poetrn.

MARTHA AND MARY. (From the British Magazine.) "Martha received him into her house; and she had a sister called Mary, who also sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word."—

Two sisters dwelt in Bethany. One spread The festal board with many a viand meet For welcoming to his accustomed seat The Lord of living streams, and heavenly bread. One sate and listened-for the words he said One sate and listened—for the words he said
Enchained her, every accent falling sweet
As that perfume she poured upon his feet,
And dried with the bright honours of her head.
Ancient of days! when henceforth, to the spring
Of life, thyself, a prisoned bird set free,
To prove the bounding provess of her wing,
From this uneasy world thou callest me—
Oh, if not found, like Mary, listening,
Like Martha, toiling, let thy servant be.

REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND; IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH-MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST. DIALOGUE II.

(By a Correspondent of "The Church.")

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Rowsell, Esq'r

PANY,

Mr. Brown .- I have come, Mr. Secker, for the purpose of resuming our conversation concerning your reasons for leaving Methodism; for although I have no expectation that ever I shall be induced to follow your example, still I feel exceedingly interested in your statements, and already begin to suspect that the Church of England may have firmer ground to rest upon, even as a Scriptural Church, than I formerly supposed; for though, as you know, the British

feel, attachment to it, yet it cannot be denied that it

is in general rather as a wise National Establishment, than as a truly spiritual Church. Mr. Secher .- It gives me much pleasure to see you, Mr. Brown, and, especially, to find that you are so candid in your sentiments, and so open to conviction. I am satisfied that you are correct in your views of the nature of Methodistic attachment to the Church; and, indeed, I admire your discrimination, for I think that many of their leading preachers themselves are not aware to what an extent the boasted support which Methodism gives to the Church, arises from a feeling of loyalty to it, as forming the ecclesiastical portion of the State, rather than from a holy and reverential regard to the Body of Christ,-believing it to be that holy Church which St. John describes as "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife" (Rev. xxi. 9). This sentiment of holy affection towards the Church, which after all is the only feeling of much value, is, I am convinced, seldom to be found amongst the

But I will proceed with a statement of my own reasons for leaving Methodism and uniting with the Church of England. When we closed our last conversation, I had just stated my fears that the Methodists, in common with other separatists, are in a state of sinful schism. I will, therefore, if you please, point out my reasons, in brief, for thinking so. All Christian sects admit the evil, nay the sin of schism; they cannot do otherwise, the Word of God is too clear upon the matter; but then they cannot agree as to what line of conduct it is which really constitutes this sin; in truth they dare not understand it, it too plainly condemns their own divisions. I confess that, when a Methodist, my own views upon it were never very clearly defined; but now, at the risk of being thought an intolerant bigot, I must honestly confess that I know of no interpretation which does not condemn every sect that has separated from the Catholic

Mr. Brown .- Nay, but in this I think you are certainly mistaken. I cannot believe that every Christian body in the British Empire, excepting the Church, is in a state of sinful separation. I rather understand

part, are the controversies of its members with each in part from envy at our greater success.

sincerity, baptized into one spirit?

this prove that Popery is right? The passage which you have quoted from Robert Hall is exceedingly speyou have quoted from Robert Hall is exceedingly speand especially how lamentably bitter is the feeling and therefore nope you will favour me with young persons should, it possible, be introduced to cies, and rescue them from young persons should, it possible, for the first time, in a beautiful Poor Law Commissioners. cious, and, as I am well aware, is the favourite method towards each other of the two principal divisions, with the separatists of representing their divisions;— the British Wesleyans, and the Canadian Wesleyans; but amiable as it may appear, it certainly lacks one are they not ready, to use the language of the Apostle, recommendation—it is not correct. It does not sur- "to bite and devour one another"? Mr. Brown, when prise me that the great body of Methodist, or other, a Methodist, I felt that all this was not consistent with Dissenters, should fall into such a fallacy, but I con- that unity for which Christ prayed, and which the Bifess I cannot understand now it is that their of Hair's powerful mind can be so easily deceived;—for surely powerful mind can be so easily deceived;—for surely wrong; I knew that that wrath, and envying, and that such edifferent "depowers the different "depowers the depowers the de fess I cannot understand how it is that men of Hall's ble so strictly enjoins; I felt that something was powerful mind can be so easily deceived, her safety it is not true that the different sects are but as the it is not true that the different sects are but as the strife, which existed amongst the different "denomities to Limitation of the section should be glad, however, for us to examine this question of the Unity of the Church a little more fully; were concerned, was to bring "peace on earth;"— situated. In the days of their erection, it was Wesleyan Methodists profess, and in some measure

Mr. Secker.—Exactly; and I am obliged to you seems painfully disturbed, and thus speaks:) explicit statement of the Methodistic view of Unity. that I ever felt more seriously uncomfortable, since ing, that, in these days, a man possessed of count-But your reference to Mr. Watson reminds me that the time when I trust that I was made partaker of less wealth presents himself at the communionbut your reference to Mr. Warson femines in looking into his "Institutes" the other day, I could that "peace which passeth all understanding" (Phil. table of his parish church, where, surrounded by not find any thing upon the nature of the sin of schism. iv. 7) than I do at present; for I certainly see more mildewed walls (the rails, perhaps the table itself, whence is this? Surely a work on the very Institutes clearly than I ever did before, how evidently Christ from rottenness, falling to decay) he kneels upon whence is this? Surely a work on the very metal designed his people to be one; indeed those parts of damp straw, as if the partaking of the holy eucharist of Christianity ought to have had some reference to it! Did not its omission arise, either from that strange the Bible which we have just been reading, speak so were an act of penance rather than one of holy joy? disregard of this sin, notwithstanding its deep repro- plainly upon the subject, that I cannot see how a He then returns from this unwholesome and unseemly Dissent, or else from an instinctive fear of a subject, once brought to think upon them;—but the truth is, gratify the senses; where the value of one picture on difficult to approach without being wounded?

most dissenters is, that such a union does not exist be mistaken, or else we refer all such passages to a dwelleth in a house of cedar, the ark of God dwelleth or things a cannot exist whate there is outdure assume the personal rengion father than the communions, which prevents their enjoying this spiriof the neglect of noble parish churches may yet be

other bodies of Christians? See! with what pleasurable feelings the Methodists and dissenters assist surable feelings the Methodists and dissenters assist by the more is so common; indeed the more better would it have been for it to have been gradually bittons, would the substitution of the content of the conventicle annually deliver us. surable feelings the Methodists and dissenters assist one another, preaching in each other's chapels, aiding in the same religious and charitable Institutions, and in the same religion, in the same religious and charitable Institutions, and in the same religion, in the same religion, indeed the mone by sectarianism, is so common; indeed the more by concealing unsoundness in the pillars or the walls.

14. Because they end near the pide and uxing of than the same religion, indeed the more by concealing unsoundness in the pillars or the walls.

15. Because people who think to make themselves the most of the conventicle annually deliver us.

16. Because they end near the pide and uxing of the continuous contin

when exhorting the Corinthians to speak the same know that the British Wesleyans form an honourable reference to outward disunions—it is in fact those men and Dissenters will agree—then it is clear that I believe from the burstings forth of better feelings. | could those who caused it be seen and avoided? if the different sects be at all members of Christ, they But you know that the Baptists, the Independents, the You remember also our blessed Lord's remarkable there was such a sin as schism, and satisfied, to the best of my indepent that into the cathedral and satisfied, to the best of my indepent that into the cathedral and satisfied, to the best of my indepent that into the cathedral and satisfied, to the best of my indepent that into the cathedral and satisfied, to the cathedral and satisfied, to the best of my indepent that into the cathedral and satisfied and satisfied

the two great reasons why I cannot be a methodist, and I confess that I have felt the force of these objectional distribution which all parties confess to be binding however, that a brighter day of purer taste, and more senses and the imagination, said Bishop Horne, in however, that a brighter day of purer taste, and more and I confess that I have left the force of these objections as far stronger since I joined the Church than upon the disciples of Christ, is occasioned by the awtions as far stronger since I joined the Church and brought all kind of miscrise on this charges, "must have a considerable share in public worship; and devotion will accordingly be accordingly be in public worship; and devotion will accordingly be accor I did before; simply because I have examined them, and brought all kind of miseries on this depressed or heightened by the mean, sordid, and disacrifice and devotion which characterised the men depressed or heightened by the mean, sordid, and disacrifice and devotion which characterised the men depressed or heightened by the mean, sordid, and disacrifice and devotion which characterised the men depressed or heightened by the mean, sordid, and disacrifice and devotion which characterised the men devotion which characterised aided, I trust, by the Spirit of God, more thoroughly, and the Gospel, is judicially permitted to punish and with less prejudice than previously. You, Mr. and with less prejudice than previously.

Brown, and the Methodists in general, as fully admit those who have so easily trampled under foot the sayet trace indications of the revival of a holier affecof the objects around us." as we Churchmen do, that Christ designed his people cred injunctions "that ye all speak the same thing, and tion for things and places sacred than is discernible as we Unurchmen do, that Christ designed his people to form one people, and of course one Church; now it that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be to form one people, and of course one Church; now it to form one proper, and of course one charen, now it appears to me that you directly trample upon this appears to me that you directly trample upon this appears to me that you directly trample upon this appears to me that you directly trample upon this appears to me that you directly trample upon this at any period subsequent to the great rebellion. The exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society, and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society, and the output of the oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted, are not exertions of the Oxford Architectural Society and tural knowledge to which we have adverted a appears to me that you directly trainple upon this same judgment' (1 Cor., i. 10); and again "that ye wish of our Saviour; but in order that you may not same judgment' (1 Cor., i. 10); and again "that ye have already diffused to speak against them till against the wish of our Saviour; but in order that you may not think that I misrepresent you, will you be kind enough be likeminded, having the same love, being of one be likeminded, having the same love, being of one be likeminded, having the same love, being of one more accurate information, a corrector taste, and a projudices and the same love, being of one more accurate information, a corrector taste, and a projudices and the same love, being of one more accurate information, a corrector taste, and a projudices and the same love, being of one being of one more accurate information, a corrector taste, and a projudices and the same love, being of one being of one being of one more accurate information, a corrector taste, and a projudices and the same love, being of one be thus that I misrepresent you, will you be kind choose the more accurate information, a correcter taste, and a gious benefits may be expected to flow. In the small prejudices,—not that they dislike the system less, to tell me in what you consider that this union consists? The improvement of the property of the propert tell me in what you consider that this union counsists! accord, of one hand (1 in. in. 2). Juster feeling in all matters relating to ecclesiastical group before us, the greater portion of which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was architecture, and we hail with no common satisfaction which was a second which which was a second which was a second whi Mr. Brown.—Why do you ask me, Mr. Secker r You know the views of the Methodists as well as, or You know the views of the Methodists as well as, of the before the care for in the better than, I do. I am sure I can scarcely tell, you of His people;—I confess that I am both ashamed kingdom to carry this improved knowledge into practice. Markland, in addition to architectural topics, discharged that I am both ashamed kingdom to carry this improved knowledge into practice. better than, I do. I am sure I can scarcely ten, you know we do not trouble ourselves about these things; and astonished that I could so long overlook their and astonished that I could so long overlook their binding and authoritative imports, but let me her you assembly," says St. James, "a man with a gold ring, in cusses many others of the deepest interest at the preknow we do not trouble ourselves about these things; and astonished that I could so long as our Societies are doing well, we think this so long as our Societies are doing well, we think this correspond to the dead binding and authoritative import; but let me beg you be a solong as our Societies are doing well, we think this solong as our Societies are doing well, we will indicate the burial of the dead solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our Societies are doing well as the solong as our so long as our societies are using well, we think this is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings.

It is proof enough that God approves of our doings. Is proof enough that God approves of our doings. But you will remember that Mr. Watson, in his "TheBut you will remember that Mr. Watson, in his "The-But you will remember that Mr. Watson, it ms Ine- most important suggest, to which I have directed your vate mansions the most layin expenditure was longical Institutes," speaking of the Unity of the Church, and also to Romans vii 16 and xx 5 6 and also to Romans vii 16 and xx 5 6 and also to Romans vii 16 and xx 5 6

experience proves; and I will add, that it the baddle that such is then their being in different gradually ceasing to exist. Many disgraceful instances of things it cannot exist while there is outward disunion.

exclusiveness of the Church nersell, in refusing to as sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of brotherly affection with sociate on the equal terms of the character and the equal terms of the equal terms of the equal terms of the equa sociate on the equal terms of brotherly ancestod water of the country and the sociate of the equal terms of brotherly ancestod water of the country and the social country and the soci

*Remarks on English Churches and on the Expediency of rendering Sepulchral Memorials subservient to pious and Christan Uses. But I had much more which I intended to have said resect.—Ed. Ch.]

Christ are right. You cannot doubt that there are some pious persons amongst the Papists; but does some pious persons amongst the Papists; but does some pious persons amongst the Papists; but does age (Fleury) has left it as his fixed opinion that more at the hostility which exists between the four more at the hostility which ex some pious persons amongst the rapists; but does this prove that Popery is right? The passage which this prove that Popery is right? The passage which the power population of the facility how lamentably bitter is the facility has been appearanced by the facility has been appearanced b

> CHURCH ARCHITECTURE—WEEKLY OFFERINGS.* (From the London Evening Mail.)

members of one large and affectionate family! I nations" was little consistent with the spirit of Him times, without exhausting the resources of the coun-tion of the Unity of the Church a little more than, were concerned, was the concerned, was studied. In the days of their erection, it was with respect for religion than such a kind of religion than such a kind of religions of the Church I have some of vital importance; and their breach by the and after much serious meditation upon the Bible, and observed that labourers wrought for a penny a day, worship." Nothing can be more free from a suspicion observed that labourers wrought for a penny a day, worship." It is one of vital importance; and then oreach by the and after much serious incurrence to good to play by the side of their neighbours; and who were in those days too Methodists of that Unity, in connection with their the nature and authority of the Church, I have come and with this careless remark the spectator walked of superstition than was the mind of Romilly, and of their neighbours; and who were in those days too

son is one of our greatest authorities, the most subject. portions of Scripture equally to the point, Mr. Brown in calling public attention, "is often such as would taken as the doctrine of Methodism on this subject. for thus referring to Mr. Watson; I had forgotten his Mr. Brown.—Really, Mr. Secker, I do not know blest dwelling. Is there any exaggeration in saybation by the Apostle, which is the consequence of conscientious man is to put them aside, if only he is building to a palace, filled with every object that can which well-informed dissenters must feel that it is we Dissenters do not think much about them; if his walls, or of one piece of plate upon his table, they occur to our minds, we either satisfy ourselves would render the house of God fitting for its sacred But the sufficient answer to those views of spiritual by thinking that all those good men who have be- uses? Ought these things to be? Should it not but the sumerent answer to those views of spiritual by thinking that at the sum of the s most dissenters is, that such a union does not exist be linistaken, of else all of the distance of the distanc experience proves; and I will add, that in the nature that such is their import, and that it is the want of not to be, and right glad are we to add, they are

deeply a man teels the ampartment of the congregation in a small of the congregation in a small of the more will be fear those whom he imagines are in the more will be fear t

Mr. Secker.—Alas! for the unity of dissent! you die that could ever make them be otherwise interbest actions in this kind. As, therefore, we every die that could ever make them be otherwise interbest actions in this kind. As, therefore, we every understood and very little practised as a habit) would. where exhort all men to worship God, even so for understood, and very little practised as a habit) would, and plactices by which they are distinguished, correspond to the variety of feature and complexion disselves, and have attributed that want of unity in part to the variety of feature and complexion disselves, and have attributed that want of unity in part to the unrightened for the same performance of this service by the people of God undoubtedly, by the adoption of this weekly custom, be both taught and encouraged." cernible in the offspring of the same parent, among whom there subsists the greatest family likeness."—

The very object of this service by the people of God as the be both taught and encouraged."

The very object of this service by the people of God as the be both taught and encouraged."

The very object of this service by the people of God as the be both taught and encouraged."

The very object of this service by the people of God as the beat service by the people of God as the bea cernible in the dispring of the same parent, among the difference of the difference whom there should be when the continuous of the Now, lorgive me, it is one great means of the beauty of honsuch sentiments display much more of that charity
such sentiments display much more of that charity
such sentiments display much more of that charity
one of the ples in the bonds of real affection. I think, Mr.

