poetry.

THE CATHEDRAL. (From The British Magazine.)

Though all unknown his name and race, who planned The Christian glories of the Gothic shrine, Doubt not the soul which ruled that master-hand

Drank inspiration from its creed divine! So when the holy pile first rose in air,

Religion's stamp was witnessed on its brow; So still to eyes devout its symbols fair Show forth the living Church in figure now. There in tall column and ascending spire

Are seen her ordered saints that heavenward rise; In sight-bewildering aisle and mazy choir Her depths divine of holiest mysteries.

There oft the shades of gathering tempests lour— True type of alien hearts and faithless days; There, too, how sweetly Truth's reviving power Smiles in the brightening tide of sunny rays! And there the cross lies figured—as of yore-

The Christian's glory, and the worldling's scorn; There the tall eastern chancel evermore Waits the dread birth of th' everlasting morn. Waiting that morn, each holy fabric stands, Formed to endure, while generations flee; Yet how unskilled the work of mortal hands,

O! Church divine, therein to figure Thee! Our mouldering fanes depart, and pass from sight— Earth's flowers, unchecked, amid their rains blow; Thou, like the shrine where bow'd the Nazarite, In thy great fall shalt bury all below.

EPISCOPAL ADVICE TO THE CLERGY.* (From "A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. David's by Connop Thirlwall, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, delivered at his Primary Visitation October, 1842. Published at the request of the Clergy.")

There is, I am persuaded, no one among us, who with his brethren, nor so engrossed with his own share in accordance with its own.

Times, respecting this excellent Charge:

(From the Times.)

hear the judgment of such a man, calm, able, and hitherto liberal, on the events which are at present occupying the attention of the English Church, and to observe the course which, under hope they do not undertake to be as eminent a part of ledgment that they were not of sufficient importance his fresh (and deep) responsibilities, and with his, now practical, knowledge of the ecclesiastical state of the country, he manifests the worship of God among us as prayer. If they do, to justify the Church in her commemoration of them, a limit the less blame the poor ignorant people, that, or that such a distinction of times is itself indefensible. an intention to pursue. In both respects, his charge (delivered Originally, we believe, in Welch) is a remarkable, and very far when they have heard a sermon or two, think that they The more reason there may be to apprehend that from disagreeable phenomenon. Its first half consists of prachave served God for all that day or week; nor the such opinions are entertained by a large part of the dents. Yet this is but a general notation of the name; tical advice to his Clergy; its second of the expression of his generality of those seduced ones, who place so great hearers, the more desirable is it that every such opjudgment on the movement generally identified with the Oxford
Tracts. Both are characterised by the same deliberate and —by a determined, rather than anxious, care not to prejudge or misunderstand—by a desire to conciliate all, to do justice to all—and a very philosophical equanimity: but each by itself is observable.

Control the manuact of mounts and defend, and proceed and recommend the ordinances of the Church only business of the Church (which was by God entitled the House of Prayer) and the Liturgy at most assiduous use of the means which the Church pre-

or HOADLEY, of a liberal politician, or of an amalgamator of for the scene to enter."* result from a breach of the law, or disregard of the authority

highly of himself, as not to believe that he may learn be induced, either to enlarge its list, or to relax its to be regretted that the place and form which the confirmation for inculcating religious principles is

of our communion with one another: if each remains me to believe that the clerical meetings, which are tempted to come forward on other occasions still more not be expedient to establish any inflexible regulation hath yielded not only famous martyrs, but also most exalmost entirely a stranger to the manner in which his now very frequently held throughout the Diocese, prominently, as teachers, and thus in both ways to as to the age of admission: though, as a general rule, cellent doctors and pastors. As the Poet [Martial], brethren discharge their duties, without the means of have little more in common with such conferences than supersede the office of the appointed Pastor. In fact, it may be desirable that none should be received beprofiting by their knowledge and experience, and the name: that they are merely occasions on which a as our Church exercises her office of teacher, no less by fore they have completed their fifteenth year. But without an opportunity of rendering any like service number of Clergymen attend Divine Service, and the her forms of prayer, than by her Catechism, Articles, in all cases it is most essential that the preparation to them. It is not enough that we are members of greater part of the time is occupied with public dis- Homilies, and other doctrinal formularies, so persons should embrace a period of sufficient length to allow one great body, unless we feel ourselves to be so, and courses addressed to the congregation. It does not thus praying in public are in fact assuming the same time for such examination as may satisfy the minister realize the unity which we profess by mutual sympathy appear, that a private conference of the assembled office. That they should be allowed to do so by a as to the real qualification of the candidates, and for such conferences as the present, consists in the The causes which gave rise to this innovation are not a virtual abdication of his charge, a direct encouragestrengthening of this consciousness of fellowship, and obscure; the motives were, and are, I have no doubt, ment to schism. strengthening of this consciousness of fellowship, and in the opportunity it affords of interchanging informatius the opportunity it affords of interchanging informatius the whole salutary; but still I must be allowed to between his private and public ministrations. The tion and opinions. But these occasions occur far too the whole, salutary; but still I must be allowed to between his private and public ministrations. The rarely to answer the desired end, and in this Diocese express my regret, that in any instance the meetings private visit, if it attracts the attendance of a numearchidiaconal meetings do not fill up the void. The archidiaconal meetings do not fill up the void. The of the Clergy should have assumed this form. Where the higher and the things to meaning the measure of your teaching. If you the measure of your teaching. If you the measure of your teaching and instruction, for which the higher and the fault of some. If one or other the higher and the fault of some. If one or other the higher and the fault of some. If one or other the higher and the fault of some that the higher and the fault of some. If one or other the higher and the fault of some that the higher and place of the Archdeacon is for many purposes supplied by the Rural Dean, the revival of whose office was a by the Rural Dean, the revival of whose office was a churchmen, to place this is the case, it appears to me that the higher and bud of Aaron's rod, the bishopric of Rome and detecting this is the case, it appears to me that the higher and bud of Aaron's rod, the bishopric of Rome and detecting this is the case, it appears to me that the higher and bud of Aaron's rod, the bishopric of Rome and detecting this is the case, it appears to me that the higher and bud of Aaron's rod, the bishopric of Rome and detecting this is the case, it appears to meeting, for worship and instruction, for which the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of their privileges as churchmen, to place the value of by the Rural Dean, the revivals of whose office was a great benefit conferred on this Diocese, and, in the way of an example which has been extensively followed, on the Church at large. But, useful and lowed, on the Church at large. But, useful and lowed, on the performance of the indispensable as it has proved, it cannot be said that it has hitherto been brought out in the shitherto been brought out in the performance of their privileges as churchmen, to place thereof on the ultimate which has been extensively little value. No doubt the ultimate there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there exist out of the Ark, and Jonah's gourd which those who attend such meetings should be which there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in every parish of other which is such occasions, opportunities of addressing many whom in the reverse of the case out of the Ark, and Jonah's gourd which there is in every parish an appropriate public place. But there is in ev it has hitherto been brought out in its full efficiency if the only result is the delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to here, as it has in other Dioceses where it was revived here, as it has in other Dioceses where it was revived tors, if the only result is the delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and of addressing them in a manner better suited to the other delivery of a few public and the public a at a much later period. One of the objects which it discourses: while the opportunity is lost for such an their peculiar wants and habits, more likely to reach the other hand their leaning appears to be at a much later period. One of the objects which it discourses: while the opportunity is lost for such an their peculiar wants and habits, more likely to reach their peculiar wants and habits, more likely to re Even this will be more fully accomplished, when the visitations of the Rural Deans shall be performed visitations of the Rural Deans shall be performed to the Bishop. Interchange of experience and conservation, as would assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively accomplished, when the indifference about all visible bonds of Christian union, as would assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively accomplished, when the indifference about all visible bonds of Christian union, as would assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively accomplished, when the indifference about all visible bonds of Christian union, as would assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively accomplished, when the indifference about all visible bonds of Christian union, as would assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. Such opportunities, no doubt, ought not to be negatively assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. The performance of his ordinary ministry assist each in the performance of his ordinary ministry. The performance of his ordinary ministry assist each in the p visitations of the Rural Deans shall be performed desirable to make use of such occasions for the inmore regularly, and a report of everything worthy of more regularly, and a report of everything worthy of desirable to make use of such occasions for the impatience and contempt of all forms of devotion of gallants. For they are clergy-laics, and lay-clerks: Temark be periodically transmitted to the Bishop; desirable to make use of such occasions to the more regularly, and a report of everything worthy of struction of the people by means of addresses from the which do not minister to this appetite, a disposition of their clergy they are, for they are clergy-laics, and lay-clerks:

Temark be periodically transmitted to the Bishop; do not minister to this appetite, a disposition of their clergy they are, for they, together with their of their clergy they are, for they are clergy-laics, and lay-clerks: and this I have the pleasure to know, from the assurances I received at the general meeting of the Rural nature as to convey seasonable information, not usually tion of the sick, in which it is a main part of the spiritual blessings, and to make it a substitute for Deans held this summer, will henceforward be carried found in parochial sermons. But it must be con- Pastor's duty to enquire into the sick person's con- steady, uniform, active piety, charity, and self-denial; into effect. But another important branch of their sidered that the benefit produced in this way is at best dition, and to adapt his discourse to the answers he you would not be rightly dividing the word of truth, office is, to serve as centres of union for the Clergy of of a very limited and fugitive kind, and not unmixt may receive; an object, for which greater privacy unless you dwelt frequently and earnestly on that side the Deancries: and this has either never been at-*[Note by the Editor of The Church. We subjoin a they should mistake the gratification of an indolent sume a different character, and become occasions of duty, incur the reproach of preaching yourselves, or portion of an editorial article, which has appeared in the London curiosity for spiritual edification, and should be led schism. The best effect which can result from them, seeking to magnify your own office, you need not be to form an extravagant estimate of the value of one and which a zealous and judicious minister will keep ashamed of your work, so long as you have the witness is not due unto them (1. Tim. v. 17). Spare me, part of the service; and there is danger to the minissteadily in view, would be that they should lead to
of your conscience, and that you only study to show
Men, Fathers and Brethren,—if I spare not them who The last of the Episcopal Charges for this year has at length ters, lest they should be drawn into display and company the specific part of the service; and there is danger to the ministrate the foundation of a weekly lecture in the Church.

