### Poetry.

THE CHURCH.

THE World asks oft; How shall we know the CHURCH, Amid the tumult of sectarian storms; While each day shews, without especial search, Opposing temples, worship, faith, and forms?
--Not vain the question, Christian, if it warms Thy wish, all near by early Truth to cling! The test is easy: Each true Church conforms, In least things to her Master's patterning:

Where'er are godly men who, worshipping The FATHER, SON and HOLY GHOST, do guide Themselves by God's pure Word, and humbly 'tend Christ's mystic Sacraments, with ministering postolic,—With such as these, abide CHRIST'S Promise and His CHURCH till Time shall end! TRUE CATHOLIC.

CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF PETER-BOROUGH. DELIVERED IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LEICESTER, JULY 31, 1843. (From the Leicester Journal.)

My Reverend Brethren—Since last we met together on an occasion like the present, the rapid flight of time has brought us three years nearer that great day when we shall be called upon to render an account of the charge committed to us. With this reflection on his mind, even the most diligent minister, on looking back, will see reason to lament his many deficiencies. But, blest is he, who can say, that he has humbly sought to serve his Heavenly Master; that, through God's grace, it has been his great desire to fulfil the solemn engagement by which he has bound himself, to feed the flock over which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer. In my last Address, I could not help expressing my sense of the improved feeling I believed to exist amongst the ministers of the Church, as to the nature and obligation of their calling. I trust that this feeling is increasing. It is indeed impossible for a minister to estimate too highly the importance of his office, or to feel too deeply the obligations by which he is bound. He has undertaken a charge which requires his most watchful care, and his most deep and devout prayers that he may receive that grace which alone can make him sufficient for the faithful discharge of his sacred trust. Without a holy devotedness of heart, the work of a minister can never prosper, and no one ought to engage in so weighty an indertaking, unless he can believe that God has imwithout an humble and devout resolve to fulfil the solemn duties to which he binds himself is nothing and honesty. The minister is the dispenser of those

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of the people and their example. an established ministry. We may, indeed, believe the commands of Him who cannot err. that without this, there would be good and holy men souls to Christ, and through Christ to salvation. And which are promised to the faithful. what can we, the elders of the ministry, wish for more ment, and a great help to a young minister, who comes Jesus, washed and sanctified by his Spirit. as a stranger into a new land, to feel that he is within the reach of the counsel of an able and experienced tion in making converts to party opinions, or in draw- tion, but to our condemnation.

ing men from one party to another, or even from other the increased and still increasing holiness of his the Lord," instead of looking to the forgiveness of them. St. Paul himself was called and to him he must give account, does not want for and debate in reading-rooms and taverns. fabrics and edifices for worship), and that all should hearts to God, and trusting in him. Our blessed ceased. The real cause of man's unwillingness to heart, no other law is wanting. congregation, and the consideration of the subject nothing of that humble state of the soul which marks faith, and devotedness of the soul to God. therefore belongs particularly to the lay members of our Church, and will ensure the diligent and generous care of those who are preaching the really penitent, and calls forth the deep confest at least to fall far short of their object. But the particularly to the lay members of the really penitent, and calls forth the deep confest at least to fall far short of their object. But the particularly to the lay members of the really penitent, and calls forth the deep confest at least to fall far short of their object. But the particularly of them.

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and I trust we shall none of us fall into the error of believing that religion consists in these external things. The world, with leaven and the fall into the error of the interval and the salt of t

than that a race may succeed, whose power for good come with a deep confession of humble and of conshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right feelshall be greater than his own. Where this right ing exists, there will be a friendly and profitable intercourse between the elder and the younger clergy, and one party, and defend another, without caring for right much good may be expected to result from this Chrismuch good may be expected to result from this Chriswhich the apostle contemplates, when he speaks of preach the Gospel to every creature."

Now he who are entering upon very small preferments. or wrong. Many of them set themselves against the tian communication. It must be a great encouragetian communication this charge is undertaken with a previous of all those circumstance of all

Christian brother, whom he may follow as he has followed Christ, and so far only, for true wisdom must sure that they tend to this, if humbly and rightly recome from above, and we must be taught of God before ceived, we may join in them not for the better, but learned Greeks, it appeared foolishness. Yet to those them of the law, for their willing minds have given measures accordingly. Still more must every Churchwe can ever be the safe guides and teachers of others. If we trust in them, instead of trust—who have rightly received it, it has fully proved itself them a law better than the law of man. There are man be grieved at seeing the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of these older law temps examples in the cases of the cases

erence to show our desire to give the Lord "the was, not many years ago, spoken of as enthusiasm and parish minister, and very little permanent good will amuse, they are not written by men who have the least scarcely deserve the name of a river: but this, the A strong feeling has indeed prevailed, and is inhonour due unto his name." It is always needful, fanaticism, is now confessed and felt to be the very

be effected without his help; and we cannot in any
regard or interest in their readers. They generally most rapid I have ever seen, breaks against the rocks, creasing, that our churches should be rescued from this responsibil- put forward all the strong lusts and passions of man- and, thrown back again by them, falls headlong into the unseemly condition which has for a long time disgraced us. The churchwardens have now, however, object of all our public services, and that which must pulpits where Christ is now preached as the Way, the in many instances, endeavoured to make themselves prepare the redeemed in Christ to stand before his Truth, and the Life, this doctrine was contemptuously acquainted with the subjects connected with their judgment-seat. And to lead to this state of the held forth as a sort of new light, and called uncharioffice, and have shown a desire to discharge the duties of the great docof their office, and to carry out the recommendations of the Gospel must be plainly and fully set beof private conversation was in the same course. The instruction, must be productive of good. But where the fair names of manliness or gallantry, courage, honwhich exhales from the river? Another would describe of the Archdeacons and Rural Deans, as to providing fore the people; and in our own Church, where the fear was, that men would be righteous over much, and this requirement of our Church is not fulfilled, where our, gentleman-like feeling, and so forth. It is very the variety of the flowers, and the songs of the birds, for the proper state of their churches, and restoring great doctrine of the atonement has been the most thus, by a profane perversion of the Gospel message, there is not a resident minister and full double service, true that we may learn a great deal from the actions but to these I have no leisure to pay attention. What them when they require it. And we are greatly fully set forth, there have been found the greatest the whole spirit, truth, and law of the Gospel was any failure must not be attributed to a defect in the of bad men; but then they must be read under the I have to say the best of all of the spot is, that, along encouraged to hope that, ere long, the house of prayer number of hearers, and what is far more than this, opposed. But you, my Reverend Brethren, know, system; the failure will be because the system is not right names. Tales, and made-stories, and plays, with the abundance of every thing, it affords likewise, in every parish will be such as to show that we will there we believe there has been an increase among that there is no degree of holiness that can go beyond in operation. not dishonour God by the meanness of the house, the people in holy zeal, devotedness to spiritual the requirements of Scripture. And when, as Churchwhich we profess to dedicate to him. If the neglected things, and watchfulness in Christian duty; there has men, we look at our book of prayer, we shall most of with his Sabbath ministrations, or with having the may then learn as much as we do from the faults of cities, but it is not even visited by travellers, except state of some of our churches arise from a poor and been in truth a marked revival in our Church, since us be compelled to feel that we fall far short of its children before him on the Sunday. The work of our neighbours, which, when we cannot help seeing, sometimes by a few hunters who come among us; for Pitiful desire of adding something to the savings of our this and other great doctrines connected with it have heavenly devotion. The most exalted saints and education is going on during the week; and until this we regret and avoid. worldly store, this is a saving God will never bless.—

But if we are constantly reading of things under of your mountains, but troops of stags, herds of wild But if it arise from an opposite spirit, from an ostenters.

Where the mercy of God and sufferings of that they are unprofitable servants, and to bless God, requirement of our Church is not satisfied. In large their wrong names, and of the worst characters under goats, hares, and other animals as inoffensive. Pardon tation which spares nothing that can gratify selfish Christ are preached, and by faith received, there is who has allowed them to plead for pardon, and to parishes this work is difficult; in small ones it is apt the most flattering titles (bitter put for sweet, and me, then, for having flown to this asylum; Alcmeon Pride and vanity, which is extravagant in the adorn- the right motive, and consequently the best security plead through Christ. ment of the person, and the private dwelling, as if nothing were too costly for ourselves, and anything the being by degrees perverted. At least, if a man be work of Christian education into as full operation on the work of Christian education into as full operation on poison and be none the worse.

We cannot too thankfully praise God that, through his grace, that disposition seems to be departing, which has traced them, as in looking at a child were good enough for God, we cannot contemplate a good from your instructions, if you fail to set before seemed to lower the standard of obedience and minis-

They are, however, signs of religion, and, we may rather give exercise to Christian humility as to our its temptations, will be ever at hand to lend its aid to many of the clergy of this diocese who are so anxious, very few tales of fiction which represented men and our churches. And we have much need of devout past days; yes, even when many different rules and must give account when the chief Shepherd shall most earnest desire that their ministers should give use at all. prayer and humble and holy minds; but too much of our thoughts should not rest on these outward marks our thoughts should not rest on these outward marks our thoughts should not rest on these outward marks out the form that one characters are the forms prevailed in different Churches. But justification by faith, this great doctrine of the Gospel and of the form that one characters are the forms prevailed in different Churches. But justification by faith, this great doctrine of the Gospel and of the form that the first are the fi of respect for sacred things. It is the heart that God our Church, justification by Christ's merits alone, is we have no need to fear that our Church shall lose are in most cases so willing to confess and acknow- more than idle gazing at a book. Always read with requires; it is the humble and contrite spirit that he at the very foundation of our religion, the ground and her power for good. That Church will never fail ledge. regards, and we run a risk of doing a grievous injury pillar of a Christian Church. If this be lost, all is which is fulfilling the objects for which she was apto our flock, if by drawing their thoughts towards these lost: if this be suppressed, all our power for good is pointed. Our Church has had many a trial, no that it is not merely having a resident minister that view of applying to your own life and conduct what outward things, we turn them from that which ought gone. You must not allow yourselves, my brethren, doubt; but she was in the greatest danger when her will effectually further the objects of an Established you learn. This is the great value of history, that to be the constant object of their deepest anxiety— to be kept back from preaching this, however you danger was least apparent to her ministers, and when Church; the great question is, what sort of minister we learn by example of men and things that have gone their spiritual preparation for eternity. We are to may be tempted by the writing and by the example of the ministers and the people were slumbering in fan- he is, for the instructions of a worldly minister will before; we learn to avoid their faults, and follow come to God in penitence, in faith, and in an obedient men of name and character in past days, or by the cied security, and were showing a grievious forgetful- be ineffectual, and his example will be dangerous. But their virtues. We, of course, must pick out those heart. All that tends to promote this humble and opinions upon this subject which are advocated in our ness of the spiritual work for which the Church was I trust that we shall have few such cases; I feel that persons whose circumstances most resemble our own; holy state of mind, will be used and encouraged by own days. Christ crucified was the first great object set apart. There seemed to be, indeed, amongst us, we have much to encourage us, much of the presence and we may find great guidance from studying their every faithful servant of God; but all the outward of the teaching of the first ministers of the Gospel, a willingness to let the Church sink down, as it were, of God, and much that we may look forward to with lives. circumstances and ceremonies of religion will lay a forgiveness of sins through him was the message com- to accommodate its teaching to the careless manners cheering hope. Many an able minister is earnestly dangerous snare in our path, and retard our spiritual mitted to them—it was their message of salvation; of an ungodly age; we well know that the knowledge labouring in his holy calling from his love to the work will claim the highest interest, and will serve to progress, if we give them a wrong place, or magnify the gracious influence of the Spirit accompanied the of the requirements of the Gospel was grieviously low in which he is engaged; with love to the souls of his quicken his zeal and endeavours to live worthily of them beyond their real importance. The same danger word, and prepared the souls of the converts for their and defective. There was a backwardness in setting people; with a loss instead of a gain as to worldly remay, indeed, await us in all our religious observances. eternal inheritance. The preacher must still show forth the great doctrines of the Gospel, and in show- compense, and encouraged by no worldly prospect, ber of the same body in which the early Christians A devout worshipper, for instance, desires to offer to the same way of salvation; there is no other. And ing the need of that high practical holiness which is but upheld by the desire of approving himself in the lived and died, and he will never grudge any little God the service of the body as well as of the soul.— in our preaching there must be, I repeat, a full and always connected with the reception of right doctrine. sight of God, and winning souls to him. And we effort that he can make to advance the Church abroads The rubric directs as to the proper attitude of prayer faithful statement of this great truth of the Gospel; And so the character of our Church was lowered in may, I trust, be allowed to hope, that God is adding or to strengthen her at home. and praise. In prayer, we are directed to place our- there must be no reserve in clearly and fully deliver- the estimation of the people. This endeavour to to the number of those who shall be effectually called