Rrown our conversation this evening has sufficiently

Rrown our conversation this evening has sufficiently such sentiments display fluction to the accessories of public which constitutes "the more excellent way," and, amongst the different sects of professing Christians, I brown, our conversation this evening has sufficiently of a due attention to the accessories of public which constitutes "the more excellent way," and, amongst the different sects of professing Christians, I brown, our conversation this evening has sufficiently of a due attention to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes the more excellent way, and the constitutes the constitutes the constitutes are conversation that the constitutes the constitutes are conversation that the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitutes are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitute are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the constitute are conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of public labeled to the conversation to the accessories of the conversation to the accessories of the conversation to the accessories of the conversation to the conversation to the conversation to the c

Sir Samuel Romilly, as probably having had his constitutional melancholy increased by the cheerless aspect of the place of worship which he attended as a child. Sir Samuel himself described it as "a large, uncouth room, presenting to the view only irregular equally unattractive. "Nothing," he adds, "was ever worse calculated to inspire the mind of a child no pews at all, with respect for religion than such a kind of religious

Methodists of that Unity, in connection with the nature and administry, are want of a duly appointed and Apostolic ministry, are to the conclusion, not unaided, I trust, by the Spirit to the conclusion to the conclusio want of a duly appointed and Apostone ministry, are the two great reasons why I cannot be a Methodist; of Wisdom, that this utter absence of even that Spinales in the present age. We believe, the two great reasons why I cannot be a Methodist; of Wisdom, that this utter absence of even that Spinales in the present age. We believe, the work of the conclusion, the third was a special to the externals of religion.

ays; "the only unity of which they (the Aposties) and also to itomas xn. 10, and xx. 0, 0; -2 cor. for divine worship, and the nobler fabrics left us by then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of our pions forefathers were permitted to remain in a consent of all classes does not render legislation on consen "speak is the unity of the whole Church in Christ, "the invisible head, by faith; and the unity produced "the invisible head, by faith; and the unity produced our ploas foretathers were permitted to remain in a extra-mural sepulture unnecessary. "I do marvel," evil thoughts?" "by fervent love towards each other; —as Mr. Watson is one of our greatest authorities, this may be (Having carefully read these, and several other the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centuries ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centures ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, to which we have much pleasure centures ago, "that London, being so rich a city, the work before us, the wo hath not a burial-place without. I think verily that tempted to make themselves comfortable and warm, and this I speak of experience, for I myself, when I bours and fellow-worshippers. have been there in some mornings to hear the sermons, have felt such an ill-favoured unwholesome savour, that I was the worse for it for a great while after."

With reference to the regular offering of alms tion. "With the view of providing funds for churchbuilding and other important objects, the author cannot but indulge the hope, that under proper ecclesiastical authority, the practice of making weekly collec- off going to church, and to go to meeting instead: tions during the morning service of Sunday may thus becoming guilty of the fearful sin of schism. be generally and beneficially revived. It is based both on Scripture and the Rubric, and is a mode of collection that is both simple and effective in its operation. about pews, and that in the very House of Peace, is In a few churches it has already been adopted." In shocking to think of. the proceeds of this collection amount to upwards of the dog in the manger; who neither come to church one church of inconsiderable size, in St. Marylebone, £500 a-year. How superior this regularly-ordained to sit in their own pews, nor suffer any one else to method of collection is to the fluctuating charitysermon system must be obvious to the least reflective. with people who cannot find a place to sit or kneel, Mr. Markland, by a very easy computation, demon- while many of the pews are empty. sectaries against the Church of England; which, as I have already said, was one of the first things that opened my eyes to the evil of separation!

tual union.

Itual union.

Mr. Markland, by a very easy computation, demonstrates a found, but they are daily becoming more rare.

Mr. Markland, by a very easy computation, demonstrates how much more productive this system, based strates how much more productive this system, based on Christian principle and anostolic authority, is, than one of the first things that for pardon me if I say that it does almost appear like for pardon me if I say that it does almost appear like gence, has operated to impair the grandeur of our formula to the principle and anostolic authority, is, than one of the pews are empty.

Mr. Markland, by a very easy computation, demonstrates the pews are empty.

12. Because pews, unless they have a faculty strates how much more productive this system, based (which very few have), are increased. opened my eyes to the evil of separation!

opened my eyes to the evil of separation!

opened my eyes to the evil of separation!

on Christian principle and apostolic authority, is, than on Christian principle and apostolic authority, is the character of the chara

ttending the same public meetings.

Mr. Markland suggests a recurrence to this gradual comfortable by having a pew are mistaken. Pews are what is now annually collected from the whole. If 150 any measure corrupting it; and though in some the any measure corrupting it; and though it is any measure corrupting it; and though in some the any measur Mr. Secher.—My dear Sit, forgive me if I say that is now annually collected from the whole. If 150 commontante by barring a pew are mistaken. Pews are much hotter in summer, and not necessarily warmer persons were to contribute each one penny every Sunpersons every ever any particular body of Christians, and not a total separation of one party from the other; for then, separation of one party from the other; for then, being entirely separate communities, the term schisyou were praising the apparent gody religious difference; and this for two readissent! you know it is hollow! Were the oppositions of a paltry design being at sioned by religious difference; and this for two readissent! you know it is hollow! Were the opposition of a paltry design being at sioned by religious difference; and this for two readissent! you know it is hollow! Were the opposition of a paltry design being at sioned by religious difference; and this for two readissent! you know it is hollow! Were the opposition of a paltry design being at sioned by religious difference; and this for two readissent! dissent! you know it is hollow! Were the opposition of dissent only to the Church, still it would show that if the Church is then that if the Church is then that separation of the church is the chur Mr. Secher.—This, I know, is the usual method of getting clear of this most serious charge;—but, indeed, it presents another of those singular incongetting clear of this most serious charge;—but, indeed, it presents another of those singular inconsistencies which ever pertain to error. Who so fressistencies and easily deceives such persons into supposing that any other did down; but a portion of it merely, a chancel or a find down; but a por the Mosaic dispensation, was enjoined to be given, as an offering to the Lord, by every Jew that was twenty an offering to the Lord, by every Jew that was twenty the interior of a church might be finished, while the unity; but still there might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be first instance, be perfected, or the Mosaic dispensation, was enjoined to be given, as a quent in the interior of a church might be finished, while the might be finished, while the might be something more of a quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of the might be something more of a quent in their assertions. quent in their assertions of the indivisible nature of Christ's spiritual Church,—that all true Christians would be something more of a church might be finished, while the completion and ornaments of the external walls, as you reduced whether the evil did not lie, as you reduced whether the Christ's spiritual Church,—that all true Christians are one in Him,—as the Dissenters? And yet when are one in Him,—as the Dissenters? And yet, when accused of schism, they tell us that the different seets accused of schism, they tell us that the different sects of Christians are so completely distinct believing the mot but think that a cannot do. But the control of Christians are so completely distinct believed to have acted unscripturally, we cannot do. But the mot but think that a cannot do. But the control of Christians are so completely distinct believed to have acted unscripturally, we cannot do. of Christians are so completely distinct bodies that the term schism cannot apply to them! Is not this the term schism cannot apply to them! Is not this the most evident contradiction? But, in truth I the most evident contradiction? But, in truth, I displayed against her because they fear her spiritual believe and spiritual displayed against her because they fear her spiritual believe and spiritual displayed against her because they fear her spiritual displayed tals, and dispensaries, and other local purposes for which is no better than a kind of simony.

The most evident contradiction: But, in truth, I believe our word schism is derived from a Greek word Σχίζω, which signifies to separate, to cleave word Σχίζω, which signifies to separate, to cleave word δχίζω, which signifies to separate, to cleave word δχίζω. which sermons have been accustomed to be preached; and the other moiety to be paid over to the Societies and the other moiety to be assunder; hence it evidently applies quite as strongly to entire and total separation as it does to internal to entire and total separation as it does to internal divisions; and this is the word used by St. Paul divisions; and this is the word used by St. Paul,
when exhorting the Corinthians to speak the corner of the contract of the corner of the contract of the cont would jurged tend to the expulsion of the time to time demand. It is impossible to the great the congregation from hideous monuments which now deface our churches, this plan would press unduly upon the finances of any this plan would press unduly upon the finances of any conjugate or being seen for the congregation from i. 10; xii. 25). It is also used by the Evangelists in the same sense of entire separation. But is the same sense of entire separation. in the same sense of entire separation. But if the real Church of Christ is one—and in this both Ch. real Church of Christ is one—and in this both Churchmen and Dissenters will agree—then it is clear that harmonize with the fabric, and promote its unity of much or so much, but whatsoever he may have been must, by their separation, be guilty of Christ, which is the sin of Schism. Being of Schism body of Christ, which is the sin of schism. Being therefore fully convinced my door Mr. Brown to design and effect. The Dean of Chichester has given a good example in this way, by dedicating, being the supply is of God. And not only so, but also by the supply i therefore fully convinced, my dear Mr. Brown, that there was such a single there was such a single there was such a single the supply is of God. And not believe in the my disciples, if ye have to the my disciples, if ye have to the makes his not enjoining them to deposit all at once, he makes his not enjoining them to deposit all at once, he makes his not enjoining them to deposit all at once, he makes his not enjoining them to deposit all at once, he makes his cathedral, a noble painted window to the validity of each other's baptisms, they will not in ge-"Frail as is this material," remarks Mr. Mark- little hinders all perception of the burden and the had fallen, I could not longer remain amongst them.

The from each other, or from the Church! Yea, and these leading sects are continually subject even to the most of leading sects are conti Mr. Brown.—Yes but, Mr. Seeker, I cannot but like that you look the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit that you look the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit that you look the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than these contributions would augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; hit is not too sanguing and augment rather than the perpetuation of the perpetuation think that you look too much at externals in this matter. Of what if Christians had deeply loved one another, the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; that these contributions would augment that these contributions would augment that these contributions would augment that the perpetuation of their memories and pious deeds; that these contributions would augment that there would be provided by an introduction of their memories and pious deeds; that these contributions would augment that there would be provided by an introduction of their memories and pious deeds; that these contributions would augment that there are instances where glass has been faithful the provided by an instance of the provided by a provided matter. Of what consequence can it be whether I establishment, are undoubtedly schismatics as regards establishment, are undoubtedly schismatics as regards there would have been faithful and there are instances where glass has been faithful and the glass has been fa worship within the same walls that the Churchman does converted to the commencement of each year. This would six centuries." Let not the sour or the self-lead him to record the church as the church worsnip within the same walls that the Churchman does, or use exactly the same form of words in my does, or use exactly the same form of words in does, or use exactly the same form of words in my devotions (though even this we do in many of our devotions (though even this we do in many of our devotions) (though even this we do in many of our devotions) (though even this we do in many of our devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy between the different classes of Seceders, Cameronian devotions) (though even this we do in many of our disciples in holy discipled in the decoration devotions) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotions) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotions) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotions) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotions) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotion) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotion) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotion) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotion) (though even this we do in many of our discipled in the decoration devotion) (though even this devotions (though even this we do in many of our chapels);—of what possible importance can these cnapers);—of what possible importance can these outward matters be, so long as we worship the same of indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, not only for these collections, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, not only for these collections, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, not only for these collections, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, not only for these collections, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, not only for these collections, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference,—we ask for no idolatrous homage has a proper reserve, and the same indifference has a proper reserve, and the same indifference has a proper reserve. outward matters be, so long as we worship the same God, through the same Spirit, and place our hopes to creatures of wood and stone; we deny not that to creatures of wood and stone; we deny not that to creatures of wood and stone; we deny not that the Calvinistic and Arminian, the open and close of a year leading to their own understand the course of a year. God, through the same Spirit, and place our hopes upon the same Saviour? Is it not very unkind, and uncertainty to creatures of wood and stone; we deny not that the Calvinistic and Arminian, the open and close charity as must always occur in the course of a year.

The voice of praise and prayer may ascend from the voice of prayer may ascend from upon the same Saviour? Is it not very unkind, and does it not display much unchristian bigotry for you refuse to communicate with each other. And I dare does it not display much unchristian bigotry for you to stigmatize us as schismatics, and more than insinuate that we are out of the pale of the visible Chirch, because in these non-essentials we venture to think for ourselves, especially while we, to think for ourselves, especially while we, are the control of the green hill's side as well as from the long-drawn ding, constantly think it will be the best to do so, and the consequence is, that an unbelieving world is aisle and fretted vault; but so long as man is aisle and fretted vault; but so long as man is influenced by external objects, devotional feelings will be heightened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better hardened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better hardened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams," that let the Church be once overthrown, (supposing that such a calamity were possible,) and the venture of the green hill's side as well as from the long-drawn ding the consequence is, that an unbelieving world is influenced by external objects, devotional feelings will be heightened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams," that let the Church be once overthrown, (supposing that such a calamity were possible,) and the venture of the green hill's side as well as from the long-drawn ding the consequence is, that an unbelieving world is influenced by external objects, devotional feelings will be heightened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams," will be heightened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams," and the consequence is, that an unbelieving world is influenced by external objects, devotional feelings will be heightened in its impiety. "Behold, to obey is better than the fat of rams," and the consequence is, that an unbelieving world is influenced by external objects, devotional feelings and the consequence is, that an u venture to think for ourselves, especially while we, on the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the contrary. on the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary, are ever so ready to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our brethren of the contrary. show that by schism was very frequently, if not always, judicious Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity, "that put into practice its success would be partial, and the judicious Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity, "that put into practice its success would be partial, and the Church. Permit me, my dear sir, to remind you of a passage of the great Robert Hall in the Preface to his Sermon on Infidelity:—"The momentous contest at issue between the Christian Church and Infidels of the Dissenters are Calvinat issue between the Christian Church and Infidels for you know that most of the Dissenters are Calving and instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most is the contract of the Church the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he, "how trivial for the most instruct us," says he are the contract of the co may instruct us," says he, "how trivial, for the most of the Disserters are the controversies of its members with each in part are the controversies of its members with each in part from envy at our greater species."

Virtue, force, and efficacy, for that it serveth as a green wat create water of the devotion, and in that its sensible help to stir up devotion, and in that its sensible help to stir up devotion, and in the encharist and the universal duty of Christian Body of Christian it is only the effect of deep project. Body of Christ; it is only the effect of deep preju-dice that and the universal duty of Christian respect, no doubt, bettereth even our holiest and charity on its true foundation (by too many scarcely

which constitutes the more executed way, and, indeed, more real Catholicity of spirit than is exhibited, more real Catholicity of spirit than is exhibited. The late amiable Bishop Jebb, in his shown how bitter an enemy the sectarianism of promotion that estrangement of feeling which indeed, more real Catholicity of spirit than is exhibited and example so far prevailed, that there was a contracted of the late amiable below the different sects of Muthodists. It is not a different sects of Muthodists. The late amiable below the late amiable below the different sects of Muthodists. The late amiable below the late ami indeed, more real Catholicity of spirit than is existing and one of your Church, who refuse to acknow-bited by those of your Church, who refuse to acknow-bited by the your characteristics are acknow-bited by the your characteristics are acknow-bited by the your characteristics and your characteristics are acknow-bited by the your characteristics and your characteristics are acknow-bited by the your characteristics are acknow-bi bited by those of your Church, who refuse to acknowledge any as brethren, excepting those who walk in
ledge any as brethren, excepting those who walk in
ledge any as brethren, excepting those who walk in his parish. Nay it is reported, that in a short out children apprentices; and after that there remained . [This and 17 are not applicable to Canada.—ED.CH.] time a stock was raised to be always ready for putting

Mr. Secker.—To your last question I willingly Would not the Wesleyan, the Kilhamite, the Ranter, specting the effect which this want of unity had upon parent will do well to bear in mind. "They," a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring Mr. Secher.—To your last question I willingly answer in the affirmative; without doubt all true assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They, a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They are the surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to bear in limit. They are the surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will do well to be a surplus for the assistance of the neighbouring parent will be a surplus for the nein answer in the affirmative; without doubt an true or the Central Union, Extraordist, and my graobserves Bisnop Jeob, to whom the worship of parishes.—(Fell's Life of Hammonds) In conclusion, and my graobserves Bisnop Jeob, to whom the worship of parishes.—(Fell's Life of Hammonds) In conclusion, and my graobserves Bisnop Jeob, to whom the worship of parishes.—(Fell's Life of Hammonds) In conclusion, and my graobserves Bisnop Jeob, to whom the worship of parishes.—(Fell's Life of Hammonds) In conclusion, and my graobserves Bisnop Jeob, to whom the worship of the central Union, Extraordist of Life of Hammonds).

Christians are filled with the spirit of peace and love;
them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and them rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the resolution of the contral Union, Extraordist of the parties of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the rejoice at the decrease of the other parties, and the rejoice at the rejoic Christians are filled with the spirit of peace and love; but certainly this does not prove that their proceed-but certainly the c but certainly this does not prove that their proceeds ings as relates to their connection with the Church of ings as relates to their connection with the Church of the downant of the original total and such views of the uncertain ground upon the former posal of the officiating clergyman, whence he might be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife? Look once be spiritual unity, what is envy and strife?

> PEWS IN CHURCHES. (From the London Church Intelligencer.)

The Cambridge Camden Society has lately published the following Twenty-three Reasons for getting

1. Because, in the good old times, when churches were first built, and for many years after, there were 2. Because they were invented at first by people

who thought themselves too good to pray by the side

3. Because they were a part of the wicked system

in, it was strictly forbidden by many Bishops and others who had authority in our Church: and, if our

and so not to care at all what becomes of their neigh-

7. Because in square pews where people sit facing each other, it is very-difficult, if not impossible, to attend properly to the Church service.

8. Because they cause on an average a loss as to weekly in church, Mr. Markland has a very valuable room of thirty out of every hundred. That is, a chapter, to which we earnestly solicit general atten-9. Because, from the room they take up, the poor,

10. Because they cause more quarrels in a parish

11. Because they enable ill-disposed persons to act

ings, is disfigured to suit the pride and luxury of man.

(From "the Apostolic Church" by [the Rev.] D. Falloon.)