The last of the Episcopal Charges for this year has at length ters, lest they should be drawn into display and company the specific part of the appropriate ters, lest they should be drawn into display and company to shou appeared, being that of Dr. Tairlwall, Bishop of St. David's; petition with their brethren; which can hardly fail to I would add, that there may be omissions, proand it is not the least remarkable among them.

Dr. Therewall was recommended to the notice of the late be sometimes the case, when more than one discourse ceeding from the same motive, which may do no less dence of men, if you only take heed that your conduct Ministry, not only by his reputation for learning and ability is delivered during the same service. Even where wrong to the Church, than the deviations from her adorn and illustrate your doctrine, "that"—to borrow Ministry, not only by his reputation for learning and ability and his general liberal principles, but especially by having been this most pernicious effect is not produced, it will be Rubric, which I have been noticing. In her Prayer the language of a great Father of our Church—"as searcely possible, in meetings so conducted, to avoid Book she has so provided for the public instruction by your Sermons you preach in season, so, by your mitting Dissenters to degrees in the English Universities. Dr. Scarcely possible, in meetings so conducted, to avoid the appearance of it, which will make an impression of her children, that the leading doctrines and facts lives you may preach out of season, that is, at all THEREWALL, as he had not, we believe, sought, so he did not endeavour to make the most of this kind of notoriety. Greatendeavour to make the most of this kind ment eventually acknowledged his merits and his suffering in the Church or her ministers. I have observed that it service. But the practical application of this prin-In point of integrity and ability, his fitness for the office was is not difficult to account for the origin of this pracciple is left to depend very much on the minister, unquestionable. But the character in which he had been most tice; but I must own, that it does not appear to me who in his discourses may either observe or neglect prominently brought before the world at large, his understood to be recommended by this consideration. It belongs this order; and, more especially in places where the opinions, and his connexion as a translator with the suspected names of Niebuhr and Ichleier Machen, led the "orthodox," to a system which is not that of the Church, and which sermon occupies perhaps an undue share of attention, even when least disposed to undervalue some of his high quali- it is neither honourable nor prudent to imitate. It was unless, by his choice of subjects, he seconds the infications, to anticipate no little danger to the Church and her a state of things so far similar to our own, as to hold tention of the Church, it will be very imperfectly reout what may still be in some respects a useful warn- alized by the greater part of the congregation. The

The satisfactory feature of the first part of the charge is, that used but as music to entertain the auditors, till the scribes, than from any extraordinary methods, foreign it is not the composition of an absentee litterateur like WATSON actors be attired, and the seats be full, and it be time to her system, and borrowed from her adversaries, or Hoadley, of a liberal politician, or of an amagamator of creeds, but simply an earnest Bishop of the English Church, frankly identified with her laws, her dectrines, and interests.

But the remark which I made as to the origin of for a time be actually more succession in attracting this practice admits of a more general application, and this practice admits of a more general application, and this practice admits of a more general application, and this practice admits of a more general application, and the success is always of an ambiguous nature, and at the perhaps indirectly, assigns them their place as, now at least, ing your attention expressly to it, and of illustrating best is only desirable as a means, not as the end, nemies of the Church; and his practical recommendations are one and all calculated to strengthen the body of which he is now the head, not by inconsistent compromises with "a system which "is not that of the Church, and which it is neither honourable duce a Minister, anxious for the welfare of his people, and giving her a decided and intelligent preference. "nor prudent to imitate," but by a deliberate developement of and the prosperity of the Church, but surrounded It is so far from being all in all, that it would be her own powers, on her own principles, and within her own pale. by Separatists, whom he sees continually increasing hurtful to her interests, if it involved a sacrifice of Few illustrations may be sufficient:—his desire to organize the their members, to resort to extraordinary expedients which For this cause left I thee in Crete, to ordain Elders in Clergy under their regular authorities, the archievage at the purpose of retaining or recovering a congregation of the purpose of of the Christian year, as laid out for them by our formularies— tion. It is neither strange nor blamable, that he require a difficult exercise of patience, and courage, tion; and to set in order things that are wanting, or of the Christian year, as laid out for them by our formalines, that his general recommendation of the "means which the Church should be willing to try all allowable means of at and faith, to abstain from such seemingly innocent διορθωσαι to correct things out of order, there is the second to the should be willing to try all allowable means of at and faith, to abstain from such seemingly innocent διορθωσαι to correct things out of order, there is the second to rescribes"—his discouragement of "extraordinary methods foreign to the system of the Church, and borrowed from her foreign to the system of the Church, and borrowed from her be desply implied with tastes and prejudices, the existence cond, viz., Ordering or Reformation. Timothy, like-"foreign to the system of the Church, and borrowed from her "adversaries"—and his warnings against disobedience to the spirit or letter of her rules. The gradual divergency of dissent spirit or letter of her rules. The gradual divergency of dissent in mind of these branches of his Episcopal functions; spirit or letter of her rules. The gradual discretization of the Church "presents," he says, "an instructive illustration from the Church "presents," he says, "an instructive illustration of the universal tendency of schism, to which we may apply to their tastes and opinions, not manifestly inconsistion of the universal tendency of schism, to which we may apply of the first, Lay hands suddenly on no man (1. Tim. v. what the wise man says generally of strife, that its beginning is of the Church. But let

*Hammond: View of the New Directory. Works, Vol. I.
The Charge appears entire in that sound, and to us most
The Charge appears entire in that sound, and to us most
The Charge appears entire in the August III is a statement I do not hesitate to appeal to the agent of the estate, than whom, a more intelligent witness in the estate, than whom a such matters could not be found.

Solve the New Directory.

Works, Vol. VI. p. 506.

The Charge appears entire in that sound, and to us most we have least reason to be satisfied with the actual condition of the estate, than whom, a more intelligent witness in the estate, than whom, a more intelligent witness in the estate, than whom a more intelligent witness in the estate, than whom a more intelligent witness.

Works, Vol. VI. p. 506.

The This extract forms part of "The Faithful Shepherd, a statement I do not he statement I do n The Charge appears entire in that sound, and to as most useful paper, the Oxford University Herald, and in the London subject may be found in Mr. Evans's Bishopric of Souls, p. 102: of her prospects. useful paper, the Oxford University Heraul, and in the Bondon a work which cannot be too strongly recommended to every a work which cannot be too strongly recommended to every a work which cannot be too strongly recommended to every

He is, however, a Bishop, and one feels some curiosity to ing to ourselves, that drew the following observations omission of topics naturally suggested by the season, I must the less blame the poor ignorant people, that, or that such a distinction of times is itself indefensible. odified (often suggestive or hypothetical) mode of statement comfortably of themselves from the number of hours plain and defend, and practically to illustrate and

grounds of her distinguishing tenets, with as little as conventicles; the presence and presidency of the should be diligently administered, and in a manner himself ranked among heretics.

the nature of the rite, and to receive a durable im-Let the wants, rather than the tastes, of your hear-

BISHOPS AND LAY ELDERS. (From " Clavis Mystica" by Daniel Featley, D.D.) †

etymology, supervidentes, supervisors or superinten- day! every Bishop is a supervisor or overseer, but every supervisor is not a Bishop. The Lacedæmonian magistrates were called Ephori, which is an equivalent style to Episcopi; and Constantine, the Great, spake as truly as piously to his Bishops; "Ye reverend fathers consisteth in two things:

f 1. In ordaining. 2. Ordering. (1. Giving orders.

2. Keeping order. Saint Paul (Titus, 1.5.) giveth Titus both in charge. what the wise man says generally of strife, that its beginning is as when one letteth out water. And it holds out a warning of the Church. But let me remind you that, laudable content with sowing the seed, without even a hope accusation, but before two or three witnesses,—Them that which will not be slighted by those who value the unity of the as is the motive which prompts such attempts at conthat they shall be permitted to gather or see the har-Church against every arbitrary or wilful infringement of any ciliation, they may be carried too far, so as to injure vest. And, in fact, their most useful and important be partaker of other men's sins, to wit, by not censuring

> Lords Elect of Oxford, Bristol, and Chester, in his Grace's * Chapel, at Lambeth, May 9, 1619."

to any teaching but what they receive from Separa- remains closed. Such a practice appears to me equi- can be no absolute necessity that your intercourse rence, saith he, is there between a Bishop and a Priest? salvation into the wilds of our western wilderness.—

Te volet invictus pro libertate Camillus: Si Cato reddatur, Cæsarianus erit

Brutus and Camillus and Cato, the greatest sticklers for the liberty of the commonwealth, if they were now server of 23d Dec: It is as follows:— Brutus and Camillus and Cato, the greatest sticklers and succour. One of the advantages resulting from that the greatest enemies of Episcopal jurisdiction of his charge a direct encourage.