directed to offer this service in a corresponding posi- ly advised, of reserve in communicating religious were many noble and honourable exceptions. But call upon them to give their account, they may be of it; but how can he know it without going to history? tion of the body; we properly raise ourselves on our knowledge, for there has long been this reserve. It there were in the ministry and in the people-I re- able to do it with joy, and not with grief. feet during this part of the service. But how griev- has been many years weakening our Church. There pear it—a defective view of doctrine and of practice. ously shall we err, if we give undue prominence to is nothing new in this, I lament to say, although no Aneglect of public worship was the natural result of THE CHOICE OF BOOKS AND THE RIGHT from Bishop receiving and giving the holy but myster these outward proprieties, or attach importance to the precept had, till of late, been set forth openly to redirection in which the worshippers turn their bodies, commend it. It was, I believe, this reserve in pro- sare those from our congregations, whose levity of and other matters relating to places, postures, and claiming the great doctrine of the atonement, which, sind and careless and ungodly manner of living, made positions, and thus lead our people to believe that they in years not long gone by, thinned, or almost emptied their outward conformity of little benefit to themare more accepted in the sight of God for these forms our churches; yet, emptied them of their most deand ceremonies, when there may in truth be in them vout worshippers; and those few who remained, re- as a cause of grief to see the devout members of our wholesome reading. The health of the mind depends Catholic; and of this he will satisfy his mind, by much more of superstition than of that which marks ceived but little spiritual benefit, as far as the thurch deserting us; and still more when, in many upon the food it receives, just as much as the health reading Mr. Churton's account of the Early English the real Christian, and the inward spirit and devoted- Church's instructions were concerned. And even istances, they were able to allege a cause which of the body; and reading much cannot make the mind Church. These works should be read most carefully, ness of the soul; and it is in that disposition alone then, many a talented and highly educated man, and semed sufficient to account for their separation, sound, any more than eating much can make the body and they cannot fail to rouse in every heart the that we can ever offer a sacrifice acceptable to God. one who was speaking the truth too, but suppressing a bough it might not justify it. I doubt not the sincerity of those who have adopted, the chief truth, saw the number of his hearers diminand who are encouraging these practices, believing ishing, for there was little in his teaching which could cound for the accusations put forth against our cler- of it. them to be, and, perhaps, finding them to be helps to in any way interest the minds of those who were in- g in general, of their being a selfish, miserly, and Often does it grieve us to hear a mother say of her to the Church and body of Christ, unless we can asdevotion. But all those things are easily adopted, tent upon the salvation of their souls, and were hunand they will be adopted by many who will be satisfied gering after the bread of life. There was still less to heir habits and education did not tend to draw them his book, and is always reading, &c. She might as that body. It would be in vain to thank God for our with these outward marks, and will lead others to be raise a holy anxiety in those who were slumbering in nat way. A spirit of generous liberality, rather than well say, He is hungry, and loves his dinner, and is satisfied with them, whilst they know nothing of that a spiritual indifference. And it was even so, when f grasping selfishness, has in truth, been the charac- always eating. Many a fond mother has built her had been preserved and brought down to us by his planted in his heart an earnest desire to perform it spiritual worship which breathes through all our to the learning and to the moral character of the er of the clergy of our land. But then there was a best hopes upon her child's love of reading, and has faithfully. To enter, indeed, on the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading that sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading that sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers, and which it is the great object of our Church with reading the sacred office prayers are sacred of the sacred office prayers. to promote and to foster. We have need, indeed, to and decorum to his administrations. Whilst the ense of spiritual responsibility, which ever mark the reading. be watchful as to the spirit in which we receive all the humblest of Christ's ministers, the humblest in situaless than a contempt of the common principles of truth ordinances of our religion. Religion cannot thrive in tion, and the humblest in worldly accomplishments, ure of the message with which they are charged, of natural bent or desire, as any other appetite or lust the soul without God's blessing; and his help and his and what is called worldly influence, for bearing with hose who are sent to beseech the people in Christ's that belongs to our bodies; and, like all of them, may holy rites which God has appointed as a means of his own means; them Christ's message, armed with the power which tead, to be reconciled to God, to stand between the be turned into a temptation and a snare to evil. bringing souls to salvation. He is to be an instructor and where he has appointed services, and ordinances, to be reconciled to dod, to stand between the has appointed as a means of and where he has appointed services, and ordinances, to be reconciled to dod, to stand between the has appointed as a means of and where he has appointed services, and ordinances, bringing souls to salvation. He is to be an instructor and where he has appointed services, and ordinances, bringing souls to salvation. He is to be an instructor and where he has appointed services, and ordinances, bringing souls to salvation. and sacraments, if we neglect them, or think lightly blest by seeing multitudes assembled to hear the word. nay be staid. But a reference to times past can be this difference, that it is not so easily cured. Now Great and many are the benefits to a country from of them, we are setting up our own judgment against They were men, we devoutly believe, instruments in profitable to us only, inasmuch as it shews us what the chances are, that a man will meet with much more ported from above. God's hands, of turning many to righteousness. And ve are to avoid, and what it will be our wisdom to bad reading than good reading; and therefore parents, Now, if any one should ask why we baptize, and this town, and this church, may bear me faithful wit- initate. who would at times come forth with their pious and why we use water in the Sacrament of Baptism, and ness to this great truth. And I trust that many of In seeking to further the great work for which we are fond of reading, ought rather to fear the danger who would at times come forth with their plots and why we use water in the chemical to lear the danger zealous exertions, seeking to call sinners to repentance. what we expect from it, our simple answer is, that we what we expect from it, our simple answer is, that we the inhabitants of this town can respond from their are set apart, our own parochial system gives the best of it, and to take great pains to guide them in their But an established religion brings within the reach of do this because Christ hath commanded it; and, own hearts to the truth of these words,—that Christ opportunity. The minister according to that system, choice of books. every one, opportunities of public worship. The practically speaking, we expect his blessing on it, begreat benefit of having a ministry is both for the pri- cause he has promised his blessing to those, and to as the way of salvation, and that they are led to seek ual charge of the fold. If this had been felt and fully that falls into a young man's hands is quite sure to be vate and public services of religion. An established those only, who seek to obey his commands. In the that, the only way of salvation. And, in truth, it is acted upon, and every parish had its resident minister, bad; for this very plain reason, that it is written by religion, however, seems to imply a connexion with other sacrament we use bread and wine, for the same not often that hearers are wanting, where the great either as Incumbent or Curate, a watchful, diligent, men who have not the least thought for the welfare of property; and we cannot deny that there will be reasons, simply because Christ has commanded us to stances where this operates as a temptation to enter do this. Great and precious promises are annexed feels all the power of them in his own soul; for that pastoral care, the opportunity of worshipping twice on sell best. I mean, all the common prints of the day, into the ministry from worldly motives. But I do to obedience. We cannot be too full in our expectation to enter the opportunity of worshipping three on the day, into the ministry from worldly motives. But I do to obedience. We cannot be too full in our expectation to enter the opportunity of worshipping three on the day, into the ministry from worldly motives. But I do to obedience. We cannot be too full in our expectation to enter the opportunity of worshipping three on the day, into the ministry from worldly motives. But I do to obedience the opportunity of worshipping three on the day, and the common prints of the day, into the ministry from worldly motives. trust, that in these days, the greater number of those tions of God's favour, while in sincere faith, we trust hearers is not the true test of a minister's success, for pected, that the people in every parish would have and romances, and comic books with comic engravings. who now enter upon the ministry are impressed with in his mercies and love, and on his promises, and shewn those marks of spiritual progress, which many the cleverest wrangling, or the most exclusive dealing. there will be always some who will receive the word of you, my Reverend Brethren, I trust, have already are the only food. I do not say that we are forbidden the sacrodness of their charge. I see much of encouragement in the improved feeling in the minds of the candidates for ordination, and it will be a con- good of his people, will desire to see them all par- souls. And, indeed, if the declaration of God's love of our Church. solation to every devout minister of Christ to be able takers of the means of grace. He will make it the paper, we may read it without harm, if we look at it of strengthening our faith, and warming our love. to believe that when his own work is drawing to a great subject of his labours and his prayers, that, by holylove and obedience, you may be well assured, my holylove and obedience, you may be well assured, my holylove and obedience, you may be well assured, my holylove and obedience, you may be well assured, my only to learn what is going on in our country, and in

and what means and methods were most fitted to knowledge of all those circumstances, no one can set down to the worst motives all the efforts of the ADVANTAGES or RELIGIOUS RETIREMENT The object of all our services is, to lead us to this effect his own gracious purposes in the salvation of reasonably complain. I trust, however, that there is Queen and her Ministers for the people's good. state of mind, and they are valuable only as they tend

state of mind, and they are valuable only as they tend

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cashacter of the greater than the preaching of the greater than the preaching of the greater than the preaching than the preaching the preaching than the preaching that the preaching than the prea The wise Christian teacher will not seek his satisfac- ing in Christ, we shall receive them not to our salva- to be the power of God, and the wisdom of God.— many happy examples in the cases of those older In- Clergy so brought forward, and so hardly judged. It

state of mind like this without the deepest pain and your hearers that great doctrine of the Gospel and of the Gospel an Strief. The feeling should be the very reverse of this.

We should seek for that Christian contentedness of through faith in him.

We should seek for that Christian contentedness of through faith in him.

Churchman could read (we mean, nothing that he our Protestant Church, the justification by Christ, through faith in him.

Churchman could read (we mean, nothing that he our concern for their everlasting interests; he knows is to know and of the concern for their everlasting interests; he knows is to know and of the concern for their everlasting interests; he knows is to know and of the concern for their everlasting interests; he knows is to know and of the concern for their everlasting interests; he knows is to know and on the concern for the concern for my through faith in him. mind which is satisfied with little for personal gratifiThere are questions on which good and faithful this too well to allow a word to drop from him, which is not really poison his mind. There were no books is to know my mode of life, that you may come and Cation, but which sees nothing too good for God and hen may differ, but those are generally questions might by the most remote possibility check the reliwhich, we believe, do not involve the essential and which, we believe, do not involve the essential and of his own Church, or of one of the humblest of his hearers, or inhabitants may have an opportunity of worshipping tory of his own country and of his own Church, or of one like yourself, who annexes no importance to the You will not mistake me, my Reverend Brethren, vital doctrines of the Gospel, and on which, therefore, lower his desires after God and heaven. The great both at morning and evening service. I am most that could furnish such information about holy places things of this world, in comparison with the beatitudes

hope, helps to it. It is gratifying, therefore, to see own opinion, and Christian forbearance towards those this. You, my Reverend Brethren, I trust, desire to with myself, to see the full application of our Church's men's doings in their proper light. There were very what has been done, and is still in progress, in build- who differ from us. There may still be that union of raise the minds of your hearers upwards, to shew rule. And I cannot help being gratified at having few books of poetry, that were not either too sacred ing and repairing, and even in many cases, in adorning mind which marked the character of the Christians in them the right way, watching your flocks, as they that before me the people themselves, expressing their for common use, or too profane and indecent for any

selves in the humblest attitude, bending on our knees ing the message, as it has been delivered to us.

suit he Church to the world, saddened the minds of by him to be the stewards of his mysteries, and to whole history of the Church, who planted it, who to the earth, from whence we were taken. In praise, when we would lift up our hearts to God, we are when we would lift up our hearts to God, we are whom we would lift up our hearts to God, we are whom we would lift up our hearts to God, we are limited it. He professes his belief in a Catholic of that kingdom which is not of this world. There is a member of that the great day, when he shall apostolic Church, and he trusts that he is a member of the church, who were devoutly seeking to be the subjects whom we would lift up our hearts to God, we are

care of those, who know what holy regard is due in all things relation to the Gospel to their hearers, and what things relation to the Gospel to their hearers, and what policy to policy; the still and lazy waters of the Strymon, indeed,

to be overlooked. But, however large your parishes, sweet for bitter,) we doubt if any mind whatever can himself stopped when he came to the islands of the

### USE OF THEM. (From the Nottingham Journal.)

Most persons will agree with us, that there is healthy. There must be choice in the kind of food,

instead of feeling safe of their children because they

close, he shall be followed by one who will earnestly God's Spirit working in them, they may be brought Reverend Brethren, that no other teaching can do it. his fold, bringing them up in the nurture of the Lord. If a man loves his Church and seek to carry on God's gracious design of bringing to a right state of mind to receive all the benefits | I am aware of the difficulties, which in many cases | country, he must feel an interest to know what his | solemn and retired times, with a better understanding message of mercy, he dare not reserve it, although he prevent you from fully carrying out the system of our rulers are doing, and he may fairly look at a newspaper The Gospel calls us to come unto Christ, and to knows and is willing to declare that its benefits belong Church, and there are many cases which must form for this purpose; but let him not get his opinions of any

worship and service. On a former occasion I did not the Old Testament nor the New, any error against mercy through Christ, did not mean without the law, and his labour becomes a labour of love. And where an assailant (unless in the shortest way) if the is divided into two deep valleys; on one side the river, consider it a departure from the spiritual purposes of which the Divine indignation is so powerfully and so yea, he said, they establish the law, and the same time and place be unsuitable; and it would be much which precipitates itself from the peak of the moun-Our meeting together to call your attention to the state of level is in the spiritual good will be done by the intervention objection has been constantly put forth against the little spiritual good will be done by the intervention objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to objection has been constantly put forth against the leads the people to object the leads the people to object to object the leads the people to object the leads the people to object to object the leads the people to object the leads t of your churches (I mean considered merely as the of human laws. Where this law of love is in the discussions and judgments upon doctrines of our relibe decorous and suited to its purposes. It is not a Saviour's awful denunciations were directed against receive this doctrine of grace, is not that it leads to by a few winding intricate paths, shuts out all passage, matter in which the desires and feelings of the minister none more strongly than against those who were most carelessness of living, but on the contrary, that it is children of the poor to godliness, is, perhaps, the first acknowledge their right of judging in such matters at —there is but one means of access, and of that we are are the chief reasons for urging a regard for these scrupulous in the form and observances of religion, the masters at the chief reasons for urging a regard for these scrupulous in the form and observances of religion, the masters at the chief reasons for urging a regard for these scrupulous in the form and observances of religion, the masters. My dwelling is built on one of the slopes things. It is for the benefit and advantage of the whilst they rested on those for acceptance, and knew pleases the world, since it preaches repentance and of a Christian minister. All attempts to accomplish if we get into the habit of reading these matters at of the mountain, the extremity of which juts out like this by legal enactments would be sure, if not to fail, improper times and places, we shall soon get into the a promontory. From it I survey the opening plain,

ity. If he be an able and discreet, and, above all, a kind, as if they were the fine parts of a man, and most foaming waves, and precipitates itself into the deep devout minister, the work will not fail in his hands. to be admired and copied. The wealthy and noble, gulf below; affording at once a most delightful spec-The regular habit of Sabbath-teaching, which implies and the beautiful and the powerful, are those whom tacle, and an abundant supply of food, for there is an

Let him learn there how the succession has always been maintained from the Apostles downwards; Bishop rious powers which their Master left to his first servants for a never-ending ministry. He will find the history of the Church at large most carefully related by Mr. Palmer, and there he will learn to know how the Church in this country is a branch of the Church greatest thankfulness for all the blessings which we enjoy as a church and people. It is in vain that we read in God's Word of all the high privileges granted constant mercy and watchfulness over his Church. special mercy. The first Church of the ancient Britons, we know, was overwhelmed by the heathen Saxons for 150 years. This He again restored to fresh life in the days of St. Augustine; and here it has stood, sometimes more vigorous, sometimes less;

The knowledge of these facts does encourage us to believe, that all its present trials are ordained by the same merciful hand for its chastening, for its purging, for its future strengthening and refreshing; and makes each burn to bear a hand in the work. And each may help in his own degree; I mean, not only by contributing his time or money to her needs, but by living humbly in his own calling, and shewing that Church-membership is not a name only. To live brotherly among our own members, and to bear ourselves meekly towards those who withdraw themselves from the Church's fellowship, will do more to convince the gainsayer than the stoutest arguments, or

In this way we may make our reading not only ent for the time, and a means of learning and We shall then return to the study of God's own book which every one, of course, must study daily, at more of its words, and greater thankfulness for its promises. We ought, indeed, to look upon all reading as more or less an handmaid to this one book, as indeed all books ought to be written more or less after the sacred model; and it speaks well, both for a book and for its reader, when reading carries our minds back to-

AND MEDITATION.

( From the Letters of St. Basil, Archbishop of Casarea,

There have always been opposers to this teaching.— cumbents who are not bound by the present law, yet were better if those matters were not canvassed at all clothed with a thick forest, watered on the north by Nothing, indeed, is more tempting to the natural Nothing indeed, is more tempting to the natural The same objections were made to the Apostle Paul have shewn themselves ready with all their power, to in newspapers, even by those who do it in a friendly fresh and limpid streams; at the foot of this mountain bodies of Christians to his own Church—if that be bodies of Christians to his own Church—if that be bodies and strength to the outward ordinances, instead himself, while he preached this doctrine, and to the way; for neither the authors nor the readers are likely is spread a plain perpetually fertilized by the waters all. His aim will be to bring them nearer to God.— which they feel that God has appointed them. We other apostles. They were accused of giving encouwhich they feel that God has appointed them. We other apostles. They were accused of giving encouwhich they feel that God has appointed them. Use other apostles. They were accused of giving encouwhich they feel that God has appointed them. Use other apostles are nearly is spread a plain perpetually fertured by the waters
to be free from party spirit, and no one can help seewhich fall from the surrounding heights, whilst the This will be the measure of his ministerial success.—

The will be the measure of his ministerial success.—

The whole feels that Christic his Month.

