scattered on either hand wandered on, and on, occasionally exchanging greeting, or equiries with parties crossing and recrossing our line of march we reached the house of Brown, the coloured lad, who thouse of Brown, the coloured lad, who thouse of Brown the coloured lad, who thouse the coloured lad, who the coloure he had heard their voices, and questioned him. His story natural, and consisted with the facts as subsequently disclo He probably heard them, but not being aware that any bod lost, and finding his call unanswered, had thought nothing The preceding table is extracted the City of Quebec, &c. with the sovereign directly.

with the sovereign directly.

with the sovereign directly.

In Affghanistan, Gen. Pollock seems to have given up all the incident until subsequent information gave it improves the sovereign directly.

In Affghanistan, Gen. Pollock seems to have given up all the provided him they may have grad in following the childish apprehensions. Leaving Brown's hovel, we again At Ghuznee and Khelat i-Ghilzee, the British still hold the bourhood of where the tracks and the piece of apron were for voices were heard in the distance-well known faces cra our path every few moments, and the tracks upon the light sn remnants of which still lingered in the glens and thickets, came numerous, and in some places paths were beaten by the quently recurring footsteps of the searchers. As we went on on, and on, clambering over windtalls, bruising our feet againers those poor babes were brought fearfully home to us, as the must have been to hundreds on that day. If we who had see soundly the night before—were well clad, and had had a coldinary of the sound of the second of fortable breakfast, were weary with a few hours tramp-if we chafed when we stumbled, when the green boughs dashed in our faces, or when we waded through the half frozen moras what must have been the sufferings of those poor girls, so youngs so helpless, with broken shoes, no coverings to their he hands, and no thicker garments to shield them from the blast Most children, who can read, have read the touching little or keep out the frost and snow, than the ordinary dress with which they sat by the fire or strolled abroad in the sunshine Our hearts sunk at the very idea of what must have been their We would not have laid down in the warmest nook sufferings. We would not have laid down in the warmes we could select in that wide wilderness, clothed as we were, and pass a single night at such a season, without food or fire, for an Earl's ransom. What then must they have endured as night closed on them, perhaps on the dampest and bleakest spot which mere chance directed their footsteps? We were push on, peering about, and dwelling on every probability of the case when, just as we struck a woodpath, we met a lad coming out who told us that the children were found, and that they were to be left on the spot until parties could be gathered in, that those who had spent the forenoon in search of them, have the melancholy gratification of beholding them as the

> woods, with the painful and yet satisfactory intelligence, har ing to spread it far and wide. We soon after hove in sight Mount Major, a huge granite hill, about six miles from eagher's house, and caught a such for six miles rying to spread it far and wide. Meagher's house, and caught a sight of a group of persons standing upon its topmost ridge, firing guns, and waving white flag as a signal of success. The melancholy interest keen excitement of the next half hour, we shall never for As we pressed up the hill side, dozens of our friends and quaintance were ascending from different points-some, ing satisfied their curiosity, were returning, with sad faces, 8 not a few with tears in their eyes. As we mastered the act vity, we saw a group gathered round in a circle, about down on the other side. This seemed to be the point attraction. New comers were momently pressing into ring, and others rushing out of it overpowered by strong em and others rushing out of it overpowered by strong embedding when we pressed into the circle, the two little girls were lying, just as they were when first discovered by Currie's dog. The father had lifted the bodies, to press them cold and lifeless, to his bosom, but they had been again stretch manner of their death. A more piteous sight we never below There were not the holiday dresses of the Babes in the Woods for their parents were affluent, and it was for their wes their wicked uncle conspired against them. Jane Elizabe and Margaret Meagher, were the children of poor parents, sh they were the common dress of their class, and scanty enough it seemed for the perils they had passed through. The yourse est child had evidently died in sleep, or her spirit had passed as gently as though the wing of the Angel of death had seem as the state of the spirit had passed but the original transfer of the same as gently as though the wing of the Angel of death had seem ed but the ordinary clouds of night overpowering the senses.
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> Her little cheek rested upon that of her sister—her little hand open, as though she had watched till the last-her were pinched and anxious, as if years of care and of any wife, and two of the children, lying sick with the measles, the had been crowded into those two days. If life is to be

sunk into their final rest on the bleak mountain side. In a few moments after we met others rushing from the

apron over h by which she world of tho -how must young heart legs were dr elder, which much cut. by a fall, it were remind

she found he danger, unti

But the poor Babe for their fa did. We were men Merchant, and Cole

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danger, until that in which she threw the remains of her little apron over her sister's face to keep the snow out of her eyes, pillowed that cold cheek upon her own, and grasped the hand by which she had led her for long wearisome hours, what a world of thought must have passed through that youthful brow how must that young spirit have been o'er informed, that

Young heart been tried!

Neither of the girls had any thing on their heads. Their legs were dreadfully torn and lacerated—the large toe of the elder, which protruded from her boot when she left home, was mach cut. To this wound, or to one upon her leg, occasioned by a fall, it is probable that a piece of apron, which directed the search so far into the wilderness, had been applied. We were reminded of the Corn Law Rhymer's lines—

And the stones of every street, Knew their little naked feet.

But the stones of the street are smooth compared with the rough rocks, and tough branches and brambles, which these poor Babes had encountered. We pity the man who could have stood over them for an instant without shedding a tear, for their fate and for their sufferings. There were few who did. We looked round us as we broke from the circle—there were men of all ranks, and ages—Soldiers in fatigue dress—the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the professional man, with the town garb variously disguised—the Preston, Lawrence Town and Cole Harby. and Cole Harbour Farmers, in their homespun suits,—the Chizeteook Frenchman in his moccasins—the coloured man in his motley garb,—and apart from the rest, a group of Indians, sharing the common feelings and sentiments of our nature, but calm and unruffled amidst the general excitement of the scene.

The hill complete anidst the general excitement of the scene. The hill on which the children were found, was the last place any body would have thought of looking for them, and yet when upon it, the reason of their being there seemed sufficiently clear. A smooth platform of rock, clear of underbrush, and looking like a road, approaches the base of the hill, from the direction in which the children probably came. They doubtless ascended in order that they might ascertain where they were; and it is more than likely that when they saw nothing but forest, bog and wild barren, stretching away for miles around them, without a house or clearing in sight, that their little hearts sunk within the good they laid themselves down little hearts sunk within them, and they laid themselves down to refresh for further efforts, or, it may have been, in utter

despair, to cling to each other's bosoms and die.

There was one thing which brightened the scene, sad as it was, and seemed to give pleasure even to those who were most affected by it, "In death they were not divided." It was clear there had been no desertion—no shrinking, on the part of the elder girl, from the claims of a being even more helpless than herself. If she had drawn her sister into the forest, as a companion in the sports of childhood, she had continued by her in scenes of trial and adversity that might have appalled the Stoutest nature and broken the bonds of the best cemented friendship. Men, and women too, have been selfish in extre mities, but this little girl clung to her sister with a constancy and fidelity worthy of all praise. From the tracks it was evident, that she had led her by the hand, changing sides occasionally as the little one's arm was weary. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the tenderness and constancy of this poor girl, no less than the sufferings of them both, seemed to speak but one language to every heart on that wild hill side, no matter what garment covered it, and to call forth the same response: "Thank God there was no desertion —in death they were not divided," seemed to be the language of every one, as they turned away from the spot where the "Babes in the woods" lay in each other's arms.