**KILMAVEONAIG.—It is a curious and remarkable fact, that there is yet one parish in Scotland fully possessed by the stern in our Church.

for their sake? bear rule in the Church; yet Church-men they are mated by St. Paul, yet the honour, which their own interpreters there expound honourable maintenance, spiritual famine has prevailed, lo! these many years! sævinnt in plagas et vulnera Ecclesiæ, who seek to ruin the ruins, and spoil the very spoils of ecclesiastical dignity and distinction left among us. To place such Bats as these, rather mice than birds, must Christ's

Pope of Rome? By this reason, take away the reverend order of the Apostles for Judas' sake—take secure their children from the blight of evil communica-To feed with the Word and the Sacraments is the away the sacred order of Prophets for Balaam's sake-To feed with the Word and the Sacraments is the ommon duty of all pastors, but to feed with the rod take away the sovereign order of Princes for Julian's life in the debasing cup of intoxication. (Applause.) is reserved to Bishops; they are Scraphins, holding sake—take away the glorious orbs of stars for the Now we may well return thanks to Almighty God, that videntes, but Saint Augustine more agreeable to the (Jude 6.) reserved in chains of darkness till the great And though I have not yet obtained any assistance from

THE ACHILL MISSION.

"pastoral staff is too short, I will piece it out and sion began its operations in 1833, there was not so much as a cart in the whole Island, there are now able to give a pound. (Applause.) In another district. there are now four shops; in 1833 there was no hotel always assumes and professes itself to be, the Church of Church against every arbitrary or wilful infringement of any rules or observances calculated to secure it. We see, and we feel how much easier it is to break down than to restore, to sever than to re-unite, to scatter than to gather again—how much easier to perceive occasional inconveniences, which may, under particular circumstances, be produced by a wholesome under particular circumstances, be produced by a wholesome of the ir duty;

Church against every arbitrary or wilful infringement of any rules or observances calculated to secure it. We see, and we feel how much easier it is to break down than to restore, to sever than to re-unite, to scatter than to gather again—how much easier to perceive occasional inconveniences, which may, ultimately lose—by an addition to her professed memural reason and common experience will inform us. For how shall we have ministers at all without ordinary or wilful infringement of any ciliation, they may be carried too far, so as to injure the cause which they are designed to promote. statement I do not hesitate to appeal to the agent of restored at Sedbergh. From a notice fixed to the church

Sermon preached at the Consecration of three Bishops, the Lords Elect of Oxford, Bristol, and Chester, in his Grace's But what was the spiritual condition of the Island before the establishment of the Mission? There was spontaneous offerings of the congregation.—Westmoreland no school in the Island, no church, no minister for the paper.

tempted, or has generally failed. I am convinced of her legitimate authority. In such cases those The early age at which the parents find or think it nation? And how shall we have good ministers or Protestant coast guard, whose Sabbaths were wasted that great benefit would be likely to arise from meet- whom she seems to have won, do not in fact belong to necessary to take their children away from school, people without Visitation? Now for presbyters or in listless indolence, except when spent in fishing and ings of the Clergy, held periodically in each Deanery her: they are strangers at heart, and always ready, that they may begin to contribute by their labour to ministers who are equal in degree, to exercise authority shooting. And as to the Roman Catholics, they were under the presidency of the Rural Dean, for the pur- when the temporary attraction is withdrawn, to aban- the support of the family, will often put a stop to the one over the other and lay hands upon themselves and wholly given over to their abominable superstitions, pose of communication on all subjects connected with don her communion again. Thus, where a prejudice work of education before it has passed far beyond the so to become their own ghostly [spiritual] fathers, is under the domination of a priest of such notorious the general and local interests of the Church. In I fear not an uncommon one-prevails against the simplest elements of instruction. It will be for each to make order itself a confusion. Therefore God, in profligacy, that he was frequently incapacitated by these conferences doubts might be removed, and use of a Liturgy, or a disposition to consider the ser- of you to use all your influence to prevent any need- the Law, put a difference between the Priests and drunkenness from celebrating mass on Sunday for the information and advice interchanged, on whatever mon as the most important part of the service, a Cler- less sacrifice of the highest interests of the rising Levites; and Christ, in the Gospel, between the assembled congregation! I need not say how the points either of doctrine or practice, might occur in gyman, particularly a young one, may easily be temp- generation to selfish calculations of petty immediate Apostles and Disciples; and the Apostles and Disciples; and the Apostles after Christ's state of things is altered since the Mission began; the course of your parochial ministrations. And with ted to humour this prejudice by arbitrary curtailment, advantage: to consider how far the establishment of death, between Bishops and Elders,—which the Pri- schools have been established, a church has been built these meetings there might be advantageously con- or rapid reading, or by the introduction of extempo- evening schools may remedy the evil where it cannot mitive Church kept so religiously, that to oppose it, and ministers reside among the people, and with thanknected the formation of libraries and reading societies, raneous prayers. In each of these ways he is tacitly be prevented, and to see that the time allowed for the in practice was accounted no less than sacrilege, in fulness to the God of all grace, I can state that some which might supply the want of theological works, and casting a slur upon the Church, and sanctioning one purpose of education be turned by judicious economy doctrine flat heresy. The first that I find ever to have of the Protestants whose Sabbaths were descrated in particularly of the more important in modern litera- of the principles most opposed to her doctrine and to the best account. You will, I am sure, be fully gone about to break down the partition wall between the manner I have described, thankfully avail themture, which is often so painfully felt by clergymen in spirit. Another mode of compromise, which is not sensible, that the stock of general knowledge to be ac- Bishops and Presbyters, was Aerius, a man like his selves of the privileges which the Mission has placed retired situations with limited incomes. It would less objectionable, is the holding of meetings on a quired by the children of the poor, is a point of secon- name, light and airy, easily carried away with the wind within their reach in the spirit of him who in the not be unreasonable to expect, among other fruits of Sunday out of the Church, for purposes to which the dary importance: that the main object is the formasuch an institution, that it might contribute a number | Church Service is destined, without making use of it. | tion of habits and principles which will affect their | for a Bishopric, and missing it, he invented this heresy | are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." And I have of useful additions to the popular works designed for There are, I fear, not a few cases in which a lecture character and conduct through life. Permit me how- to comfort himself, and, because he could not raise up a good hope that some of our Protestants who have the instruction of the poor. It is only through the in a school-room, or some other common building, is ever to observe, that however prematurely the child's himself to the high rank of Bishops, he sought to pull passed into the eternal world are praising God for the press that a great part of our population is accessible substituted for the Church Service, while the Church school-education may be brought to a close, there them down to his lower rank of elders. What diffe- providence which directed the steps of the heralds of tists. Plain, pithy, pointed, and lucid statements, valent to an admission, that our form of prayer is really with him should terminate at the same time. He none at all; their order, and honour, and dignity is one So much for the benefit which the Achill Mission has exhibiting the real doctrines of the Church on disputed a bar, not a help, to devotion, and may be advan- may still be within the reach of your weekly cateche- and the self-same. But for this his saucy malapert- conferred on the Protestant residents of the Island; points, and removing the many popular prejudices and tageously superseded by the minister's occasional ef- tical incluction; and it is on this account peculiarly ness he felt the smart of the crosier-sluff, and, for and as to its Romish population, it has secured for errors which prevail both as to the nature and the fusions. I cannot distinguish such meetings from important that this branch of your pastoral duties ranking Bishops among Presbyters or Elders, he was them the services of priests of more decent external deportment. The testimony borne against the corpossible of polemical discussion, in language and style adapted to the most numerous class of readers, might more glaring and pernicious. It is a breach of faith the youthful mind. And it is probably never more firmament, and set angels in ranks one above another, unhappily connected, has constrained many who still be of incalculable service. But it is peculiarly desi- to the Church, as well as a violation of an express en- likely to answer these ends, and at the same time to hath erected an hierarchy upon earth; which, as he frequent the chapel to abandon the idolatrous worship rable that works of this description should be pre- gagement. The same remark applies to every depar- strengthen the attachment of those of riper years to hath ever yet, so I hope he will still to the end of the consecrated wafer. And the testimony borne viously subjected to the revision of a competent board, ture from the Rubric, grounded on no other motive the Church, than where such instruction is given, world establish and support and propagate it, as it hath to Jesus as an all-sufficient Saviour, has persuaded to prevent the harm which would result to the cause than deference to the taste and prejudices of a part according to the intention of the Church, in the pre- wonderfully supported and propagated the Church, in the prefrom imperfect or exaggerated statements, or unsound of the congregation. Other and perhaps still graver sence of the congregation. I am convinced that many the bounds thereof extended by the preaching and with the Church of Rome, to make Him, and not the arguments, into which the advocate of truth may often objections apply to a practice derived from the same of our Churches would be better attended, if this prac- kept by the government of Bishops,—the heretics Blessed Virgin nor saints, nor angels, the object of be unconsciously betrayed. There is undoubtedly at source, according to which meetings are, I believe, tice were revived. Where the religious instruction and schismatics in all ages suppressed by councils their trust. Besides this, the Mission has been the present a scarcity of such publications, especially in frequently held for the purpose of prayer, not com- has been continued until the child becomes a candi- and synods of Bishops. The rubrics of ecclesiastical honoured instrument of drawing 34 families including the native language of the great mass of the people, mon, according to the forms of the Church, nor offered date for confirmation, the task of preparation for that calendars, coloured with the blood of so many mar- 181 individuals, out of the apostate church; it eduwhich might be supplied by translations from approved by the Minister alone, but by as many of the persons important rite will cost you much less trouble and tyred Bishops, are sufficient evidence thereof. And as cates in the Protestant faith 100 orphan children of does not feel that there is need, not only of all that | English works of the kind I have adverted to: and | present as choose to join in it. I would seek to im- anxiety, while the prospect of benefit from it will be | the Church, soon after her first plantation, exceedingly | Romish parents, and affords a shelter besides to 20 each can do by himself in behalf of the Church, but even though they should not be now on the list of pose a restraint on any spontaneous exercise of private greatly improved. Where on the other hand that inof concert and co-operation among those who are the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, I devotion: but in meetings so numerous and open that struction has been for some years either wholly ne- salem, Titus of Crete, Timothy of Ephesus, Mark of selves by their own industry, and providing the ordilabouring in the same cause; no one who thinks so think there is ground to hope, that the Society might they cannot properly be called private, it is not only glected or intermitted, the opportunity afforded by a Alexandria, Ignatius of Antioch, Antipas of Pergamus, nances of the Christian Church and sound scriptural Polycarp of Smyrna, and divers others ordained by instruction for the adults and children. And sure I much, and derive much assistance from communication rules, for the sake of furthering an object so strictly | Church has provided should be thus neglected, but doubly precious, as it may be the first and the last you the Apostles, or their immediate successors, and, in am, that I speak the truth, when I declare it, to be there is too much reason to fear, that the spirit of dis- have to expect. But in all cases and in every point succeeding ages, received her best sap and nourish- my persuasion, that those who despise and calumniate of the common work, as not to be desirous of impart
I am aware that woat I have here recommended is play and curiosity will be constantly apt to quench of view, it is of incalculable value, and deserves your ment from the Greek and Latin Fathers, who for the those poor people, would give the wealth of the world, ing to others whatever has been recommended by his nothing new. But it is to be regretted that for some that of true devotion: and the persons who have been most earnest attention. Since the advantages to be most part were Bishops; so Beza himself [a Presby- were it at their disposal, to change places with some own experience to himself. We are throwing away time past, meetings such as I have described have been accustomed to take a leading part in these exercises, derived from the rite depend on the state of the canthe most important of our privileges, if we never, or generally superseded by others of a very different de- will not only be likely to feel but little interest in the didate, and this again is determined much less by his happiness of the Church of England, which he prayeth his jewels. Such are the achievements, to God's tarely and but for very few purposes, avail ourselves scription. The accounts which I have received lead ordinary service of the Church, but will be easily years, then by the preparation he has received, it may be perpetual, that this reverend and sacred order praise and glory be it spoken, of the Achill Mission.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