It is to be observed, that the Church of Ireland, though originally pure, was at length compelled both by force and fraud to conform to that of England, and, consequently to adopt the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Rome, and that, for nearly four hundred years, she was suffered to groan in boudage, before it pleased God to make use of the same power, which had bound her to the foot of the papal throne, to effect her emancipation from the trammels of a degrading superstition. Now, when this important change was ntroduced into this country [viz. Ireland], all the Irish bishops conformed, except two, namely, Walsh of Meath, and Leverous of Kildare. The former being an obsequious slave of Rome, used every effort to foment the popular discontents: for which he was arrested and iprisoned: but was afterwards allowed to retire to Alcale, in Spain: and the latter, giving no offence, except his nonconformity, was permitted to support himself by keeping a school in the city of Limerick. With these two ecclesiastics, therefore, any link which might connect the present Romish Church in Ireland with the former Irish establishment was annihilated, and for many years after, no bishop of that communion was permitted to make his appearance in Ireland: and when ecclesiastics of that order did enter our island, they were of foreign ordination, and had no descent from the first Irish bishops, nor any possible connecting medium, only that they taught the same errors which were embraced by the Irish Clergy for some time previous to the Reformation. The real state of the question, then, is this: Did the Established Church of Ireland forfeit all her right to ecclesiastical property by reforming her doctrine and discipline according to the Word of God, and her own original principles? And ought that property to be transfer-

the country, and it would be the height of arrogance if they should be, their constituents most unquestionably will and presumption for the emissaries of a foreign bishop to claim them under any pretext whatever.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1842.

On Thursday, 29th September, being the Festival tlemen were admitted to holy Orders, in the Cathedral | mercenary sheet! Church of Quebec, by THE LORD BISHOP OF MON-

in the County of Beauharnois. Priest,-THE REV. GEO. MILNE M.A., Missionary

in the Bay of Chaleurs, Gulph of St. Lawrence. The REV. Jos. A. ALLEN, who was temporarily ap- | Council of which Mr. Hincks now forms a very fitting pointed in July to Huntingdon, now proceeds to Chris- part: tieville, where Major Christie, who erected the Church at his own cost, is now putting up a Parsonage-house.

The health of the venerable and excellent ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY has much improved, since the last accounts.

The proceedings in the Niagara District of the various Associations, in connection with THE CHURCH

Society, are extremely gratifying and interesting. We learn, not only from our valued Correspondent, but from other sources, that the noble and pious work has been carried on with an ardour and a success far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine

Churchman Indeed, in every direction, we hear of cheering occurrences, and perceive the indications of even better things yet. Our wants are great and grievous still, it is true, and in many places it is utterly impossible at present to supply them; but to the newly formed Society, which we trust will soon begin to employ Travelling Missionaries, we may look for an increase of zeal and resources, and a wider diffusion of sound

Amongst the intelligence lately received in private letters, we learn from a clerical friend, not connected with the Rev. T. B. Fuller's parish, that in Thorold the Church is making great progress, the congregation having doubled in two years. We are not at all surprised at this, for Mr. Fuller, in his preaching, never forgets that the Church is the appointed means for propagating the Gospel, and wherever that vital truth is enforced, practical and sound religion abounds, and finally triumphs over all opposition and rebuke.

In this city, a gentleman will be immediately employed as Collector, by THE CHURCH SOCIETY, can wield a pen, it shall be devoted to the cause of to gather in the sums already subscribed, and to solicit fresh subscriptions. He will make it his duty to call contest may be, we, at all events, will do our duty to upon every adult Member of the Church, and to give the State, and will not shrink, though at the sacrifice him or her the opportunity of contributing to the of private feeling and personal interest, from telling righteous cause. Small donations, where the means our rulers that they are dismembering the Empire.of persons are narrow, will be gladly received: for the This is not the time for half-measures, or half-words. co-operation of every one is desired, and a combination | We stand on the brink of great events, and great of small means can achieve great results.

The Church Intelligencer states, on the authority of The Watchman, the half-official organ of the Wesleyan connexion in England, "that in the Home Sta- General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on brethren, to assist them in their several parishes. tions, the decrease this year has been 2065." We attribute this diminution of numbers to the prevailing Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required influence of sound Church principles, and we think the day is not far distant when the Methodists will be divided into two parties, the smaller and better fleeing for refuge to the Church, and the larger iden- attested in the ordinary manner. tifying itself with Dissent and Popery against the

The late EARL OF CARNARVON was a politician of the old Whig school. Among the opponents of the Reform Bill he stood conspicuous, by the strength of his arguments, and the beautiful and appropriate language in which he clothed them. With an eloquence, transmitted in all its fulness to the present possessor of his title and his virtues, and which we believe will ever be characteristic of the Herbert family, he contended against the fatal Bill, and concluded one of his speeches with the following touching appeal:

"If attachment to the Constitution, which almost from my "If attachment to the Constitution, which almost from my cradle I had learnt to revere, which surrounding nations have admired and envied, be prejudice,—I own and glory in that prejudice. I know that the utilitarians of our times would eradicate every prejudice, which in their opinion debases, in mine exalts, the human mind. But if you quarrel with our prejudices, how will you dispose of our virtues? What is the preference we give to the friend of our youth, with all his failings, over a stranger more faultless, but unknown? What is the love of country which, in spite of an ungenial climate and a niggard soil, can rivet the most generous mind to the land which gave him birth—what is it but prejudice? Without it

we may be monsters, but we never can be men.

"There can be no warm and permanent attachment without something of illusion. Which of us, as he paces the forest, would not pass unheeded by the young and growing trees, which in garish foliage wait till the woodman's hatchet shall consign them to their mechanical uses? Which of us would not gaze with reverential awe on the ancient oak of the Druid, because been laden through successive ages with the trophies of her greatness? Let not the axe be laid to its hallowed roots, for its destiny is in your hands. Avert the axe of the spoiler; so shall that rugged bark he deeply inscribed with the names and the deeds of statesmen, and of warriors yet unborn.

"Qualis frugifero quercus sublimis in agro Exuvias veteres populi, sacrataque gestans Dona ducum, nec jam validis radicibus hærens Pondere fixa suo est, nudosque per aëra ramos Effundens, trunco non frondibus efficit umbram.

What lever of the Constitution, whose present lot is east in Canada, can read these sentiments, without a thrill of melancholy, as he contemplates the havoe for a moment gives way to mournful reproach, and he to the British flag, -is it you, whose ancestor fell fighting for his king at Naseby,-you, whose noble its unhallowed blow? Alas! for the waning glory of a noble race! Alas! for the want of that ancient English courage, which, where it could not conquer, yet disdained submission." Had the writer of this been the son of a man high in office, and vested with responsibility like Sir Charles Bagot, he would rather have followed his parent to the grave, than have witnessed his signature of the letter to Mr. Lafontaine!

The Kingston Chronicle having ventured to notice some editorial remarks of The Church, we shall indulge our cotemporary with a sketch of his character, as a public journalist, drawn by his now patron and friend, the Hon. Francis Hincks, M.P.P., Inspector-General, in the place of the Hon. John Macaulay, dismissed for loyalty. Mr. Hincks, in the Examiner of the 9th Jnne, 1841, thus portrays the Chronicle:

The "Kingston Chronicle," if we may judge from a late leading editorial, is likely to be the demi-official organ of the coalition administration, and a more appropriate one could not easily be found. In the article alluded to our cotemporary has denounced all those who may feel it their duty to vote for a

But what a change has a twelvemonth produced! The Chronicle, which would much more appropriately be termed the Vicar of Bray, has now veered round, and supports the "present mongrel administration," with as much veuality, and as little ability, as it has lately evinced in favour of whichever party was upits establishment and types for sale. To BE SOLD of St. Michael and all Angels, the two following gen- TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, has long been legible on its

The Examiner abounds with materials, with which to assail the present Separationist and Rebel-reward-Deacon, Mr. W. Morris, Theological Student, ing Administration. The same number, from which appointed to Huntingdon Village and parts adjacent we have already quoted the character of the Chronicle, pays the following handsome compliments, in addition of the Church from its first planting in this country, and to those which we have selected on former occasions, to the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, the President of the

> (From the Examiner of the 9th June, 1841.) "Messrs. Sullivan and Draper are known to be ready to

"With regard to Messrs. Draper and SULLIVAN, all we shall at present remark is, that we would be very sorry to buy them at their own price, and sell them again at what any political party would declare to be their real value."

One of two things must soon come to pass. The present politically profligate and treason-tainted adinistration must be broken up-or Canada is lost to the British Crown. We can never take the oaths by all these windows, I desire to return thanks to Almight of allegiance to an American Government, but we God, for"—and overpowered by his feelings he burst into grieve to know that the familiar political saying, so emphatically quoted in Lord Durham's Report, embodies the sentiments of the British population: Lower Canada," - and the fortunes of Upper Canada are entwined with those of that part of the Province,-" Lower Canada must be English, at the expense, if necessary, of not being British."

nada West, we perceive, announces his intention of proceeding in the discharge of his duties. Unless an had effected great things in their township, and that they Act has passed this Session, -of which we are not were anxious to do what they could to assist their destiaware,—he has not the slightest legal authority, and tute brethren. Mr. Armstrong, senior, presided on that we strongly recommend the people to take no notice of him, and not to submit to the direction or interference of persons appointed by Government, without any sanction of law.

We feel deeply grateful for the warm and general thanks which we are at present receiving, especially for the political course which we have pursued. The Church, in this Province, as in the United States, can survive all political changes, and will flourish when Canada is British no more: but so long as we loyalty, and no matter what the issue of the present

Several articles are unavoidably postponed.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next Sunday, the 30th of October. Candidates for Holy to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Communication.

MATTERS RELATING TO CLERICAL MEETINGS.

Sir .- I take a deep interest in every thing connected with our Apostolic Church, and it is with sincere delight, and gra-titude to Almighty God, that I see her lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stakes, in this land. Feeling thus, I may perhaps be pardoned for troubling you with a few hints, which I trust may be of use to some members of the reverend and highly respectable body, the Clergy of this Diocese. I have of late heard more frequently of Clerical Meetings, and since the number of our Clergy has increased it is now no un ommon thing for a notice to be given in Church, that on some approaching week-day there will be Divine Service, and a Ser mon; and this in consequence of a Clerical Meeting being about to be held in the Parish, or Mission. On these occasions the Churchman looks forward with no little interest to the appointed day:—a week day Service is always refreshing: he hopes also to see his beloved minister surrounded and assisted by many of his reverend brethren:—and he thinks that such eetings of such men cannot be other than profitable; -he ictures to himself the assembled Clergy earnest in prayer to God for a blessing upon our holy Church, and all her children:
—he hears in imagination their deeply interesting conversation
in spiritual subjects, and on matters connected with their ministerial duties: -in the fulness of his heart he pours forth a ervent petition that their hands may be strengthened, and that they may be comforted and supported in the vast work, for the forwarding of which they are the vowed servants of the Most

The day appointed for the Meeting arrives, he enters the anctuary, and as soon as he has sat down, previous to the commencement of the Service, he looks for the assembled Clergy, but if he is not familiar with the faces of some of them, be will have difficulty in finding them out, for black coats and white cravats are often worn by respectable laymen advanced in life; he sees a few strangers thus habited, and he concludes, that they probably are the Clergy; but when he perceives that with some, perhaps there is not even as much decent attention paid to their outward appearance, as would certainly be the case if they were about to wait upon their Bishop, or to avail themselves of the hospitable invitation of a friend, he feels distressed and disappointed, for he expects to see in all, who enter the a thrill of melancholy, as he contemplates the have house of God, and more especially in the Clergy, something more than an ordinary neatness of dress, as a mark of respect to Him, to whose service that house is dedicated:—but it would be yet more gratifying to see the Ministers of God in his temple, for a moment gives way to mournful reproach, and he asks Sir Charles Bagot, "Is it you, round whom we as is the invariable custom in the Episcopal Church of the would have rallied unto death, so long as you clung United States, and wearing their gowns and cassocks, by which they may be easily distinguished as the Clergy, who have met together for mutual comfort and edification. But, Sir, if my poldness may be pardoned, I would ask, why, on such an ocfamily has given parriots to the senate and bishops to the Church,—is it you, alas! who have lent force to the 'axe of the spoiler,' and guided, not 'averteo,' its unhallowed blow? Alas! for the waning glory time;—but should Clergymen meet together in the Sanctuary without doing so? I think that in the Rubric before the Communion Service, our Church requires the weekly administration of the Sacrament to the Clergy, who belong to our Cathedra Establishments; does she not thus imply her wish, that whenever her Clergymen are assembled together they should, in accordance with primitive usage, meet around the Table of their Lord and Master?—And surely the celebration of these high and holy mysteries, would give a sobriety to the feelings, a warmth to devotion, and a solemnity to the Clerical Meeti which are very desirable, and must prove beneficial, both to Clergy and Laity. Hoping that I have not spoken with too great freedom, I remain, &c. &c.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(From a Correspondent.)

As you have lately expressed a desire for information want of confidence in the present mongrel administration as guilty of "malignity and folly," and alluding to the learned Solicitor-General [Mr. R. Baldwin], the acknowledged leader of the Reformers of the Reformers of the stablishment of the containing the stab of the Reformers of Upper Canada, he warns that gentleman purpose) a brief account of the establishment of that such a course would be marked with "insincerity, ignovarious Parochial Associations in this District.

red to any foreign sect, that should nestle in the country, at a subsequent period, and teach the same errors which she had rejected? It is to be observed that, at this day, there is not one Romish ecclesiastic. errors which she had rejected? It is to be observed that, at this day, there is not one Romish ecclesiastic in Ireland, of any grade, who has derived his orders from the ancient established Church of Ireland, but that the succession is whole and entire, without any degree of obscurity or doubt in the present body of Protestant clergy. There was therefore no transfer of churches or church property in Ireland from one church to another, as is vulgarly supposed, these always belonged to the regularly legalized establishment of the country, and it would be the height of arrogance adopted. The Rector of the parish was assisted in this interesting occasion by his Reverend brethren of St. Catharines and Louth, of this district; and by the Rev. J. Armstrong, late of Buenos Ayres, the Rev. A. Palmer, of Guelph, and the Rev. J. G. Geddes, of Hamilton, entlemen to whom the district is deeply indebted for their unwearied labours amongst us, and for their sound evangelical and highly interesting addresses at the several meetings, evincing the piety and truly scriptural spirit of Wicliffe, the holy boldness and intrepidity of Luther, and exterior of the Church has undergone a striking alterathe mild winning manner of Melancthon. A new spirit tion in consequence of the erection of a neat and substanseemed to animate all. The Clergy found the Laity not tial close fence, which has been accomplished at a very permost. The Chronicle need not have advertised it establishment and types for sale. To be sold and the Laity found the Clergy quite equal to their new gratuitously afforded by the Rector, and several zealous but highly important duties.

St. Catharines.—The next meeting was held on the morning of the following day, in the handsome Church

of St. George, at St. Catharines, when the Reverend, the of St. George, at St. Catharines, when the Restoration in Rectors of Chippawa, Niagara and Thorold, unavoidably absent the previous day, joined their brethren. The Rector of St. Catharines opened the business of the meeting with a most admirable address, tracing the progress showing, in the clearest and most convincing manner, the reasons why it became the duty of Churchmen in this plocese to respond, one and all, to the appeal made to them by their able and indefatigable Bishop. He was followed by a member of his congregation, a most respectively. table and worthy magistrate of the district, who, without any of the pretensions of an orator, exhibited a specimen of the truest eloquence, when, with a full heart, he described the beginning of the Church in that place at a time that the beloved Mr. Addison ministered to them in a poor hut, which was so ill lighted that it was necessary to keep the deep open to admit light enough to enable the to keep the door open to admit light enough to enable the worthy missionary to read the services of the Church in his own inimitable manner. "When I compare the state of things then" (said Mr. —) "with what they are now,—when I remember the low hovel and look upon this beautiful church, and see the light of heaven entering a flood of tears, and sinking down in his seat buried his face in his hand, and then gave vent to his thankful heart, effecting more by not being able to speak all he wished, than could have been effected by the most practised and able speaker. Several of the Laity spoke, and spoke well, on that occasion, showing that they were no

ss able than zealous in the cause. Port Dalhousie.—In the afternoon the meeting was held at Port Dalhousie, in the Township of Louth, in the new The Deputy Superintendent of Education for Cashowed that they knew how to appreciate the value of a Church that had sent them a resident Missionary, who occasion, and added another to the many ties that bound him to the parishioners of his indefatigable son, and to his brethren in the ministry, who felt that in him they beheld a pattern of a venerable English clergyman, whom to know was to respect and love. It was delightful to witness the feeling that prevailed on that occasion, and to ee the tears of gratitude trickling down the cheeks of some, who remembered the Church in the day of her olation, and were now not ashamed to shed tears of jo over her brightened and still brightening prospects. And we had only to look around us and feel the real hold that the Church has upon the community; for in that town-ship two good churches (one a really elegant and substantial stone one,) have been built in less than two years after the entrance upon his labours there of the worthy Rector of a parish, that at that period was stated to me to

be one any thing but inviting.