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who gave apart for y locomo-

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the sound-home, with a gain took o the neigh-were found-aces crossed e light snow, chickets, be-m by the fre-went ous and feet against sufferings of us, as they ho had elept

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not by moments ore in two days the moment that

The bodies have been buried in a rural and quiet little grave yard, about two miles from Dartmouth. It is proposed to build a monument over their remains, to which the person who found them has contributed the sum offered as a reward for their discovery. We trust a liberal subscription will enable the Committee to put up such a one as will do credit to the good taste and liberality of the Capital and its neighbourhood. A rude Cairn was hastily erected on the hill where the babes were found, but we understand that it is in contemplati smoothe the front of a huge granite boulder, near at hand, and point out, by a suitable inscription, the spot which will, we venture to prophecy, be a resort of our youth and of strangers, during the summer months, for whose information this simple narrative has been prepared.

Canada.

SIR ALLAN McNab.—The gallant knight writes word to his constituents at Hamilton that he has been appointed Chief Commissioner to the Association of Scotch and Nova Scotia Baronets, who have leagued together for the purpose of promoting the Colonization of British North America.

MILITARY CHANGES .- Major Magrath's Troop of Incor-MILITARY CHANGES.—Major magrature porated Dragoons has been removed to Kingston from this city, where, since its organization, it has almost constantly been stationed. This fine body of men, carries along with it a high character for efficiency of discipline, and well-ordered con-duct. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment has taken up its head quarters at Drummondville, under the command of that veteran and meritorious officer, Colonel Elliot.

Taxes on Lands .- A document was read [at the May meeting of the Municipal Council of the District of Colborne from the Secretary's office stating the concurrence of the Go vernor in Council to all the By-laws of the Council except that to regulate and provide for taxation in the District of Colborne; it comes under the 47th clause of the Municipal Act. It has been disallowed on the grounds of the unequal rate of taxation on lands returned on the assessment rolls, as compared with absentee lands, and has a clause by which proprietors of wild lands were to be charged a higher rate for them if they exceeded, 1,000 acres. His Excellency in Council, was of that the principle of unequal taxation was objectionable and that whatever tax is laid upon lands belonging to persons not represented in the District Council, it ought not to exceed the tax levied upon lands returned on the assessment rolls and belonging to persons and assessment rolls and benging to resident proprictors, and as regards the measure of wation upon lands held in quantities over one thousand acres, His Excellency in Council was of opinion, that the measure was in effect not one for raising revenues, but as a species of penalty or prohibition against holding landed property beyond a certain number of acres, and consequently founded on a principle of which His Excellency in Council could not see the jus-

tice or expediency.—Cobourg Star.

LOTTERIES.—It appears that a person named Barton Phillips, bought a ticket at Kingston in one of these Lotteries, said to be for the benefit of the Cayuga Glass Company, (and a fine smash they've made,) and drew a prize of 14,000 dollars. Elated with his luck, he sets off to the Company's head-quarters at Buffalo, where instead of touching "the ready" he had nearly been arrested for forgery, the proprietors denying that the ticket was genuine! But Mr. Phillips, not liking to be "done" so "very brown," summoned the whole firm of Sanford, Tiffany & Co (who the Co. included remains a "profound secret") before the magistrates, who, after heaving the found screet") before the magistrates, who, after hearing the case, fined Messrs. of the Glass Company in the small penalty of 1000 dollars, p.p. (that is pay or prison.) which said Messrs incontinently "forked out," and Yankee Hill would say "sloped all of a sudden," for fear things might go farther and themselves fare worse. fare worse—and so ended the Yankee Lottery Scheme for the benefit of the Cayuga Glass Company. The Police Justice, and District Attorney, have given Mr. Phillips a certificate of the above facts, at the same time speaking of his conduct in high terms of praise. It is to be hoped the Provincial press will "pass this matter round," so as to nip in the bud any fresh attemps of this nature to gull ignorant recode out of their money.

At an early hour in the day, symptoms of what was intended were manifested in Notre Dame street, where a triumphal arch, extending across the road, was erected in front of the City Hall. The design of this arch was exceedingly pretty, and its appearance, when first seen on entering the street, was very striking. was remarkable as well for the neatness of its execution as for the elegance and purity of the design. Some distance above this arch, and nearer the entrance of the street, a second arch had been erected nearly in front of the Recollet Church, and this, we believe, was the work of the members of the Irish community. It was covered with evergreens, and presented formotto some words in the street as pare and spotthe eyes of the world: the silver medal is alone seen—
the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee the vices lie screened behind its broad surfa munity. It was covered with evergreens, and presented for a motto some words in the ancient language of that people, signifying "A hundred thousand welcomes." Besides these erections, the houses of a great many of the citizens exhibited flags, banners, &c., and in the Port the whole of the Ships and

two they were all on their way to the barrier St. Antoine, where the procession was to await the arrival of His Excellency. Nothing could exceed the regularity with which every thing was conducted.

As nearly as we can guess, at three o'clock the approach of His Excellency was announced, and immediately afterwards the escort of the 7th Hussars, accompanying the carriage of the St. Antoine, refuge, as their only escape from the dangers they were incurring.

We have already expressed our invincible repugnance to the where the procession was to await the arrival of His Excellency. We have already expressed our invincible repugnance to the spearance of women and children as regular members of a appearance of women and children as

alighted from his carriage, and being surrounded by his personal Staff, Secretary and others, all on foot, the following Address was read by His Honour the Mayor, all the Members of the City Corporation, the Judges, a large body of Magistrates, the Members of the Board of Trade and Natural History Society, with a number of citizens being resent: with a number of citizens, being present:

with a number of citizens, being present:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
We, the Mayor, and Corporation of the City of Montreal, in the name and on behalf of the Citizens thereof, beg leave to offer your Excellency a hearty welcome on this your first arrival in their City. Excellency as gained in the service of your country, ensure you personally the sincere respect of this community.

As the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, your Excellency will believe, that we hall with satisfaction, the presence of collency will believe, that we hall with satisfaction, the presence of one who will be enabled to lay before Her Majesty, with other multiplied evidences of the attributes and resources of this great Colopy, the gratifying assurance of the loyalty and increasing prosperity of Montreal.

To this the following answer was returned:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

The manner in which you have received me on this my first visit to Eastern Canada, demands my warmest acknowledgements and gratitude.

Eastern Canada, demands my warmest acknowledgements and gratitude.

I need not here repeat my anxious wish to conciliate the approbation and support of all classes of Her Mejesty's subjects, and it will be peculiarly gratifying to me, if I may regard the reception which you have this day given me, as an earnest that the citizens of Montreal will not withhold their confidence from me.

I learn with great satisfaction that your commercial prosperity is increasing—a prosperity the due reward of that enterprise and intelligence by which the inhabitants of this city have ever been distinguished. If in any way I can hereafter assist in its promotion, you may depend on my cordial co-operation with you.

To contribute to the happiness and contentment of the People of this Province, and to cement their attachment to the Mother Country, are the duties enjoined upon me by our Sovereign. Let me try, are the duties enjoined upon me by our Sovereign. Let me try are the duties of these duties, without which my efforts must be unavailing.

ust be unavailing.