The whole feels that Christic his Month. It will be the spiritual progress, the growth in grace, the Jews of old, in the Temple, and cry like them, in their sins, that God's grace might abound in the collection of the Church to be a matter of common talk planted, in all the wildness of nature, serves it at once people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people; but there will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a desire to honour God, and people will be a as a boundary and a defence. The island of Calypso this will be seen in all that is connected with God's temples to his glory. In truth, you have neither in that this preaching of the Gospel, of God's forgiving ourselves to debate on such subjects, nor hardly to admire it, above all others, for its beauty. The place may be read with great benefit, if we are fully pre- what is to me the sweetest of all,—and that is tranwe also have our wild beasts: not the bears and wolves

One of the first benefits to be derived from retirement is the imposing silence on the disorderly movements of our own hearts, and affording the calm to reason, that is cessary to enable us to conquer our passic like ferocious beasts, are only to be subjugated by being bowed under the yoke. Let us, then, suppose a solitude such as the desert in which I now am; far from the commerce of mankind, where the pious exercises of a religious life, being uninterrupted by outward things, afford continual nourishment to the soul. Can you imagine a feli city more desirable than that of imitating on earth that life which the angels lead in heaven? To commence the day with prayers and sacred melodies, which bring us into immediate communication with our Creator; continuing it by the same exercises, mingling with our labour the holy songs which give it its sweetest relish, and diffuse such delicious consolations over the soul as constantly keep it in a state of ravishing serenity? It is by this majestic equilibrium in the movements of the soul, that we are purified: by not permitting the tongue to indulge in idle conversation; the eyes to dwell on the vain glory of mere outward things; the ears to introduce to the soul any thing of effeminacy or frivolity, mere mundane music,

or the heartless jests of trifling minds. The soul, secured by these precautions from exterior liversion, and the attacks of the senses, retires within diversion, and the attacks of the senses, retires within itself, and elevates its own nature to the contemplation of the Deity. Enlightened by the rays which shine forth from his Divine essence, it rises above its own weakness; freed from temporal cares, corporeal necessities, and affections of earth, it devotes all its powers to the search after immortal good, and makes its sole occupation to consist in the practice of temperance, prudence, fortitude, justice,—in a word, of all the virtues that compose the code of Christian morality.

These meditations ought to be succeeded by prayer, which strengthens the energy of the soul, by the flame of divine love it kindles in it: prayer also diffuses light over the mysteries of the Divine Essence. Prayer makes the soul the residence of God Himself, by filling its intelligence and perceptions with a profound impression of His presence: it makes the Christian a temple of the Divinity; a sanctuary which neither the cares nor the revolutions that agitate the world, nor the lawless affections which make all our misery, dare venture to approach: separated from every thing beside, it then communes only with God.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

We readily comply with the request of a Corresof Peterborough; as embracing many counsels and honest portraiture of a living libel upon rational and injunctions which must be valuable to the Christian genuine Christianity. brotherhood at large, and valuable especially to the

insertion of these Pastoral Addresses,—and it is the so many accompanying expressions of indignant horror, same, we believe, by which our valued predecessor as a caricature, to the quiet operation of public opinsentiments and the practice of the members of our maturely exhaust his vocabulary of long words and

A little ago we noticed, that we were frequently favoured by Correspondents with articles selected and a propriety in one land which it would not pos- are yet in store for Mr. Van Zandt. sess in another, and the excitement and agitation consequent upon which it would not, at all events, be must, as far as practicable, abstain from the insertion Governor General, towards building a Church in that of any documents, -however much intrinsic value Township they may otherwise possess, -which go to reflect upon individuals, needlessly as we think, by name; which especially bring under censure or animadversion the His Excellency the Governor General, in aid of the great names of a Barrow, a Hammond, a Tillotson, Church about to be erected in Wilmot. and a Bull, -men, whatever may be the peculiar to which we might say that our minds cannot entirely mention only with admiration and reverence.

It has often been stated in this journal, that we the Governor General. felt ourselves under many obligations to the individuals,—we care not by what party-name they may be donation of Ten Pounds in aid of the enlargement of designated, -who have explored the depths and re- St. John's Church, and the repairs of St. Paul's Church, cesses of Christian antiquity, and brought the learn- Cavan. ing of a purer and better age to bear upon the question of our Church polity and Church ritual, -so as to stamp our tenets and practice upon these points with the sanction of the fathers and martyrs of the earliest times, and to shew that, in every age since our Lord's glorious resurrection and ascension, his Church has been but one, - one in her foundation, Christ cruci-

ployed have run into extremes, bordering sometimes upon superstition and sometimes upon error, and that as the effect of this precipitancy, some have "made shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience." Yet we feel that we are to look to the aggregate of the good effected, without adopting all the details,—without climbing up every step,—by which that good has would probably have induced me, in such a crisis, to withdraw my opposition in the pages of a public journal, did I not know that there are cases in which we cannot effectually prevent injury without the use of such means,—and had I not the injury without the use of such means,—and had I not the light the strenuous upholder of respect for authority, for the use of all constitutional powers and privileges in withstanding or preventing injury. In this particular case, moreover, the sanction given by the Governor can hardly be supposed to be a final decision,—as it is possible that the

which I am now living?" Must I tell you? Alas! it been reached. To many a holy father, for example, are we indebted for arguments in defence of the Trinity, which we gladly employ against the adversary of that vital truth, though we may not assent to all the peculiarities of opinion which, accompanying that

defence, may be put forth. Amongst those who have engaged our gratitude for the learning they have amassed upon these points, and the spirit of inquiry they have set on foot, there are, we have never hesitated to say, a few wayward spirits who have been hurried, with an intemperate zeal, into the adoption of religious customs, - primitive and unexceptionable though they may be,-yet not adapted to the temper and structure of the times, and which can only be attended with benefit to the cause of devotion and truth, as the mind may comprehend and appreciate their suitableness. Far be it, too, from Christian Churchmen of this realm to exalt unduly the means and instruments for subserving the truth which God has left in our hands. To be sure, as means and ordinances to a holy end,—as methods of (some persons might say more,) in preserving to parties the communicating mercy, and imparting grace,-they must be maintained, and employed, and reverenced; but, as has been well observed, "Elijah's mantle was this Province had an abstract right to have a University founded not Elijah, nor the prophet the God of Israel: the Ark of the covenant was not the covenant which it signified, though the presence and the honouring of the Ark was made necessary to the enjoyment of the covenant." Never should it be forgotten, that indispensable as are the means of grace, and that to disparage God's ordinances is to dishonour God himself, yet "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

And it is right, when error or indiscretion upon this point is discernible, that, in the spirit of meekness, the error or indiscretion should be pointed out and rebuked. if they had known from the beginning that after all it was to This, we conceive, has been done in a Christian and be made an essentially infidel institution? In point of fact, paternal temper, by the Bishop of Peterborough; he the Charter would not have been accepted upon any such terms has raised the voice of warning, too, against the more have mentioned, I profess that I cannot see upon hwat grounds have mentioned, I profess that I cannot see upon hwat grounds serious faults, the errors in vital and essential truths, of fairness any infringement whatever could be made upon to -into which such indiscretion in subordinate things without the consent of the Council acting under it, -unless t has often a tendency to betray. Rightly does he, as could be clearly shown either that they had wilfully contravent has often a tendency to betray. Rightly does he, as a watchman upon Zion, utter his voice of counsel and warning, if, in the ardent and often becoming zeal for the maintenance or revival of religious customs and the maintenanc ceremonies, there is ever discovered a disposition to rely upon the efficacy of the exterior ordinance to the neglect of vital godliness. And rightly, above all, ceremonies, there is ever discovered a disposition to them of privileges they had never abused. Still less can I perneglect of vital godliness. And rightly, above all, does he proclaim a solemn protest and caution, when does he proclaim a solemn protest and caution, when it is discovered that the "bodily service" thus rendered, is made to compromise the great doctrine of justification by faith alone in the blood of Christ, as no comfort, but only in Jesus Christ."

On the subject of ordinances, and the research and inquiry which the desire of their spiritual application code of Christian morality.

The surest way to understand thoroughly all that is required of us, is to meditate upon the Holy Scriptures, which bring before our eyes at once the precepts necessary for the direction of our conduct, and the examples of virtue best calculated to serve us as models.

The surest way to understand thoroughly all that is count the toil of turning back into the depths of past history, even in search of evangelical ceremonies, must well repay the studious labourer, not for the external of virtue best calculated to serve us as models.

The Church at Penetanguishine,—through lute accuracy of information, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information I once had in England, and therefore being obliged to trust to memory.—But I am sure that I had some ground for what I said, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information I once had in England, and therefore being obliged to trust to memory.—But I am sure that I had some ground for what I said, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose from my being removed from the sources of information I once had in England, and therefore being obliged to trust to memory.—But I am sure that I had some ground for what I said, although I although well repay the studious labourer, not for the external rite itself—but as the pearl-gatherer of Ceylon dives I have not the means at hand of showing what it was. I will into the secresies of the ocean to bring up the shell-letter beginning with "Perhaps" and ending with "Province." fish, whose outward form, however gross and uncomely It ought to come in before "Another," in the first paragraph. yet hides a 'pearl of great price' within: so the ordinance may be no more than the shell, but the grace contained in it, is the jewel to attract us to its obser-

We have observed in a late Christian Guardian, the expenditure of a great deal of respectable indignation that those papers which have circulated the statement in ques upon an article which appeared in our columns under the head of "Revivalism in America." This was extracted by us from the British Magazine,—conextracted by us from the Druish Magazine,—con-tributed to that periodical by a person who had wit-by me for declining to officiate at the funeral of an individual nessed the extravagancies he describes, and written lately deceased, was, "that he had not attended as a member with a force of language and a strength of thought, of my Church."—This assertion I beg distinctly to deny. is very rarely equalled. We know not, indeed, what the Editor of the Guardian has to complain of in the style of that article, except its power and elegance,-what fault he has to find with the statements it contains, except their exact and incontrovertible pondent in giving insertion to the Charge of the Bishop truth. Most certainly it is no caricature, but the

Our contemporary of the Guardian must have cultivated to little effect the Christian virtue of forbear-The rule by which we have been guided in our ance, if he could not leave what he denominates, with was directed,—has been to select from the published ion. We have no space, at present, to acknowledge Charges of our venerated Bishops, such as dwelt more further the courtesy of our contemporary's notice of particularly upon the distinctive polity and discipline ourselves; but we trust that we shall be able to bear of the Church; which were designed to bring out into up under the fearfulness of his rebukes and the terror clearer development the lineaments and features of of his threats. At an early date, we may have occathat goodly edifice which has been made the recepta- sion to furnish him with a fresh opportunity of honourcle of the Divine promises; because such information ing us with a similar distinction, if he condescendingly is calculated, in our humble judgment, to promote feels that we can still fairly claim his regard. It is is calculated, in our humble judgment, to promote that most desirable end, unity and uniformity in the that most desirable end, unity and uniformity in the charitable to warn him of this, that he may not pretonally acknowled by the promote that most desirable end, unity and uniformity in the charitable to warn him of this, that he may not pretonally acknowledge and the promote that most desirable end, unity and uniformity in the charitable to warn him of this, that he may not pre-

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet, from teligious periodicals, as being thought likely to entitled, "An Appeal by the Rev. Washington Van advance the good of our common cause. Sometimes Zandt, late Rector of Grace Church, Rochester, N.Y.," it will happen that we have anticipated the wishes of -compiled, as we are informed, on his behalf, after our friends in this respect, if not by the insertion of an examination of the published evidence, by a friend the article transmitted, yet of some other which bears of the legal profession. To our mind it unansweras directly upon the point required to be brought ably establishes the innocence of this gentleman; under notice; and sometimes we are compelled to although it was scarcely needed for confirming the exercise our own humble judgment in contradiction impression which in every honest mind must have to theirs, in thinking that the good cause of Christian been created, upon perusing the minutes of the trial harmony and edification would be better consulted itself. A sober investigation of the evidence adduced by the omission of selections conveyed to us. What upon that trial, by an Ecclesiastical Court of the may suit one meridian in the Christian world, may not Diocese, soon after, resulted in a complete acquittal always be adapted to another; and a controverted of the gentleman assailed. We trust that days of point may, from local circumstances have an interest peace and usefulness, notwithstanding this flery ordeal,

The Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Minister of Warwise to transfer, without pressing need, to a spot which wick, begs to acknowledge with much gratitude, a Miss M. Blakey may happily be free from both. At all events, we donation of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Miss C. Blakey

> The Rev. John Hickie also gratefully acknowledges the sum of Ten Pounds which he has received from

The Building Committee of the Church of St. points or shades of opinion exhibited in their writings George, in the 2nd concession of Ramsay, and the Mr. Churchwardens of the Church of St. John, in the 12th assent,-the Christian Church, and especially that pure | concession of Lanark, in the Bathurst District, grateand reformed part of it to which we belong, should fully acknowledge the liberal donation of Ten Pounds to each of the above Churches from His Excellency

His Excellency has also been pleased to make a

## Communications.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

NO. III.

To the Editor of The Church. militant adherents.

At the same time, it has just as frequently been stated, as a subject of deep regret and lamentation,—as a calamity, indeed, to our holy cause,—that some of the proposed laterations in the constitution of the funder the patronage of the Executive Council, and with, at least, the tacit sanction of the coased Clergymen coased My dear Sir,—The state of things has undergone a most Mr. Thomas Robinson of the powerful and pious minds thus zealously employed have run into extremes, bordering sometimes

Governor General. My respect for constituted authorities would probably have induced me, in such a crisis, to withdraw Mr. W. Lougley...

views of his Excellency may be much changed by the result of Mrs. Crane the discussion in Parliament; and my object confessedly is, directly or indirectly, to affect that discussion. And if any of the patrons of this measure should feel annoyed at seeing this white approximately and an annoyed at seeing this measure should real annoyed at seeing this manufacture and annoyed the results of the control of the contro public opposition continued by a person, towards whom, as an individual, they are disposed to feel kindly, or whose interests "S. Jessup ... "E. R. Jessup ... "E. R. Jessup ... "E. R. Jessup ... —let them consider that there are cases in which feeling must

H. D. Jessup, Esq. ...

Miss M. E. A. Jessup most strenuous opposition to public measures on grounds of principle, even though they should be supported by persons Mr. R. Headlane..... whom we have long known and respected, or to whom we may A Friend ...... indebted in the very highest degree: which it can be With offence to say is not the case in the present instance. this feeling of duty, then, I proceed to some further remarks upon this scheme, as it has now at length been introduced into ur Provincial Legislature.