Thorold.—On Saturday, the 20th, the brethren met a large and deeply interested congregation in the neat, substantial and beautifully situated stone Church of Thorold. The fineness of the weather, the beauty of the situation, the Church itself, the large and interesting congregation, the cause in which they were engaged, all combined to give to this meeting a feeling of unusual interest. Several leave the Church with one feeling-"It is good for us to be here." That afternoon the brethren separated for the scenes of the morrow's labours,—those from beyond the and we are sure it will be gratefully remembered by many bounds of the district returning home with their resident

Stamford—On Monday, they all met again in the quiet | Lordship with the Aposto the worthy Rector of Chippawa in the chair; several excellent speeches, by the Laity as well as by the Clergy, his labours of love! were delivered, evincing a degree of zeal and interest in the cause that was quite delightful. After the meeting, the Clergy and several of the Laity repaired to the hospitable mansion of one of the Churchwardens, and there partook of an elegant cold repast in the midst of a family who, in more ways than one, have, since their residence

in Canada, shewn themselves true members of the Church and warm-hearted and considerate friends of the Clergy. Chippawa.—The next meeting was held in the wheat-store, used as a temporary place of worship by the con-gregation of Trinity Church, Chippawa, their former beautiful temple having been destroyed by political incen-diaries, and their new one having not yet been enclosed, owing to their own want of means, and the tardiness of heir brother Churchmen in coming up to their assistance, s had been expected, and as they still think they have a ght to look for. Though the edifice in which the meetg was held is a humble one, yet the meeting was a very nteresting and, I trust, a highly profitable one; and oubtless many had the feeling of one who remarked to me, that "such days were too seldom allowed them."— Here too we partook of the kind hospitality of a worthy member of the Church, whose sumptuous entertainment on that occasion, and whose disinterested labours, as the Secretary of the Parochial Association of that parish, show the interest that he takes in this most excellent

Fort Erie.—The last meeting was held in the neat Church of Fort Erie, where, as indeed every where else n this district, unless under very peculiar and unavoidale circumstances, a large and attentive congregation met he assembled brethren. This meeting was remarkable the assembled brethren. This meeting was remarkable for some excellent speeches from laymen, and for the feeling that pervaded the breasts of the Clergy that this feeling that pervaded the breasts of the clergy that the was to be their last meeting with brethren, who had become endeared to them by their love for their common Church, their disinterested labours, and their ability in assisting them in putting upon a sure and, I trust, lasting footing the Church Society in the Church Society ooting, the Church Society in the several parishes in this District. Allusion was frequently made to these peculiar ircumstances, and one venerable and well-beloved brother was strongly urged to come and cast in his lot with us. He answered that he could make no promises: for he knew not what awaited him; but that whilst we might be assured that the Church in this country was a subject of deep interest to him, and should ever be fervently remembered in his prayers before the throne of grace, he would also assure us that when he reached England he should exert himself to send to this country several additional to the best residue way. tional missionaries, thus evincing in the best possible way REPORT OF THE QUEBEC CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING the feelings that he entertained towards us. After this meeting the brethren turned their faces homeward; delighted with their intercourse with one another, and fully assured that the days they had spent in the formation of the several Parochial Associations in the Niagara Dis-

Though at the risk of being tedious, I feel tempted to extend my letter in order to give the results, as far as known, of the 1st quarter's collections in this District. The meeting for that purpose was held at Niagara on Tuesday last, and it showed that from five parishes, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Louth not having made regu-ar returns) there had been subscribed in money upwards of £400-and in land 2252 acres-much of this being very valuable property. Those who are best able to judge, estimate the annual income of the Church Society. in this District at £400. This, judiciously expended ill, with the Divine blessing, be the means of conferring immense benefits on this country, and cause many in th day of judgment to look upon the originators of this great Society as the benefactors of mankind.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. On Wednesday and Thursday the 14th and 15th September, the Members of the Association assembled at the house of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro'. Although, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, the attendance was not numerous, yet the business of the Association was, notwithstanding, conducted not less to the profit than the gratification of those of the members

who were present.

The proceedings, after the reading of the usual prayers, commenced with the perusal of various letters, amongst commenced with the perusal of various letters, amongst which were three from the respective Secretaries of the Eastern, Home, and Niagara District Associations. The conversation relative to the subjects of these communica-tions having terminated, a discussion ensued on various points of ministerial practice. At 4 o'clock, Divine Service was performed in St. John's Church, when the prayers were read by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, and the lessons by the Rev. T. Fidler. A very elaborate discourse was then delivered by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, on the subject of the xxxist Article, the text being taken from Hebrews ix., 24, 25, and 26.

The subjects of discussion on the second day, were the first thirteen verses of the 2d chapter of The Acts; and Ecclesiastical History. Divine Service was again pe formed at 4 o'clock P. M. in St. John's Church. The

Great praise is due to the worthy Rector of Peterboro's n consequence of the improvements, which, during the brief period of his Incumbency, have been effected in the appearance of the Church. By the elevation of the Altar, and the judicious removal of the Desk and Pulpit which formerly concealed it from the view of the congregation, the interior of this handsome and substantial fabric has received a very considerable improvement in every respect; whilst its revenue has been greatly increased he additional accommodation which has thus been afforded. The rich and handsome hangings which have been provided, furnish appropriate and tasteful decorations; and the whole chancel has received a suitable finish creasing congregation

> EPISCOPAL VISIT TO HAMILTON. (From the Hamilton Gazette of October 3rd.)

The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO paid us his promised and welcome visit yesterday, when the largest congrega tion were assembled that we ever witnessed in the Gore District. * * * * * At evening service His Lord-

We shortly alluded in our last to the visit of our venerable Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, when his Lordship consecrated our beautiful Church, and afterwards administered the Apostolic rite of Confirmation to the Candidates for that ordinance. The service of Con secration took place in the morning, in the presence a crowded congregation, and the Confirmation in the afternoon. In the morning his Lordship, accompanied by his Chaplains for the time being, the Rev. Mr. McMurray, the Rev. Mr. Leeming, and the Rev. Mr. Geddes, proceeded from the Altar to the Porch of the Church, and received from Samuel Mills Esq, and R. O. Duggan Esq. the Churchwardens, a petition praying that he would consecrate the Church for the worship of God, in conity with the doctrine and government of the Church This petition having been read, his Lordship signified his assent to its prayer, and returned to the Altar, followed by his Chaplains, all repeating alternately the verses of the 24th Psalm. We were never more for cibly struck with the sublimity of this Psalm, than on this

Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up ye Everlasting

ors:
"And the King of Glory shall come in:
"Who is the King of Glory?
"Even the Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory," The reading of the verses alternately by the Bishop and

Clergy, carries us back in imagination to the time of old, when in the service of the Sanctuary, it was similarly said by the High Priest, the Priests, and the Levites, (the ypes of the Christian Priesthood in its threefold order of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,) in the Temple of God at Jerusalem. His Lordship having seated himself at the Altar, delivered to the Rev. Mr. McMurray the Deed of Consecration, which being read, declared the Church consecrated for ever to the service of Almighty God, unler the name of "Christ's Church," and set apart from all profane and secular uses. The usual morning service then proceeded, and the bishop afterwards preached from Revelations xxi. 22: "And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the amb are the temple of it."

In the afternoon, after the usual Evening Prayer, the most interesting Service of Confirmation took place. The touching pathos with which his Lordship gave utterance to the ritual of the Church, as he laid his hands after the manner of the Apostles, on the heads of the youthful candidates meekly kneeling at the Altar,—"Defend, O Lord, this thy servant with thy heavenly grace, that she continue thine forever, and daily increase in thy may continue thine forever, and uany necessary Holy Spirit more and more, until she come unto thy everlasting kingdom—Amen,"—produced the most solemn effect upon the whole congregation. At the conclusion of the service, his Lordship delivered an address, which mirable speeches were delivered, and all appeared to for grave, affectionate, and Apostolic earnestness, we have the Church with one feeling—"It is good for us to never heard surpassed. The effect which it produced was of the youthful candidates, we would hope by all, to their lives' end. The congregation was then dismissed by his rural village of Stamford,—a village that reminds one of England more than any other in the Province. A very interesting meeting was held in the Church of St. John's, the province of Chippage in the chart, several village of Chippage in the chart village of the chart village of Chippage in the chart village of the ch May God's blessing attend and support him in

DEATH OF CANOTONG, AN INDIAN CHIEF. (From a Correspondent.)

It may not be uninteresting to the readers of your invaluable paper, to hear some account of the last hours of Canorong, the Head Chief of the Bear Creek Chippaways, to whom reference was made in *The Church* of the 30th ultimo, under the head of the "Pastoral Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto." This old Chief had been in a declining state of health for some years, but no fears were entertained of his approaching dissolution until the last Lord's day, when he was suddenly seized A messenger was imme with a spitting of blood. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the Indian Church to acquaint the Rev. Mr. Flood, who was officiating there at the time, of his alarmine the spitch of the spitch g condition: as soon as the Indian service was concluded, Mr. Flood repaired to the Chief's house, accompanied by the Interpreter, and found him in a state of inser but he soon rallied, and, upon recognizing his Minister seemed cheered, and returned the most satisfactory answers to all the questions put to him as to his hopes of pardon and life eternal through the blood and righteousess of the Lord Jesus Christ. jurors proferred their services in the course of that day, which he declined, by telling them that all their pretended niracle-working with the medicine pouch was folly and elusion. Mr. Flood visited him next day, and was amazed at discovering the rapid change a few hours pro duced upon the poor man. The replies on this occasion to the interrogatories proposed were pleasing in the highest degree: he remarked, that he felt conscious his hour was at hand,—that his life was one of great darkness and sin,—that he never had any true inward peace until he embraced the Gospel and fled for life to Jesus, the only refuge from the wrath to come,—and that he now trusted fully in the power and willingness of the Great Head of the Church to receive his departing spirit unto himself.
On the following morning it pleased the Lord to call him by at least one hundred Indians, with all the influential Muncey and Chippaway Chiefs. Mr. Flood met the corpse at the entrance of their burial-ground, and commenced the funeral service in the Chippaway tongue, after which an appropriate hymn was given out, in which many joined. This finished, Mr. Flood concluded with a suitable address, enforcing the great duty of repentance and true faith while life and health were vouchsafed to them.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

As the time has arrived for collecting the annual Subriptions and Donations to the Church of England Clo-ing Society, it is hoped that the following statement of the last year's expenditure and distribution may be satis factory to Donors and Subscribers, and induce them to continue their charitable assistance towards the relief of the destitute, whose numbers probably will be very much augmented in consequence of the great reduction in the price of labor as well as the difficulty of obtaining it.—

Relieved. Individuals and heads of families ... Poor Subscribers at 1d. per week with an annual No. of articles distributed.......623 Church of England Clothing Society.

To amount of Subscriptions & Donations, £99 0 101 By amount paid for 421 yards grey cotton, 818 " striped cotton and check, 396 " red and blue flannel,..... 176 " cloth,..... 22 pair blankets and sheets,... 63 " moccasins,..... 62 " stockings and se stockings and socks,.... 1 piece printed cotton presented and useful remnants from several individuals.

E. George, Treasurer. Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1842.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Conversion from Romanism .- On Friday week ano-Prayers having been read by the Rev. S. Armour, and the Lessons by the Rev. W. M. Shaw; a very forcible Sermon on Infant Baptism, was preached by the Rev. J. Shortt, from St. Mark, x., 13, 14, 15, and 16. Romanism in the same church since Easter. Several others have given up the errors of Romanism who have not had the courage to come forward publicly .- Northern

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.—The dissenting Dr. Vaughan in his History of England under the House of Stuart (vol 1, p. 414) says of the Archbishop, whom dissenters utterly hate, "That he would have been a party to the introduc-

tion of popery is highly improbable. THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.—The following anecdote will be read with interest by those who are at all acquainted with Dr. Bethell, the estimable Bishop of Bangor:—A few days since a creditor of a poor curate in his lordship's days since a creditor of a poor curate in his fordship's diocese sued him; judgment was signed, and execution issued against him. He had not the means of paying the debt and costs, amounting to 23l. He, therefore, waited on the Bishop to detail the particulars of his position, preparatory, as he anticipated, to be taken to the county gaol at Beaumaris. The statement affected his lordship had been appeared to the Rangor Royk in even to tears, who drew a check on the Bangor Bank in favour of the curate for the full amount of the debt and

BISHOP OF EXETER'S VISITATION .- On Saturday, the Bishop confirmed at St. Just, in Roseland, where 200 attended from that end and the adjoining parishes, who, after the solemn ceremony, were regaled on the lawn before the rectory; the good Bishop and his friends, with their clergy, were delighted to witness their enjoyment. We regret to say, that on entering the boat to return, his lordship met with a serious accident, by striking the shin most severely. He had kindly undertaken to preach twice on the following day—at Falmouth in the morning, and at St. Gluvias in the afternoon; but he was unable to stand, and the crowded congregations assembled at both places were disappointed. In the course of his visitation through this county, the Bishop has had the gratification of consecrating three chapels of ease—one at Portreath in the parish of Illogan, the Rev. George Treweeks, Rector, provided in a great measure by the liberality of the Right Hon. Lady Basset, and greatly needed there, for the inhabitants of that populous and romantic village and its neighbourhood, as well as for the crews of the numerous vessels that resort there, who were previously at least a mile and a-half from the parish church. On the following Monday the Bishop consecrated the new chapel at Camborne, towards the erection of which E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., generously gave 500l., while for its endowment as a Perpetual Curacy the Rev. Hugh Ro gers, Rector of the parish, generously devoted 1000 annum out of the proceeds of the living. The third chapel was St. Peter's, Flushing, in the parish of Mylor, a beautiful building, whose thoroughly ecclesiastical racter, and chaste style of ornament, make it quite a model village church, and an enduring memorial of the taste as well as liberality of the Vicar and his parishioners. are informed that the noble proprietor of the estate, Lord Clinton, proposes to endow it. The new chapel of ease at Falmouth is in a very forward state, but could not be completed in time to be consecrated. On Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of Exeter administered the solemn rite of confirmation, at St. Mary's Church, Truro, to about 360 children; after which, his Lordship delivered to them an admirable and most affectionate address. On Wednesday the Lord Bishop held his triennial visitation at Trure There was an unusually large attendance clergy; and a very full general congregation. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Rector of St. Mary's, Truro; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lampen, of Probus, from Ephesians iv. 11, 12, 13. After the conclusion of Divine Service, the Lord Bishop delivered his charge to the clergy. We were much grived to find that the Bishop is seriously crippled by his re-cent accident. His Lordship was brought to the steps of the altar, in a sedan; whence he walked, evidently with considerable pain and difficulty, supported by the Rev. T. Philpots, of Gwennap, and another clergyman, to a chair near the altar. After the delivery of the charge, the Bishop proceeded to Pearce's Hotel, for the transaction of the secular business of the visitation. His lordship afterwards dined at Pearce's Hotel, with his clergy, between

40 and 50 in number. - Western Luminary. ODD FELLOWS' FUNERALS.—And here I desire for a moment to draw your attention to the practice sought to be established by the Society of Odd Fellows, that of not relish the salt water. He was so distressed at one time. than of Christian faith, for we find no mention of the Saviour; no, that holy name at which we bow, "at the mane of Jesus every knee shall bow," is wholly omitted.

The GREAT BRITAIN IRON STEAMER, THE LARGEST WESSEL IN THE WORLD.—The following, which we copy from

your course; but it is my duty to give it you, as well as | than has yet appeared. The Great Britain is built er

lame, ten minutes to be wheeled away in his chair. They got the surplice, and one of the mob, in mockery, paraded the front of the house with it on, while the house was burning, while others tore his Bible into tatters and scattered the leaves in the street. Several dissenters—contend to the contend of th they had in the house, but these tender consciences brutally turned the lady and her children out of doors, and after cost the Rev. Doctor a heavy amount of money.

the principles of dissent, one of their resolutions was to this effect—"That we invite the middle classes and the ting ministers to unite with us, in the furtherance of

WESLEY'S IDEAS OF DEPARTURE FROM THE CHURCH "It brought forth error in ten thousand shapes, turning many of the simple out of the way. It brought forth enthusiasm, imaginary aspiration, ascribing to the all-wise God, wild, absurd, self-inconsistent dreams of an heated imagination. It brought forth pride, robbing the Giver of every good gift of the honour due to his name. It brought forth prejudice, evil-surmising, censoriousness, judging and conmning one another; all totally subversive of that brotherly love which is the very badge of the Christian pro fession; without which whosoever liveth is counted dead before God. It brought forth anger, hatred, malice, revenge, and every evil word and work; all direful fruits, not of the Holy Spirit, but of the bottomless pit."—
[Wesley's Sermons, Vol. VI., p. 66.] See also Bishop
Mant's Bampton Lectures, p. 310, 311. Sixth edition.

DISSENT NO TRIFLE. -Mr. Binney in Hints illustrative of the Duty of Dissent, says: - "A Churchman ought not to think dissent a trifle, and a dissenter cannot think an Establishment one." The difference here between the "ought not" attributed to the Churchman, and the "cannot" attributed to the dissenter is illustrative, if not of the duty, of the tactics of dissent.

WHAT NEXT?—A dissenting newspaper, published not many miles from York, calls upon "the dissenters and the Church of Scotland, and also the members of the Church of Rome, to unite cordially with a view of resisting the encroachments of the Puseyites."

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—We are informed that this splendid edifice, which will be opened for Divine Service the first Sunday in November, is to be provided with a choice and numerous choir, including six boys, who will assist in the performance of "cathedral service," the whole of the musical arrangements being under the controll of Mr. Calvert, late of St. Paul's. The power and compass of the organ has been increased to that of St. Paul's, by Mr. Bishop, the builder, and we understand no expense will be spared to have the service performed in the grandest and most beautiful manner, avoiding, however, any thing approaching to what is termed "display."

St. Bees' College.—The Bishop of Chester has requested the Principal of St. Bees' Clerical Institution, Cumberland, to increase, if possible, the number of students to 100. About 60 are at present in training for the ministry in that college. The Bishop of Chester, as well as the bishops of the adjacent dioceses, have expressed their conviction of the great usefulness of this institution, which has sent forth so many able men into the ministry of the Established Church.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—In the charge of the Lord Bishop of Madras, the following reference is "Among many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnevelly, one of the greatest has been a sight, for which I candidly confess I was not prepared—the sight of whole Christian villages. He alone who has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight which I felt at finding myself met moderate and several friends. From a recent table of the the ministry, can understand the delight which I felt at finding myself met, welcomed, and surrounded by crowds of native professing Christians, whose countenances cools. of native professing Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligible velcomes, for it was impossible to be reduced to reduce the four frigates, and a few schooners. That Spain owed her fall a most intelligible welcome; for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the peace of God had been made known to them

at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of joyful recognition upon perceiving their clergyman, I almost felt myself at home. The proof that "godliness is profitable unto all things," was never, I think, made more manifest than in the contrast between their villages and those of the heathens. In the heathen villages, all is slovenliness and disorder; irregularity and confusion in the building of their huts; dirt and discomfort everywhere; while in those which are Christian you will find well-arranged and well-ventilated streets, drawn at right angles to each other; the ground before each hut neatly swept; happy faces, and a village church, which, however humble, is evidently 'the pride of the village." - Asiatic Register.