This ceremony being concluded, His Excellency entered the carriage of the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Civil Secretary Murdoch and Mr. M'Gill, and the procession being then formed, began to move in regular order towards the city, the Irish Societies, headed by the Hussar band, leading, and passing Societies, headed by the Hussar band, leading, and passing between the lines formed by the other Societies, which fell in in the order which had been previously determined on. By this arrangement the carriage in which His Excellency was seated was preceded by the whole of the procession until the

arrival in town.

The cortége proceeded in this manner through the St.

Antoine Suburbs into Notre Dame Street, by the way of M'Gill

Street, every avenue and spot where a view of the procession could be commanded being crowded by an immense concourse of people, and the windows of the houses filled with wellof people, and the windows of the houses filled with well-dressed spectators. On entering Notre Dame Street the coup d'ail was very imposing. The immense crowd of persons who had assembled along this line of thoroughfare—the animated appearance of the loity dwellings thronged with the élite in rank and beautiful in person of the city—the graceful appearance of the arches which have been already spoken of, and the gorgeous appearance of the numerous banners, were calculated to strike a stranger with astonishment, and must have produced a most favourable impression on the illustrious individual in honour of whom all this extra bustle and excitement had been produced.

whom all this extra bustle and excitement had been produced.
On the cortége approaching the Government House, the procession was re-formed, so as to allow the carriage of His Excellency to proceed to the head, and, as Sir Charles passed through the open lines, he was heartily cheered by the different Societies. Near the Government House a guard of honour was drawn up to receive His Excellency, and the whole of the street form this great to the Grand House was occupied by companies

from this spot to the Guard House was occupied by companies of military belonging to the different regiments of this garrison.

The cortége now proceeded to conduct His Excellency to the vice-regal residence, the St. George's Society heading the procession. On alighting, His Excellency was received by Sir Richard Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Speaker Cuvillier, the Hon. George Moffatt, and Mr. Justice Pyke, who were severally pre-George Moffatt, and Mr. Justice Pyke, who were severally presented to His Excellency by the Hon. Peter M'Gill. Immediately afterwards Sir Charles made his appearance on the balcony, just as the St. George's Society was passing, followed by the rest of the procession. He was received as before with immense cheering, which he acknowledged in an easy, frank,

We should have mentioned before that the entrance of His We should have mentioned before that the entrance of His Excellency into the city was the signal of a grand salute from the Artillery, who were drawn up opposite the Quebec Barracks, and that the bells of the different Churches were also put into requisition. We should also not forget to notice the hearty band of English sailors, Captains of the vessels at present in our port, who turned out to join the procession, bringing with them those colours which they so well know how to defend— the Union Jack of Old England. One circumstance also which much be regarded as a very gratifying one, was the presence of a great many respectable French Canadian citizens, who seemed to vie with their British and Irish brethren in doing

honour to the Queen's Representative. On the whole, we have seldom, if ever, seen such a manifestation of good feeling, and so cordial a display of loyalty as was exhibited on this occasion. The number of spectators can scarcely be correctly enumerated, but we should imagine that not less than 150,000 persons were assembled in the streets, independently of the fair sex and those who witnessed the

Few are prepared to go greater lengths than we are to put an end to the abominable and soul-degrading vice of intemperance. Loathing, so profoundly as we do, the filthy habit which robs man of his godlike similitude and sends him grovelling in the darkness and degradation of the brute creation, it is not likely that we could write a line galanted, to furnish are retired. that we could write a line calculated to furnish any rational being with an excuse for a moment's intemperance, or a moment's departure from the strict line of moderation.

But we confess ourselves wholly opposed, on principle, to individuals banding themselves together under a vow to abstain shall form all and the state of the stat rigidly from all spirituous or vinous liquids—forming themselves into an organized Society, and making it their chief business to denounce, as mischievous and sinful, even the slightest participation in these themselves. ticipation in those "good things of this life" which the bountiful Creator of the Universe, amongst his other fair gifts to

his chosen servant, man, gave to the world for use not for abuse. We pretend not now to enter into any discussion to prove that wine-drinking, in a moderate degree, is perfectly consonant with the practical lessons of the Holy Scriptures, both of the ancient Jewish dispensation and the modern law of Christianity the thing demands no argument, and if it did demand it,

deserves none.

Childishness or dotage may try to prove that the fermented juice of the grape was unknown to or forbidden by the scriptural teachers, but their attempts in that line will be about as sucteachers, but their attempts in the grapments (!) of a Universalist cessful and as convincing as the arguments (1) of a Universalist soul-destroyer whom we once heard labouring hard to shew—1st. That the word "damnation," or any allusion to an eternity of punishment, actually did not occur in Scripture—and 2vd,

when it did occur, it was a mis-translation.

Temperance cannot be confined to abstinence from intoxica-The arrival of His Excellency sire Charles bagot to montreal.

(From The Montreal Courier).

The arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General in this city, took place on Saturday afternoon the 21st inst., and few events have called forth a more general burst of feeling than was manifested on this occasion. Fortunately, the weather proved very favourable, and nothing occurred to interrupt the preparations of the day, which were carried forward with the At an early hour in the day.

At an early hour in the day.

that he may be harsh and cruel in his donestic reations—
that he may turn a deaf car to the faltering prayer of the
shivering or starving beggar,—that his appetite be pampered to
an unlimited extent:—let him only be considered a firm man an unlimited extent; —et him only be consuered a 1rm man in the Tectotal ranks,—let him occupy a conspicuous place on great Temperance occasions, and his character is pure and spotless in the eyes of the world: the silver medal is alone seen—

Should the principle of Teetotalism be once fairly established and generally acknowledged, we can see no possible reason (we speak it in perfect seriousness) why we should not at once speak it in periode schousiness) why we should not avoice establish anti-Gluttonous societies, anti-Avaricious—anti-half a dozen other societies, and so go on till every possible excess Steamers were gaily decorated with colours throughout the day.

At about 1 o'clock, the various Societies began to assemble at the different places appointed for their meeting, and before two they were all on their way to the barrier St. Antoine,

of the body, that the taking of the pledge is a necessary precaution to shield them from the seductions of intemperance.—
What! because that odious spectacle, a drunken female, may occasionally be seen, are upright matrons, spotless maids and artless children to exhibit themselves to the public as bound together by a solemn compact, not to commit what their ostentatious renunciation proves that they consider to be a deadly and debasing sin? Would any of us think it proper to organize and debasing sin? Would any of us think it proper to organize and join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We are all join an instant understand what arguments can be advanced in favour of such proceedings, which injure instead of the public as bound at the public as bound and beautiful the public as bound at the public really cannot for an instant understand what arguments can be advanced in favour of such proceedings, which injure instead of serving the noble cause of "Temperance," Fanaticism, in this cause, has already ventured to meddle with sacred matters, and G. B. Willard has had the wickedness to strive to banish the consecrated element from the Holy Sacrament.

A dread of seeing a re-action, the invariable result of running

cause, has induced us to make these remarks.