AN EPISCOPAL PARISH IN SCOTLAND. (From The Church Intelligencer.)

could not but approve of such Bishops as now sit at the Scottish Episcopal Church. That parish is Kilmave-onaig, in Blair Athole. Its ancient parish church is still e stern in our Church.

And if all are not such, must the whole order suffer while, as a constituent part of the Presbyterian Establishtheir sake?

Desine paucorum diffundere crimen in omnes, [Ovid.]

ment, the parish itself has ceased to exist. The simple meaning of Kilmaveonaig is, the church or chapel of St.

nighted-now so long sunk in the darkness of schism; ministers, ordain ministers, and inflict ecclesiastical censures; and yet laics they are, for they may not preach not baptize. Church men they are for they light, and which men wilfully prefer, rather than the light! This promise may be but as the little cloud arising the control of the con preach nor baptize: Church-men they are, for they sing out of the sea, like a man's hand, that appeared to the prophet's servant on "Carmel's height." of a very limited and fugitive kind, and not unmixt with very serious danger, both to the people and the ministers. There is danger to the congregation, lest may receive; an object, for which greater privacy with very serious danger, both to the people and the ministers. There is danger to the congregation, lest cautious, that these meetings do not by degrees as cautious and the congregation are cautious as an expensive to the congregation.

Your obedient servant,

THE POOR AND THE CHURCH.

(From a Speech delivered by the Rev. H. Ethelstone, at a Meeting of the Manchester and Eccles Church Build-ing Society, on the 15th January, 1843.)

We are told, in ancient history, of a mighty monarch, Apostles and their successors be displaced, and all who, when he beheld his countless hosts marshalled be-fore him, wept at the thought that within a few years, all those myriads of soldiers would lie in the cold earth. any justice in this, to break all crosier-staves, and But might not a Christian have wept, when, before the tread all mitres under foot, and tear all rochets in establishment of this so liety, he cast his eye over the vast pieces—
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis O.lei,
for the usurpations and tyranny of one Bishop, the tion-no refuge for them from sin and shame the Spiritual Sword of excommunication in their hands, to guard the tree of life; whose special office and eminent degree in the Church is implied in the word emission of the control of the word of the tree of life; whose special office and eminent degree in the Church is implied in the word emission of the control of the special office and the rest of his faction, sometime in the highest order in heaven, but now pride the special objects of the bounty and liberality of this society, are those who feel most grateful for it (Applause). this society, I may mention a few circumstances which will show the feeling of the poor towards this society and the Church. Some time ago, we intended making some improvement in the church of St. Mark's, and, among (From a Letter written by the Rev. E. Nungle in the Achill other things, to get a new bell. Being an operative my Missionary Herald.)

Temporal improvement invariably follows in the Temporal improvement invariably follows in the from the poor, from hand-loom weavers, and we all know are Bishops of them that are within the Church, but train of true Christianity, and the history of the Achill what their wages are. (Applause.) The other day, I what their wages are. (Applause.) The other day, I what their wages are. (Applause.) The other day, I what their wages are. (Applause.) The other day, I what are out of the Church: where your Mission exemplifies this connexion. When the Mission exemplifies this connexion. most proper and restrained signification, is to exercise nine or ten; at that period there was no shop at Episcopal authority (or the office of a Bishop), which the commonest convenience could be procured, Now this shows that the Church of England is, what it at which the traveller could procure a decent lodging nearer than Westport, there are now three hotels at which good accommodations may be had, one at Newport, a second at Achill Sound, and a third at the Missionary Settlement, while making a favourable Missionary Settlement, while making a favourable report of the hotel at which you were lodged, you forgot to state that the public is indebted to the Achill Mission for its establishment. When the Settlement was first established, no medical advice or medicine could be procured nearer than Newport, a medicine could be procured nearer than Newport and the distance of 25 miles, an efficient dispensary under the care of an excellent physician was subsequently opened, at which the poor natives have received advice and medicine gratuitously, thousands thankfully availing themselves of this benefit. In a word, civilization has progressed with such extraordinary speed ments as the Dean and Chapter have lately made, for which the town of Manchester will feel deeply grateful

281. 7s. 10d. has been received in the course of the past

But what was the spiritual condition of the Island quarter, which, after deducting 10% collected for a special

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS .- During the seven years, ending with March, 1828, the Society's average expenditure was only 12,000%; during the seven years, ending with March, 1835, this outlay had increased to 14,000% per

annum; and, during the seven years, ending with March, 1842, it had extended to 22,000% each year.

THE BENEFIT OF CHURCH EXTENSION.—Nor are these benefits confined to the Church and the minister, but immediately on the erection of a church, in these days, there happily follows the school, the clothing society, the dis-pensary, and various other blessings which might be pointed out; thus realizing the words of the evangelical prophet, "In the wilderness waters break out, and streams in the desert; the parched ground shall become a pool. and the thirsty land springs of water." I will not detain the meeting with observations of my own, on a matter so self-evident, but I will draw the attention of those present to one or two facts, showing the good which has resulted from church extension within a very few years. St. Matthew's parish, Bethnal Green, a parish adjoining the metropolis, contains 70,000 inhabitants, a large, poor, manufacturing population. There could scarcely be found neighbourhood more destitute of religious instruction there was church accommodation for scarcely 5,000, and there were only five clergymen to instruct the large number who resided in the parish. In three years, 63,-00 l. were raised, and there are, now six additional churches in that parish, it being intended to increase that number shortly to ten. Eight clergymen have been added to the previous number, and it is hoped that very shortly there will be more. Several of those churches are provided with schools and ministers' houses, some of the schools being attended by about 400 children. The numbers of communicants are very steadily increasing; and though it would be presumptuous to look forward to the effect in so short a period, yet it is stated by the clergy who formerly laboured there, that it is impossible to con-vey an idea of the beneficial effects which they have witnessed. The poer have already begun to have general recourse to their clergy as their natural and willing guides in their difficulties and distresses; and a bright anticipation is held out of what the parish will be when thoroughly influenced by the full of the state of the sta influenced by the fully developed power of the Church. There are no pew rents, but a monthly offertory; and at one of them not less than 120%, were collected in the last year. (Applause.) I have a particular pleasure in men-

to 400,) than in the whole country from the Reformation

ROCHDALE. - THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM. - On Sunday last, January 15th, the Sacrament of Holy Baptism was administered in the parish church of this town, to Mr. G. W. Phelp. This gentleman was, until a short time since, the Unitarian minister of the congregation attending the chapel in the Blackwater. He has been unable he dealers to withstend the originary which the unable, he declares, to withstand the evidences which the sacred Scriptures contain, of the pure doctrines of the Church, even whilst studying them for the purpose of disproving her holy catholic faith. The sacrifices he has made, and the courage he has shown, attest his sincerity. The holy rite was administered after the second lesson of the morning service, by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the Vicar, in a most solemn and impressive manner; and a sermon, of great argumentative power, was preached on the occasion by the learned Doctor, which, it is expected, will be published this day.—Manchester Courier.