Ten days Later from England.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 5th October.) ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The royal mail steamer Columbia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 20th September, at 2, P.M., arrived at Halifax on the 2nd instant, at 11, A.M., and left again at 2, P.M., for

By this arrival we have received our regular files, embracing

London and Liverpool dates to the 20th ultimo.

We do not perceive that any thing of importance had occurred. The Queen had returned from Scotland, very much delighted with her visit, and meditating, the journals say, a

petition of it every year.

The treaty of Washington had been re-published in the ondon papers, but of course not the correspondence.

The London Herald, of the 19th, condemns the treaty.

article commences as follows:
"We confess ourselves entirely overwhelmed by the boundary treaty just concluded with America. In looking at the acts of our present Ministers, we turn back to the administra-tion of the late Foreign Secretary with something like a feeling of regret. There was something intellectually to grapple There were to be found knowledge, science, system, fearful crime, but—capacity. Here there is merely folly, ignorance, infatuation, absence even of dishonest intention. When there infatuation, absence even of dishonest intention. When there is but fear-prompted infatuation, the task of exposition becomes intolerable and nauseating; and like a man who is treading in mud which sinks before his steps, so here at each step of this

The accounts from Port Natal were contradictory. According to some the small detachment under Captain Smith had been surrounded and captured; but the latest was that the relieving force had arrived just in time. Port Natal had been taken by the latter, after a sharp resistance. The Caffres had commenced killing and plandering the boors, of which the latter complained bitterly, charging it to the instigation of the English. They had refused to make submission, asserted their independence of Great Britain, and avowed their intention to call upon the King of Holland for aid and protection, having formally ceded the territory they occupied to the Datch Crown.

There had been no washed above in the Market districts.

There had been no marked change in the disturbed districts. Most of the operatives still held aloof from work, and there were occasionally scuffles between parties of them and small bodies of the police. There had been renewed alarms of intention to stop mills by force, and the military had been put on the alert, but no attempts at violence were made.

There appears, however, to have been one exception to this general statement. At Manchester, the attempt to renew the

The hands of a mill in Salford were turned out. At the factory of Messrs. Morris, in the Oldfield Road, the mob was repulsed by the hands, who were armed. In the afternoon some large factories in the Oxford Road were attacked, and windows were broken. The police were active; ringleaders were captured from time to time, and mobs were dispersed; but the alarm continued to a late hour of the night.

The Staffordshire iron-masters had agreed to an advance of one pound per ton on bar-iron. Trade generally was thought to be improving.

Twenty-one fine oxen arrived at Southampton on the 17th ult. from Portugal. Large supplies of fat cattle were expected

Mr. Gladstone, Vice President of the Board of Trade, shot one of his fingers off while killing hares, partridges, pheasants, The King of Hanover was reported to be recovering.

The extensive cotton mills of Lockwood and Thornton, at
Salford, near Manchester, were totally destroyed by fire on the

There is nothing of importance from the Continent.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.—The London papers devote columns to the return of Queen Victoria, barren as it was of The Queen is a good sailor, but as yet Prince Albert does

offering public prayers, and making orations at the graves of their contrades. This is to supersede the Church service, even that beautiful funeral office which stands the court property hympo compositions, and to introduce in the time he reached Windsor Castle, at which he could not the time he reached Windsor Castle, at which he castle which he cas first among human compositions; and to introduce in its help laughing a little. The redundancy and curiosity of the place a novelty savouring in its character more of Deism fair sex astonished him. "Wherever I go," he said, "I see as

It is enough to name this practice, in order to indicate the Times, is a more complete description of this gigantic vessel the Churchwardens in charge, to prevent, as far as in you iron, with the exception of the flooring of her decks, and the lies, by friendly reasoning, remonstrance, and even flooring and ornamental parts of her cabins. She is 324 feet lies, by friendly reasoning, remonstrance, and even stronger measures, the contempt of our holy office, and the desecration of our holy places which such an act involves; and, when overborne by force or clamour, to appeal to the Ecclesiastical Courts for protection.—Archaeof Dunham's Visitation Charge. CHARTISTS AND THE CLERGY.—During the late riots in Staffordshire, the rebels burnt down the house of the Rev. Mr. Atkins, at Hanley, allowing him, being very lame, ten minutes to be wheeled away in his chair. They got the surplice, and one of the mob, in mockery near deal.

pious of 350 feet, two large ladies cabins or family rooms, and 180 scientious of course—were calm, smiling, and pious witnesses of this diabolical outrage. The house of the Rev. Dr. Vale, in that district, was also attacked, when Mrs. Vale offered them at the door every penny of money Mrs. Vale offered them at the door every penny of money accommodated each with a separate bed without requiring a accommodated each with a separate bed without requiring a turned the lady and her children out of doors, and after cutting open the beds and scattering the feathers to the wind and committing other deeds of similar piety, set the whole on fire, destroying a very valuable library which cost the Rev. Doctor a heavy any appropriate of the saloon is 108 feet long by 32 feet wide, and 8 feet 3 inches high. Besides the vast space appropriated to the passengers, erew, &c., who has sufficient and that occupied by the engines, boilers, &c., she has sufficient single sofa to be made up in any of the saloons. The pr Now it room for the stowage of 1000 tons of coals, and 1200 tons of ought to be known that the ringleaders of this rebel mob were chiefly dissenters and dissenting teachers. We have satisfactory proof of this, and therefore fearlessly assert it.—Church Intelligencer.

CHARTISM.—To show the opinion of the Chartists on

The most novel feature about the Great Britain is her mode of propulsion, which is by the newly improved screw-propeller, patented by Mr. Smith, of London, (with improvements made upon it,) and applied by that gentleman with complete suc to the Archimedes. The Great Britain will be fitted with six masts, on five of which a single fore and aft sail only will be carried, the mainmast alone being rigged with yards and top-mast. These masts will be low as compared with the size of the vessel, although the mainmast will be 95 feet long, and the quantity of canvas, though inconsiderable to what she would carry as a full rigged ship, will still be as much as would cover three quarters of an acre of ground.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits of the speed

which she is calculated to perform at sea. Probably the expectations of the directors are greater on this point than they choose to confess until an actual trial, but something considerably exceeding that of any sea-going steamship at present afloat may be looked for. The rate at which the Oriental steam-vessels in the property of th accomplish their voyages does not average more than eight miles an liour; the Atlantic steamers about nine, and the most rapid sea voyage yet accomplished has not exceeded an average of 10 miles an hour. It is estimated that the Great Britain will accomplish from 10 to 15 miles complish from 10 to 16 miles an hour, according to the nature of the weather and the sea, and no doubt is entertained that her average will be at least 12 to 13 miles per hour; taking the lowest of these rates, there would be an amazing increase over the greatest triumphs of steam navigation hitherto heard of-RETURNED EMIGRANTS.—We noticed some weeks ago that irge numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the ships from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The greatest number brought by one ship, up to last week, 250 by the Hottinguer, but on Tuesday night, the packet ship New York arrived with upward of 300, many of whom would have starved from want of provisions had not Capt. Cropper humanely supplied the poor creatures out of the ship's stores. Among the passengers were a lot of British sailors who had been some years in the American Navy, which they left, they say, lest hostilities should break out between Great Britain and the United States, and they might be brought into deadly conflict with their own countrymen .- Wilmer's News Letter.

SPAIN. M. Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador to France, has left Madrid for Brussels, on a mission of importance to the Belgian Government. From Brussels he is to go into Holland to negotiate a treaty of commerce. It is added that the Spanish Government, desirous of restoring its navy, has authorized him The following appears in the Paris Constitutionnel: Government, desirous of restoring its navy, has authorised him to propose an exchange of a certain number of Dutch ships for an adequate quantity of timber from the forests of Spain. an adequate quantity of timber from the forests of the Spain, it is well known, was in the last century one of the most powerful maritime powers of Europe. In 1717, when she contemplated the conquest of Sicily and Sardinia, she was able to equip a fleet of 22 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 4 galable to equip a fleet of 22 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 4 galleys, and 340 transports, in which were embarked 30,000 solleys, infantry and cavalry. In 1778, under Charles the Third, diers, infantry and cavalry. In 1778, under Charles the Third, the held weight enough to become the mediator between France

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The Leipsic Gazette has a letter from Libentz of Sept. 1, which says: "An awful conflagration, which broke out yes-terday at noon, is ravaging the noble forests on the frontiers of

LADY SALE'S DESCRIPTION OF HER CAPTIVITY. The following letter from Captain Vardon, of the Madras Engineers, published by a northern newspaper, the John o' Groat Journal, will be read with interest, as giving some curious and authentic particulars relative to the treatment of the unfortunities. nate prisoners now in the power of Akbar Khan:—
Touching the Affghanistan news, which of course you, in

common with most other Europeans, must be deeply interested in, Stafford has just had a letter from a lady friend, in which she gives an interesting extract from one of Lady Sale's letters. She says that Akbar Khan treats the ladies very kindly, and rentertains a much more exalted idea of the sex than formerly. He says he now understands the reason why Europeans have but one wife. Lady Sale's heroic conduct must have impressed him with surprise, and taught him to respect the female character as he never did before. Lady Sale's letter commenced by acknowledging a parcel of clothes sent by the officers at Jellalabad the beginning of February; and until that arrived they had not changed their linen since the 6th of January—the fatal day of the retreat from Cabul. Lady Sale, her widowed daughter. Mrs. Sturt Covered by the confinement every day), Lieutenant of the retreat from Cabul. Lady Sale, her widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt, (expecting her confinement every day), Lieutenant Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of the artillery; Mrs. Trevor and Seven children, and a European servant, are shut up in one room, at the fort of Lughman; and in a second apartment, Lady M'Naghten, with as many others, if not more. They have neither tables nor chairs, but each lady had succeeded in getting a little stool. Lady Sale was eating out of the same plate as her daughter and Lieutenant Mein; and until General Sale sent a tumbler, her only drinking cup was a tin box.—Poor Lieutenant Mein had been dreadfully frost-bitten, and unable to stand for some weeks; the servants were useless, and unable to stand for some weeks; the servants were useless, and the ladies obliged to cook. Akbar supplies them with rice, ghee, attar, and three sheep are divided among the whole of the glee, attar, and three sneep are divided among the whole of the prisoners daily. She describes Akbar as a fine handsome man. He murdered Sir W. M'Naghten with his own hand, and put out his own brother's eyes. Lady Sale says, "there is a mulberry tree in the square, and we watch its leaves unfolding daily, for it will make a nice shade to our windows. The people who go to the hills to cut wood for us bring in bunches people who go to the hills to cut wood for us bring in buildies of myrtle, which we prize, and keep in water with bunches of narcissus, which the Affghans sometimes bring in; and once I had a spray of peach-blossom; these are our luxuries. Our amusements are watching a swallow building its nest in our room." The only books they have are a Bible and Prayer

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Book, which they were happy enough to pick up on the road from Cabul. Lady Sale says that out of these Lieutenant Mein reads prayers to them daily. Mrs. Lumsden was shot dead trying to escape from Ghuznee disguised in officer's uniform; her husband at the same time cut to pieces. Akbar sent tie, they are wholly out of the question with several of the up arms or to give advice. her husband at the same time cut to pieces. Akbar sent Captain Colin M'Kenzie, who is a prisoner, on his parole to Jellalabad, to treat for the ransom of the prisoners. It was expected a much worse fate for the women than death; but it appears there exists, even in the midst of their savage laws, one of rude chivalry that will guard the women from insult. The truth on that point, of course, will never be ascertained exactly. Poor Mrs. Jacobs, who, you remember, going up one of the passes was confined in the Palkie, has lost her husband at Candalloe, and is going home overland. She sent the three other children away to play at some distance with the bearers; when they had returned, she was sitting by the road-side, dressing her new-born babe. She was a pretty, lady-like young woman. Such are the vicissitudes of an Indian life—sometimes living in splendour, sometimes like outcasts and beggars. There are subscriptions all over India for the Affghan sufferers. Lady M'Naghten was a great jewel fancier, and having a large private fortune, she indulged her propensity. Every one Akbar made her give up, sets of splendid diamonds, &c. I cannot under-

mense injury to their immediate interests, work out their salvation, once more, in the field of political contest.

A change has come o'er the spirit of our dram within the last few weeks, so sudden, so passing strange, that we have been By degrees, however, the appalling truth developes itself.— Every post from Kingston confirms the fact that the British party has been deliberately handed over to the vindictive dis-position of a French mob, whose first efforts are directed to the position of a react in the abrogation of those laws which protect property and promote improvement, and render existence in this Colony desirable. ery step in the way of legislation, since the 8th ult., has been a step backwards, and the heel falls, each time, with in-

sulting ingenuity, on the necks of the British.

The Judicature Ordinance, the noblest and best work of one come into operation on the 31st December next, has been re-

The Registration Ordinance, by which alone the security of purchase could be guaranteed—the investment of capital encouraged, or the settlement of the country promoted, has been

The Sleigh Ordinance, introducing simply a species of winter carriage in common use in Upper Canada and the United States, and ensuring the practicability of our winter communication,

The mercantile community of Montreal and Quebec have Coming events cast their shadows before. They are cast

broadly and ominously, almost assuming in our sad and most reluctant eyes, the mysterious characters of sacred writ—"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

pled manner, to such men-from the moment a seat in the Cabinet was offered and pressed upon a man who had fought in open rebellion, and faced the fire of British musketru, in a mad attempt to carry out his hostility to the Government that then was—from that moment the Government that then was—from that moment the Government that then was—from that moment the Governor placed himself, with his hands tied, in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would have the for one day. Kingston to keep the peace, and polling was most unjustly discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff discontinued for one day. The

CARTWRIGHT AND SHERWOOD. (From the Montreal Gazette.)

Which says: "An awful confligaration, which broke out yesterday at noon, is rawging the noble forests on the frontiers of Saxony and Bodenius. It commenced on the Bodenius and the saw of flame. More than two before our reders. Mr. Cartwight's treet to the Governor-Bodenius and seven of forest are already destroyed; in wind. The loss is immense. All human side seems, drives the flames down to be the saw of the saw o for some time forward. The best brands of United States flour have realized 29s. to 30s.; Canadian, fine, 27s. 6d. to 28s.—superfine, 29s. per barrel, duty paid; Canadian oatmeal is again rather cheaper, say 22s. to 22s. 6d. per 240 lbs.; peas, 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

LADY SALE'S DESCRIPTION OF HER CAPTIVITY.

office, rather than being turned out of it, as he virtually was, though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation of the hon. member for Toronto, who has so often in Mr. Ogden's case, of being "considered vacant." Mr. Stream of the paltry plea, as though the operation was disguised under the paltry plea, as though the operation of the hon. member for Toronto, who has so often on the paltry plea, as though the operation of the hon. Mr. Ogden's case, of being "considered vacant." Mr. Ogden's case, of being "considered vacant." Mr. Ogden's case, of being "considered vacant." Mr. Ogden's case, of Monarchy, and of the connection of this Colony with Great Britain; and he has succeeded in banishing, in a manner discreditable to his high office as the Representative of his Sovereign, those who were the staunchest and best friends of order and the law, at a time when both were well night trodden one the less use the language of my French Canadian components. order and the law, at a time when both were well night rodden under foot. "It cannot, nor it will not, come to good;" and that his Excellency will, ere long, find out to his cost. Such a storm of discontent will arise among the loyalists of Canada —and in that body we class great part of the Reformers of the Province, expressive of their unmitigated disgust, not only at the miserable intrigues, and the palpable want of generosity and of manly English feeling, by which the late changes have been effected, but also at the wretched piebald character of the Administration to which his Excellency has ositions from which they have lately emerged.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

NEW MAGISTRACY IN THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. (From the Kingston Statesman.)

Commission of the Peace in the Johnstown District. It is only Quebec. little better than a year, since another general commiss was issued, and two special ones within the year!!! These commissions have all been the acts of the County Members, and they should be held responsible for them.

NEARLY ONE HALF OF THE POPULATION OF THE JOHNS-

TOWN DISTRICT, ARE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENG-Nearly all the rejected Candidates for District Councillors,

When Esquire is written hereafter, we must designate the party by adding "Preacher, Butcher, Squatter, Constable,

party by adding "Preacher, Butcher, Squatter, Constable, Smuggler," or some such designation after it!!!

Are Church of England ministers "disqualified," that none but Methodist preachers itinerating should be inserted?

Let the respectable and Conservative portion of the District, not despair—these things all "work together for good!"—The country was pretty well disgusted before, it is now heartily sick. The District being overloaded, it only needs a good emetic to cast off the oppression.

cast off the oppression.

The enormous number of forty names have been added!

Not one is inserted, who voted for either Messrs. Sherwood,
Gowan, or Jessup, the Conservative candidates, at the last
election! There are some few decent men in the list, the re-

mainder are of the very lowest description. We give their names, residences, country, religion and profession.