There were two grounds taken by the Presbyterian originators of this measure; one of fairness to all parties, another of the harmony likely to arise between all parties from finding themselves associated in one University upon equal terms. did not promise to be perfectly regular in my remarks, and therefore wish to have a little more to say on the subject of fairness. It appears to me that fairness, as well as reciprocity, ought to be on both sides,—and that it consists fully as much rights they already possess, as in admitting other parties to privileges they think they ought to possess, and that by deprifor it, and probably no one would have thought of a University but those who knew by experience the value of a University education. These happened to be members of the Church o England; and the original charter was drawn up by joint con-sultation and agreement between them and the Home Government of the day. That Charter was in a manner a contract between those parties, the most prominent and pains-taking being the then Archdeacon of York, and now, additionally, Bishop of Toronto. One part of that contract undoubted! was, that the Church of England should have the whole govern ing control of the University; and can any one suppose that the Bishop and other members of the Church, would have employed the thought and labour they did actually bestow upo he concerns of the Institution from its very commencement And having been thus deliberately granted upon the terms I

Very faithfully yours, JAMES BEAVEN. P.S .- I have to thank you for the note you were good

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-It having come to my knowledge that a paragraph has lately gone the round of many of the Provincial papers, con-taining a statement affecting me, which is not in accordance with truth, I have to request that you will do me the favor of inserting this letter in an early number of The Church, in order

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servan

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PRESCOTT PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. NAMES. Deputy Asst. Com. Gen. Field ...... John Ewes ...... Thos. Gainfort, M.D.....

M. K. Dickenson .... the fund for Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen ... 0 Mr. R. H. Gordon .... Miss R. H. Gordon. In aid of Missionaries and building Churches. A. Hooker, Esq.

W. D. Dickenson, for circulating

Miss M. M. Hooker Miss T. E. Hooker .. Miss Shekel . Lt. Col. Williams, P. S. . Vankoughnet George Campion Rev. R. Blakey .... Miss Blakev. Master R. Blakey .. C. Plumb ..... Dr. Dyce ..... Mr. William Hawkins George Nichols.

John Harding Capt. W. Twohy. M. E. Anderson W. R. Taylor ... S. H. Moss. homas Melville Andrew Patton .. Mrs. Patton ..... Miss A. C. Patton ... Mr. George Bog .......
" John A. Davidson...

John Fordan Alexander McMillan scription in aid of the fund for Widows and Children of deS. M. G. Jessup.. DONATIONS IN LAND.

J. S. Merwin, Esq., 100 acres, for endowment of St. John's Church, Prescott. R. C. Henderson, Esq., 100 acres, for endowment of St. James's Church, Maitland. Col. Hill, 4th Battalion, 100 acres, to be at the disposa of the Bishop of the Diocese.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections, according to the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, July 10th, 1843, Continued:— Previously announced in number 49, in am't., £214 6 25 The Church at the Carrying Place and other

Stations in his Mission,—through the Rev. Philip George Bartlett, ..... St. John's, York Mills,-through the Rev. A. Sanson, ... The School House at Warwick, £1 5 At Capt. Alison's, Egremontroad, 0 16 41 through the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, The Church at Brantford,—through the Rev. In North Gower, -in addition to the Collec-

tions at other Stations formerly remitted,through the Rev. Henry Patton, .......... St. John's, Port Hope, after a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop, -through the Rev. Jonathan Shortt,....t. George's, Kingston,—through the Rev. Wm. Herchmer,—remitted by Thos. As-

kew, Esq., St. George's, Kingston, after Military Service,—through the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett,
Officiating Chaplain to the Forces,—in addition to former remittance of £5 15s.....
The Church at Fredericksburgh, £1 0 0 The Church at Adolphustown,... 1 5 0—through the Rev. Job Deacon,.....

St. Thomas's, at St. Thomas,-through the

the Rev. W. A. Adamson, . The Mission of Oxford,-through the Rev. ber who was unavoidably absent when the

Collection formerly announced was taken up, -through the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, The Church at Nelson,.....£1 7 6 The Church at Wellington Square, 2 1 6-through the Rev. Thomas Greene, ....... The Church at Franktown,.....£1 10 0
The Church at Smith's Falls,... 6 0 0 through the Rev. J. Padfield, .....

78 Collections, amounting to... £328 17 8

The Treasurer has also receivedrom the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Association, on account of the onefourth of their general Collections,...... £26 13 1 From Parochial Committee in connection with Trinity Church, Thornhill,—through the Rev. G. Mortimer, ..

T. W. BIRCHALL, 18th October, 1843.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR,

CHURCH MILITANT. (From The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.) Since the publication of the last number of this Journal, the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore has appeared as a tract for distri-bution, with the addition of an explanatory Postscript,

which is here reprinted at his Lordship's request.

Since the publication of the foregoing letter in the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, it has been mentioned to me by an excellent clergyman in the Diocese, that there are some persons who suppose the Prayer under consideration to contain a petition for the dead. Than such a supposition POSTSCRIPT. persons who suppose the Prayer under consideration to contain a petition for the dead. Than such a supposition nothing can be more distant from the truth, as will appear

from the following considerations. 1. First, in the introduction to the Prayer in the First Book of King Edward the Sixth, the minister was directed to say, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church." But in King Edward's Second Book as in our present Liturgy, the direction was and is, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in the last phases "militant here in the last phases" "militant here in the last phases "militant here in the last phases" "militant here in the last phases "militant here in the last phases "militant here in the last phases" the last phase is made." here is not a superior when the last phase is militant here in the last phase in the last phase in the last phase is militant here in the last phase phase in the last phase in the earth;" the last phrase, "militant here in earth," being added with the manifest purpose of not comprehending in the Prayer those who had accomplished their earthly

2. Secondly, agreeable to this the petition in the body of the Prayer. For, in King Edward's First Book, having given unto God, "most high praise and hearty thanks, for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all his Saints from the beginning of the world; and chiefly in the glorious and most blessed Virgin Mary, mother of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord and God; and in the holy Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, whose example, O Lord, and steadfastness in thy faith, and keeping the holy companying grant us to follow?" the ing thy holy commandments, grant us to follow:" the Prayer then proceeds, "We commend unto thy mercy, O Lord, all other thy servants, which are departed hence from us with the sign of faith, and now do rest in the sleep of peace: grant unto them, we beseech thee, thy mercy and everlasting peace." But in our present Liturgy, whilst the prayer gratefully commemorates the Christian qualities of the departed, it abstains from commending them to God's favour, and from beseeching for them his mercy and peace. For thus the passage runs, "And we also bless thy holy Name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy heavenly king-The petition is exclusively for ourselves: that we may have "grace to follow the good examples of God's servants departed this life in his faith and fear:" and that "we may with them be partakers of his heavenly agdom." The departure of God's servants from this life having been accomplished "in his faith and fear," their admission to happiness in his heavenly kingdom is taken for granted, as a certain and infallible truth; the petition is, that we may live and die as they did; and so

petition is, that we may five and die as they did; and so together with them, of whose happiness we are assured, we may be admitted to the like happiness.

3. And accordingly, in the third place, the distinction in the phraseology of the petition is remarkable; not "that they and we," but "that with them we" may be partakers of God's heavenly kingdom. This form of the period of the petition of the pet expression does not exist in King Edward's First Book where the petition is, "that, at the day of the general resurrection, we and all they which be of the mystical body of thy Son may altogether be set on his right hand, and hear that his most joyful voice, 'come unto me, O ye that be blessed of my Father, and possess the kingdom which is prepared for you from the beginning of the world." It was not without intention that the phrase, "we and all they," was altered into our present liturgical form, "with them we:" and the intention was to distinguish between those whom the Church esteemed, and

those whom she did not esteem, fit subjects of her petition.

4. Agreeably to this the excellent Dean Comber, in his "Companion to the Temple," thus admirably paraphrases the passage before us. "Finally, as we praise thee for all the mercies which thou minglest with the miseries of this life, so 'we also bless' and chiefly praise 'thy holy Name,' for these who have no mixture of his control of the second of th for those who have no mixture of sin or sorrow in their cup of pure and perfect joy; even for 'all thy' saints and holy 'servants,' who were once as frail as we; who, although they are now 'departed' out of 'this life,' yet did they live 'in thy faith and' die in thy 'fear,' never forsaking religion nor a good conscience. We rejoice in their happiness; and though we need not pray for them, yet we cannot forbear 'beseeching thee' for ourselves, who are yet upon the waves, that thou wilt please 'to give us' also the same 'grace' which thou gavest them; that we may be able 'so to follow their good example' in all piety and charity, while we live, 'that with them' and for those who have no mixture of sin or sorrow in their all piety and charity, while we live, 'that with them' and in their glorious society 'we may,' when we die, 'be par-takers' by the like mercy 'of thy heavenly kingdom' and

5. Thus both the plain purport of the petition, taken 5. Thus both the plain purport of the petition, taken by itself, and the peculiar phraseology of the petition, as the tests of the country into consideration, and to obtain a redress of grievances. One was held at Cwm Twlch, seventenning to ourselves, as contra-distinguished from God's "servants departed this life in his faith and fear:" and thus they concur with the avowed object of the prayer, as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," and convoke a new Parliament, that shall legislate in accordance with the great changes in region which have under the teachings of experience, taken thus they concur with the avowed object of the prayer, as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," in proving that no petition was here intended to be offer-

August 30, 1843.

pleted elegant edifice erected in Ashley-road, Bristol, vas performed on Tuesday morning, by the Right Reveend Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the resence of a crowded, respectable, and devout audie The Church of St. Barnabas, which was built by the Dioesan Church Building Association, aided by private subscriptions, is a small but elegant structure, in the cruci-form shape, with a steeple rising over the west entrance. It is situate about midway along the Ashley-road. The hancel, which is more than usually commodious, is ormed by the head of the cross, and of course is in the east end; a spacious crypt runs under the entire length of the sacred edifice. The interior of the church is 130 feet in length, and 90 feet broad across the transepts. At the west end is a commodious gallery, and the body of the church being free of pillars and unencumbered with pews, the seats being open, and having open backs, the effect is altogether exceedingly airy. The fittings up of the interior are in a somewhat different style from usual. The pulpit is placed on the north side of the chancel, and ling-desk on the south; there is no desk for a clerk, and we understand no such functionary is to be appointed; the congregation, according to the revived fashion. are to give the responses. An oak lectern, in the place of an eagle, will be placed on the steps of the chancel, from which one of the officiating Clergymen will read the lessons, The Creed and Commandments in the chancel are painted with illuminated letters in the style of the Roman missals. The church furnishes 750 sitof the Roman missals. The church furnishes 750 sittings, of which 500 are free, those only in the transepts being private. The cost of erecting the church, without the parsonage-house attached, will be upwards of £2,200. There is an endowment of £150 per annum, exclusive of the parsonage-house, which is estimated at no less than £40 a year more. The Rev. J. Coles has been appointed

by the Bishop to the Church. ARCHBISHOP USSHER AND THE SURPLICE IN PREACH-ING.—In the discussions upon the propriety of preaching in a surplice, much ignorance prevails as to the early practice of our reformed Church. Some boldly deny that the Preacher ever wore a surplice, and those who defend the practice are content with such obscure references as are given in the letter of Dr. Guest to Sir William Cecil. The following quotation will set the question at rest.—
It is from the *Clavi trabalis*, by Dr. Bernard, whose deviations from the Church of England were certainly not in the direction of Rome. He says, p. 58—"He (Archbishop Ussher) came constantly into the church in his episcopal habit and preached in it; and for myself, by his approbation, when I officiated I wore my surplice and hood, administered the Communion, and at such occasions preached in them also." This quotation not only establishthe early practice of preaching in a surplice, but gives it the sanction of Archbishop Ussher. His authority might stop the cry of Popery, which has been industriously raised against its advocates.

#### Arrival of the Hibernia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam Packet Hibernia, at Boston, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, having made the passage from Liverpool, including her detention at Halifax, in 13 days and  $20\frac{3}{4}$  hours;—the news which she brings is not of much general interest. The state of trade we are happy to learn, continues to improve.

THE QUEEN. Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert have returned to their usual walks, and drives about Windsor since their late excursion, the Prince occasionally varying his amusements by he sports of the field. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Laughenbourg have been guests at the castle; and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who arrived at Blackwall on the 2nd instant from Berlin, was to leave for Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince. A distinguished circle had been invited to meet his Imperial Highness.

CORN MARKET. Liverpool, October 4th .- The arrivals of Wheat coastwise and from Ireland have proved very extensive this week, and as buyers are less dependent upon the supply of foreign sorts, there has been of late less inquiry for such. In addition to the above, our market of yesterday was well supplied with farmer's wheat, which, with all qualities of Irish new, met a languid select a deliver of the supplied with the supplied with all qualities of the supplied with the supplied of the supplied with the supplied with all qualities of the supplied with the supplied with all qualities of the supplied with guid sale at a decline of 3d. per 70lbs, and at the close of business hours many samples remained undisposed of. Foreign duty paid wheats were likewise offered rather freely at an ent of 1d to 2d from the rates of this day week; at LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DRO-tore's PASTORAL LETTER ON THE PRAYER FOR THE HURCH MILITANT.

(From The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.) saleable beyond 32s. 6d. per bbl. Barley, Malt and Beans

moved off sparingly, scarcely sustaining former prices; but Peas, upon an improved demand, realised the quotations an-nexed. Oats and Oatmeal, from the increased supply at hand, appeared to command very little attention to-day; new samples of the former declining in value 1d. per 45lbs, and the latter,

both new and old, 6d per load. STATE OF TRADE.

pouring in of late. But the other great foreign markets, the United States and Brazil-are in a state of comparative, if not fessors in the Home Government, we shall exclude provincial

LOSS OF THE INDIA MAIL.

Loss of the Memnon Steamer, in the Red Sea, with the Overdue India Mail, for the 1st of August. Extraordinary Express from Paris.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, letters from our correspondents in Syria, Egypt, Malta, and Mar-seilles, announcing, we regret to say, the total loss of the Hon. East India Company's steamship Memnon, off Cape Guardafui We must, however, at this late hour, confine ourselves to

event .- London Times. CAIRO, September 13.

at Suez. She brings 108 passengers, and the sad intelligence of the total wreck of the Memnon, from Bombay, at or near the African coast, opposite Aden. All the mails were totally destroyed. The commander was Capt. Powel, who, I believe, The question of the Seat of Government continues to be the subject of absorbing interest. Parties on both sides seem for the present to be silently gathering their strength for the trial of strength which is so shortly to come on. Mr. Lafontaine's the passengers and treasure all saved. Two passengers of the Memnon arrived at Suez by the Hindostan. We have no sickness in this city, and I push through the bazaars with impunity. Mehemet Ali is expected up here in a fortnight, and will take up his residence at his gardens at Shubra. The old will take up his residence at his gardens at Shubra. The old projecting plan of a Railroad across the desert is now again numerical weight and independence—the influence of the Church

the Steamer Oriental.