Many able and pious Ministers of Religion, not only in the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland, but in many of the Dissenting Bodies, have expressed views similar to our own—and with a full belief in their correctness, we hesitate out them forth. not to put them forth.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO NOTTA-WAASAGA BAY, LAKE HURON. April 14th,—Took steam at Hamilton, disembarked at the Credit, thence by way of the Centre Road, through Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, Mulmur, and Melancthon, at the termination of which, I entered on Nottawasaga, extending to the Lake Shore. Of the front country it is needless to speak. Caledon is hilly—Mono, in part, yet more so. In the north-ern part of this township I crossed a large branch of the Nottawaa-aga river, and immediately after the whole face of the country altered. The mountains disappear, and a gently undulating country replaces them: the soil is tolerably good, its timber is mostly hard wood, and it is richly watered both with springs and creeks. As you proceed towards the Lake, this amelioration is still more visible, and after passing Horning's amelioration is still more visible, and after passing riording s Mills in Melancthou, there are twelve miles of an unbroken forest, with every indication of first rate land, level as a bowling green, yet perfectly dry; the soil a rich loam, equally removed from sand or clay: the timber altogether hardwood, princi-pally maple of great height and girth. After emerging from pally maple of great height and girth. After emerging from this magnificent tract of bush, you enter on Nottawaasaga: the southern portion of this township is good land, but somewhat broken, and the portion on the Lake shore, in parts, low and swarpy; but the central portion of the township, noble land, and about as well adapted to raising wheat as any portion of the Prevince I have seen. To estimate rightly its agricultural capibilities, it is only necessary to glance slightly at its past and present condition. It is not ten years since the first settlers went into the township: these were principally Highland Scotch fishermen from the Island of Isla, most of them in extrems poverty, not only unacquainted with "bush life" in extreme poverty, not only unacquainted with "bush life" but even with working land at all. Yet in defiance of all these opposing oistacles, they have now raised themselves to a state comparatively wealthy; their buildings are yet indifferent, but they are rich in cattle, and raise vast quantities of the finest wheat. The distance from market, and the wretched state of the roads, have hitherto been barriers in the way of improve-Burie, the nearest market, is 40 miles, with roads impassable save in winter; the settlers now look forward to the new settlement at Owen's Sound, as their outlet,—were a har-bour formed along the shore of this township (I believe there are many apabilities for such) this rich and improving tract of are many apabilities for such) this rich and improving tract of country, jossessing so many sources of permanent prosperity, must advance with rapid strides. From Nottawassaga, I proceeded to St. Vincent's through the township of Collingwood, than which, a small portion excepted as broken and stony, it is impossible to imagine a richer tract of country: timber altogether harlwood, save on the lake shore, where there is a stripe of cedar—the soil a rich, easily worked loam, and water privilege presenting itself at every type. Yet this noble township has presenting itself at every turn. Yet this noble township has only two ettlers. One of these, named Brazier, keeps tavern, and his place on the Lake shore is generally a resting place.

From Brazier's the road winds along the shore, and, though good, the land is low and swampy. About the western line of Collingwood is Beaver River, a stream of much magnitude, and which in spring floods its flats to a great extent, occasioning much inconvenience and not a little danger. I waded it at this time breast high for nearly half s mile. From this to the settled parts of St. Vincent's is eight miles, through capital land, without one settler. About the commencement of the settlement, I crossed Big-head river, over a substantial log bridge. This is a stream of much magnitude, and disembogues a vast volume of water: it abounds, I have every reason to elieve, with mill scites, and its mouth, it is believed, might be formed into a capacious harbour—a matter of vital importance to this rich and valuable section of the Province. From this am the settlement is continuous for several miles. What of it I examined is (a very small strip excepted as stony on the Lake shore,) of first rate quality, much similar to Collingwood, and like it rich in water privileges. Although a portion is well settled, its progress has by no means been equal to what might have been looked for, with such a soil and proximate to such a Lake, the principal course of this is said to have been such a Lake: the principal cause of this is said to have been procession from the windows. Sir Charles, we understand, expressed himself highly gratified at his reception, as well as his astonishment at the extent of the city and the magnitude of its population. On the other hand, the appearance and manners of the Governor seem to have produced but one impression, and that, we need hardly say, a most favourable one. Sir Charles is, as he has already been described, an excellent specimen of an is, as he has already been described, an excellent specimen of an ismanners appear to be dignified without ostentation.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

(From The Patriot).

Few are prepared to go greater lengths than we are to put an end to the abominable and soul-degrading vice of intemperance. Loathing, so profoundly as we do, the filthy habit which robs man of his godlike similitude and sends him grovelling in the the total want of markets; naw, however, remedied by its near-

learn the soil and timber are much of a kind with those of Collingwood and St. Vincent's, and water privileges, if possible, still more abundant. Returning homeward from St. Vincent's, I took a different route by what I entered, stretching through St. Vincent's and part of Euphrasia till it strikes Nottawasaga at the Scotch Block. This road or rather blaze, for it is no more, having been cut this last winter by a few of the settlers of the S. E. corner of St. Vincent's, for their convenience in road. S. E. corner of St. Vincent's, for their convenience in reaching Barrie, extends thirty miles through an unbroken bush, the appearance of which I proceed to note. After travelling the appearance of which I proceed to note. After travelling the first five miles after leaving the settlement, I again crossed the Beaver river. There, as before, after crossing the bridge, I had to wade breast high nearly half a mile—the extent to which this river floods its flats is almost incredible, and presents about all but impassable in costain second. bridge, I had to wade breast is almost incredible, and tent to which this river floods its flats is almost incredible, and presents a barrier all but impassable in certain seasons, completely barring ingress or egress. After passing the flats of pletely barring ingress or egress. After passing the flats of pletely barring ingress or egress. After passing the flats of that one is unconscious of the ascent, unless when chancing to that one is unconscious for eight or ten miles, when you look back; this continues for eight or ten miles, when you look back; this continues for eight or ten miles, when you some miles, when it again descends southward, till it strikes some miles, when it again descends southward, till it strikes the Scotch settlement or Nottawasaga. I have, in the course of the last four year, traversed much of the Niagara, London, and Western Districts, and I can truly say, I have seen no tract of land to compare with this in agricultural capabilities; the timber is large, and although hard wood, excepting a few scattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and mascattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and mascattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and mascattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and mascattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and mascattered pines and set of the second seco the timber is large, and although hard wood, excepting a few scattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and manageable, well watered and without any appearance of swamp. In Nottawasaga I spent two days, the result of which confirmed fully the impression before made, and then returned by the same route. In conclusion, this wast territory, a small portion of which I have now explored, contains every element of enduring prosperity, and only wants good settlers and roads to convert it into one of the most flourishing sections of the Province. As a wheat growing country, no part can exthe Province. As a wheat growing country, no part can exceed it: a handful of wheat taken promiscuously from a barn in Nottawaasaga, was pronounced by one of the best farmers in Grimsby, equal to any raised there, and two ears of Indian Grimsby, equal to any raised there, and two ears of Indian Corn were equally enlogized. As a stock-growing country it is replete with advantages. In its fisheries too, it presents a source, all but exhaustless, of wealth and employment. In source, all but exhaustless, of wealth and employment. In health it is beyond the average of the Province—fever and ague being known only by name. Altogether, all things considered, I do not think, there is a portion of this vast Province to which the emigrant can with more propriety direct his steps. One fact in conclusion. As much misconception prevails respecting the climate, I have every reason to believe it to be to specting the climate, I have every reason to believe it to be to the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—t ceed it: a handful of wheat taken promiscuously from a barn its somewhat more northern latitude being compensated by the influence of the mighty Lake, tempering all within its reach. Potatoes and other root crops are often left in the ground all the winter, and this spring I more than once ate of them after they had been dug up before my eyes, after standing all the severities of the winter, and so far as I could discover without having suffered in any shape,—as sweet and sound as in the fall. Indeed so free is this portion of Canada from frost that many of the settlers on the Lake shore, raise their own tobacco,—a fact decisive as to the climate.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