From England, (none!)
[Here follows the list. As Englishmen, we congratulate

From England, (none!)

[Here follows the list. As Englishmen, we congratulate stand how the prisoners will ever be released. General Sale softened 30,000 respects for his wife and daughter, and was refused.

[Here follows the list. As Englishmen, we congratulate stand how the prisoners will ever be released. General Sale softened 30,000 respects for his wife and daughter, and was refused.

[Lart follows the list. As Englishmen, we congratulate stand and politic department of the partment o power—but what would all this avail? In the present state of things, when the foreigner and the rebel are the only persons whom the Governor "delighteth to honor," we may think our selves favored that so many gentlemen of respectability have been retained in the Commission.—Sandwich Herald.

MR. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD, THE SECRET ADVISER OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

and unprincipled finesse, which must and shall be defeated and exposed. The fellow is almost too base and worthless to notice, but as he seems to fling his folds like a boa constrictor, around all those who come within his grasp,—or like the rattle snake, which fascinates the bird it afterwards destroys—it is a duty we owe to the Province he would ruin, to unmask his pretensions, and thwart his manœuvring and machinations. A feeler has been evidently put abroad that he is to be Secretary for Canada East; we tell him, and we pledge oarselves to the country, no constituency in Canada shall brand itself with the indelible infamy of his return. The first of his series of letters on the subject of Canada, which appeared in the columns of the Colonial Gazette, denounced its Militia as "A NUISANCE"—"AN EMBODIED PROVOCATION FOR WAR"—"A WAR FOMENTING PEST"—slandered the Military of "AN EMBODIED PROVOCATION FOR WAR"—

"A WAR FOMENTING PEST"—slandered the Military of the United Kingdom—eulogized the sympathizers from the American shores—and the writer further had the insolence to say of the people of Canada, "—— their loyalty, it is the greatest curse we have to contend with," This creature was an attache of the late Earl of Durham, who warmed him by his generosity and spirit of magnanimity into existence, and after his resuscitation, he, like the snake in the fable, gave a venomous sting to his noble benefactor.—Discarded by the New Zealand and South Australian Companies—his scheme of days with matters involving little of public interest. In the "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

To a Governor without any opinion of his own, and ready to vere about at every breath of opposition—to a man without a fixed and steady policy, anxious only to soothe and conciliate all parties, and to sacrifice all for temporary repose—no worse field could have been presented than Canada. Nowhere could a single man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little as ingle man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little as ingle man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little as ingle man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little as ingle man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little data instration was conducted.

To measure, then, the Responsibility which the present Governor in Chief has assumed—for it is absurd to suppose that his former Cabinet forced it upon him—would require more of reflection than most men are willing to bestow upon so melancholy a subject. But the responsibility rests, and must rest, upon him, for no constraint of opposition—no overlabellar with the first terminal to the community of the substitute of the commons and ministrations and the substitute of the colonization denounced by the distinguished and eminent professor Merivale, as having failed everypehere, and even its adoption, by England, partials it was, a national disgrace: he is now in the sacting dispersion of the Mon. Mr. Canada, as his last effort, his motto "Evil, be thou my good"—cajoling, fawning, cringing, caressing, smiling, bowing, using everybody to carry on his divers plans and schemes, whether they be canalling, or councilling; propping up speculators, or forming cabinets! Nothing daunted at Mr. Harrison's fond partialities for the man—or even Mr. Hincks's predilections, intended to work a gradual treatment of the money of the Bill for abolishing the Sleigh Council, on Saturday, the Bill for abolishing the Sleigh Council, on Saturday, the Bill for abolishing the Sleigh Council days with matters involving little o

patronage of the Crown was surrendered, in such an unexambinet was offered and pressed upon a man who had fought in open to enable members to understand more clearly the conditions opinion; we might next year have even a worse Administra-

great act of justice to the French Canadians."

The speech certainly cannot be admired, either for its method, which is involved and obscure, or for its tone, which par-Agreeably to the promise made yesterday, we now lay takes entirely too much of personal allusions and appeals to his effect our readers Mr. Cartwright's letter to the Governor-own conviction and sense of duty. For the latter very promi

leagued himself with lukewarm friends, if not enemies, of the Monarchy, and of the connection of this Colony with Great ability to speak in English. But I will inform the hon. mem-

changes have been effected, but also at the wretched plebald character of the Administration to which his Excellency has compatriots. But in the state of slavery in which the iron throught fit to give his confidence, as must inevitably drive the latter, covered with shame and defeat, to the more obscure latter, covered with shame and defeat, to the more obscure be accomplished, I had as a Canadian, but one duty to perform—that of maintaining the honourable character which has always distinguished our compatriots, and to which our most

We need make no further extracts. He that speaks in such inderwent a change, and the discovery should be made, that, instead of wanting tact, the new Governor-General is rather hon. speaker, can never make much impression on an English House. Ciceronian sentences, rounded periods, appeals to duty and compatriots, slaps on the breast, and lofty looks, are all well enough as words and gestures; but the air of a United Parliament at Kingston is far less favourable to their making an im-We insert elsewhere, a return of the new names added to the pression than was the Chambre du Committé de la Pipe, at

MR. HINCKS PUT IN THE WITNESS BOX.

When all doubt of actual rebellion had vanished, did he not, while the whole country was in arms, quietly remain at home neglectful of his duty as a subject, and by his apathy give good cause for suspicion?

Can he produce a single evidence who will say that he ever in any way exerted himself to defeat the rebellious purposes of

McKenzie?
Were not every one of the leading conspirators his political and personal friends, with whom he had, up to the very day of the outbreak, been in constant communication and correspon-

POSTAGE.—The year 1842 is in its third quarter, with no visible signs of any reduction in the tax on Letters, although a commission was appointed many, many months back, to

onsider the subject.

A letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia (arriving by the packet),

A letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia (arriving by the packet), and forwarded to any place in the Province, costs 2s. 2d.

A letter from Dundas, a distance of five miles, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A letter from any part of Great Britain to any part of the

country, it may be doubted whether they will give the weight of an address to the Crown, although for a benefit that would be felt, and gratefully received, through the length and breadth

of the land.

In failure of this, petitions from the inhabitants should be sent to her Majesty, through her Representatives, praying for the reduction, which petitions are certain of being favourably received, and will as certainly be acceded to from the fact The "Mephistopheles" from Newgate is still pursuing his consistent career of stratagem, falsehood, dexterous cunning, and unprincipled finesse, which must and shall be defeated and unprincipled finesse, which must and shall be defeated and

The Legislature have been occupied during the last two

more of reflection than most men are willing to bestow upon so melancholy a subject. But the responsibility rests, and must rest, upon him, for no constraint of opposition—no overwhelming vote of want of confidence—nothing short of infatuation, and a want of confidence—nothing short of infatuation, and a want of confidence in himself and his measures, led him to surrender at discretion to a set of men hostile to the connexion which he is bound by his oaths to support and preserve unimpaired.

Even now, were His Excellency only resolute, the presence of the Attorney General for Canada East, in his place in the House of Assembly, on the 13th September, as given in the Minerve, would fill up half the reading space in our part, so that we can only enlighten our readers by giving an outline of three or four men in his Cabinet could not avail to render in the Minerve, would fill up half the reading space in our part, so that we can only enlighten our readers by giving an outline of three or four men in his Cabinet could not avail to render in the Minerve, would fill up half the reading space in our part, so that we can only enlighten our readers by giving an outline of three or four men in his Cabinet could not avail to render in the Minerve, would fill up half the reading space in our part, so that we can only enlighten our readers by giving an outline of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of the day, instead of being dependent on the Administration of th

sideration. Hon. Mr. Neilson complained of the present system of hurried legislation; it resembled too much the proceed take whatever was offered to it, whether containing abuses or not. They (the Ministry) might possibly have a fellowfeeling in favour of abuses : he disapproved of proceeding in

this reckless manner.

The celebrated Audubon is here, for the purpose of obtaining the patronage of the house to his new work, "the Beasts of America." The specimens he has brought with him are exquisite. Great interest is excited by the presence of so celebrated a man. His appearance is venerable and noble, and his manners most amiable. It is understood (and all lovers of literature will be pleased to hear it) that his visit will not

Tuesday Evening, Four o' Clock. £500 has just been voted in Committee of Supply to Dr. Rolph, introduced by a very ungracious speech from the Inspector-General, intimating that the Doctor's services would not again be employed, on the plea that an emigrant agent in England was not wanted.

A desultory discussion took place the same evening, on the wite of £5,000 to meet the current expenses of the year.—

Mr. Merritt complained that no economy had resulted from
the Union, although the diminution of expense was a favourite argument for it: he thought one Attorney-General enough for the United Province; and the same with other office which at present were divided. Sir A. McNab was of the same opinion, especially as it would have the effect of lessening the number of ministerial votes in the house, which at present, including Mr. Parke, amounted to 11: he thought they possessed too absolute a control over the house. Mr. Thompson was of opinion that our official expenditure should be assimilated to that of the State of New York, where the salaries were not more than one-fourth of ours. Mr. Cartwright would pay the officers of the Government well, and then they would have no temptation to commit fraud in their offices. Other members spoke to the same

The bill authorising the loan of a million and a half, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, to be expended on public works in this Province, was read a second time, and Mr. Hincks moved that it should be engrossed. This brought up Sir A. McNab, who protested against a measure of such importance being hurried through without going into committee. The bill had been introduced pursuant to resolutions of the house, yet he found in it a clause placing the whole sum in the hands of the Board of Works and the Provincial Government. Mr. Boulton coincided; he had confidence in the principles on which the present Ministry came into office; if they maintained those principles he should support them, and not otherwise; he would not entrust such power to any set of men; it would invest them with an influence of the most corrupt character; by favouring portions of the Province, they could at any time controll the elections. Mr. Harrison contended that that clause conferred no new power on the Government it was the same thing whether it were inserted or not. Neilson recommended that the clause should be struck out .-After some further discussion, Mr. Hincks consented to refer the bill to the committee of the whole. He thought, however, that the objections which had been raised were entirely captious. The house then went into Committee. McNub repeated his objections: he did not think them captious: he would not trust such extensive power to the Governor and the Executive Council. The Board of Works had already been accused of gross misconduct: he moved an amendment, to alter the clause, by omitting the objectionable part. Mr. Harrison defended the clause. Mr. Boulton did not like to give any man the power of putting his had so deeply into the public purse: he could not expect his constituents to return him to the house again if he did so; the nower this asserted is to be made Secretary for Canada East. He is Hitherto it has been the fashion with many to consider Sir inveterate enemies have rendered homage. That character, barks as a weak man; but after the publication of this orrespondence, we should not be surprised if public opinion when the public opinion were supported by the constant of the character of public opinion when the character of public opinion were supported by the constant of the character of public opinion when the character of putting the objectionable inveterate enemies have rendered homage. That character, and to which our most inveterate enemies have rendered homage. That character, and to which our most inveterate enemies have rendered homage. That character, are the clause, by omitting the objectionable inveterate enemies have rendered homage. That character, are the clause of the cl not like to give any man the power to pure this constituents to into the public purse: he could not expect his constituents to return him to the house again if he did so: the power this clause gave was frightful. Mr. Williams disapproved of the clause gave was frightful. clause. Mr. Moffatt thought that the clause gave Govern ment too much power to select particular works: he contended that all should proceed at once, as the house had intended. Mr. Hincks defended the clause, and, in so doing, contradicted himself more than once, first asserting that the clause had been introduced for the express purpose of enabling Government to make a selection, and then arguing that they merely sought to carry out the law: the powe (From the Cobourg Star.)

We hope the hon, the Inspector General will feel all due gratitude for the opportunities the Conservative press have allowed him for wiping off that slight suspicion which attaches itself to his patriotism. So long as the hon, gentleman conitself to his patriotism. So long as the hon. gentleman continues to enlighten the Council Chamber with his knowledge, are "pit hforked" into the Commission, while those elected as Councillors, have been rejected!! A good proof of consulting the "well understood wishes of the people!!"

A vast number in the Commission, cannot qualify as now required by law, upon an unincumbered real estate of £300 yalue—several are not even freeholders, but mere occupants of Clergy Lots!!!

As for the three R. R. R.'s, (reading, writing, and arithme-

Message of his Excellency and the Despatch accompanying, relative to the Scat of Government, when Dr. Christie moved the first of the resolutions of which he had given notice, as

"That it is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and "That it is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and conformable to the positive enactments of the Statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, under which this house is constituted and assembled, 'that the place or places within any part of the Province of Canada for bolding each and every session of the Legislative Council and Assembly should be fixed under the authority of the Crown,'"

This was opposed by Sir Allan McNab, who moved an amendment, and, after a lengthy discussion on the prerogative of the Crown, and whether it was the prerogative of the Crown to fix the location of the Seat of Government, the original motion was carried.

Dr. Chesitie then moved:—

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.
An Act to regulate the Inspection and Measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of all ke nature, intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and ot

original motion was carried.

After a debate the question was put upon the amendment of Sir Allan Macnab which was lost, and the original resolution carried,

The House resumed when the question of concurrence was put. Mr. Boulton moved in amendment that Toronto is preferable to Kingston for the location of the Seat of Government.—On this the following division took place:—

On this the following division took place:—

YEAS—Messrs. Hincks, Dunn, Merritt, Harmanus Smith, Powell, Hopkins, Boulton, Moffatt, Simpson, Thomson, J. S. McDonnell, Sir Allan Macnab—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cartwright, Jones, Moore, Dunscombe, Holmes, Boswell, Parent, Bouthillier, Foster, Cooke, Leslie, Sherwood, Papineau, Black, D. McDonnell, Child, Gilchrist, Williams, Parke, Perbishire, McLean, Burnet, Steele, Morris, Woods, De Witt, Neilson, L. M. Viger, D. B. Viger, Christie, Quesuel, Kimber, Tasche, Taschereau, Barthe, Tur-Vivine.

Harbour Company. And et to change the place of the Registry Office for the Countred for the Montreal Fire Assurance Company and technage the said Corporation.

And et to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company under the style and title of the Am Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Ca-An Act to incorporate the Charita

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cartwright, Johns, Mode, Panscombe, Holmes, Boswell, Parent, Bouthillier, Foster, Cooke,
Leslie, Sherwood, Papiueau, Black, D. McDonell, Child,
Gilchrist, Williams, Parke, Derbishire, McLean, Burnet, Stecle,
Morris, Woods, De Witt, Neilson, L. M. Viger, D. B. Viger,
Christie, Quesnel, Kimber, Tasche, Taschereau, Barthe, Turcotte, Turgeon, McCulloch, Noel, Henry Smith, Delisle, Johnston, Harrison, Daly, Roblin, Chesley, Hall, Berthelot, Forbes, (one name wanting)—51.

Quehec, Montreal, and Bytown were then respectively

named, but only a few votes were given for each, members from Lower Canada seeming determined not to be drawn into a vote

upon Montreal.

Sir Allan Macnab moved his former amendment, on which a division took place. Yeas, 20—Nays, 40.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cartwright, having said that In the course of the debate, Mr. Cartwright, naving san that "if honourable gentlemen persisted in the course which he imagined them to be pursuing to transfer the Seat of Government to Lower Canada, the question of the Repeal of the Union would be seriously agitated, and he questioned much if it would not effect a Repeal within three years,"—several French Canadian members cried out so MUCH THE BETTER.

Summary of Parliamentary and Political Intelligence. Mr. Lafontaine has been returned for the Fourth Riding.

At the close, the Poll stood thus;

Lafontaine,.... At the General Election, that cannot be far off, there is no doubt, if proper organization be used, that a British opponent of the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet will be elected.

gentleman was to vindicate his own conduct in refusing to take office, unless Cabinet changes were allowed to take place, and to enable members to understand more clearly the condition.

nations, when her influence would be available in the present state of politics.

The liberal or republican journals in Madrid give horrible accounts of the excesses committed in Catalonia by Zurbano, who, it seems, is putting down republicanism with a strong hand.

Baldwin, and as necessary to "liberty of action" to call Mr. Baldwin could not sit at the Baldwin to the Cabinet. But Mr. Baldwin could not sit at the Gausse was asked to do was to strike out whole traine thouse will arstin brin in any injustice, esperancy might be able to carry into effect what his Excellency called "a hand.

Baldwin, and as necessary to "liberty of action" to call Mr. Baldwin could not sit at the Baldwin to the Cabinet. But Mr. Draper or Mr. Sherwood. Mr Lafon-Council Table with Mr. Draper or Mr. Sherwood. Mr Lafon-Council Hastings will only be more and more irritated against the present wicked proceedings, levelled at their rights and liber-Things must be worse, before they can be better. British and loyal population must feel the chains, before they

will begin to rise against their oppressors.

The Third Riding Election commenced on Monday, at the Rouge Hill, in the township of Scarborough. Messrs. F. Leys and Cornell proposed and seconded Captain Macaulay; and Messrs. Peter Perry and Peter Secord did the same for Mr. Small. Mr. Small spoke very feebly, and seems to be supported with a very ill grace by the Radicals. Capt. Macaulay addressed the people with much force and good sense; showed the extravasance and pension-jobbing of the Government. will begin to rise against their oppressors. extravagance and pension-jobbing of the Government, and de scribed its principal supporter, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield in plain and faithful language. One of Mr. Small's flags had serted on it "Britains never shall be slaves,"

and Capt. Macaulay made a very good hit out of this, telling his opponents that they were already half enslaved to a French Faction, and could not even spell the word "Britons". The polling on Monday was discontinued at about 4 o'clock;

ceased at four o'clock :-

Macaulay 229 Parliament, we believe, was prorogued yesterday.