She has brought the melancholy intelligence of the total loss, on the evening of the 1st of August, of the East India Company's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast pany steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coas ately all saved, but none of their effects have been recovered. The mails are entirely lost, and it is to be regretted that, owing to the late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and

The Memnon had entirely gone to pieces, and nothing has been saved but five cases of treasure, which were fortunately on deck at the time of the accident.

Captain Haines, political Agent, at Aden, had sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked people three small steamers.

Lower Canada, the inhabitants of the former Province were canada, the inhabitant of the former Province were canada, the inhabi thy and Crawford, have arrived at Suez, from Aden, by the

THE DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH WALES. Several other outrages since the attack on the police, and ment.

2. Resolved,—That the Imperial Parliament in giving to 2. Resolved,—That the Imperial Parliament in giving to 2. the destruction of the gate at Ponterdulais, have b

apprehension and coviction of the murderer of Sarah Williams, the Hendy gate toll-collector, and her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice except the person who shot her. Another bill has also been issued, offering a reward of £1000 for the detection of the parties who detection of the parties who detected the statement of the st

and bars have been pulled down during the week.

The farmers in the meantime have been holding meetings to in opinion which have, under the teachings of experience, taken place within the last few years."

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of e Sea citic pub mer Ma, it in for involution necessary for the rep Sea min iste ins to Go

A much more influential meeting was held on Monday last, It was attended by about seventy respectable farmers, nearly all of whom were freeholders, "to discuss", said one of the CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, BRISTOL.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of set-ing apart for the worship of Almighty God, the now

The London Gazette contains a proclamation from Governnent offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of any incendiary fire or outrage where the loss of life has resulted, and £50 for the discovery of each and every person connected with the other offences, committed during the disturbances in Wales. Free pardon is offered to all in formers except he be the actual perpetrator of the first-mentioned outrages.

THE Non-Intrusionists.—The Ross-shire Advertiser narrates a serious riot at Rosskeen church, on the 19th Sept., the day fixed by the Presbytery of Tain for the induction of the Rev. John Mackenzie to the living of Rosskeen. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to the parish on the application of all the heritors and several "adhering" parishioners. About 11 o'clock. Mr. Mackenzie crossed the ferry, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, of Avoch; Wood, of Rosemarkie; and Hall, of Cromarty; Sir Hugh and Lady Fraser, of Braylangwell, &c., and proceeded to the church. On their arrival at the bridge, they found a large mob of people, to the number of between two and three hundred, armed with bludgeons, who assailed them with the most gross expressions; and as they advanced toward the church, the crowd closed upon then menacing them with personal violence, if they attempted to enter the churchyard. The vociferation and uproar of the mob were most alarming. The men brandished their sticks, and several women, shearing-hooks; while all uttered the most ruffianly language and abuse. Mr. Mackenzie endeavoured to appease the clamorous mob; but they got more tumultuous; and, finding all remonstrance unavailing, he and his friends proceeded onward to Lower Kincraig. At this time they were esselved with the most complete with the and political with the most complete with the and political with the most complete with the sead sold with the sead assailed with the most oppositions epithets, and pelted with stones and other missiles; and it is most providential that they escaped lasting injury. The other members of Presbytery, the Rev. Messrs. Bethune, of Dingwall; and Downie, of Contin; having left Lower Kincraig, proceeded to meet them; but this in no way checked the ferocity of the crowd. On the contrary, the whole party were attacked with still father violence.— Several were struck with stones, which flew about in all directions; some received severe blows from persons who wielded their sticks with such agility as to do no disgrace to a Donny-brook fair. The members of Presbytery having been thus prevented from entering the parish-church, and assaulted and threatened if they attempted to go near it, met and were con-stituted at Lower Kincraig, where the usual forms of settlement were gone through, and Mr. Mackenzie was inducted. In a subsequent attempt to enter the church, the heritors, in the presence of the sheriff and procurator fiscal, were again repulsed; and at midnight the mob rang the bell to celebrate their triumph. The Presbytery have since held their meetings at Dingwall, and inducted three other ministers into livings in the Presbytery. An inquiry was instituted, to discover the ring-leaders, and bring them to justice.

incidents; there was a greater display than usual of police and soldiery collected to preserve the peace; and some of the Ro nan Catholic clergy in the place were opposed to the meeting. FRANCE.

Mr. O'Connel had had a great Repeal demonstration at Lis-

nore, in Waterford county. The meeting had two peculiar

The French are about to send an ambassador to China. SPAIN.

This kingdom continues in a distracted state. GREECE.

A Revolution has taken place in this country.

Colonial.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - We observe that the Montreal Gazette, in noticing Mr. Baldwin's unconstitu-tional Bill for wresting out of the hands of the Crown the government of this Royal Foundation, has the following judious remarks. Speaking of the anomalous body in wh Baldwin proposes to vest the power of appointing the Profe sors of the University, the Editor says—
"In our opinion, though extensive powers in the election of

functionaries of a lower grade may be safely entrusted to this Board of control, the future Professors of the University, or at Board of control, the future I rouses of the Carlon State of the Carlon of them, ought to be Regius Professors, and their appointment be in the Crown, advised by the Imperial Ministry. No Provincial Ministry ought to be exposed to the temptation of making "political capital" out of the patronage of such an institution as this. The Home Ministry would be above such temptation, and would be upon the very such the selection of Professors might, with the most advantage be made. It is highly desirable that along with the immigration to our shores of the industrious and middle classes, there should also, in some proportion, be one of the enlightened and refined. Without this the average quality of society will most certainly deteriorate, especially as the number of well educated military men and their families, who have done so much to improve society by settling as agriculturists, is diminishing. The only way in which men of literary eminence can be obtained, is by offering them the same inducements as attract the hewers of wood and drawers of water-employment and remuneration.

It may be objected, that by vesting the appointment of Proactual, stagnation. The Cotton market, that unerring barometer of the commercial temperature—continues active.

talent from a share in provincial rewards. This we do not believe. The highest order of provincial talent will always go to Britain to be perfected, and no one who has not acquired a European, or, at all events, a British reputation, is fit to prelect in the leading University of Canada, if it is to be anything better than a machine for grinding degrees. The claim of a native to a Canadian Chair, if of competent talent, would always be recognised by a British Minister, and, if need be, might be backed by local recommendations. But from the much greater numerical preponderance of the leisured and literate classes in the old country, from her magnificent educaon the coast of Africa, near to Aden, on the evening of the 1st tional institutions, her libraries, her public establishments, her of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure were saved, but the mails and the effects of the passengers went down in colony, it is to the United Kingdom that she must look for her colony, it is to the United Kingdom that she must look for he teachers of learning and of the arts. She must look for such mourishment to her intellectual parent, as much as ever did the lence which acquaints us with the melancholy Greek or Latin Colonies to Athens or Rome; and exactly in the proportion in which she can obtain the means to instruct and humanise the population, of which the rude elements are The Hindostan arrived on the morning of the 12th at 4 o'clock, perpetually flowing upon her, will be her future social and moral

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The question of the Seat of Government continues to be the projecting plan of a Railroad across the desert is now again revived very earnestly, and it is generally believed that if it really be set on foot, that Mr. Galloway, the brother of Galloway Bey, will be the man to carry it out.

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—The Peninsular and Oriential Company's estamethy Hiedostan, Captain Moreshy, arrived at Suez on the night of the 11th inst., from Calcutta, which place she left on the 10th of August, with some cargo and 108 passengers, the greater part of whom intend to proceed to England by the Steamer Oriental. whatever cause; but to punish a man for his private opinions, and for any thing else but overt acts against the States

> opposition to both. RESOLUTIONS ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

We regret to find that our copy last week, taken from the We regret to find that our copy last week, taken from the Toronto Herald, of the resolutions on the Seat of Government proposed by the Hon. W. H. Draper, and adopted by the Legislative Council, is an imperfect one. In compliance with the wish of an Honourable Member of the Legislature, we gladly publish the correct version:

1. Resolved,—That in assenting to the Union of Upper and the very reasons of policy which induced Her Majesty's Minis-ters to advise that important measure, would have a decided weight on the determining the locality of the Seat of Govern'

A letter from Carmarthen, dated the 22nd September, the Governor General, as the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, the power to determine in what place or places "A bill has been issued offering a reward of £500 for the

ther bill has also been issued, offering a reward of £1000 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the Eleebryd fishing wear, on the 14th instant. About fourteen different toll-gates and have been will detected by the first Government of this Province.

3. Resolved.—That His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, the first Government of this Province.

3. Resolved.—That His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, the first Government of this Province. liament should assemble, act in accordance with the policy I regret also to state that another act of incendiarism took which brought about the Union, and in compliance with the

place last night at the brick-yard of Mr. J. R. L. Lloyd, of Dolhaidd, one of the magistrates for this county. About £800 worth of property was destroyed.

Other acts of incendiarism of a minor character, have been perpetrated since this letter was written.

Which prongut about the Union, and in compliance with twishes of the people of the Upper Province, as expressed through their Representatives.

4. Resolved,—That although many objections, from time to time have been strongly urged against the locality of Kingston, neither public or private interests appear to have weighed sufficiently appears to have been strongly urged against the locality of Kingston, and in compliance with the people of the Upper Province, as expressed through their Representatives.

ments advanced in its favor not only failed to convince Her positions. I do not, however, on that account think it neces-Majesty's Ministers of the propriety of adopting and carrying it into effect, but drew from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the expression of an opinion that a change, involving among other consequences, largely increased expenter of weight for that of enclosures, in the mode of charging diture, ought not to be sanctioned except upon the clearest necessity and the general sense of the Province unequivocally expressed in the internal letters circulating in British North America: and, Secondly, to abolish the Newspaper privilege of the several expressed in the control of the public instead.

Favor.

That although Her Majesty's Executive Province did, in consequence of a reference to Thirdly, it is intended that the Colonial Legislative proceed-Council of this Province did, in consequence of a reference to them by His Excellency the late Governor General, adopt a report embodying the arguments in favor of a removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal, and such report was transmitted. The Montreal of the Seat of Government to Montreal, and such report was transmitted. mitted to England for the information of Her Majesty's Ministers, the considerations therein advanced, appear to have been insufficient to induce the British Cabinet to advise Her Majesty to act upon the conclusion of the Provincial advisers of the Colony, to send any particular Legislative proceedings through the Post at the psual rate of one penny for four ounces. to act upon the conclusion of the Provincial advisers of the through the Post at the usual rate of one penny for four ounces, through the documents to be so sent shall exceed the esta-

have influenced the judgment of Her Majesty's Ministers in thorize the reduction of the internal rates on the cor not adopting the views recommended in the report of the Executive Council, this House naturally concludes that they con-

of the principles upon which Upper Canada assented to the Union, has in no degree been shaken, and that no change has occurred to justify the departure from the policy of the Gov- nication.

and that consequently no decision arrived at here, will command the same respect, and be entitled to the same eredit for impartiality as would be cheerfully accorded by Her Majesty's (Signed) STANLEY.

faithful subjects to their Sovereign's decision.

10. Resolved,—That influenced by these considerations the Legislative Council respectfully desire that Her Majesty will be pleased to exercise Her Royal Prerogative in the selection of some place within the former limits of Upper Canada, at

Nays.—The Honourable Messrs. Irving, Goodhue, Ferrie, Tasche, Dionne, Joliette—6.

The Honourable Mr. Sullivan was in the Chair.

HOUSE OF REFUGE. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, on rising to move the resolutions which

be held in his hand, said, the subject now brought under the notice of the House was one in which, he trusted, all felt interested. From ignorance and destitution many of the rising generation, he regretted to say, did not possess that necessary moral courage to enable them to withstand the temptations to vice and crime by which they were surrounded, and to the evils of which they were daily exposed. It was to provide a remedy for such a state of things—to draw the vagrant juvenile por-tion of the population from their bad influences, and to provide a receptacle for the punishment and reformation of those who come under the eye of the police as guilty of petty crimes-that he brought the present motion before the House. It mus be well known to every one acquainted with the criminal jurisprudence of the country, what was the nature of the crime for which juvenile offenders were generally brought within the cognizance of a court, in which the punishment inflicted was tha of imprisonment in the common gaols. In these gaols there was no system of classification of the prisoners, and consequently so far from such a confinement proving either of imme late or future advantage, in most cases the youth convicted of some trivial offence becomes, through intercourse with looks upon its perpetration with less horror, and is prepared on his release, to go still further into the depths of vice one entering a criminal court must be struck with the fact that crime almost without exception, is traceable to two sourceswant of early moral culture, and intemperance; and I regret to say, that it appears to be on the increase in Upper Canada, whatever it may be in the Lower Province. He had no statistical details with a contract the contract of the contrac t cal details with which to exhibit its progress, but, taking what has occurred in this District within the last few years, he feared that crime increased in a ratio greater than that of the population lation. He regretted being unable, from indisposition, to proceed at any length on the present occasion with the subject; it had engaged his attention for several years, and he had become more and more satisfied that no greater benefit could be conferred on the country than by the establishment of institumembers of the Church of England—have, accordingly, as they are industriction are industriction and attention to their moral culture, they would become good members of society. His attention had first been called to this subject by the representations of the Warden of the Provincial Paritable. sentations of the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiar which that officer recommended that no youth under 15 years of age should be admitted into that prison. Then if that was not a fit place for them, crime must go unpunished, or the juve-nile offender sent to a worse place—the common gaol, which, under the prevailing system, was nothing but a school of vice. He held two resolutions in his hand, which he intended to move. The first declared that common prisons were unfit receptacles for children: and the second to the effect that it is desirable to provide an Asylum for children under a certain age, coming under the notice of the police, in which they would be properly classified, and where a moral and religious education would be afforded them, and every inducements to a reformation held out to them. Those he would lay before the committee, and he hoped that hon, gentlemen would give their serious attention to the proposition, and devise some means to preserve the rising generation in the country from the evils to which they were exposed, for they were the hope of it. The resolutions might

retary.
Mr. Murney addressed the meeting. Moved by A. O. Petrie, seconded by R. Read,

Resolved, That we deem it a duty we owe to the Conservatives of Hastings, and of the Province, to declare, that on no occasion have we known the unanimity of the party to be so perfect, as the present, and that it is with pride and rejoicing, that we find that all attempts to divide the Conservative Interest, have failed. And further, that neither the Conservatives of the Town parthese in the immediate neighbourhood, tives of the Town nor those in the immediate neighbourhood, have given, or will give any countenance to a third Candidate, who has come into the field. That the Conservative party has declared that Edmund Murney, Esq., had the majority of the Electors in his favour, and we feel it to be our duty to stand by and maintain the assertion thus made. Carried.