she found herself really bewildered, and began to apprehend danger, until that in which he had began to apprehend ships surrounded by his personal danger, until that in which he had began to apprehend ships surrounded by his personal danger, until that in which he had from his carriers and had began to apprehend ships surrounded by his personal danger, until that in which he had from his carriers and had began to apprehend ships apprehend ships arrived by his personal danger, until that in which he had began to apprehend ships arrived by his personal danger, until that in which he had began to apprehend ships arrived by his personal danger, until that in which he had began to apprehend ships arrived by his personal danger. Mary Vance..... 0 Ann O'Brien 0 Lydia Hemings ... Lohn Sleigh, jr 0 Robert Hawke Mrs. R. Hawke .. Rev. Dr. McCaul, (Principal of U. C. College), life Mary A. Henderson, 0 Martha Power...... 0 Mrs. McCaul..... 2 10 Rev. C. Mathews, 5 Rev. G. Maynard, 1 Miss C. Maynard, 0 Master Maynard... 0 W. Barron 1 Mrs. Barron Rev. H. Scadding, 1 " " (donation) 5 T. C. Collier..... 0 2 6 (To be continued.)

DONATIONS OF LAND. HENRY G. PAPST, -One acre on the front of No. 2,

Second Conc. East of Youge street, in the Town-ship of York.—For a school house and Church, both to be under the exclusive control of the

Church of England

OBERT HAWKE.—One hundred acres in the Township of Tecumseth—an endowment for the Home

(To be continued.)

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

Toronto, 26th May, 1842.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The first Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held at the District School-house, in this city, on Wednesday next, the 1st of June, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. By order. JOHN KENT, Secretary.

Toronto, 26th May, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Dear Brethren.—I beg leave to remind you, that the next Meeting of our Society is appointed to be held (with divine permission) on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2nd, at Brockville.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, May 5, 1842.

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Niagara Clerical Association are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of June.

The Members are respectfully reminded, that a resolution was adopted at their Meeting in February last, that all the Members (unless hindered by unavoidable circumstances) should be at the place of meeting, on the evening preceding the regular day of assembling forbusiness. NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE MAYOR'S COURT in and for the City of Toronto, will be held in the Court House, in the said City, on MONDAY, the 30th day of MAY, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon: of which all persons having any thing to do at the said Court, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GEO. KINGSMILL

T. B. FULLER,

City of Toronto, 23rd May, 1842.

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

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

Their stock will be found to consist of every variety of Fancy and taple Dry Goods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and acy beg to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been nabled to buy at imprecedentedly low prices during the late extradinary depression in the Home Markets, they are prepared to sell at orrespondingly low advances for Cash or definite payments.

The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they hold a very large and tell selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of their imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete 2ssortment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose of on most reasonable terms.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 20th May, 1842.

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

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

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCK AND STAPLE DRY
GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.
GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.
As they are enabled to make their purchases on the best terms, and
are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence
are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence
recommend their stock to the trade.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

47-1m

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

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 patrangare. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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

Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842. DOCTOR SEWELL,

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE).

42-3m

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

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

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND 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 ib.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. EDUCATION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING,

49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS,

Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c.

at £8 15s. per quarter.

45-3m

May 12, 1842. FEMALE EDUCATION.

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

May 12, 1842.

45-3m May 12, 1842.

GOVERNESS.

A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of being received as resident Governess in a family. The Country would be no objection. She instructs in the various branches of a useful Education, with French and Music (and Drawing and Singing if required.) Letters free, to the care of Messrs. H. § W. Rowsell, Toronto, or Kingston.

May 2nd 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Hugh Seobie's, and at H. § W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Faiconbridge, P. M., Drummondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne § Melatyre Hamilton; Alexander Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M., Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour § Co., Kingston; Armour § Ramsay, Montreal: THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

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

and to introduce considerance by the work.

Other alterations have, in one or two instances, been suggested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first they are negatived by the consideration and patronage, any appeared, having elicited general approbation and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, might not with propriety or safety be attempted.

R. BREWER, Agent. 46-3in

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

CORPORATION SALE,

OF LOTS ON THE MARKET BLOCK, On SATURDAY the 28th day of MAY, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the interest in the Leases, for a period of 42 years, of Lots Numbers 3 and 6, on the north side of Market Lane, each Lot containing 25 feet frontage, and extending a distance of 79 feet, to a Lane in the rear in the rear.

The Lots as above stated will be sold liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, with conditions of erecting buildings thereon, before the 1st October, 1842, according to the plan adopted by the Common

The Plan may be seen, and any further information will be given, on application at the Chamberlain's office.

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

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

GEORGE WALTON, Clerk.

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

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE. Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to; Houses and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Hents collected; Petitions written; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memorials and Notarial Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terms.

No. 4, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, King Street, May 6, 1842.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

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

ment opened out.

Ic. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY larger even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanau, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home

Markets.
They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their
They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined
Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined
Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined
Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined
Toronto, May 18th, 1842. UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlefirst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes, Pulpit and Church Furniture,
imported to order. nported to order. N.B.—A Junior Clerk required.

JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY 600DS, &Ga AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 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,

NEXT DOOR TO THE FARMERS' BANK, 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 Clotts, Cassilletes, Sc., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

G. BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

B. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

tyle. Toronto, 27th April, 1842. TO CONTRACTORS.

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

WELLAND CANAD

With the GRAND RIVER, (about two miles in length); the construction of an ENTRANCE LOCK to the same, 185 by 45 feet; a
GUARD LOCK at Dunnville, 45 feet wide; and SIX of the LOCKS
between St. Catharines and Thorold, 122 by 26 feet.

By The Plans and Specifications of the above Work, can be seen
at the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, or at this Office.

Sureties resident in the Province, will be required.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines,
12th May, 1842.

46-3

LAND FOR SALE, Near London, U. C.

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

Twenty Acres on the Thames,
ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS.

The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esqrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.

46-3m BIRTH.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, the lady of T. W. Birchall, Esq.,

of a daughter.
In this city, on the 27th inst., the lady of Thomas Baines, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mr. W. H. Dalton, of Ancaster, to Susannah Esther, eldest daughter of Mr. Warbrick, of the township

Susannah Esther, eldest daughter of Mr. Warbites of the comming of Albion.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John F. Myers, to Miss Frances Moore, both of this city.

At Hamilton, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Alex. Gale, Mr. Richard Juson, Merchant, of Hamilton, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. McLaren, Merchant, of Stirling, Scotland.

At Quebec, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Robert Fenning Cole, Esq., Teller in the Quebec Branch of the City Bank, to Ann Morrison, daughter of the late J. D. Hamilton, Esq., of that

city.
On the 17th instant, at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr.
Bethune, Mr. James Pheris, to Sarah, eldest daughter of E. Prentice,
Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

At the residence of her father, on the 12th instant, Eliza Ann Shepherd, wife of the Rev. E. Shepherd, aged 25, in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, through the merits of her Redeemer. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. James Lang, of the Redeemer. She was the eldest daughter of all values township of Hope.