DALLY SERVICE.—Daily morning service is now performed at St. John's, Stamford, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; with the advance of the spring the period of commencement is to be changed to eight o'clock.—Not-

DECREASE OF DISSENT.—" The door of egress from our ranks is set wide open to the young; and they are leaving in crowds." So writes Mr. Edward Miall, a preacher among Independents. His advice to his dis senting brethren, however, is quite unlike that which the Wesleyans have adopted under similar circumstances of decline; and, if his people will be satisfied, we think much more prudent. He recommends them by no means to enter into controversy with Churchmen; it is an "undignified position" to have to defend yourself. We presume that Mr. Miall is not the first who has made this discovery though no one perhaps has been, heretofore, so bold as

to propose the acting upon it.—Englishman's Magazine.
GRACE DARLING.—The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp
(who has himself subscribed 10l.) in addition to the subscription from the Queen, has received 20l. from the
Queen Dowager, 16 guineas from the Bishop of Durham,
from a lady 5l. from a lady 51., and a gentleman 11., besides the sums or Mr. Smeddle's list at Bamburgh Castle, towards the resto ration of St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Farne, as a monument to the memory of the heroic Grace Darling. Mrs. Sharp, of Clare Hall, Barnet, relict of the Rev. Andrew Sharp, has intimated that she purposes giving the sum of 200% towards erecting a monument in the church-yard of Bamburgh, to the memory of the same virtuous person.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1843.

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Fourth Page.

We are desired to state, for the information of such effect, that in consequence of communications which passed between the Chief Secretary and the Lord Bishop of Montreal in January last, the object of which has been approved by His Excellency himself, the Bishop has, from that time, caused prayers to be offered in the churches of his Diocese, for the Governor the Litany, in the morning, and the prayer for all conditions of men, in the evening, that "the prayers of " this Congregation are desired for the Governor " General."

Incessant travelling, together with the closeness and pressure of engagements with the Clergy and their congregations in every place where the Bishop of Church; 2. To promote and conduct Christian education upon Montreal stopped, have prevented his Lordship from Church principles; 3. To afford a retreat for the contemplative, taking measures for communicating his formal direc- the bereaved, the destitute, and the straitened; 4. To cherish tions upon this point to the more distant parts of his a spirit of devotion, charity, humility, and obedience; 5. To

Church Society, was formed in London a few years ago. The correspondence relating to it, which is to be found in another column, will explain its origin and design; and, though exceedingly long, ought to be attentively read by every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the Church. It has been inserted by us in cheerful and respectful compliance with

powerful and searching Circular of the Bishop of Nova ties of the Establishment.

Constitution. though with righteous indignation, that Churchmen will learn that The Colonial Church Society have promulgated an intention of introducing their operations, upon a considerable scale, in the Diocese of Quebec. by the Rural Dean, half-yearly by the Archdeacon, yearly by It is, however, a great satisfaction to us that we are the Bishop. authorised to state that the movers in this projected invasion have had no communication whatever with the Bishop of Montreal, who administers the Diocese of Quebec,-that they can receive no countenance Dissenters. Their interference is without the veriest bringing them to a practical issue. shadow of an excuse, because the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, which has ventual Institutions, may or may not be wise and seathe sanction of the Bishops of Montreal and New- sonable in its conception; but it unquestionably does has preserved her firm and middle track—avoiding on wholly deceived, to the mis-called Colonial Church desire among some members of the English Church Society), has been actively in operation in the to re-establish Monasteries and Nunneries after the tains the central position assigned her by Providence, Diocese of Quebec for some few years past, in those departments of labour which do not not fall themselves, by an inviolable oath, to abstain from advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and repennee all intercourse with the world; the continue was instituted, and the first in missionary enterprise, she will be the last to exhibit symptoms of instability and change, so that the advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and repennee all intercourse with the world; the prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and discipline of the Established Church, and they purpose, as the Propagation of the Gospel and For Promoting Christian Knowledge, and has established already upwards of fifty flourishing schools in Lower Canada.

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

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The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon the gestablished Church, and they purpose, as bell due to that course, which, under the heavenly blessing, will be suspent to the glory of God, by promoting the peace, and or converging the peace, and their converging the design, to send into the Mission are sumble the set all thy ways best tend to the glory best then the starting that their converging to the Church of the Established Church in the set and their own eliouts, which, under the heavenly blessing, and their due to the the set all the went of the chu

Church within the last few years, it cannot reasonably be matter of surprise if the work of restoration and reformation should have been accompanied by many mperfections, and some extravagances and excesses. The invalid, when first tasting the delight of exercise and fresh air, after a wearisome sickness, too frequently overtasks his yet unconfirmed and feeble strength; and truth, when she regains her liberty after a long imprisonment, will sometimes, in the exuberance of her delight, overleap the bounds of moderation, and convert her freedom into a temporary licentiousness. So it has been with great religious principles. A cold, moralizing spirit, almost excluded the vital graces of Christianity, at one time, -- and that, be it remembered, a time when the Church, the body, as well as Faith, the soul, of the Gospel, lay under equal neglect. The reaction came, and the rekindled spirit of the Gospel, amidst the general and saving heat that it diffused, sometimes blazed with a flame that served only to scorch and to destroy. This again produced a greater attention to the constitution and privileges of the visible Church, and from having been too much overlooked, they, in their turn, have, in several instances, been too much and too exclusively magnified.

We admit these evils without hesitation -but do ve therefore look forward to the future with alarm? We certainly do not. That the cause of the Gospel, as taught by its divinely appointed witness and keeper, the Church, will flourish and extend itself, we have not the slightest doubt; and as little doubt have we that individuals, while this growth and process of amelioration are going on, will fall into extreme opinions, -some few running towards Rome, and others, tioning this parish, because the idea of thus increasing its in their dread of Rome, falling into the Unitarianism church accommodation originated with a single individual,

an excellent layman, whose name I will not conceal—the present Governor of the Bank of England, Wm. Cotton, Esq. (Applause.) Though that gentleman is occupied present agitate the English Church, as events, which with many and most important duties, he has found time to effect this.—From a Speech lately delivered at Bath, in England, by J. H. Markland, Esq.

Church Building.—In a recent speech at Chester, the Lord Bishop said that, within the last forty years, there had been more churches built in the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Chester (probably amounting to 400,) than in the whole country fear the Properties of the English Church, as events, which should induce circumspection and moderation in us all, but which need cause in us no deep-seated and painful anxiety. Our enemies know that the Church, though tost upon the waters, is yet the Ark which will outride the deluge and the storm; they know that the very earnestness with which the minutest ecclesiastical very earnestness with which the minutest ecclesiastical rite or ceremony is impugned or defended, is a proof of an awakening consciousness to our duties as Churchwild; they know all this; they behold their own schismatical combinations ready to be swallowed up in the sands on which they are built; they feel their own weakness, and they seek to perpetuate their forced and unhealthy existence by making a mock of our excess or misuse of strength.

In this spirit it is, that every effort made by Churchnen to restore the things that are wanting, and to revive what rapine or neglect has swept away, is met by Dissenters. The effort may not be carried on in the most judicious manner; some imperfection may adhere to it; yet though the principle from which it emanates be good, the Dissenters will overlook this; and though the root be sound, and the tree as a whole be laden with blossoms, yet, if but one branch be void of promise or even struck with blight, to this will our oes call exclusive attention, and from the unfruitfulness of a single limb will they argue against the soundness of the whole vine.

prought amongst its summary of news, collected from the English journals, the following paragraph, which has gone the circuit of the press on this continent, and probably all over the world:

The Church Intelligencer, a Puseyite paper, recommends the evival of monasteries in the Church of England.

The article in The Church Intelligencer, which gave rise to the preceding paragraph, is now subjoined:

CATHOLIC MONASTERIES. and judicious management, institutions of this kind might be Popery? of great service to our Church and country, and be a powerful means of bringing back the people from the heresies and schisms of protestant and popish dissent into the Catholic Church of Christ. time before any such institutions would be rich enough to tempt | that is Sch-ism. he sacrileg ous cupidity of the State.]

REVIVAL OF MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS ON A PLAN ADAPTED TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

A monastery is a school of Christian penitence. It is a little community, having its own officers, in which each has his own post marked out, and in which all are engaged in labours ove; whilst from its silence and peace the soul has leisure for contemplation." - BRITISH CRITIC, No. LX. Article, Port

It is a question which must long have presented itself as a of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec as may have possibly not yet received episcopal intimation to this cation of her people may be best promoted; and by what means a remedy may be best provided for many of the evils-social, domestic, and personal-arising out of the present disordered state of our civil and ecclesiastical relations?"

The solution of this question which has occurred to many minds, and which seems to be increasingly gaining ground, is, that the wants alluded to would be most effectually met and supplied by a REVIVAL OF THE MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL much more scriptural and efficient channels for our his last visit, and in aid of which he had procured from General in his illness,—simply in the usual form of STSTEM in a form suited to the genius, character, and exigencies of the Church in England, whereby an asylum might be praying for sick persons, after an announcement before opened for persons of both sexes, who, from deliberate choice, permanent or occasional retirement from the world, and oppor-

Perhaps the best model for such establishments might be the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, as described by Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, in her interesting Memoirs of Port Royal. we pray, that many an eye, now bright with youthful The Objects of such Institutions would be—

1. To widen and deepen the legitimate influence of the

ive better opportunities of acquiring self-knowledge, and exereising penitence; 6. To promote simplicity and godly sincerity in the intercourse of life; 7. To revive planness and self-denial A new Association, calling itself The Colonial in diet, dress, furniture, personal attendance, &c.; 8. To form habits of retirement, silence, and recollection

THE MEANS. the Festivals, Fasts, &c., prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer; 4. A rule for dress, diet, furniture, recreations, &c.; 5. Appointed times for silence, and subjects for meditation; 6. Corporal works of mercy; 7. Exercises of penitence and obedi-The really schismatical character of this new So- ence; 8. Bodily and mental labour, particularly in educating ciety will clearly be perceived after a perusal of the powerful and searching Circular of the Bishon of Nove

No Vows, but a solemn declaration and engagement of obeence to the Superior, and of compliance with the rules of the