Mr. Chesley, the member for Cornwall, has been dismissed, t is said, from a government office worth £300 per annum, ecause be voted against Government in the matter of the Mr. Secretary Harrison, who is the deadly and dangerous enemy of British connexion, and who rules the House of Assembly, exclaiming, "I know my power," and making it felt. Such men as the Wakefields, the Harrisons, and the Hinckses are sent to punish us for our sins; and they are plagues and visitations well fitted to torment a guilty land. Our only hope is in God's goodness; and, in the words of our Liturgy, we most fervently pray that our Almighty Father rebellion," and the aiders and rewarders of thes

It has already been stated that Mr. Dunn has publicly expressed his disgust at the appointment of Mr. Hincks, and his belief that his *Honourable* colleague was more implicated in the Rebellion, than Dr. John Rolph. An anecdote is now current Rebellion, than Dr. John Rolph. An affector is now current in Kingston, which will still further approve the propriety of Mr. Hincks's appointment: A Dr. Smiley, from Rochester, lately visited Kingston, bringing a letter of introduction to Mr. Hincks, from his (Mr. Hincks's) friend and intimate poli-Mr. Hincks, from his (Mr. Hincks s) friend and intimate political associate, William Lyon Mackenzie. This letter was presented to Mr. Hincks in the public news-room, and struck him, as it were, with a bullet. He rushed out in dismay, and left onm, as it were, with a buller. He rushed out in dismay, and left Dr. Smiley exceedingly augry at such an abrupt reception.—
Mr. Hincks, however, subsequently saw Dr. Smiley, and enlarged upon his want of tact and common sense in presenting to him publicly a letter from such a quarter. This explanation irritated, instead of appearing, Dr. Smiley, and he has returned to Bealer the delaying that he mile on the health returned to Rochester, declaring that he will soon be back with the

sserted, is to be made Secretary for Canada East. He is quite good enough for the Government, as at present constituted, and we really do rejoice at the contemplation of this unequalled outrage upon all law, buman and divine. We do rejoice we say, because nothing but a thunder-storm can clear the foulness of our political atmosphere—and if Mr. Wakefield's appointment does not ensure the recall of Sir Charles B. Charles Bagot, we must consider that the Home Government has surrendered the loyalists to ruin, and prepare ourselves for

The Press continues to battle nobly for British liberty and British connexion: it is an honour to be connected with it.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Canada Gazette.) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1842.

This day at 1 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The house went into committee of the whole upon the Iessage of his Excellency and the Despatch accompanying, elative to the Seat of Government, when Dr. Christie moved

Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for better proportioning the punishment to the offence in certain case.

Harbour Company.

An Act to change the place of the Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

Province.

An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money Bill:

An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods therein mentioned.

indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the indispensable expenses of the Civil Governor-General gave the Royal To which His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal Sanction in the usual terms, and closed the Second Session of the First Provincial Parliament with the following— SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your consideration night have been given at the present Session to such public business of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet I am induced, by reasons of public convenience, and with a view to an early resumption of our joint labours, to put a close to the present Session.

I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity with which you have considered and perfected the various measures in which the short period of the Session has been occupied. These, I trust, will be an earnest to the Country of the principles by which I am guided, and of the advantages which may be expected from the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Provincial Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly : I thank you, in the name of her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies requisite for the Public Service; and for your ready co-operation in carrying out the views of her Majesty's Government.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

In relieving you, for the present, from further attendance in your Legislative capacity, I would express my confident hope, that when you return to your homes, you will use your just influence in promoting, in your several Districts, that unanimity and good feeling which it has been my endeavour to establish; and in diffusing those hopes of permanent peace and prosperity, in which I trust you will unite with me in believing that we may now, under Providence, be permitted to indulge. vidence, be permitted to indulge.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogated to the 18th day of November next. In the same number of the Gazette, is a Proclamation ordering the COURT OF CHANCERY TO BE REMOVED TO TORONTO ON THE 1ST NO-

VEMBER NEXT.

THOMAS A CORBETT, Esq. has been Gazetted Sheriff of the Midland District, in the place of Allan MacDonell Esq., removed.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the lext Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of October, at the Rev. James Marath's, Springfield, Dundas Street.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary H. D. C. A.

NOTICE

DANIEL CLEAL. CLEAL returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he received while in business, and begs to state that he purposes re-opening his es ablishment on Saturday next, 15th inst., when by close attention to his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of past favours.

73 King Street, Toronto, 11th Oct., 1842, A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Goorwane has decided upon establishing his Academy permanently in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and rusts that his assisting and attention will entitle him to a continuance

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR DIMSELF. MANNER OF EXECUTION.—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of he whole arm; as also a swift finished business style, by the fore-arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and nished journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 to 10 years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in

Ten Lessons of One Hour Each! y W. C. Goodwane, who was honoured with the last prize granted y the National Convention of School Masters, held in London, June Find, 1841.

Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'elock, in the Academy, but if desired, they will be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful flowing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable circles throughout Europe,

Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7,

Sentiment a trace at the sent of England were instructed by Mr. Good-wane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G.

LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. SHELF HARDWARE. BRANDIES. WINES. AND GROCERIES.

very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

Toronto, 3rd October, 1842.

274-2m AUCTION SALE. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS OF

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C. AT THE STORES OF Messrs. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD:

50 hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
5 do. Crushed Loaf do.
10 do. Best London Refined do. in 101b. Loaves,
5 do. do. do. do. in 6lb. do.
50 boxes Young Hyson Tea, some particularly fine, 5 chests best do. do.

10 cattles of Dest do.
15 chests Twankay de.
10 do. Congou de.
30 boxes Pouchong do. in papers,
10 thids superior Hollands Gin. "Tulip" and "Swan" Brands,
10 do. fine old Cognac Brandy, "Martel" and "O'Tard" Brands
2 do.
10 qrs. do. do. "Rizat" do. Schiedam Gin, 1 dos. each,

TERMS.—Under £25, Cash; from £25 to £200, three months; over 200, four months' credit will be given, om furnishing approved en-Sale at 2 o'clock punctually.

Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, some very fine,

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, 4th October, 1842. Herald .- Colonist .- Church .- and Patriot. FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A T PRESS'S HOTEL. HAMILTON, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1842, at Twelve o'clock, noon—Terms, Cash—by order of the Assignee of the Estate of William Scott Burn, Esq., The House and Grounds of "Chedoke," in a most healthy, beautiful and picturesque situation, having a com-manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding

country.

The House is substantially built of Stone, is well finished, and in thorough repair, containing Twelve Rooms, ample Cellarage and lee House, a Pump in the Kitchen, with a never-failing supply of excellent water; a beautiful ornamental Flower Garden, and a good Kitcheu Garden adjoining, an Orchard well-stocked with Fruit Trees in full

The Grounds comprise nearly Eighteen Acres, on which is a good three-s'all Statile, Barn. Sheds. Root-house, Smoke-house, Poultry-yard, Rustic Lodge, containing four rooms, and all enclosed with a close Park fence.

To be viewed only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from close Park fence.

To be viewed only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Twelve to Four o'clock, and with Cards of Admission, for which and, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggasa or Joun O. Harri, Esquis, Hamilton; Messra, Dhaper & Brough, Toronto, or to the subscriber Hamilton, 12th September, 1842. DAVID BURN, Assignce.

CONTRACTS FOR LOCKS

ON THE WELLAND CANAL. ON THE WELLIAND CANAL.

TENDERS will be received until the 20th October, 1842, at the Office of the Board of Works, in Kingston, for the construction of 17 (seventeen) Locks on the Welland Canal, and the excavation of the Lock-pits and intervening Reaches. It will not be necessary for those who tender to remain either at Kingston or St. Catharines.—The person whose Tender may be accepted, will receive, by Post, notice thereof, from the Secretary of the Board of Works.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, after the 10th October.

Securities, resident in the Province, will be required.

Welland Canal Office,
Sept. 20, 1842.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, that Third Edition of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity.

ALEXR. DAVIDSON, Post Master.
Niagara, 23rd September, 1842.

KING STREET,

Opposite H. & W. Rowsell, The Church Printing Office. J. HOWARD.

Silk Manufacturer of Ludies' Dress Fringes. CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French

style.

N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

September, 1842. WANTED

A PERSON of good English education, who can be well recommended as to moral and religious principles, and who would be willing to make herself generally useful in housekeeping, &c. Apply to the Editor of this paper. 12th October, 1842.

BIRTHS.

At Chatham, on the 1st insts, the lady of James Read, Esq. J. P., of twins—son and daughter.

At Quebec, on the 3rd inst., the lady of the Rev. George Cowell, A.M., Chaplain to H. M. Forces, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Niagara, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Croen, Mr. John Mills, of the Township of Bayham, London District, to Miss Catharline Kemp.

At Montreal, by the Rev. Messire Manseau, Vicar General, and afterwards by the Rev. J. Ramsay, Lleut. Colonel Whyte, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to Mary Ann Jessy, third daughter of the late Mons. de Montenach, Patrician of Fribourg, Switzerland, and of Mary Elizabeth Grant, daughter of the late Baroness de Longueult.

In Christ's Church, Montreal, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Ramsay, Bartholomew Wall, of the Queen's Own 7th Hussars, to Miss Susan Foster of that city.

At Quebec, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. W. Chaderton, Mr. S. Phillips, one of the Masters in the Quebec Classical School, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. Jameson, of Lewiskam, Kent, Eugland.

At Laprairie, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. F. Broome, at the residence of A. F. Alexander, Esq., M. D., Mr. A. F. Gundlack, to Matilda Julia, daughter of the late Austin Leonard, Esq. M. D. At Burford, on the 29th list. at the house of Major Weir, by the Rev. George Petrie, Charles C. Nelson, of the Town of Chatham, Western District. Esquire, to Miss Mary Jane Van Allen, of the Township of Burford, Brouk District.

Township of Burford, Brock District.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mr. Christopher Clarke.
At Simcoe, or the 15th Sept., Agnes, eldest daughter of the late
Mr. Alexander White, in the 23rd year of her age;—and, on the 26th
of the same month, Helen, youngest and only surviving child of the
same,—a few days hefore, she completed her 21st year.

The sisters, whose deaths are above recorded, were the only support
of a widowed mother. They were much respected in the nelighbourhood for their plous and exemplary conduct, and the persevering
industry with which they conducted a school, and followed other
occupations, for the support of themselves and their parent. The
eldest possessed a superior and well-cultivated mind, and the younger
was remarkable for her kindness of heart, her affection for her
mother and sister, and gentleness to the children in their school.

Grief for the death of her sister brought on the fever of which the
latter died. Their cottage and garden were, under the care and
tasteful cultivation of the sisters, a picture of neatness and rustic
beauty. In no case, perhaps, could the words of David be more aptly
applied, for they were indeed "lovely and pleasant in their lives,
and in their death they were not divided."

The consolation of the bereaved mother under this terrible affliction, is the knowledge that they died in the faith of Christ their
Redeemer, and in the "sure and certain hope of a resurrection to
eternal life."

Simcoe, Talbot District, Oct, 4, 1842

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, October 13th:—
Lord Bishop of Montreal; Dr. Mackelcan; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Rev. G. Petrie; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem; Rev. M. Burnham, add. sub.; Rev. C. B. Gribble, rem.; Rev. R. J. Macgeorge [next. week]; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem; Rev. Dr. Bethune, add. subs.; F. Griffin Esq. [No. 45 sent]; Dr. Grasett [none to be had]; W. Wharin Esq., add. sub.; Mr. W. H. White, P. M.; Rev. J. Johnston, rem. [the matter shall be cheerfully attended to.]

TS hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Dan'I Cleal, of this City, Baker, are requested to pay the amount immediately to Mr. R. C. McMullen, at the Office of Messrs. W m. Gamble & Co., Market Buildings, who is authorized to receive the same, and settle all matters connected with the Estate.

(Signed)

BENJ. THORNE. WM. GOODERHAM, R. C. McMULLEN,

Burleigh is the magnificent seat of the noble family of Exeter. A late Marquis of that name represented himself as a plain person of small means; and, in that guise, courted and married a farmer's daughter. He probably thought that by this proceeding he should obtain a wife who would love him for elf and not for his wealth and rank. His motive was good, but the story, which is a true one, shows the danger of ever deviating from the strictest truth, or employing fiction and concealment for a good purpose.—ED. CH.]

> In her ear he whispers gaily, "If my heart by signs can tell, And I think thou lov'st me well." "There is none I love like thee." He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. He to lips, that fondly falter, Presses his without reproof; Leads her to the village alta "I can make no marriage present; Little can I give my wife And I love thee more than life." See the lordly castles stand: Summer woods, about them blowing, Made a murmur in the land.
>
> From deep thought himself he rouse
> Says to her that loves him well, "Let us see these handsome

Sees whatever fair and splen Lay betwirt his home and her's: Parks and order'd gardens great, Ancient homes of lord and lady, Built for pleasure and for state. Evermore she seems to gaze On that cottage growing nearer, Where they twain will spend their days. O! but she will love him truly ; He shall have a cheerful home; She will order all things duly,

Where the wealthy nobles dwell.

Hears him lovingly converse

When beneath his roof they come. Thus her heart rejoices greatly, With armorial bearings stately And beneath the gate she turns; Than all those she saw before: Bows before him at the door. And they speak in gentle murmur, When they answer to his call, While he treads with footstep firmer, Leading on from hall to hall.

And, while now she wanders blindly,

Nor the meaning can divine, Proudly turns he round and kindly, 'All of this is mine and thine. Here he lives in state and bounty, Not a lord in all the county Is so great a lord as he.

All at once the colour flushes

Her sweet face from brow to chin: As it were with shame she blushes,

And her spirit changed within. Pale again as death did prove: But he clasp'd her like a lover, And he cheer'd her soul with love. So she strove against her weakness, Though at times her spirit sank ; Shaped her heart with woman's meekness To all duties of her rank : And a gentle consort made he, And her gentle mind was such

That she grew a noble lady, And the people lov'd her much.
But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn,
With the burthen of an honour Unto which she was not born. Faint she grew, and ever fainte As she murmur'd, "()h, that he Were once more that landscape-painte Which did win my heart from me ! So she droop'd and droop'd before him,

Fading slowly from his side:
Three fair children first she bore him, Then before her time she died. Weeping, weeping late and early, Walking up and pacing down, Deeply mours'd the Lord of Burleigh, Burleigh-house by Stamford-town.

And he came to look upon her, And he look'd at her and said, " Bring the dress, and put it on her, That she wore when she was wed. Bore to earth her body, drest

In the dress that she was wed in, That her spirit might have rest. ALFRED TENNYSON.

CHRISTIANS OF THE GREEK CHURCH. (From the letters of the Rev. H. Southgate in "the Spirit of Missions.")

June 27, 1842. The Greek Patriarch died on the 24th. He has been unwell for some time past. On Maundy Thursday, while reading the Gospel in the Church, which was crowded at this time to suffocation, he fainted and fell. I saw him the next Sunday (Easter day) when he appeared quite infirm and exhausted. Soon after he was removed from the patriarchal residence to the sea side. I was on the point of calling upon him, having heard of his return to the Fenar last week, when I received the news of his death. I repaired immediately to the Patriarchate, but only to hear the sad tidings confirmed. To me the loss is deeply afflictive. I knew of his excellent designs for the Church, and had uniformly received from him the kindest attentions. I shall never forget his ap pearance as I last saw him on the joyful festival-his long silvery beard, his frame bowing beneath the infirmities of age and illness, the people pressing eagerly forward to kiss his hand, the golden mitre, the patriarchal staff, and the almost regal robes of office, which presented at the moment, so strong a contrast to his downcast look, his feeble step, and his anxious care-worn countenance. All that I have seen of him has impressed me with the belief that he was a good man and a devoutand humble christian. I understand that his successor was appointed [nominated] yesterday,

but I have not yet heard his name.

July 7, 1842. Death of a young Bulgarian. In my last of June 27, I had to announce the decease of the excellent and venerable Anthimos, Patriarch of the Greek Church; ears ago, soon after his return from England, where he ntelligent and active, but ignorant, as he himself has often testified to me, of the most common truths of religion. In England he fell into the society of good people, and became an inmate of the family of a clergyman of the English Church in which he received sound religious instruction and gradually became an enlightened and exemplary Christian. When my acquaintance with him began I was struck with the mildness and meekness of his character osition concealed from me many excellencies which I learnt only after he came under my own care. Last winter he was visited by a severe illness which would probably have ended his days if left to himself.— On calling upon him one day in February, I found him in room, destitute of the most common necessaries of life, and compelled to live with men who spent their days and nights in carousing. These were the accommoobtain any thing better for him. His patron, the late Sultan, died before his return from England, and while he saw others who had accompanied him to England promotian. The tide had turned, and the strong current in fa-vor of improvement which had received its impulse from Mahmoud, grew weaker and weaker after his death. was told that his station was good enough for a Giaour. He was retained by the government, but was left with

seven years. For this purpose he left me in May in good health, though not perfectly restored in strength. His journey as far as Adrianople proved beneficial. There he was again seized with illness which immediately prostrated his strength. In a place of strangers he felt that he had hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. He left Adrianople, but at the end of four days' journey found himself unable to proceed farther. A fellow countryman who happened to be travelling in the same direction, had compassion upon him, and provided a cart in which he was conveyed some hours further on the road. He seems, however, to have sunk very rapidly under a disease which required (what it was impossible to find in a barbarous country) careful treatment and skilful medical aid. The hope of reaching Philippopolis seems to have lingered with him, but in vain; before he arrived at the city, and while yet a few miles distant from it, he died the city, and while yet a few miles distant from it, he died in the cart on the road. Thus has departed one who of all the men I have known in this or in any other land presented the most meek, subdued and lovely character presented the most meek, subdued and lovely character of a Christian. Gentle and unpretending, yet active and persevering, sound in judgment, intelligent and remarkably apt to learn, modest, affable and kind, he seemed to need only a thorough education, to make him an instrument fitted for his Master's service. While I would not speak evil of the dead. I would not on the other hand, say speak evil of the dead, I would not, on the other hand, say my thing in their praise more than truth would warran But of my young friend I am unable to recall a single defect of character, though I was in daily and hourly intercourse with him the last months of his life. I believe ne had consecrated to the service of Christ every power and faculty of soul and body, and I have never seen a consecration apparently more unreserved and entire. know nothing of his last hours, but I have the better evidence of his holy life to console me for his departure. I doubt not he rests in peace and that for his own sake I have no cause to mourn. But for the loss of his instrumentality on earth I know not how to console myself but by unreserved submission to the will of God. It was best that he should depart, or he would not have been taken that he should depart, or he would not have been taken away. The same God can raise up other instruments to do his work, and, for myself, it may be well that I have one less tie on earth and one more tie in heaven. He died at the early age of twenty-two.