Killed at the Pass of Teezen, Affghanistan, on the 10th January last, Major William Ewart, of the 54th Bengal Native Infantry, and brother of James B. Ewart, Esq., of Dundas, in this Province. Major Ewart, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded his Regiment at the time of his decease, and had the fairest prospects of rapidly rising in the Anglo-Indian Army.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 27th May: Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. A. Townley; Mr. W. H. White; Rev. F. Mack, rem.; Mr. W. Copeland; Rev. S. S. Wood, [4 coples sent]; J. White Esq. P. M.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. W. Hobson, [next week]; Mrs. Mountain, rem.; Mr. J. Wellsteed [next week]; Rev. J. Shortt, rem. and add. subs.; H. A. shall be written to.

11. g W. 1008en, 1500nto, of B Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN POCKET PRAYER BOOK.* WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

A new acquaintance.—A candid inquirer after "the old paths."
The Prayer Book passes into other hands.—Prejudices
against the Church resulting from ignorance of her character
and claims.—Episcopal Theologians.—Eloquent tribute of
a Presbyterian Divine to Episcopacy.

ONE morning, when my master was reading in his study, and I was lying on the table before him, a young man of plain but pleasing appearance came in; and after apologizing for the interruption, said, "If Mr. P-was at leisure, he should be glad to have some religious conversation with him." My master immediately shut his book, and returned it to the shelf; saying, with a benevolent smile, that such visits could never be ill-timed to a clergyman, and he should now be very happy to listen to him,

The young man began, with great modesty and some slight embarrassment, by saying that he had been educated a Presbyterian by his parents, who were pious and exemplary members of that denomination; and that, until within a few months, he had never had any knowledge of the Episcopal Church. He had recently married and removed to this village, where he and his wife had attended the worship of the Church a few times; and having met with some small tracts explanatory of her doctrines and worship, he wished to become better acquainted with them; and had therefore called to request Mr. P--- to put him in a way of gaining more information on these

He said he had been baptized in his infancy, and had long felt it his duty to unite with some Church, by receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; but he was not altogether satisfied with that system in which he had been brought up, and therefore, he never could bring his mind cordially to embrace it. He mentioned his parents with great respect, and said he aseribed all his seriousness and piety, under God, to their early parental instruction, and pious example. Of his mother, particularly, he spoke in the most affectionate terms, as having been his best earthly counsellor and friend, in his early days. Since he had been separated from her, he had often occasion to bless God for the pains she took to impress religious maxims on his young heart. He had no doubt, he said, that if the result of his inquiries should be a preference for the Church, and he should be led, from a sense of duty, to unite himself with her communion, it would be a source of grief to his beloved mother; for he had often heard her speak as if she thought there could be no piety among Episcopalians, and that their religion was altogether a religion of forms. He excused his parent for such erroneous opinions, which he admitted he himself had entertained until very lately, by observing that she had always lived in a remote part of the state, far from any congregation of the Episcopal Church, with no means of becoming acquainted with its doctrine or discipline. While he tenderness, and said it would be a matter of regret to him if he should ever be obliged to differ from her in religious sentiments, even in points of comparatively minor importance; but he felt it his duty to search for the truth, and, having found it, to embrace it at gations to her burning and shining lights, for much of and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.' all hazards; because HE who calls himself, emphatically, THE TRUTH, hath said-"He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me," (Matt.

My master heard him with great attention; commended him for the course he was pursuing, and above all, for his filial respect and affection; which, he said, were the best evidence of "an honest and good heart," rightly disposed to investigate religious subjects, and suitably prepared for the reception of divine truth.-I myself was so delighted with the appearance and conversation of this young man, that I longed to become better acquainted with him; and it so turned ing such questions as he was pleased to propose, my master gave him several books of instruction, which he recommended to his careful perusal, and then taking me from the table, he presented me to him, begging him to read me attentively, and he would there learn, by the help of those other books, every thing he wished to know concerning the doctrine, the ministry, and the worship of the Church. "After you have studied it sufficiently yourself," said Mr. P-, "you can, if you please, send this Pocket Prayer Book to your good mother; it may be the means of removing some of her prejudices, and give her a more favourable opinion of our Church. Let me see you as often as you can make it convenient to call; and may 'the Spirit of Truth guide you into all

The young man took his leave, thanking the minister for his kindness, and saying he should like to converse with him again in a few days.

That evening, when my new master, Mr. Lreturned home from his labour, he sat down to read me with great attention; and every day, for some weeks, I occupied a great portion of his leisure hours. At night, when the business of the day was done, he always read aloud for an hour or two to his wife, either from my pages, or from some one of the books which Mr. P- had lent him; for, whatever religious opinions he himself might embrace, he felt it important that his family should agree with him.

In a few days he repeated his visit to the worthy Rector, and I fortunately happened to be with him. We found him busy in writing, but he immediately laid aside his pen, and expressed his pleasure at seeing my young master again. Mr. L said he had come to return such of the books as he had read, and to ask the loan of others. "From these," he continued, "I have derived much profitable instruction They have indeed poured in a flood of light upon my darkened understanding. I am utterly astonished at my own ignorance of the Church, and am almost ashamed to confess it. Would you believe it possible, I had thought, until I read those books, that the number of Episcopalians was small, compared with other religious denominations; and I could hardly credit the fact, even when it was demonstrated to me, that they constituted by far the greater part of the whole Christian world; and that all the sects together are but a mere handful, in comparison with those churches which are strictly Episcopal. I also thought that your Church had never produced many men distinguished for learning or piety; but now I see and lament my gross ignorance on this subject; for I find that in the long catalogue of great names of modern times, of those whose works are imperishable monuments of wisdom and piety, by much the greater portion were Episcopal divines; and the English Church, I see, can boast a constellation of theologians, far outshining all their contemporaries. And as to the theological writers in the first fifteen hundred years of the Christian era, there can be no question: if it can be proved, as I think it can, that the universal Church was Episcopal, until the Reformation."

* Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an American work.

"You are right," said the good Rector, his countenance brightening up with unusual animation, as he twenty years of age, I knew as little of the Church as with our standards. The remarks just made to you, you did. I was born of pious Congregational parents, respecting that glorious constellation of divines, who plied, "the shortest prayers would seem too long; but Calvinistic college, where I remained utterly ignorant Gon, of the Protestant faith, prove how groundless against our services, by any one who has rightly conto reside in a town where I had frequent opportunities gyman, and I never heard of one, who did not believe never occupies more than an hour and a quarter, and help looking back with astonishment at my own igno- sinful heart must be changed; that he must be singing, chanting, psalms, and lessons. I say nothing rance; for my opportunities of reading and informa- renewed in the spirit of his mind, and become a new about the sermon, because that is left to the discretion in college, the great works of Butler and Paley, with- of heaven. Whoever believes in the corruption of hu- quarter employed, in both parts of the day, for offering text books there, were all written by divines of the solute necessity of a change of heart; because, 'with- which he has set apart and sanctified for that very end? had never been inside of an Episcopal Church-I father's roof-at college the subject was never introfor I knew no other.