Institution during residence. VISITATION .- monthly by the Parochial Minister, quarterly

Superior-to be appointed by the Bishop, and removeable at his pleasure; to appoint his or her Secondary, with the approval of the Bishor

Other details may be easily supplied. from his Lordship,—and that, under whatever name they may appear, they can only have the character of Dissenters. Their integral of the character of Dissenters. Their integral of the character of Dissenters of the character of Dissenters of Dissenters. wards expanding these hints, and devising some method of

This proposal for the revival of Monastic and Con-

onducted, before they attempt to brand, as Popery,

hallowed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church,hall wed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church,—
who lifted up his voice, so piteously and so indignantly,
our own neighbourhood, and this may serve as an excuse as the future martyr, the noble-hearted Latimer? He for including among the more distinct and brilliant signs prayed that a few of the greater abbeys should be left observation. I refer to the case of a dissenting teacher who confessed to me, that although for upwards of twenty years he had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the numberless and irremediable evils of division, he was thoroughly convinced that on the Church alone were all the marks of the body appetalic. That for the ministry is converted to preaching, study, and prayer"; and then he adds, "Alas I my good lord" (it is to Cromwell the marks of the body appetalic. That for the ministry is converted to preaching the provided that although for upwards of twenty years he had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the high office in directed the Lordship's converted to preaching the provided the lord of the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often and wishes. that he makes his fruitless appeal), "shall we not see the marks of the body apostolic. That for the ministry two or three in every shire changed to such remedy?" (Blund's Shetch of the Reformation in England, p. 151.)

to make these appropriate observations:

I deny not that it is the greatest defect of the reformation, that there are not in it such encouragements to a devout life; though the entanglements of vows to things without our power We therefore regard the controversies, which at is a manifest invasion of the Christian liberty; and to languish out one's life in a tract of lazy devotion, without studying to erve God in our generation, seems contrary to the intendment of religion, a great many of its precepts being about those duties we owe our neighbours: YET FOR ALL THIS, IT IS NOT TO BE DENIED TO BE A GREAT DEFECT, THAT WE WANT RECLUSE piritual life, and to serve in the gospel, that their minds being ightly formed before their first setting out, they may be well malified and furnished for their work. Such houses might also be retreating places for old persons, after they had served their generation, and were no more able to undergo toil and fatigue men; they know that the errors and extremes within our fold are almost universally nothing but zeal run fixeth no imputation on our Church, her doctrine or worship, that she is so poor as not to be able to maintain such semina But by the way, it is no great character of the picty of their [the Roman] Church, that she abounds so with great and rich donations, when we consider the arts they have used for acquiring them, by making people believe themselves secure of heaven by such donations: indeed, had we got our people befooled into such persuasions, the cheat might have prospered as well in our hands; but we are not of those who handle the

> man, though somewhat soured by the leaven of Puritanism,—on preaching the Funeral Sermon of the good Countess of Pembroke, in 1676, handles a Sunday the 4th instant, the Bishop was received at 11 man, though somewhat soured by the leaven of Puricensure or commendation:

I have indeed found some men and women eminent in zeal, This train of thought could be pursued much farther, but we proceed to introduce the incident from ther, but we proceed to introduce the incident from Protestant Nunneries were allowed, and instituted amongst us; has established between the Bishop and the flock of which for which some have projected models, and rules very considerable, and some have well considered them; but I shall not read by Dr. Murray. The Bishop then ascended the

score of Protestantism. And we now ask, if the renewal of institutions such as Latimer earnestly prayed for, Leighton sought in vain, Burnet felt were wanting, and Rainbow did not condemn, may not be desired by the Churchmen of this day, without sub-

Really the Anti-Pusevites, to be consistent, ought to invent new isms, such as Latimer-ism, Leighton-sacred exercises of the day. People will, we hope, be able to distinguish the use of a system from the abuses of it. At all events, it would be some all, the beam in their own eye, they do not see, and

and maintenance of the aged and widowed, have sur- Commending the candidate to the prayers of the congre vived the Reformation; and Protestant charity, especially in the neighbourhood of London, has endowed many similar institutions, which are consecrated by the daily services of religion, and to which a Chaplain appointment to the sacred office to which he aspired by is attached. Rejoiced and grateful indeed should we , were we to see, appended to the Cathedral of this Diocese, a religious house for the reception of decayed and superannucted Clergumon and another contains a superannucted clergumon and a superannucted clergumon and another contains a superannucted clergumon and a superannucted clergumon attached. In former times, charity went hand and hand with, and formed a part of the system of, the Church. deep interest taken by all present in the solelin ceremonies which had called them together; and we feel assured And it has often occurred to us that even now, in this that it will be long before the impression is obliterated of very city, we might lay the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions and the connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions and the connexion with the cathedral and the connexion of the connexion with the connexion of th alms, than the manner in which they are at present the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the necessarily distributed. The Cathedral, the Mother munificent donation of £100 sterling. r under the pressure of various trials, might be desirous of Church of the Diocese, with its higher and lower Poor-house clustering around it, is indeed a picture

On Monday and Tuesday, (the bin and out) als Lordship visited and examined the various schools both in St.

George's and on St. David's Island, founded and fostered radiance and sensibility, may be permitted to look before it closes on the world for ever.

> In order to make room for the Correspondence concerning The Colonial Church Society, we have put all the Advertisements on the fourth page. We shall return next week to the usual arrangement,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following powerful appeal in behalf of The Church Society of New Brunswick, forms part of a very eloquent Speech delivered on St. Andrew's day, 1842, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, the Rector of Digby in that Diocese. We rejoice and are encouraged, in finding the real principles of the Church so faithfully, so scripturally upheld.

(From the St. John, N. B. Chronicle.) "By her you may become preachers of the Gospel without invading the office of the Ministry. * * * * *

"The Church, the true depository of God's word; the divinely ordained channel of Grace and Salvation; and it is in this consequent what she appeals to your enlightened piety as

body and representative of Christ, the commissioned dis- proper importance, they acted under the conviction that higher advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and discipline of the Established Church, and they purpose, as 'look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee; pender the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways thee; pender the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways is onary field devoted and pious men.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING ENLARGING &c. of England and Ireland, or that it is encouraged by hearted, the world-weary, and a desire from the other;—assailed on all sides they made neither any other parties in the Diocese of Quebec than such as are in reality hostile to the interests of that Church.

The Language of England and Ireland, or that it is encouraged by hearted, the isolated, the world-weary, and a desire to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened by the Romanists, her Bishops and confessors sprang rejoicingly to the stake rather than deny the revealed Clergy,—in the plan proposed? May we not differ truth;—persecuted by the puritans, thousands 'took joy-from the framers of the scheme, without attributing to from the framers of the scheme, without attributing to them a corrupt motive, and a hankering after Popery? Let those persons who prate and scribble so much and know so little about the blessed Reformation, make themselves masters of the principles upon which it was themselves masters of the principles upon which it was the prin glorious ends, and that our erring and divided population will the sentiments entertained and avowed by some of the most eminent Bishops and Ministers of England's there are palpable signs of it already—'There is hope in the end saith the Lord that thy children shall return to their When the Monasteries in England were dissolved When the Monasteries in England were dissolved Church are no longer straitened and the worth of the and overthrown, and their consecrated revenues sacri-legiously bestowed upon some grasping Russell, or some dicing and revelling courtier, instead of being enquiring for a peaceful home, and it is not too much to hallowed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church.

> of that body he should educate his son, and that to the service of it he would gladly devote himself. And this will be made on the part of your Lordship freely and unre-Bishop Burner, the historian of the English Refor- in these Provinces who would do the same thing, if a is not a solitary case; and I am persuaded there are many mation, a prelate whose Protestantism has never been impeached, after mentioning that Archbishop Leighton had many times wished to throw himself into a religious house, but had been prevented by the abuses which he Deacons, Officers and Sunday School Teachers, have by saw prevailing in institutions of this kind,—proceeds one simultaneous movement become members of our communion; their Chapels have been consecrated and their ministers canonically ordained—And is there not hope in the end? Are not our children returning to their own border? Oh! yes, and a thousand voices shout their welcome and a thousand brethren hold out to them the right hand of fellowship. They return not to a oubtful home, but to their own border-not as strangers and foreigners, but as our own children- 'fello with the saints and of the household of God, 'and are built upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone'; and let us never forget that it one great object of our Society to invite and to win back all wanderers to our habitation of peace and holiness, and by our consistency of conduct and purity of life, to assure those who are within, and prove to those who are without, that of the Churches of the Saints there is not one which breathes so pare a spirit or affords a more certain access to God our Saviour."

> > (From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, 13th December.) The following notice of the Ordination of the REV. ROBERT LOWELL, in St. George's, on Monday, the 4th instant, reached us too late for insertion in our last

Intimation having been received that St. George's would pily and most effectually accomplished through such agency, Word of God deceitfully; nor will we draw the people even to do good with a crafty guile, or lie for God.—(A Discourse on the Opposition of the Doctrine, Worship, and Practice of the Roman Church, to the Nature, Designs, and Characters of the Christian Faith: by Gilbert Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Salishur. Enchiridion Theologicum Anti-Romanum, HL 63.) DR. RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle,—an excellent Lordship continued through the afternoon to receive the was on that day met by the clergy of the parish, and ac

branch of the same topic, without any expression of o'clock, at the entrance to St. Peter's Church, by the Rev Dr. Tucker, Rural Dean of Bermuda, and Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Dr. Murray, Curate, and the Church Wardens, who attended him to the Altar, where the holly devoted to the Church of England, who thought it would | Verger deposited the Crosier—that ancient symbol of the pulpit, for which a chaste and elegant set of hangings The Ecclesiastical history of England would furnish us with many more instances of this kind, but we have chosen the preceding, as above impeachment on the score of Protestantism. And we now ask if the [The following paper has been sent to us, and we give it inertion to shew what is going on. Under a wise constitution jecting them to the charges of "Puseyism" and papeared greatly increased in strength since his former residence among us; and his bold and energetic delivery residence among us; and his bold and energetic delivery sent home to every heart the very appropriate and affecting instructions, which were so peculiarly adapted to the

ism, and Burnet-ism. One ism, however, worse than all, the beam in their own eye, they do not see, and that is Sch-ism.