ADVANTAGES OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Elliott, after extensive travels through various countries in Europe and Asia, comes to this sound con-clusion respecting their comparative advantages:—"In conclusion, therefore, I will only add, that after traversing so many countries, observing so many different modes of civilised and semi-barbarous life, and becoming acquainted with various political and religious institutions, it is with increased pleasure and admiration, that I contemplate the state of society in our beloved land. Some nations, pernaps, may boast more taste and refinement, some a more showy literature and more splendid public monuments; and others, more renowned achievements in arts and arms; but in the solid advantages and comforts of life, in profound but in the solid advantages and comforts of life, in profound learning and experimental philosophy, in private and public virtue, in all that secures domestic happiness and peace, or constitutes lasting excellence and real greatness—the administration of equal laws and impartial justice, the enjoyment of a liberty as yet unrestrained from licentiousness, and the free exercise of a religion equally removed from the extremes of favailaism and indifference. removed from the extremes of fanaticism and indifference removed from the extremes of fanaticism and indifference
—I know not the equal or the rival of Britain. Nor can
I indulge for my country a higher hope than that she
may long retain, under the Divine favour, the institutions
which have for ages been her glory, enhanced in value
by the gradual but judicious correction of their accidental
defects, and consolidated in strength by the increased
public estimate of their superior maying that we have public estimate of their superior merits, that we, her sons, may be preserved from a bigotted prejudice in favour of what is old, and a feverish appetite for what is new; and, above all, that we may never be deprived of that security for national soundness of doctrine, correctness of practice, civil liberty, and religious example, which is presented to us by an institution endeared by early associations, and the air, where His imperial throne is erected. We shall shine more crated as the well-tried bulwark against anarchy and infidelity-the Establishment of the Church of England."

THE DANGERS OF THE TURF.

"Yes, though it cost my last shilling, I'll win the race. They though it cost my last smining, In win the race. They thought to ruin me; the scheme was deeply laid and well planned too, but they shall fail. No Hinton," resumed he in a louder tone—"no Hinton; believe, poor man that I am, this is not with me a question of so many pounds: it is the wounded 'amour propre' of a man who, all through his life, held out the right hand of fellowship to those very man who now consuirs to be his ruin. And character, is essentially an English one; but this I would assert, that probity, truth, and honour, are the gifts of but a very small number of those who make a traffic of the a very small number of those who make a traine of the turf, and are, what the world calls 'racing men: and oh! how very hard the struggle, how nice the difficulty of him who makes these men his daily companions, to avoid the many artifices which the etiquette of the race-course permits, but which the feelings of a gentleman would reject as unfair and unworthy! How contaminating that laxity of expery stratagem. as unitar and unworthy? How containing that taxity of principle that admits of every stratagen, every trick, as legitimate, with the sole proviso that it be successful! and what a position it is, that admits of no alternative, save being the dupe or the black-leg! How hard for the save being the dupe or the black-leg! How hard for the young fellow entering upon life with all the ardour, all the unsuspecting freshness of youth about him, to stop short at one, without passing on to the other, stage! How difficult, with offended pride and wounded self-love, to find himself the mere tool of sharpers! How very difficult to check the indignant spirit, that whisness recliation by to check the indignant spirit, that whispers retaliation by the very arts by which he has been cheated! Is not such a trial as this too much for any boy of twenty? and is it not to be feared, that, in the estimation he sees those held not to be feared, that, in the estimation he sees those held in whose blackguardism is their pre-eminence, a perverted ambition to be what is called a sharp fellow, may sap and undermine every honourable feeling of the heart, break down the barriers of rigid truth and scrupulous fidelity, teaching him to exult at what formerly he had blushed, and to recognise no folly so contemptible, as that of him who believes the word of another? Such a career as this, who believes the word of another? Such a career as this, has many a one pursued, abandoning bit by bit every grace, every virtue, and every charm of his character, that, at the end, he should come forth a 'sporting gentleman.'" He paused for a few seconds, and then, turning towards me, added, in a voice tremulous from emotion, "And yet my boy to men like this I would now expose "And yet, my boy, to men like this I would now expose you! No, no, Jack; I'll not do it. I care not what turn the thing may take; I'll not embitter my life with this He seized the letter, and crushing it in his hand walked towards the window .- Jack Hinton, by

The Garner.

THE CHARTER OF HEAVEN. Look well to the CHARTER OF HEAVEN! Every wise man, that claims a heritage, or asks a great pardon, must keep with busy pains, and often think of the charter of his challenge. in my present I have to record the death of another, in an humbler station indeed, but one most dear to me. My acquaintance with John Witskovitch, commenced nearly two years ago, soon after his return from England, where he charter of this heritage, and the bull of this everlasting pardon? had spent five years preparing himself for a station to which he had been called by the Sultan. He was a member of the Greek Church, a Bulgarian by birth, naturally might of the virtue of God. The parchment of this heavenly charter is neither of sheep nor of calf; but it is the holy and blessed skin of our Lord, the Lamb that was never spotted with wem or stain of sin. And never was there skin of sheep or calf so sore and hard-strained upon the tenter or harrow of any parchment-maker, as was this blessed body and skin of our Lord, for our love, strained and drawn upon the gibbet of the vice, and are apt to infect the minds of men, and dispose them struck with the mildness and meekness of his character and his simple unostentatious piety. As I came to know him better my love for him increased, but his quiet and world, nor ever shall hear, that writer ever wrote with such how any person, pretending to sobriety and virtue, and espehard and hideous pens, so bitterly, so sorely, and so deeply, as cially the pure and holy religion of our blessed Saviour, can, the accursed Jews wrote upon the blessed body of our Lord, | without great guilt, and open contradiction to his holy profeswith hard nails, sharp spear, and sore pricking thorns. They sion, be present at such lewd and immodest plays, much less pierced his hands and feet with hard nails. They opened his frequent them, as too many do, who would yet take it very ill heart with a sharp spear. They pressed upon his head a crown to be shut out of the communion of Christians, as they would of pricking thorns. These wounds upon his blessed body are most certainly have been in the first and purest ages of Chrisdations provided by government, and no entreaties could the letters in which our charter was written, by which we may tianity.—Archbishop Tillotson. claim our heritage, if we read them aright. Thereon is written wailing, and sorrow for our sins; for the which, that they might ted to high stations, because they were mussulmans, he be healed and washed away, Christ, God and man, must endure was left in obscurity and neglect because he was a Chris- such hard and painful wounds. But thereon is written joy and singing to all those that perfectly forsake their sins .- The laces that hold the seal to this charter are these two. First, Old Mussulman prejudices had revived, and my young friend, when he begged for some station of usefulness, was told that his egged for some station of usefulness, man leaveth his sin, and heartily, with bitter sorrow, turns to Him, He will receive him to His mercy. The second is, the full trust that we have, that God may not lie nor be false of barely the means of subsistence, unemployed and neglected. The knowledge which he had received in England his behest. And hereon hangeth surely our trust of our heritage. ad opened to him the wants of his own countrymen, and tage. The seal of our charter is sealed with the blood of the he longed most earnestly to be released from his engage-ments that he might devote his life to their welfare. These are Bulgarians of European Turkey, a simple but ignorant people, fond of instruction and promising the best results to well directed efforts in their behalf. My attention had already been drawn to them and Letermin Jile. already been drawn to them and I determined if possible to procure my young friend's release and enable him to prepare himself for usefulness among them. You know my plans with regard to him, for he is the same of whom I

have formerly written. I took him into my house where with proper care and good medical treatmenthe rapidly rewith proper care and good medical treatmenthe rapidly recovered. Previous to the execution of our plans he wished to visit his widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mo

MEN BELIEVE AS THEY WISH. It is plain, that men believe not the Gospel-doctrines according ding as they have grounds, but according as they have a mind to believe. Men are very well pleased that the joys of heaven should be eternal, and therefore they with eagerness embrace those promises, which are given of eternal happiness; they understand them in the most favourable and extensive sense; and though in Scripture some things are called eternal, which in rigour of speech are not so, yet they have no doubt, but the happiness of the saints is eternal in the most literal import of that term. But they have no desire at all, that the torments of hell, which may perhaps be their own final portion, should be eternal; and therefore because eternity is in some places of Scripture applied to things which shall at last cease, they are willing, they are resolved, to understand it in this lower sense, whenever they find it ascribed to the torments of the damned. But to take up our opinions at this rate, is to determine our assents not by reason, but by passion; not according to the greater or less probability of the truth, but according to its being we would strip ourselves of all undue prejudices, and proceed are equally well-proved unto us, would find equal readiness of admittance with us; we should not pick and choose what doccertain, or less evident; but should as easily be persuaded that dom of God, as that no thieves shall, though our own hearts do perhaps accuse us of drunkenness or uncleanness, and acquit us of the sin of stealing. Neither would immorality and vice and degenerate age, nor would the Church of God be so miserably torn asunder as it is by schism, if all the members of our own communion gave as firm an assent to those many texts of Scripture which condemn all ungodliness of life, as they do to those which forbid divisions; and if those, who unhappily separate from us, would but pay half that regard to those many plain texts, which recommend unity, which they do to that mistaken one which forbids will-worship (Coloss. ii. 23); if men could but once be prevailed upon to be impartial hearers, we might then hope that they would be also profitable hearers of

God's Word .- Bishop Smalridge. Is the body so curiously framed? Is this brittle and mortal difice so artificially reared? Are there such prints of the finger of God on this tabernacle, even whilst we are here? Then judge what it will be, when it is raised from the dust, when it shakes off the dishonours of the grave, and appears with its robes of light; when this unwieldy clog of flesh and blood is made pure and aerial, nimble enough to vie with the swiftest angels, and fly with ease in the regions of glory; when we shall be all life, light, spirit, and wing, -fellow-sharers of angelical pleasure. Now, the earthly tabernacle drags and pulls down the soul to low and despicable enjoyments; then, the body is made strong and refined to comply with the highest capacities and inclinations of the mind. We shall mount aloft from the earth unto as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars for ever and ever, when we are got loose from the prisons of the grave, and the fetters of corruption are knocked off; but now, in our present state, how hard is it for us to raise our thoughts to the liberties of the Sons of God! When we have set our feet upon the top of Mount Zion, when we see the glories and empires of this little globe below us, and we ourselves beyond danger of temptation, far above its frowns and flatteries,-how will our souls be transported to find their garments brighter, and ourto those very men who now conspire to be his ruin. And such, my dear boy, such, for the most part, are the dealings of the turf. I do not mean to say that men of high honour and unblemished integrity are not foremost in the encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an English man, but this Landing selves encircled in the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall be encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an English man, but this Landing selves encircled in the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall be encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which is form the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall then be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven, when shackles of our bondage broken to pieces. The very thoughts of this pure and angelic state, if they dwelt seriously upon our spirits, might crack the strings that tie our souls to our bodies; to think that when "He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."-Principal Monro, D.D.

> AUTHORITY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH. Since all truth was taught and revealed to the primitive Church, which is our mother, let us all that be obedient children of God submit ourselves to the judgment of the Church, for the better understanding of the articles of our faith, and of doubtful sentences of the Scripture. Let us not go about to show in us, by the following any private man's interpretation upon the word, another spirit than they of the primitive Church had, lest we deceive ourselves. For there is but one faith and one Spirit, which is not contrary to himself, neither otherwise now teacheth us than he did them. Therefore let us believe as they have taught us of the Scriptures, and be at peace with them, according as the true catholic Church is at this day; and the God of peace assuredly will be with us, and deliver us out of all our worldly troubles and miseries, and make us partakers of their joy and bliss through our obedience to faith with them. Therefore God commandeth us in Job to ask of the elder generation, and to search diligently the memory of the fathers. For we are but yesterday's children, and be ignorant, and our days are like a shadow; and they shall teach thee (saith the Lord) and speak to thee, and shall utter words from their hearts. And by Solomon we are commanded not to reject the direction of our mother. The Lord grant you to direct your steps in all things after her, and to abhor contention with her. For, as St. Paul writeth-" If any man be contentious. neither we, nor the Church of God, hath any such custom."-Archdeacon Philpot (Martyr), in a Letter to a friend, prisoner

THE THEATRE. To speak against plays in general, may be thought too severe, and that which the present age cannot well brook, and would not perhaps be so just and reasonable; because it is very possible, that it might be so framed and governed by such rules, as not only to be innocently diverting, but instructing and useful, to put some vices and follies out of countenance, which cannot perhaps be so decently reproved, nor so effectually exposed and corrected any other way. But as the stage now is, they are intolerable, and not fit to be permitted in a civilised, much less in a Christian, nation. They do most notoriously minister both to infidelity and vice. By the profaneness of them, they are able to instil bad principles into the minds of men, and to lessen the awe and reverence which all men ought to have for God and religion; and by their lewdness they teach

Advertisements.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, 12 miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows-II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev. W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough, Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842.

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

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Rishop of Toronto. ord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

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

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Clurch of England and Ireland, and is highly ac-Address (pos' paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Orms District of Montreal. WANTS A SITUATION,

S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satis-factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., oner, King Street.

B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.

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

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

A Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner

fayer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King

street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a

tighly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the

press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

nto, June 3, 1842. AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well asso stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month t stock will be very full and complete.

They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the gular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent id variety of their stock during the next three months. They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock during the remainder of the season, including CROCKERY, in packages suitably assorted for the Unper Canada Trade. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 7th September, 1842. 271-6

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEONDENTI

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

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. ELLIS,

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
July 1, 1842.

(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their stabilishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantages.

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

BUSINESS. BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. Toronto.

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

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto. N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. 271-tf

Toronto, August 17, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

PAPER-HANGING.

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

4)-1v JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IM LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES. DRY GOODS, &G. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA.

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment.

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

LIGHTSH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria, Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

J. BROWN,

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

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gatiers, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 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 Foronto, 27th April, 1842.

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

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

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, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,

nd solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore ceeived. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 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 Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Shepparo, and recently by Champton, Brottlens & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STREEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL STAM

Toronto, October 6, 1841. 1842.

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

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and riday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, ouching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

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

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

LARE ON TAR I O,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Brincess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston :

At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1910 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References, by permission, to-

Ces, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.
Messis. J. F. Smith & Co.
cr., 1842.

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

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf THE PHOENEX FIRE ASSESSANTIAN 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. THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

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

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

Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messis. J. Mulholland & Co. Messis. Lyman, Farr & Co.

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

JOHN WALTON.
52-tf Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

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

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

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

dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

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

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very gehable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infamile diseases, or sea sickness."

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

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

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

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

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

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10åd. each.

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

label.

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

Physicians will piease specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

AGENTS: Montreal.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckert & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Brek & & Co.
J. Hearti, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.
Toronto, September 24, 1842.

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged edition, 12mo. 0 10 6

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Tracts on the Church, comprising all the Publications in Class VIII. on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12mo. bound. 0 3 6 Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged H. & W. ROWSELL

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Published by James Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square, London, and sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

OXFORD EDITION.

VOL. I. St. Augustine's Confessions. St. Augustine's C.
St. Cyrll.
St. Cyrll.
St. Cyrlian's Treatises.
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St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Galatians and Ephesians.
St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.
HI. St. Athanasius' Treatises against Arianism.
Translated by Members of the Church of England.
Price, £8.
H. § W. ROWSELL,
Toronto

JUST RECEIVED.

H. & W. ROWSELL. September 30, 1842. LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICES, SUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just received from England. Folio Prayer Book, bound in Rough Calf,.....

Quarto do. do. Quarto Altar Services, do. August 25, 1842. PSALM AND HYMN BOOK.

A NEW EDITION of the above, published under the sanction of the Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of Anthems, &c. is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery about the first of November. It is printed on fine paper and neatly bound in cloth, and the price will not exceed that of the former Edition. A few copies will be bound in Embossed Roan and Morocco, with gilt edges. Persons in the country desirous of having copies sent to them this season, will please to send their orders as soon possible, so that the packages may be sent off before the navigation closes.

September 29, 1842.

WRITING DESKS. A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (London made), of a very superior description, and of better was than are a very superior description, and of better manufacture imported, have just been received by the subscriber

H. & W. ROWSELL. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-STATUTES OF CANADA.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto,

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

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

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

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