Moved by H. Corby, seconded by Zenas Dafoe, Resolved, That since the Election in 1841, when Edmund Murney, Esq., opposed by the Hon. R. Baldwin, who was sustained in his canvass by the whole of the Government influence, we have seen no reason to regret the support then given to Edmund Murney, Esq., but that from the persecution which the Conservative cause and party have experienced in his person, we feel that we should redouble our energies to sustain him, and through him the Conservative preponderance in this

County. Carried.

of either branch of the Legislature concurred for removing the Seat of Government, united the supporters of two different cities, and though eloquently supported and based on many public and patriotic considerations, yet nevertheless, the arguments advanced in its favor not only failed to convince Her

We have determined, in the first place, to substitute the sys-

7. Resolved,—That in ignorance of any other reasons which blished limit of sixteen ounces. Fourthly, we propose to au-

ernment based upon those principles.

9. Resolved,—That in the selection of one place in preference to another, it is impossible in this Province entirely to ence to another, it is impossible in this Province entirely to the compensation.

I have further to add, that the compensation of Masters, and other Officers connected with the Post Office of British North America, will be duly considered by Her Majestone to another, it is impossible in this Province entirely to the compensation of the post of the po I have further to add, that the compensation to the Post avoid the effect of local interest and personal inducements, ty's Government, so soon as sufficient information to enable us

The Right Honorable SIR C. T. METCALFE,

which the Parliament of Canada shall assemble, pledging themselves to concur with the other branch of the Legislature in

Laity of the Church of England and Ireland. We take from
the whole way. At the entrance they found 14 feet water and

in 1840, certain provisions were made for the sale and division of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve lands. These proceeds, Friday, Captain Marshall pilotted through it, Messrs. Henderof the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve lands. These proceeds, it was enacted, were to be divided proportionately among certain denominations of Christians, the Legislature granting two-sixths of the whole to the Church of England, one-sixth to the the whole to the Church of England, one-sixth to the contract of the contract of the whole to the Church of England, one-sixth to the contract of th of the whole to the Church of England, one-sixth to the Church of Scotland, and the remaining three-sixths to other denominations, to be decided by the Governor in Council.—
The management and sale of the entire property was lodged in the hands of the Provincial Crown Lands Department. Now, it appears that the system of management adopted is most ruinous, that if persisted in it will eventually swallow up the whole propered of the sales, and that those funds which were intended to provide for the religious instruction of future generations, will enter the pockets of the employes of government. intended to provide for the religious instruction of future generations, will enter the pockets of the employes of government. Up to the year 1840, the receipts on account of sales amounted to £186,674—the expenses of collection being £19,857, or about eleven per cent. In 1841, the amount collected was £14,564—and the expenses of collection £2,679, or a trifle more than eighteen per cent.! In 1842, the amount collected was £18,028, and the expenses of collection £3,344—within a trifle of thirty per cent.!!—at which progressive rate of increase in the expenses of collection, it must be sufficiently evident that in a very few years, the proceeds of the sales would fall short of the expenses of management.

mention that on the 5th/inst., immediately after receiving advice of the Montreal Assurance Company to learn if they would authorise goods and property insured by them to descend by the new channel—to which they at once consented.

The Piano may be seen and price learned at the residence of Samuel Ridoux, and 4, P.M.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

REMOVED Converse Samuel to be beauty to the Assurance Company has fall short of the expenses of management.

fall short of the expenses of management.

"There is another evil, connected with the present system, which ought at once to be rectified—namely, that while all other extensive proprietors of wild land sell upon liberal credits, and thus obtain prices in proportion to the increased prosperity of the country, and improved facilities of settlement—the government will only sell the Reserves for cash, and they are provided by accountable and they are provided to the provided by accountable and they are provided to the provided by the provi purchased by speculators at one-third of their value. Lord S denham, in one of his letters, almost expresses wish that the Clergy Reserve lands could be thrown into the Atlantic, Gazetting their expressions and the Clergy Reserve lands could be thrown into the Atlantic, the Clergy Reserve lands could be thrown into the Atlantie, and all contentions regarding their appropriation be thus avoided. Our present 'Responsible Patchwork' seem inclined to adopt his Lordship's views, with the exception that, instead of the Atlantic, they should gradually and bit-by bit find their way into the capacious pockets of their friends, and thus constituted to the found of the state of their friends. tute a portion of the 'spoils' which they claim the right to

admit that, in matters connected with commerce, laissez nous faire is in nine cases out of ten the wisest rule of policy that has, however, now fully proved that the British North American Fisheries cannot be successfully prosecuted at present by the inhabitants of the different provinces, without aid from generation in the country from the evils to which they were exposed, for they were the hope of it. The resolutions might be adopted, and the whole subject referred to a special committee, for full investigation. It had occurred to him that a Provincial Asylum might be instituted, at but little expense, as an appendage to the Penitentiary. The grounds attached to that prison were ample enough, and the whole and upon the Provincial revenue.

[Most sincerely do we wish Mr. Cartwright success in his benevolent efforts.]

Belleville, 16th October, 1843.

We haven to inform our readers, and the public generally that the Writ for holding the Election in this County, was recisived on Saturday night. William Hutton, Esq., is the Returns of Officer, and he has issued his notice, for the nomination of camédates to take place on Friday, the 27th day of Octobers and we bearn that the polling of votes will take place on the Belleville, 14th October, 1843.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of the Town of Belleville, beld this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the coming elections,—

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Belleville, 14th October, 1843

cliently in favor of any one other place so as to unite a majority of the people of the Province in its favor.

5. Resolved,—That the only proposition in which a majority of either branch of the Legislature concurred for removing the Sext of Government, united the supporters of two different.

THE NEW CHANNEL IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Having observed several paragraphs in the newspapers attributing to different individuals the credit of having recently discovered a new deep-water channel in the Cedar Rapids, we covered a new deep-water channel in the Cedar Irapias, to have taken some pains in making enquiries on the subject. This fortunate discovery is destined to be one of high importance to the trade of the country; and we consider it just that the public should know to whom it is really indebted for a benefit which must before long be appreciated as it ought to be. than a small portion of the great body of the water of the St. Lawrence passing through the shallow and narrow channel on the North side. Previously to taking the Ontario (now the Lord Sydenham) down to Montreal from Kingston, Captain cutive Council, this House naturally concludes that they continue to entertain the same opinions both as to the general policy of the Union, and the locality of the Seat of Government, as were avowed and acted upon in carrying that measure through the Imperial Parliament, and bringing it afterwards into practical operation in this Province.

8. Resolved,—That the Legislative Council have not, upon any of the grounds presented for their consideration, been able to arrive at any other conclusion than this—that the soundness of the principles upon which Upper Canada assented to the

barge from Montreal in charge of Mr. Hoadly, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Macpherson, Crane & Co., with instructions to ascend to the Cedars and attempt to pass down to the South of these Islands. Mr. Hoadly performed the task imposed on him with a spirit of enterprise and boldness which entitles him to the highest praise. He reached the Cedars on Tuesday afternoon, and occupied himself during the remainder of that duy and on Wednesday in examining the South channel from the Islands. The result of this examination was a firm conviction that a safe passage existed: and he accordingly made every preparation to descend on the following morning. He was joined that evening by Captain Marshall, also in the em-CLERGY RESERVES.—The Montreal Herald is a fair and the 5th, Mr. Hoadly, Captain Marshall, eight Canadians, and selves to concur with the other branch of the Legislature in any Grant to be made by them to Her Majesty for the expenditure which may be expected to attend the permanent location of the Seat of Government, at the place selected by Her Majesty.

Division on Mr. Draper's Resolutions:—

Division on Mr. Draper's Resolutions:—

Peas.—The Honourable Messrs, Jameson, Draper, De Blaquiere, Morris, Sherwood, Fergusson, Crooks, Macaulay, Hamilton, Washburn and Dickson—11.

Nays.—The Honourable Messrs. Irving, Goodhue, Ferrie,

Nays.—The Honourable Messrs. Irving, Goodhue, Ferrie,

"It will be remembered that by an Imperial statute, passed to the Rapids, they immediately landed, and returned upwards to meet one of Messrs. Macpherson & Co.'s steamers, which they had encountered about Coteau du Lac, and that some member of the House will move for the necessary information on the expensive machinery by which these lands are managed and the produce of sales and leases collected. When the cost of collection reaches thirty per cent., it is high time for inquiry and reform.—Patriot.

"It will be remembered that by an Imperial statute, passed the Bytow, which they had encountered about Coteau du Lac, and the characterian enters on the standards of the whole way. At the entrance they found 14 fect water and a greater depth every where else. Thus these hardy adventurers a greater depth every where else. Thus these hardy adventurers a performed a feat which had been hitherto deemed impossible, and attempted twice, as the first trial would certainly prove fatal. Persons unacquainted with the locality, indeed, can scarcely imagine the risk incurred by these brave men. On arriving at the whole way. At the entrance they found 14 fect water and a greater depth every where else. Thus these shardy adventurers a greater depth every where else. Thus these shardy adventurers a greater depth every where else. Thus these shardy and the resident every which they believe the which had been hitherto deemed impossible, and a greater depth every wh whole proceeds of the sales, and that those funds which were since, we believe, been used by all the forwarders. We may here

of the Great West, unequalled on the whole continent. It is, in truth, a most valuable discovery; and we hope that the South-East corner of Lot Street. public will embrace an early opportunity of exhibiting their gratitude to the brave and adventurous men who ventured to descend for the first time by the South Cedars channel. With respect to Mr. Macpherson, to whom the chief merit is due, we would recommend that in commemoration of the great benefit Lord he has been instrumental in conferring on the co passage should be named the Macpherson | Channel. - Montree

THE KIRR IN CANADA .- At a meeting of the Presbyterian Church at Smith's Falls, Bathurst District, resolutions were passed approving of the principles of the Free Church of Scotland, and sympathising with those who have left the Establishment. We presume that the above Church will no longer istribute.

"This state of things, it will surely be admitted, loudly calls or among and the contract of the Clergy Reserve Act.

"The state of things is the Clergy Reserve Act.

"The state of things is the Clergy Reserve Act.

This state of things, it will surely be admitted, loudly calls for amendment, and the parties chiefly interested, wiz, the members of the Church of England—have, accordingly, as they

THE FISHERIES.

In the House of Assembly on the 16th inst., Mr. Christie gave notice of a Bill to incorporate (we suppose) a Company to carry on the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We do not know the nature of this Bill, the privileges it is intended to confer, nor whether it is well calculated to attain the objects in view. But still we are pleased to find that it has been intended into the Legislature. We have a supposed into the Legislature and the court and Jury that the prosecution was institution of the court and Jury that the prosecution was institution to let Rathmasters know that if they neglect to keep the least to the Legislature. to confer, nor whether it is well calculated to attain the objects in view. But still we are pleased to find that it has been introduced into the Legislature. We are perfectly willing to admit that, in matters connected with commerce, laissex nous faire is in nine cases out of ten the wisest rule of policy that can be followed. We are no advocates for the hot-bed system, by which a trade is forced into premature growth, nor of the external pressure by which it is directed into a channel different from that in which it would naturally flow. Past experience has, however, now fully proved that the British North American the conference of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such a state of the public highways should be kept in at least such as the public highways should be kept in at least such as the public highways should be kept in at least such as the public highways should be kept in at least such as the public highway should be kept in the province the public could travel over them without fear of personal danger. The defendant was acquitted because it appeared that he had not, at the time, sufficient statute labour at his

command. - London Inquirer.

the finest fish in the world, of every description; yet the British North American Fisheries are as yet quite unimportant, if we except the establishments formed by English commercial houses in Newfoundland. We have always been surprised that the public attention has never been fully drawn to this quarter; for we are convinced that no business, if under proper management, and carried on extensively—for that we consider necessary—would be found more profitable than the Fisheries. If the present movement in the Assembly be calculated to forward in any manner this trade, we wish it success. It is a business which will undoubtedly at some future period prove a great course of the Ottawa thus appears to form a great circular sween the present movement in the Assembly be calculated to forward in any manner this trade, we wish it success. It is a business which will undoubtedly at some future period prove a great source of wealth to those who embark in it.—Montreal Courier.

LITERATURE FOR THE COLONIES.—We have now before us the September number of the London Quarterly Review, marked "Colonial Edition"—a supply of which has been received by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay of this city. The price of each number of this Review, as now issued for the Colonies, is 3s., which is considerably lower than the United States reprints, when the postage was added to the subscription price. And this is the first—The Pioneer—of Mr. Murray's "Colonial and Home Library," an extensive plan set on foot by that eminent publisher, and of which the main object, as announced in the prospectus, is "to furnish the inhabitants of the Colonies of Great Britain with the highest literature of the day, consisting partly of original works, partly of new editions of popular publications, at the lowest possible price."

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G. N. RIDLEY, Chairman.

G. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

G. N. RIDLEY, Chairman.

Post Office.—The following Official Letter from Lord Stanley has been transmitted to the Provincial Legislature by His Excellency the Governor General:—Downing Stringer.

BY Algust, 1843.

SIR,

Having, on my assumption of the Seals of this Department, Gound in my office a Report, drawn up by the Commissioners appointed by the late Lord Sydenham, to enquire into the system on which the Post Office in British North America was conducted: I addressed myself, at an early period, to the consideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, and a carly period, to the consideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, and a carly period, to the consideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, sideration of this document, but the consideration of the sale of the content in the denience of the day on selection of the location, at the location of the colony. We canness of the literature of the day on the diction and benefit in a decided way a greater extent of country the cannes closest color of the location of the colony. We chance the instendency is to unite us closer with the mother count

patronage of the reading public in all parts of the British dominions, and the chief aim and object of the publisher will be to render it worthy of their countenance."—Mont. Transcript.

——Mont. Transcript.

——Mont. Transcript. by less than one hundred small lakes. The Madawaska streams spread over a much greater tract of country, and one hundred and fifty lakes may reasonably be set down for it. The Gatineau probably extends its branches over as wide a region as both the other rivers; and thus these three tributaries alone will go far to present half the number of lakes I have surmised for the whole of the Ottawa waters. I have little distinct information of the tributary waters of the Ottawa beyond the first three hundred miles of its course; or of the

We may arrive at something like a probable conjecture of the amazing number of small lakes in this part of Canada, by a rude sort of calculation. It is a common opinion or saying of people who frequent the upper Ottawa country, that one third of its surface is covered by water. Admitting that only a tenth part of the surfree is so covered, and that the extent of what may be called the upland Lake region of the Ottawa is only equal to a rectangular space 500 miles by 200 or 100,000 square miles. Supposing further, these interior basins to average in size three square miles, which, from all I have seen they will scarcely do. This, I think, not immoderate calculation would give us a result past all belief, more than 3,000, Lake of the state Lakes discharging into the Ottawa .- Ottawa Advocate.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE Monthly Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon, the 1st November, at 3 o'clock.

JOHN KENT, Secretary.