Some alms however and howitals for the reservices.

Some alms however as a Latimer som, Leighton-lism, and Burnet-ism. One ism, however, worse than all, the day.

His Lordship then resumed his seat in the episcopal chair, and Mr. Lowell was presented at the altar rail as a candidate for the holy office of Deacon by Dr. Tucker, who certified to the satisfactory examination Some alms-houses and hospitals, for the reception which he had passed before him as examining chaplain gation the Bishop proceeded with the Litany, after which the usual oaths of allegance to the Queen, and against the Pope's supremacy having been administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissary, Mr. L., kneelng, received the the scriptural form of solemn prayer, and the impositio of apostolic hands. The Holy Communion was then adand superannuated Clergymen,—and another for the widows of clergymen, with perhaps a girls' school attention given to the services, which were necessarily of unusual length, were very gratifying, and manifested the

On Monday and Tuesday, (the 5th and 6th) his Lordwhich is not impossible to be realized, and on which by his exertions and benevolence. The extension of the ommodations and the improved arrangements of St. David's Chapel and contiguous school room and teacher's residence, effected by the Rector, through the means furnished by His Lordship's liberality, elicited his especia approbation; and the rewards which he distributed among the scholars, and his kind expression of encouragement to the teachers, will, it is trusted, still further endear to all the objects of His Lordship's care the privileges which they enjoy under so active and affectionate

The Lord Bishop preached on Sunday last in Sandy's Church in the morning, and in Southampton in the afternoon; and yesterday was engaged (attended by the Ecclesiastical Commissary) in visiting the schools in these

The Colonial Church Society.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP

capacity that she appeals to your enlightened piety as Christians, and to your filial obligations as Churchmen. further exertions to remove that deficiency, which, notwith-standing the laudable efforts of the Society for the Propagation "It is true indeed that of late years it has become a of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was rapidly increasing, in con popular opinion, that provided we are in earnest, it maters are not by what name we are called, or what creed we sensible that the internal peace and general prosperity of the adopt; that if we do what we can, it signifies not what Colonies is closely connected with the state of religion, and ans we use, or by what agency we act; and the opinion that, in extending the influence of the Church, a powerful bond has been lauded for liberality, and the error passes for a truth; and so it comes to pass that the Church, the true in worship promoted; but giving to these advantages their penser of the sacred mysteries, has been jostled and con-counded with innumerable new sects which spring up with anhealthy rapidity, like the gourd of Jonah, and afford wholesome sustenance nor safe shelter to the all that had been brought to bear upon the religious condition storm-tossed and misguided traveller through life. But amidst all those distractions and disorders the Church pressed beyond measure, of the people in many places uncheered foundland, as well as of several of the Bishops at home (not one of whom has lent his name, unless we are in the conception; but it unquestionably does not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, the one hand the concentrated evils of Romanism, and in the faith of Christ, at the same time that He hath "no and dissent: with a ritual of devotion purely Catholic, pleasure, in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn

The Committee, having this much at heart, desire in the treme want of more assistance than has hitherto been supplied

tisfactory manner in your Diocese without it; they therefore beg to solicit your advice and information regarding destitute portions of the Diocese, and the most likely means of affording a remedy, whether by a resident or itinerating missionary, the placing of a catechist, reader, or schoolmaster. They will be obliged by your Lordship's inspection of the mission, and for an important matter if you would preside over any corresponding committees which they may be able to form in your Lordship's Diocese, and if on their presentation of fit persons in the Colony for ordination by your Lordship, you would after due examination confer orders upon them; and they beg to assure you that they will always be disposed to receive with deference, and respectfully consider, your Lordship's suggestions

The experience of a life spent in Missionary labour, your high office in the Church, the many years in which you have directed the spiritual affairs of the Diocese, will all give your Lordship's communications a weight of which the Committee We have the honour to be.

Your Lordship's obedient humble servants, THOMAS LEWIN, Jun., Chairman, E. A. COTTON, Lay Secretary, (On behalf of the Committee.) Committee Room of the Colonial Church Society, Exeter Hall, 15th January, 1839.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA'S REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

109, Piccadilly, February 12, 1839. Gentlemen,-My absence from town, on business of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has delayed my reply to the Memorial of the Committee of the Colonial Church

Society, which you were so good as to present to me some I beg you to believe that I have given my best consideration o the subject of the Memorial; that I know and feel the religious destitution of many parts of my extensive Diocese, and have long been most anxious for an increased supply of single-minded, pious, and devoted Missionaries, to meet the wants which I have witnessed and deplored. I cordially concur in that part of the Memorial which represents the paramount importance of carrying a knowledge of salvation, through faith in the Divine Redeemer, to every settlement, and every set-

is is most closely connected with the Church, by whose

unity in worship will be promoted. The late representations of the ancient Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose greatly increased exer-tions in the last year are not unknown to you, have strongly set forth the inadequacy of their resources, not as evidence of the want of new societies, but to move the whole body of the Church, and all her members, to bear a part in her holy undertaking. Through the Divine favour these representations have already produced a good earnest of what may be humbly hoped for by their wider diffusion, and the result, even in a few months, has afforded evidence that the ancient Society, which has been uniformly conducted upon principles eminently in accordance with the government, doctrine, and discipline of the Established Church, are not only equal to the great work in which they are engaged, but peculiarly qualified, by such accordance, to accomplish that work with undeviating adherence to scriptural

Head of the Church. Having had experience from my childhood, in the Missionary field, I speak my conviction, rather than my apprehension, that Missionaries sent from different Societies, which have been formed with some difference of view, and are under different management and control, cannot be expected to labour in the societies, and under different government, even if I could have same field, without imminent risk of collision, which will interrupt the unity of the Church, and so hinder, rather than be as identical as their professed objects were.

results have awakened universal gratitude there, and so linked the affections of the best members of the Church with the Society which have been the instruments of such blessings, that they cannot be expected to incur the risk of any interruption of those affections, by forming a connection with a new Society Joining most heartily in this gratitude, and rejoicing with praise and thanksgiving to God in the most zealous efforts which the ancient Society are now making, throughout the kingdom, to procure the cordial aid, the gifts, and the prayers of every pious member of the Church, to further the great work of making known the way of God, and His saving health, through the scattered settlements of the remotest parts of the Empire, I persuade myself that you will neither be surprised nor offended, when informed that I feel constrained to request you will excuse me from taking part in the operations of the Colonial Church Society, whose constitution I cannot bring myself to think is so well, and so intimately, connected with the Church, as that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and I even venture to hope you may be induced to agree with me in the opinion, that there never was less need, than at the present time, for the formation of a new Society; especially as the long established Society had determined, be fore I heard of the existence or contemplation of the Colonial Church Society, to sanction my employment of as many well-qualified Missionaries as I could find, to supply the urgent wants of my Diocese, while they were benevolently offering

the same great encouragement to every other Colonial Diocese.

But, Gentlemen, participating, as I do most cordially participate, in the ardent desire you have expressed, for a very large increase of religious instruction in the Colonies, I cannot forbear to improve the opportunity which you have afforded me, for imploring you most earnestly, by your regard for the unity of the Church, which, like the seamless garment of the Redeemer, should be preserved without a rent; by the zeal you have manifested to extend the influence of the blessed Gospel; by your Christian anxiety for the salvation of your distant countrymen; and by your love for the Saviour of sinners; to unite yourselves with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and cordially assist the great exertions which they are now making. You can strengthen their hands to a much greater extent than your individual contributions can aid them; for each individual can stimulate the circle in which he has influence, to similar benevolence. You can still further assist, by the exercise of that influence, in the encouragement of all public, as well as private appeals on behalf of that Society. whenever these appeals can be made under the sanction and authority of the Church. You can aid them also by scarching for and encouraging well-qualified, exemplary, and devoted candidates for Missionary employment, men of God, distinguished by that holy and most useful zeal which is according to knowledge. And pardon me for declaring the strong in ssion upon my mind, that in this way you will much more effectually, and more happily, promote the great and glorious object, at which I trust we all humbly aim, through the Divine aid, than by adding to the number of the Societies, which have already been more than sufficiently multiplied: a fact which you have well shewn by your just observations upon the inconvenience that must result from such multiplication, for the special objects of a particular Diocese, or of particular portions

With fervent prayers for our right guidance in all things, and especially in our labours to promote the glory of God, the prosperity of His Church, and the salvation of souls, through I have the honour to be,

Your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed) JOHN NOVA SCOTIA. VERNON HARCOURT, Esq.

Who presented the Memorial, and urged its object.