"What you say concerning the writings of Episcomost approved theological works-those, I mean, which are in highest estimation among all denominaby Episcopalians. See that long range of folios," the productions of Church-of-England men, who applied their mighty intellects to the study and elucidamost modern divines draw their richest supplies, either for the press or the pulpit. Look through the lamented her prejudices, he spoke of them with great clergymen in these United States are indebted, more and ascension; then she proceeds to commemorate the the ear, while the heart remains unaffected. They do out that my wish was fully gratified. After answer- ever enlightened and blessed the world by their rewards and punishments—the necessity of repentance,

> the long list of eminent confessors, of whom the world but the full recognition of this great truth, which he most distinguished and exemplary divines of the Pres- vows. byterian denomination, that the present age can boast of. Would that these sentiments found a cordial response in the bosoms of all his brethren! But I ought to apologize, perhaps, for detaining you thus long with these views; -I am now ready to listen to

CHAPTER XI.

Doctrines of the Church.—Necessity of a change of heart.— Comprehensiveness of the Prayer Book.—Advantages of Public Formularies .- Calvin's Opinion on this subject .-Length of the Daily Service.

"IT is sometimes confidently asserted," my young master observed, "that Churchmen do not believe in the necessity of a change of heart; and I will thank stop may be put to the giddiness of those who affect you to inform me whether such is the fact respecting novelties.' Now, whatever may be the 'weakness' or any of them; for your sermon last Sunday, on those the 'ignorance' of the minister, in our Church, he has words of David- Create in me a clean heart, O Gon; a pure and rational formulary for his guide; nor do I and renew a right spirit within me,' (Ps. li. 10,) sa- feel at liberty to add to, or abridge, this form. If any tisfied my mind, that your own views of conversion thing must be omitted. I consider it my duty to shorten were truly scriptural.'

"That is an old and oft-refuted calumny," Mr. your former ignorance at all surprise me. Until I was never would be uttered by any person at all acquainted that your opinion?' in New England, and was sent, when young, to a for centuries, have been the light and defence, under I should hardly think this objection would be urged of the simplest features of Episcopacy. Indeed, I the charge is with respect to them. But I will go sidered the subject. You have no doubt observed that knew nothing of them until I was graduated, and went | further, and say, that I never knew an Episcopal Cler- | I read very deliberately; and yet the morning service of attending the services of the Church. Nor can I that man is by nature fallen and corrupt; that his the evening service seldom an hour; including the tion were much greater than yours have been. What creature in Christ Jesus, by the operations of divine of the minister; and he may make it longer or shorter, most surprises me is, that I could have studied, while grace, before he can be fitted for the bliss and glories as he sees fit. Here, then, are only two hours and a out once thinking that the 'Analogy of Religion,' man nature—whoever believes, as our ninth Article up our prayers and praises to Almighty God, and for the 'Evidences of Christianity,' the 'Moral Philo- expresses it, that 'man is very far gone from original reading and hearing his Holy Word. And can this sophy,' and 'Natural Theology,' which were the righteousness'-must consequently believe in the ab- be considered too large a portion of that seventh day, English Church. You may, perhaps, think I must out holiness no man shall see the Lord; and he must It must be borne in mind, that the great object of all have been uncommonly stupid; but the fact was, I be faithless to his ordination vows, who neglects to religious assemblies on the Lord's day, is to worship press this great, this fundamental truth, frequently and GoD; which can be done only by prayer and praise. never heard any thing said about it while under my earnestly upon his hearers,-Ye must be born again.' Hence Gon's house is emphatically styled a 'House of duced-and I knew no more about it than I did about only proper standard of what Churchmen do, or do vices of the Church be justly considered too long and

the Koran. My mind was strongly turned to the mi- not, believe. Without stopping to consider your sin- tedious, to engage our hearts only one day in seven, nistry, while in college; but had I commenced my gle objection, I will confidently ask, what doctrine and that a day, the whole of which was appointed for theological studies then, it would have been with a does the Bible contain, as 'necessary to salvation,' this special purpose?" view of officiating in the Congregational denomination, that is not again and again, clearly and distinctly set "There is much force in what you say," my master forth in our Liturgy? Indeed, I will go further, and observed, "and although, since I began to like your ask, Where is the orthodox Church in Christendom, Liturgy, I have never been wearied with its length, pal divines," he continued, glancing his eye around that gives such prominence to the fundamental doc- yet your remarks will better enable me to answer the his well-furnished library, "is all very just. Our trines of Christianity, as our own? And where will objections of others. But do you not think that a you find a body of clergy more zealous and faithful than constant repetition of the same forms, will in time ours, in explaining and enforcing those doctrines? become irksome? I have heard it complained of, that tions of Protestant Christians-are generally written None of us, alas! are as devoted in our Master's cause your service is the same thing over and over again; as we ought to be; but, for fidelity and zeal, we think and it has also been said, that it would be less tedious pointing to the lowest shelf of his library; "those are we shall not suffer in the comparison with ministers of any other denomination.

"One of the greatest advantages of a public formution of the Scriptures; and from their abundant stores lary, like ours, is to bring the primary and essential truths of the Gospel before the people in a regular and connected order. You have only to run your eye over libraries of any of the ministers in this country-no its pages, to be convinced with what admirable beauty matter of what denomination—and take from them all and propriety the compilers of our Liturgy have arthat has been written by Episcopal clergymen and ranged the services for every day in the year. A little laymen, and a meagre catalogue would remain. I do attention to the Lessons, Gospels, and Epstles, for not mean to say that other denominations cannot each day, will show with what judgment they are boast of eminently pious and learned men: for I have selected and suited to the occasion. You vill genemany commentaries, written by their greatest divines, rally find the second Lesson illustrating the irst, and which I value highly, and which I seldom consult the Epistle and Gospel explaining each other; thereby without deriving pleasure and instruction from them. making Scripture its own interpreter. Beginning with The commentaries of Doddridge are among my favou- the Advent of the Messiah, the Church follows our rite works; and so are those of Macknight, and blessed Saviour, step by step, from the cralle to the Campbell, and Dwight; with many others which might | Cross; making 'Jesus Christ, and him crucified,' the be named. But I do say, that all these writers are, corner-stone, the very foundation of the Gospel scheme in comparison to Episcopal theologians, as a single of salvation. First reciting the prophecies which anstar to 'the sun shining in his strength.' This is no nounce his coming, she goes on to show their illfilment vain boasting. It is an indisputable fact, that all the in his birth, miracles, sufferings, death, resurrection, or less, to the divines of the English Church. Ought wonderful effusion of the Holy Ghost, on the day of