LAY COMMITTEE OF THE Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. HE stated Monthly Meeting of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King Street, Toronto, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary Lay Committee. Committee Room, 18th Oct., 1843.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF MR. WAKEFIELD. KING STREET, TORONTO,

On Tuesday, the 31st instant, THE LIBRARY OF THE REV. CHARLES MATHEWS. MPRISING many rare and valuable works in Theology, the Classics, and General Literature. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock, F.M., and to be continued on a subsequent erening if all the books are not disposed of on the first evening. Toronto, Oct. 24, 1843.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. MR. HUMPHREYS has just received a very superior toned

Toronto, October 23, 1843. The Church and Toronto Herald insert for one month.

University of MI, Gill College.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A TUTOR, capable of teaching the elements of Classics and Mathematics, with Arithmetic, Geography, His-

Applications, (post-paid) accompanied by testimonials, to be Applications, (post-pan), addressed to the Vice-Principal.

I. J. C. ABBOTT, Actg. Sec'y, M'Gill College Montreal, October 16th, 1843.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF

THE MISSES CROMBIE, Daughters of Marcus C. Crombie, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. 

Fancy Needle-work ..... French Language
N. B.—Tuition to Pupils in the above studies,

&c., taken collectively, (Dancing excepted)... 4 0 0 EXTRA. - Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS.—Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged Remarks.—Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter. The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has indly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the

School; as also to— The Hon, and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of King's College

University.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside.

5th October, 1843.

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situ-

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties s a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German

It will be Mrs. Gilkison's particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most minent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with ong experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may a offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these acomplishments in their children.

MRS. GILKISON is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara.

Toronto, September, 1843.

EDUCATION. A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this paper. September 18th, 1843.

PIANO FORTES. JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart

Toronto, October 4, 1848.

& Sons, Golden Square, London—Price £75 and £80, Curc'y., including a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street. 326

Complete in 100 numbers, each a distinct branch of human knowledge, illustrated by wood engravings, forming two hand-

some volumes, in a variety of bindings. Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. Comprising a Series of Specimens of British Writings, in Prose and Verse, connected by an Historical and Critical Narrative. This Work is published in weekly numbers at 1½d. and Monthly Parts, price 7d. stg. largely embellished with wood

engravings. Chambers's Educational Course The object of this publication is to furnish the friends of an approved system of Education with the Books required for arrying out their views in the actual business of the Nursery

Already issued, all strongly bound in colored cloth, and sold at the following sterling prices :-

Infant Treatment under two years of age ... Simple Lessons in Reading ...... Rudiments of Knowledge ...... Introduction to the Sciences ... The Moral Class Book ..... Geographical Primmer . Text book of Geography for England ...... Introduction to Euglish Composition .........
English Grammar, two parts, each ............ Exercises on Etymology introduction to Arithmetic ... Second Book of Drawing ..... Animal Physiology ...... Natural Philosophy, First Book ....... Natural Philosophy, Second Book ...... Elements of Plane Geometry ..... Solid and Spherical Geometry ....... Practical Mathematics, two parts, each. History and Present State of the British Empire ... 2 History of the English Language and Literature ... History of Orcece ...... Exemplary and Instructive Biography .....

Chambers's School Room Maps. Maps of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Asia, Palestine, North America, South America, Africa and the Hemispheres. Each Map measures five feet eight inches in length, by four feet ten inches in breadth. Price, coloured on Cloth, with Rollers, 14s. stg. each. The

Hemispheres, including Astronomical Diagrams, 21s. stg. Chambers's People's Editions.

Anxious to promote a taste for an improving kind of reading Anxious to promote a taste for an improving kind of reading among the less opulent classes of the community, Messrs. Chambers have for several years been engaged in publishing, from time to time, a series of reprints of approved works in all departments of literature; and in such a form (royal octavo) as to combine extreme cheapness with good appearance, readableness and durability. The books have been, and continue to be, selected with a regard to amusement, instruction, and moral improvement of the people. The series also includes ORIGINAL Works of an entertaining and instructive character, and Translations of the most approved productions of foreign writers. Fifty-one distinct works have been issued till the present time. Among the latest published are— A Tour in Holland in 1838.

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Toronto, October, 1843.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON, HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and inctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours

inflertio extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. DR. HODDER,

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 326 DR. HAMILTON.

AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, 326-6m YORK STREET. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, RING STREET.

Toronto, February 5, 1842.
31-tf

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

July 14, 1842. 262-tf MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

PIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co SMITH & MACDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, Mr. J. Stickles, rem.; J. Walton, Esq. rem. 2 copies vol. 7; West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

May 25, 1843.

William Tilly, Esq. rem; well; Major Richardson.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALD 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 each or approved credit. sh or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. WM. STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and 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 Silvers
July, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assorts

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS, consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO:

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses:

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B.—A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 322-tf 14th September, 1843.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. Bilton, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

and conducting the business on the same there a terms as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Burness having had long experience in the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Conada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants'

Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner.
Toronto, July 12, 1843. 317-tf 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,

LEO-a selection of Superior Vertings, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Doeskins, &c. &c. terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWN5, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva,

Watches and Clocks, CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and Window Tablets,—Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED. All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. August 1st, 1843.

WANTED, By an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger branches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound religious education. Satisfactory references can be given.

Application may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., at the office of the Church Depository, Toronto.

October 5th, 1843.

RUN AWAY FROM HOME, RICHARD FITZGERALD, who on the 20th September 1841, was 14 years of age, of a fair complexion, small, pock-marked, fair and blue eyes. Nothing has been heard of him since. A Letter addressed to Widow Fitzgerald, Monaghan, Canada West, conveying information of him, will be most

gratefully received.

Monaghan, September 27th, 1843. The Gospel Messenger is respectfully requested to give the above an insertion.

PRAYER FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND Prayer during the Session of the Legislature. PRINTED in various sizes,—Large size 1d., Small 04d. each.—Large do. 6d., Small do. 3d. per doz. Published by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and for Sale at their Depository, 144, King Street, Toronto.

MARRIED. On Monday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. B. C Hill, Alexander Scobie, Esq., York, to Miss Catharine Young, only daughter of Joseph Young, Esq., Grand River, (Ouse), Canada

On the 17th instant, at the Cathedral Church, Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Henry Lemesurier, Junior, Esq., to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Stewart.
On the 4th instant, at Kingsey, by the Rev. Richard Lonsdell, Mr. Joseph Brikley, of the Township of Durham, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. James Scott, of the former place.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 26:
Mr. Thomas Coulson, rem. in full vol. 7; T. Champion, Esq.
(2); H. Rowsell, Esq. (3) rem.; Rev. S. Armour; W. Lawson, Esq. rem. in full vol. 7; W. A. Saunders, do. vol. 6; Rev. R. Blakey; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. C. J. Shreve; Rev. W. Leeming, rem. [have re-sent the missing nos.]; S. G. Archibald Esq.; Rev. C. Ingles; Mr. R. Young, Jr. [with enclosure, which is correct]; E. Hale, Esq.; Hon. W. H. Draper; Rev. Dr. Shelton; Rev. G. C. Street; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Mr. J. Stickles, rem.; J. Walton, Esq. rem. 2 copies vol. 7;

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NORRIS OF BEMERTON. (From Pictures of Christian Life, by R. A. Willmott, B.A.)

> "Vouchsafe, then, O thou most Almighty Spright! From whom all gifts of art and knowledge flow, To shed into my breast some sparkling light Of Thine ethereal truth, that I may show Some little beams to mortal eyes below, Of that immortal beauty there with Thee, Which in my weak distracted mind I see."

These verses of Spenser may very properly be written under a portrait of Norris. The poet's regard for the Platonic school is ascertained not only from his hymns, but from two passages, at least, in the Faëry Queen, in one of which he translates a line from the Timæus. His friend Sir Philip Sidney had previously spoken of the Immortal Beauty. Spenser-in whom a modern writer,\* (not unlike him in sweetness of allegorical description,) discovers pre-eminently the sacred poet of England,-was peculiarly adapted, both by temperament and fancy, to appreciate the visions of the Academy. His own serious and religious spirit shines solemuly through his parabolical descriptions; and the drapery of Fancy often shadows the picture of some Christian virtue. Even in that garden, where

"bliss had newly Alighted, and shut close his rainbow wings To rest at ease, nor dread intruding ill,"† we may discover the faint image of a purer and holier

abiding-place. The name of Norris is now very rarely heard, even in the solitude of the scholar, and has long been entirely forgotten in the tumultuous paths of modern literature. In his own day he possessed a wide and distinguished reputation. Richardson, writing to Mrs. Carter, December 18, 1747, speaks of "the famous Mr. Norris of Bemerton." It might have been hoped, although his notes of philosophy had lost their melody, that the sweetness of his religious eloquence would In 1728 his discourses upon the Beatitudes had reached good one I think he is for his age,) and not being able style in this very remarkable book, which can never be the fifteenth edition. Their place has been taken by books which sometimes possess no recommendation but his works; and, while gazing upon that picture, the their novelty. Norris has left us his own portrait in admirer of his genius and his virtues may say, as Cowper said of a picture still dearer and more precious,-

Thyself removed, thy power to soothe me left."

Norris was born in the year 1657, at Collingborne Winchester school, he was admitted a member of Exe- out of the papers of Mr. Jones. "The reverend and know in part, so we must also of necessity prophesy ter college in 1676; and four years after was elected a laged Mr. Thomas Colburne told me lately, (1761) in part. The intelligible sun shines bright and clear, Godliness. Having been presented to the rectory of or after dinner, took him out into his garden, from makes our day. Much, therefore, I cannot pretend Newton St. Loe, in Somersetshire, Norris resigned his whence they had a full view of the city and cathedral. to, unless the medium were clearer, or my eyesight ton, near Salisbury. This was his last preferment; 'is that great cathedral! You are happy, sir, in this forth all that I may conceive. For there is a modesty fifty-fourth year of his age; having exhausted his the prospect I have with respect to that cathedral."\* the veil, which, as they ought not to be pryed into

the pomp and vanity of life; here he sent up daily to the gate of heaven the music of a gentle and contented heart; here he wove those beautiful dreams of philosophy that seemed to recal not only the countenance.

The causes of Burnet's disregard of Norris would ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the probably be sought for in vain. "He permitted him," out doubt way the indigrent remark of a gentle and contented the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the christian Church is a content of the christian Church is a content of the Church is a c but the voice of Plato;-

"The college boast, now turn'd the village guide.";

giveth songs in the night. Poverty and want saddened to character and merit. the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the Norris, my object is only to give a picture of Christian

Toverty and want saddened the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the Norris, my object is only to give a picture of Christian

Toverty and want saddened the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the manna that fell in the wilderness, and of the angels life, as displayed in the history of a contemplative of flowing at its own will with the freedom of nature, manna that fell in the wilderness, and of the angels who descended to that wanderer who had only a stone for a pillow. The predigal returned to the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relecting parent to fall upon his neck. Sickness overcame a father of the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relecting parent to fall upon his neck. Sickness overcame a father of the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relection of Norris, would lead me into an essay upon metaphysics. He belonged to a small, but distinguished band of writers, who, in the tendence of the will will the freedom of the will be sought in value. the hamlet,-no longer at church was seen "the bald, seventeenth century, introduced in England the New expulsion from Paradise, to carry with him "one fraround polish of that awful head,"-and the pastor sat Platonism, which, two hundred years before, the exiled grant bough" out of the Garden. The subject of the by the pillow of grief, refreshing the fainting soul with Greeks had revived at Florence. Lyon Smith, Cud- poem may, indeed, have been suggested by a perusal the promises of that heavenly Friend who wept with worth, Norris, Widrington, Wilkins, and Gale, were of our great Epic, which had appeared about twenty Martha, and commanded the funeral train to stand "Alexandrian, not Athenian Platonists." They did years before the publication of Norris's Miscellanies. still at Nain. The closing hour, at length, appeared: not advocate a religious philosophy, but a philosophical | The Ode to Sleep has also some sweet and flowing the earth of the little church-yard was thrown upon religion: they followed Plotinus more than Plato. - lines; and his little poem, entitled the Parting, conhim who had fallen asleep; and there, too, for the last The first impulse towards the study of the Platonic tains one stanza of remarkable beauty. time, stood Norris, to pronounce the sacred farewell school had been given by Whichcot, the founder of the over his remains, while the village children gazed upon Latitudinarians, who was impelled, according to Burthe scene with wondering and tearful eyes :-

"For he was one in all their idle sport,
And, like a monarch, ruled their little court." In this manner, indeed, he may be said to have "well and has won for him the love and admiration of every lain concealed;" although his reputation drew many reader. An universal benevolence distinguished him visitors to his abode, and the immediate neighbourhood | both in his character and his writings. Lord Shaftesof a great city exposed him to the intrusion of the cu- bury said that he ought to be called "the Preacher of rious. "It is good for us sometimes," exclaimed a Good Nature." Locke, when referring a friend to the writer of an early day, "to steal away from ourselves." most eminent practical divines of the English Church, "We shall never be able," said Norris, "to see the true associates the works of Whichcot with those of Barrow. expression of our minds in such an unsteady glass as He was also the friend of Cudworth, in whose house the world holds before us;" and in a poem, written he died in the spring of 1683. Fowler, Wilkins, and probably at Oxford, when he was about thirty years old, he had uttered a wish-

"Let me in some sweet shade serencly lie, Happy in leisure and obscurity; Whilst others place their toys In popularity and noise, Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,

Like subterraneous streams, -unheard, unknown." But that mediocrity of fortune, which the humility of his temper enabled him to bear without a murmur, sometimes drew forth a complaint for the sake of his family. The following letter to Dr. Charlett is peculiarly affecting, from its simplicity and truth. It might have touched even the heart of Burnet:-

"I am obliged to you for the favour of your letter, as willing to undertake it, as I presume, upon such encouragement as you mention, he will, I shall be conso long ago, and when I was but a young man. Particularly what you are pleased to suggest shall be taken due reverence, though authority is an argument of the least weight with me in matters of a rational nature. But as to the continuation of his intended scheme, though I am indebted to my friends for their favourable opinion of my abilities, I cannot so easily think myself sufficient for such an undertaking,-nor will my stock of health serve for it, nor will my leisure;

† Pelican Island. \* Professor Keble. Crabbe: The Borough. S Crabbe: The Village.

whereof, indeed, I have very little, not only by reason is both acute and honest. Norris certainly wants his of my parochial charge, but also because of the abun- transparency of diction, and his soothing fluency of dance of company I am exposed to, and the multitude manner; but, to me at least, he seems to speak with of visits wherewith I am continually interrupted and engaged. But, after all, I am not so well satisfied with the subjects of that scheme, whether they are the most the subjects of that scheme, whether they are the most that impeded "his way through so many wild and unuseful of any in the world to employ the consideration trodden coasts." But his voyage is cheered by the unless I had more encouragement.

ever to see it better, especially as the world now goes. templation of the highest themes; to him belongs The B. of S., I find, and am also well informed from those who well know his mind in that matter, is absother,) in giving him their assisting hand towards the even in this life."† The Essay on the Ideal World-If I am, I hope you will, however, pardon the boldness of fancy, and freedom of,

"Honoured Sir, "Your obliged and very humble Servant, "J. NORRIS."