that reflected brightness which they themselves are "Another distinguished excellence of our Prayer to see you on some other day." able to display? While they are recommending to Book is, that it excludes from the Church 'all errothe people of their charge the practical works of Law, neous and strange doctrines;' and it preserves those and Beveridge, and Sherlock, and Horne, and Porteus, who use it, from falling into heresy and error. An and Scott, and Newton, and Richmond, and Melville, honest person cannot possibly unite in our services, and Wilberforce, and Hannah More-while they are and yet retain very dangerous opinions; he must either extolling the missionary zeal of a Heber and a Martyn renounce his errors, or lay aside the Liturgy. Here -can they listen patiently and without a word of he learns to pay divine honours to that Saviour, Christ, reproof, to the calumnies which are so plenteously who is 'God over all, blessed for ever.' Here he is lavished on the Episcopal Church? Would it not be continually reminded of man's fallen and helpless state well for them to stop the mouths of these railing | -of his absolute need of a Saviour-the extent and accusers, by reminding them, that their sweeping efficacy of Christ's atonement-the necessity of reslander touches some of the purest spirits that have newing and sanctifying grace—the eternity of future labours? Why will they not all say, as one of their of faith, and all holy obedience, to qualify him for that most accomplished scholars and favourite divines has happiness which the Redeemer purchased with his said, with a frankness which does equal credit to his blood, and to which the Holy Ghost is sent to lead head and heart?—'We remember that it was under him. Here, in short, he is continually reminded of all the Episcopacy that the Church in England took its those truths, 'which a Christian ought to know and firm stand against the Papacy; and that this was its believe to his soul's health.' I could relate many form when Zion rose to light and splendour from the interesting facts, to prove to you the conservative dark night of ages. We remember Cranmer, - Cran- influence of the Prayer Book; but I will mention only mer first, in many respects, among the reformers; that one, which came under my own observation, and which, it was by his steady and unerring hand, that, under I think, will display to you, in a very striking manner, God, the pure Church of the Saviour was conducted the tendency of the Liturgy to preserve, unimpaired, through the agitating and distressing times of Henry | the great doctrines of the Gospel. Two divines, one VIII. We remember that God watched over that a Presbyterian minister, the other an Episcopal clerwonderful man; that he gave this distinguished pre- gyman, having the pastoral care of large congregations, late access to the heart of one of the most capricious, fell about the same time into error, respecting that cruel, inexorable, blood-thirsty, and licentious mo- cardinal doctrine of Christianity, the Divinity of Christ. narchs, that has disgraced the world; that God, for The former continued his ministrations as before, omitthe sake of Cranmer and his Church, conducted Henry, ting, however, both in his prayers and sermons, all as 'by a hook in the nose,' and made him faithful to reference to this subject; and his congregation, accusthe Archbishop of Canterbury, when faithful to none tomed by degrees to the omission, ultimately became, else. The world will not soon forget the names of like himself, Socinian in their belief; and still retain Latimer, and Ridley, and Rogers, and Bradford; him as their minister. The Episcopal clergyman purnames associated in the feelings of Christians, with sued the same course, in his sermons from the pulpit; was not worthy; and who did honour to the entire was obliged to make in the services at the desk and ages of mankind, by sealing their attachment to the altar, was such as an ingenuous mind could not endure; Son of God, on the rack, or amid the flames. Nor and he soon felt compelled to resign his charge. He can we forget that we owe to Episcopacy, that which was shortly after displaced from the ministry. Alfills our minds with gratitude and praise, when we though he possessed, in a remarkable degree, the look for examples of consecrated talent, and elegant esteem and affection of his parishioners, for he was a literature, and humble devoted piety. While men man of great purity of character, and goodness of heart, onour elevated Christian feeling; while they revere yet not one of them imitated his defection. Immediound learning; while they render tribute to clear and ately after his resignation, Providence sent them a profound reasoning; they will not forget the names of pious, faithful, and sound clergyman, who is now their Barrow, and Taylor, of Tillotson, and Hooker, and pastor; and the congregation is one of the most flou-Butler; -and when they think of humble, pure, sweet, rishing in our country. As respects their first minister, heavenly piety, their minds will recur instinctively to there can be no doubt that he was never a firm bethe name of Leighton. Such names, with a host of liever in the Trinity; for soon after his ordination, he others, do honour to the world. When we think of said to a friend, that his mind was unsettled on that them, we have it not in our hearts to utter one word subject, and that he intended giving it a full investiagainst a Church which has thus done honour to our gation. His friend replied, that he ought to have race, and to our common Christianity.' This is the examined the subject, and fully satisfied his mind, warm, honest, honourable expression, of one of the before he ventured to take upon himself the ordination

"I ought also to mention, as another of the many excellencies of our Liturgy, that it makes the devotions of the congregation entirely independent of the talents. or opinions, or feelings, of their officiating minister.-The great reformer, Calvin, himself saw what an immense advantage this must be; and his words are worthy the consideration of all his admirers: 'As to a form of prayer, and ecclesiastical rites,' he says, 'I highly approve that it should be certain, from which it may not be lawful for any minister to depart; as well in consideration of the weakness and ignorance of some, as that it may more plainly appear how our Churches agree among themselves; and lastly, that a the sermon, not the Liturgy."

"Your remark," said Mr. L-, "about shorten-- replied, "which, so far as my observation ing the Liturgy, reminds me that I have sometimes FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, spoke; "you are right my young friend; nor does goes, has no foundation whatever in truth; and which heard the morning service objected to, as too long; is

"To some persons, undoubtedly," Mr. P--- re-"But let me refer you to the Prayer Book; the Prayer.' Keeping this design in view, can the ser-

were there more variety."

"I know this is sometimes said," replied Mr. P-"but only by those who seek novelties. For myself I can say, that so far from the services becoming irksome by frequent repetition, they are continually rendered more and more interesting. Hardly a day passes but I discover some new beauties, which commend them more strongly to my understanding and my heart. Where the imagination only is consulted, I grant you that novelty is desirable; but not so with the affections. That which we most love, we never desire should change: it never becomes wearisome. Can any thing be sweeter to a child's ear than the voice of a mother? Is any object more agreeable to the eye than the countenance of an old friend? Do we not wish to see our parents and friends, whom we dearly love, always the same? And why? Because the heart is interested; these are objects which seize upon the affections. But to gratify the imagination, scenes must be continually changing; and this, I conceive, is the true cause of the objection sometimes brought against the Liturgy, that it is always the same. The objectors seek to gratify not, perhaps, consider that our public mercies, and our they not, therefore, to disabuse the minds of their Pentecost; and closes her most important festivals by public wants, are daily the same; and that our prayers people, when they hear this Church derided and celebrating the mystery of the adorable Trinity, and and praises should be so too. But you will excuse me scoffed at? Ought they not freely to own their obli- ascribing equal and undivided 'glory to the FATHER, from entering further into this discussion; I have an engagement to fulfil at this hour, and I shall be happy

Advertisements.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Toronto, 5th April, 1842. EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about the chiral street of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for eash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.

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

J. L. PERRIN & Co. Toronto, March, 1842. THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on THE Subscribers respectively. The RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ross & Macleod, corner of King and Yonge Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they lope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment.

In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offering their present Stock at considerably reduced prices.

BETLEY & BROWN.

40-f

Toronto, 30th March, 1842. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

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THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 320 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tebacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
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ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th. 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

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

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JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.
Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have lain 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.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every inform be obtained by application to

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T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

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

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rocheste
at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and
Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, t
Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday M
9 o'clock. THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR,

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

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

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The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Expeditions route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

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

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842. STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

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

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c.

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has been considered, which is made the public that he has been considered, whereas, corner of Yonge and Tender Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has five up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his good punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledge.

y him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness

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

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

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
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 HANKEY SUBSPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactured to the state of the state eventy by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Order 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.

SAMHEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange

N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET. ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

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

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842.

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recession on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed of M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 24th December, 1841. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

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

THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscription-received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto February 16th, 1842.

The Church Is published for the Managing Commertee, by H. & W. ROW. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the aper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at a option of the Publisher.

TERMS: -Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum. ent. AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'7.
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