"BEMERTON, April 9th, 1707."

was the indignant remark of a zealous admirer, the starve within the sound of his cathedral bells." The said concerning it, though nothing in comparison with An Account of the Life and Writings of S. Irenseus, sophy that seemed to recal not only the countenance, was the indignant remark of a zealous admirer, † "to out doubt may be known of it, and something may be gentle fancy, the glowing visions, and the mystical phi- what the thing is in itself, or to those more elevated That old and tranquil parsonage was to him a happy losophy of Norris found no echoes in the worldliness, conceptions which we shall hereafter have of its granhiding-place. "I account a person," was the admi- the sagacity, and the plain good sense of Burnet. The deur, when the scene of glory shall open, and our eyes rable saying of a writer whom Norris loved, "who has gulf between Spenser and Hobbes was not wider or shall be without a veil, and our sun without a cloud." § a moderate mind and fortune, and lives in the conver- more impassable. Burnet's mind was eminently prac- Such is the style of Norris in his philosophical treasation of two or three agreeable friends, with little tical. He regarded everything in relation to its utility. tises,—harmonious, variegated, yet somewhat obscure. commerce in the world besides, who is esteemed well In public life he was inquisitive and intrusive. Lord The philosophy of Norris was warmed by imagi enough by his few neighbours that know him, and is Dartmouth speaks of his readiness to encourage a pre- and as a poet he was not altogether without distinction truly irreproachable by anybody; and so, after a health- judicial rumour against any person whom he disliked; in his own day; he glimmered among the minor misful, quiet life, before the great inconveniences of old of his boisterous manner, and his invincible assurance. cellanists, and afforded another example of a pictuage, goes more silently out of it than he came in; this innocent deceiver of the world, as Horace calls him, I cal hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hythe Rev. Walter Blant resque and pleasing prose style, becoming inflated and hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hythe Rev. Walter Blant resque and pleasing prose style, becoming inflated and hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hyther l take to have been more happy in his part than the him as a man of letters, honesty, and virtue; and Dr. all its grace, when he put on the garments of the mintake to have been more happy in his part than the greatest actors that fill the stage with show and noise."

Routh thinks that he was a rewarder of merit to the Norris realised the pleasant vision of Cowley; but thinks that he was a rewarder of merit to the extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Warburton said that poetry made Milton an extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street.

Norris realised the pleasant vision of Cowley; but thinks that he was a rewarder of merit to the extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Warburton said that poetry made Milton an extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Norris realised the pleasant vision of Cowley; but extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded enthusiast, and that enthusiasm urged Norris into his solitude was brightened by better thoughts and the openheartedness and sincerity of More; the sweet poetry. The antithesis is not without truth. The holier actions. He might be willing to lie hidden from temper of Tillotson; the delight of Wilkins in doing strength of his feelings found no utterance in the new the observation of men, but he did not forget that he good; the learning and moderation of Cudworth; the language he employed. The metaphysics of his verse was always in his "great Taskmaster's eye." Even universal charity of Whichcot; and, above all, that he want the fervour and harmony of the metaphysics of within the quiet precincts of Bemerton, Christian sym- lived in the most endearing familiarity of friendship his prose. It has been very gracefully remarked of pathy could find the house of mourning; and there with the apostolical Leighton during the long period Thomson, in his allegorical pictures, that, in meeting was heard the voice of Norris, telling of Him who of twenty-two years. These are powerful testimonials with the paternal spirit of Spenser, he seemed to be

> net, by an ardent desire to infuse animation and life into the dry and systematic theology of the times .-Tillotson has drawn his portrait with spirit and beauty, Whichcot, have been said § to exhibit the moral lustre of Christianity as drawn out into actions.

Mackintosh says that Norris well copied, without equalling, the clearness and choice of expression that belonged to Malebranche. To rival Malebranche would have been a difficult enterprise. He was born with a genius for metaphysical inquiries. Happening to be in a bookseller's shop, a posthumous treatise of Descartes was shown to him. The effect was surprising. Cowper's account of his own feelings on reading "Paradise Lost," in boyhood, is not more romantic than the picture of the excited philosopher. He immediately began to live in a new world of thought; and the and since you are pleased to think that little tract of to declare his genius and astonish Europe. The charm mine worthy of another impression, if my bookseller be of his style is familiar to every reader. It is the serenity of a clear and beautiful day, in which every object tent to be at the pains to revise it, and to correct what expansion of a phrase of Fontenelle. He has been is visible without a shade. The metaphor is only an I think may need correction in it; for which it is not called the great dreamer of the Oratory. His visions unlikely that there may be occasion in a thing written are recommended by their brightness. Even when he deceives us, we are pleased; for he darkens our eyes, into consideration; that especially which concerns "a splendid blindness." || His chapter on the force of -to borrow his own image, applied to Seneca, -with Bishop Sanderson,—for whose judgment I want no the imagination of contains several observations not inappropriate to himself. He can persuade without convincing; and the criticism of Bossuet, that many of his arguments were beautiful, novel, and erroneous,

> \* Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 639. + The late Hugh James Rose. ‡ See Quarterly Review, vol. lxvi. p. 69. § Hallam: Introd. Lit. iv. p. 149.

¶ Chap. iii. liv. 2, t. i.

he has been wandering upon holy ground.

"Not that I am ambitious of preferment, or covetous An analysis of the philosophical system of Norris of much wealth. God knows, I am neither. But I would be equally impossible and inexpedient in these might, perhaps, be glad to be a little easier in the pages; but some notice should be taken of a work world, which indeed is but strait and hard with me, - that allured the brightest eyes of genius in a former the clear income of my parsonage not being much above threescore and ten pounds a year, all things discharged; and what that is to maintain and breed up a family, and to live with some credit decency, and reputation it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful three clear income of my parsonage not being much above day, and that will not often be consulted without The tillage of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-awaking our own admiration and esteem. The philosophy of Norris is coloured by the beams of truth; and to live with some credit decency, and reputation it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful and to live with some credit, decency, and reputation, it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful (as I must do,) in a dear country and so public a place, but unbelieving intellect, proud of its attainments, being so near a great town and a great road, where I and eager to array them against the doctrines of inspiam exposed to so much company from all parts, I leave ration. If the imagination of Norris burns with a you, sir, to judge. I have but little reason to hope poetical ardour, he continually employs it in the con-

"the beaming eye That lifted, speaks its commerce with the sky."\* lutely resolved I shall never have anything here. And There is something beautiful in his longings for that fata, you know, non sunt demulcenda. But as I expect day, "when we shall see truth as she is, and converse no preferment, so I thank God I can be contented intimately with wisdom, and enter into the light, as without it. Only, if my friends in the University, well as into the joy of our Lord." In the meantime particularly yourself and the worthy Warden of All he is "happy in his remote communications, in those Souls, would be so kind as, for my sake, to show some obscure discoveries of truth, those broken glimpses of kindness to my son, (who is almost ready to come thi- ideal light, which shine forth upon contemplative minds procuring of a fellowship, I should accept the favour | the principal philosophical work of Norris-was pubvery thankfully, and think the pains sufficiently re- lished in 1701; it grew out of two Latin chapters warded which I have bestowed to serve the public. upon the same subject, written when Norris was a Sir, it is not my talent to solicit for preferment; but Fellow of All Souls, and subsequently laid aside. A having bred one of my sons a scholar, (and a pretty | brief specimen will show the vivacity and grace of his out of my little income to afford him a maintenance | forgotten by the philosophical student, or the lover of for the finishing his education, I am forced to bespeak | beautiful imagery and graceful illustrations. Norris the favour of my friends in his behalf; and I hope I will continue to live among the writers who have em-

"And strewed with flowers the thorny paths of truth." ‡ "The intelligible world, though more certain, is yet not so easily described as the natural; our views here are very imperfect, and so must our discourses and representations be. Here the most enlarged and The neglect of Burnet may be confirmed by a very enlightened capacity must be confined within that Kingston, in Wiltshire; and having been educated at interesting anecdote which has been related by Nichols, apostolical limitation of knowing in part. And as we fellow of All Souls. He soon became a student of phi- that, when he was a young man, at Salisbury, he made but we see through a glass darkly. The veil of flesl, losophy, and Plato and Plotinus were the especial ob- a visit to this ingenious and exemplary clergyman the partition-wall of mortality, as a cloud interceps jects of his regard. These feelings of affection were (Mr. Norris). This was, I suppose, not long after the its rays. And, besides, one world eclipses the light deepened by his correspondence with Henry More, the Revolution, when Dr. Burnet was bishop of that see. of the other; the sensible that of the intelligible, at eloquent and enthusiastic author of the Mystery of Mr. Norris treated him very civilly; and, either before the opaque moon does that of the radiant star which fellowship, and in 1691 obtained the living of Bemer- 'What a magnificent structure,' said young Colburne, better; nor, perhaps, will it be convenient to bring he held it for twenty years, and died in 1711, in the delightful prospect.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Norris, 'it is all and a reserve due to all such mysteries as are behind strength by intense application and long habits of severe It may be remarked, that the garden of the parsonage with too much curiosity, so neither should they be Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, reasoning. On the south side of Bemerton church a is watered by the stream of the Wily, and from the published with undue freedom and confidence. But marble tablet commemorates his piety and his genius. midst of a grove, composed by the venerable trees of yet, however, since we dwell and converse in the in-The words of the epitaph are melancholy and ap- the cathedral close, rises the majestic spire. Colburne telligible world, and have in it, as I may say, our life, propriate, -Bene latuit. Here he lay, concealed from had been the early friend and companion of the poet our motion, and our very being; since it is the imme- A Le

"admitted more intimately into the home of inspira-

"How fading are the joys we doat upon; Like apparitions seen and gone;
But those who soonest take their flight,

Pleasures of Hope, and has now passed into a poetical Pleasures of Hope, and has now passed into a poetical proverb. But the beauty of the image belongs to Norris.

Critical New Testament, containing the Greek and English versions, in parallel columns,

† Theory of the Ideal World, part i. p. 443. ‡ Lord Lyttleton's Monody. § The Theory of the Ideal World, vol. i. p. 227, edit. 1701.

Advertisements.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, NEARLY, OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, 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.

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. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public partnerse. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

useful of any in the world to employ the consideration and time of a writer. And besides, perhaps I may have other designs, though I must needs say that I see no great reason that I have to labour on for the public, unless I had more encouragement.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a music of a sweet and serious fancy; and when he returns from the dark heights of metaphysical visions, the light upon his countenance seems to tell us that the has been wandering upon holy ground.

Trustees, not later than the 22nd June, the Trustees being that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if possible. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.
Perth, 30th May, 1843. FOR SALE.

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one in the from the Church and Post Office, now occupied with the Court of the Cou good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with p attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, ital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c. all hich are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well ked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beauview of the Lake and Harbour.

Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. Further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. well, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John her, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or occupant on the prenises.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET.

HOSPITAL STREET.

And the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform tem that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above stablishment, formerly owned by the late HARKEY SHEPPARD, and tecently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacaring CAST STEEL ANES of a superior quality. Orders ent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, vill be thank-ally received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

15-tf

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

277-tf

MAPS. COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured A Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.-Price £11. 15s. 6d.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Theological Students, interleaved with writing

paper .....etter to the Laity of the Church of England on

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr. 

Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chronological Table, 12mo. The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo. 6 Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures
upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl,

nation of its Constitution and Character, by the Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of the Scottish by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-

163, King Street.

Toronto, August 24, 1843. SCHOOL BOOKS.

CANADIAN EDITIONS. Canadian Primer. Manson's Primer. First Reading Book. Second do. Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson. Yayor's Spelling Book. Mavor's Spelling Book. Webster's do. Murray's English Reader. Shorter Catechism.

with proofs. Catechism of Universal History. History of England. Walker's Dictionary. Walkingame's Arithmetic. Ewing's Geography. Canadian School Atlas.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Publishers' prices, by H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street, Toronto. BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS. Are the most exquisite and strong,

Like angels' visits short and bright;

Mortality's too weak to bear them long."

The exquisite comparison of human joys to the visits of angels, after having been engrafted into the Graye of Blair, was transformed by the first translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the eye at one view. Preceded by an historical account of the English Translations,—in one beautiful 4to. volume, bound call half extra gilt edges. So Grave of Blair, was transferred by Campbell to the Pleasures of Hope, and has now passed into a poetical

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Treasury Bible, being the English authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel passages, &c. &c., foolscap 8vo......

The Treasury Bible as above described, printed on 1 13 9 fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, ..... 2 13 9

The Genevan New Testament, do. ..... 0 19 0 The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engra-vings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, the proper Lessons for Sundays, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOT-TUM: being the New Testament in nine languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, English, Latin, German, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap 8vo., bound SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT, bound in pur-0 15 0 POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with 

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the Holy Scriptures, from the French of L. H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. September 7, 1843.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,— NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s, per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each yearfull power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents-Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be

ands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without untice.

without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

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

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

DAILY MAIL LINE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA,

VILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M., (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

HIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until furthe and reast Saling Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling nublis.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, { Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN,

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:— DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek "do "6 " "

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 " A.M.

"Ogdensburgh "do "3½ "

"St. Regis, "do "8 " " St. Regis, " do "8" "
Coteau du Lac " do "1" And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. ### Armston every "cutestary, at 4 0 clock, F.M.

"French Creek " do " 7 " "

"Prescott "Thursday, " 3 " A.M.

Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "

"St. Regis " do " 8 " "

"Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 c'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Thursday, " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " "

" Bytown " Friday, " 8 " A.M.

" Kemptville " do " 2 " P.M.

" Merrickville " do " 7 " "

" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " "

" Olivar's Farent Statute " 4 " " Smith's Falls" do
" Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4
" Lethmus " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " " "Bytown "Sunday "8 "

"Kemptville " do "2 "

"Merrickville " do "7 "

P.M. " Smith's Falls " do "11 " " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4
Isthmus " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a

Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

factories, &c. DIRECTORS. James Beaty,
Benjamin Thorne,
P. Paterson, Jun'r.
J. B. Warren, Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be sost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MAKINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of The MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Actor Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE oa MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

naging Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. 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.

 ${
m A}^{
m SSURANCE}$  against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive

to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

3 FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
CAPITAL—\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.

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

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa

ment, being an attempt at a verbal connexion betwee2 the Greek and English Texts. 4to Calf, price £4 4s.

H. &. W ROWSELL, Joronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.

Accidities, and Indigestion, Gost, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCO SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great beneft."

Sir Philip Crampton, Eart., 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 Magoesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea siskness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to en an important improvement on the old method of mechanical

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., 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 heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie 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 danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rlife Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have 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. 10jd. 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.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

oel. N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the N.B.—With the Acudance Syrup the Find American and their asst delightful of saline drinks.

Physician's will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

A G E N T S:

Messrs, Lyman, Fair & Co.

"J. Brekett & Co.

"W. Lyman & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hoghes, Port Hope.

The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every Friday.

TERMS:—Firteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

309tf

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (Post-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. 309tf No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.