CIRCULAR FROM THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, April 15, 1841. Society. My advice has also been solicited respecting the part | Missionaries, but full of important advantage to the people who in the faith of Christ, at the same time that He hath "no pleasure, in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live," constrained them to come forward to render help in the ferror of Society, which as indicated the same time that He hath "no pleasure, in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn bers of the Church, and especially by the Clergy. I have therefore been led to think it most advisable to reply to these numerous inquiries, by addressing this circular letter to the Clergy of my Diocese, in full reliance upon that affectionate regard, which will lead them to receive this communication in the spirit in which it is offered. I will add my prayer that we may all be led to that course, which, under the heavenly blessing, will are now happily awakening, and their own efforts, which are

most respectful manner to represent to your Lordship the constitution, object, and plan of operations of the Society, and to request your sanction to their labours, and protection of their Missionaries. They beg leave to refer your Lordship to the remarks on the constitution of the Society in the sixth number of their publication, the "Colonial Church Record," which they hope will meet with your entire approval; their single design is to promote the worship of Almighty God, and the eternal welfare of our fellow-subjects in the Colonies, in harmony with every other effort for the same purpose, and with all respect for the ecclesiastical authority existing where they may labour.

world, to solicit the immediate aid of all members of the Church, and to organise Diocesan and District Committees, and Parochial The Committee are fully aware of the beneficial effect to be expected from your Lordship taking a kind interest in their operations, and that their labours could not be conducted in a met in a spirit of most noble and Christian benevolence, and seemed to be peculiarly blest.

When our own Society (for surely we may so distinguish that Association which, under God, has been the great instruthat Association which, under God, has been the great insur-ment in planting and supporting the Church in the Colonies) had made this advance, and had kindly cheered me by an assu-rance of their readiness to supply the wants of this Diocese, as as speedily as well qualified Missionaries could be engaged, and authorised me to seek for such to any extent; I head for the first time of the Colonial Church Society. It had grown out of a Society originally formed for Australia, which now extending its sphere, professes to have the same general objects which have engaged the labours and the prayers of our own Society for nearly a century and a half. I had several interviews with the Hon and Rev. Baptist Noel, a zealous advocate of the new Society, who wished for my advice and information regarding the work which it was undertaking. I also received a deputation from the Society, who presented a memorial to me with the same object. Being then happily within reach of those whom it was my duty and delight to consult, and having availed myself of this advantage, and given the most serious consideration to the subject, and surely with an ardent desire to be rightly guided, I considered it most proper to decline any connection with the new Society, and it was my endeavour to do this both courteously and respectfully. The unnecessary multiplication of Societies, even for the best objects, appeared to me undesirable. The risk of interfering with each other, of distracting the attention, and scattering the resources of the between the support tracting the attention, and scattering the resources of nevolent, and the certainty of increased expense to support additional machinery, caunot be otherwise regarded than as in-

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The time I thought particularly inappropriate. Every exer-tion that could be desired on the part of the Society already established was in successful operation, and gave encouragement to the most sanguine hope of continually increasing usefulness. Under these impressions I could not consider the formation of any new Society for the same objects necessary; because cause, however extensive the calls for assistance might be, the be equally extensive, in consequence of the unlimited efforts of the ancient Society; and as the new Society appeared to me unnecessary, I considered it inexpedient, on that account alone, to take part in it, and should have so esteemed it, even if in all other respects I could have thought that it had equal claims with the ancient Institution upon the regard of the ministers and members of the Church. But I could not persuade myself that the claims of the new Society were equal to those of the old, which I have always thought was to be regarded in its holy work as the proper representative and agent of the Church.—All the Bishops preside over its operations; no other person can take next in those cases it in the proper of the Mertake part in those operations, but with the approval of the Metropolitan; and it was well known to me, from intimate perin the Divine Redeemer, to every settlement, and every settler, in our Colonies; but the conviction is strong upon my mind that, under the heavenly blessing, this will be most happily and most effectually accomplished through such agency, as most closely connected with the Church, by whose influence over those proceedings. In perfect accordance with such government of the set of the society for nearly some accomplished through such agency, as most closely connected with the Church, by whose influence over those proceedings. In perfect accordance with such government of the society for nearly some accomplished through vernment at home, all the concerns of the Society abroad are ence, I am fully persuaded, as you are, that a powerful bond of ence, I am fully persuaded, as you are, that a powerful bond of attachment to the mother-country will be strengthened, and Bishops, who are the agents of this Society, and fellow labourers with it in its extensive undertakings. You will, I hope, agree with me in thinking that such a system is in harmony with the solemn commission from the great Head of the Church, in his last interview with his chosen Apostles, through whom the teaching of the Gospel was to be carried to all the nations of the earth.

Upon inquiry I found, that so far from having similar guidance and direction by the heads of the Church at home, the new Society had not enrolled a single Bishop among its mem-It was its declared intention also to establish correspon ding committees and agents abroad, of whom a majority would necessity be Laymen. These were to have the chief management of its affairs, and, as I thought, something very like a oint jurisdiction with the Bishop, which appeared to me inconsistent with the constitution of the Church. It was also known accomplish that work with undeviating adherence to scriptural to me that the inconvenience of such distant committees had truth and apostolic order, as intended and enjoined by the great been severely felt by other societies, and called for earnest remonstrances from Colonial Bishops, who were sometimes embarrassed, and sometimes even thwarted, by the action of such committees. I could not therefore deem it expedient to en-courage the introduction, into the same Diocese, of two sets of Missionaries, and Lay Readers, selected and supported by different been assured the views and feelings of the two societies would

promote, the great objects of their mission.

It is unnecessary to call your attention to the noble results, which, by the blessing of God, have been accomplished by the labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on different government, with different views, and perhaps with different government, with different views, and perhaps with equal provision, were sent to labour in the same, or even in an djoining field. It was candidly stated to me in London, by a deputation from the Colonial Church Society, that they looked for their chief support to individuals who were not quite satisfied with the views and management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or with their selection of Missionaries; and my apprehension was increased to something like conviction, that collision or party spirit, or unholy rivalry could hardly be avoided, if the Missionaries and Lay Readers were to be provided by persons dissatisfied with the views and selections f the ancient Society; since the individuals so provided would be sent to labour in the neighbourhood of those very Missionaries, whose selection and appointment created dissatisfaction; and this dissatisfaction, it must be recollected, was at least

one of the reasons for the formation of the new Society. You will perceive that the objections to which I have now alluded apply generally against the introduction of labourers from a Society, constituted as the Colonial Church Society is constituted, into any field already occupied by the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: but when I consider the peculiar circumstances of this Diocese, those ob-

jections apply with increased force.

From the first settlement of these Colonies, which we now occupy, the Church has been cherished within them by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which indeed we are indebted, under the mercy of the Most High, for the existence of the Church within our borders, and indeed throughout the whole of this extensive Continent. It was well said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by a pious agent in the United States of America, when visiting England, that "this Venerable Society might point to the present prosperity of that branch of the Church, and challenge any other Missionary Society to show equal fruits of its labours." But these fruits are happily to be seen here also. Many of our Clergy have been fostered by the Society almost from their cradles—they have been assisted in their education, cheered in their labours, and sustained in their trials and privations. Their flocks have been encouraged and assisted in every good work, in the building of Churches, in the support of Schools, the wide circulation of the Bible, the Prayer book, and innumerable books, and tracts full of holy instruction, under every variety of condition that can be seen among the children of mortality. And these benefits been diminished at the present time? otherwise. Never were the exertions of the Society so great as they now are; never was their assistance more readily and more liberally afforded; and while they give in faith, they trust that their barrel of meal and their cruse of oil will not be permitted to fail, until the whole earth shall be refreshed by the heavenly rain.

In June, 1838, the Society resolved to make those great exertions which have been constantly increasing ever since, and are likely to be still greatly extended. The contributions to are likely to be still greatly extended. The contributions to their funds in the preceding year had amounted to 10,0001; in 1838 they exceeded 16,0001. In 1839 they exceeded 23,0001; in 1840 they extended beyond 41,0001; and there is good reason to hope that, by the blessing of God, they will go on prospering and to prosper. In the last year alone the Society has engaged the services of forty additional Missionaries; and it is ready to engage a still greater number; and indeed to any extent that may be necessary, if fit men for the arduous dutie of a Missionary can be found-men with a single eye to the glory of God, and the prosperity of the Church,in talents and attainments,—eminent in faith and holines, and entirely devoted to the work of their Heavenly Master, in the salvation of sinners through faith in the Divine Redeemer.

It may assist the object of this letter to advert to the original design of the Incorporated Society in England. It was not so much to supply a competent support to Clergymen in the Colonies, as to give ready encouragement and assistance to the poorer settlements, where an earnest desire for the Ministry of the Church was manifested by exertions among the people to do all they could to contribute to this support. Under the peculiar circumstances of these Provinces, and especially from affectionate regard to those loyal members of the Church, who had been driven from their comfortable home by the American Revolution, the Society, when aided by Parliament, had been induced to raise the salaries of the Missionaries from time to Reverend and Dear Sir,—Applications have been made to me from various places, and from several of the Laity, as well its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting a new its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting and thus some injury was mingured to the benefit of its bounty. It has been compelled to return to its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting and thus some injury was mingured to the second the compelled to return to its first principle. ime, until the people began to lose sight of their own obliga-

It is very obvious that if any other Society steps in, and offers more assistance than our own may think proper to afford, the people will too naturally avail themselves of this apparent

quite as large as it can venture to give, without encouraging the inaction of the people among whom the Missionaries minister, and (which is also of great importance) without risking the loss of much of the public favour, which is essential to their extensive usefulness. Nothing more encourages and increase that favour than evidence that the people who are to be assisted by the Society, are so desirous of the ministry of the Church, that they make zealous and increasing efforts to assist themselves, in this great object.

It may now be right for me to advert to some of the reasons most frequently and earnestly urged in favour of the new

1st. It is said that no rivalry is intended—but co-operation with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We need not doubt the sincerity, nor the kindness of this intention; but until the ancient Society, being the most competent judge in this matter, and having such claims as it possesses upon our cordial regard, shall signify its desire for this co-operation; or at least its willingness to accept it; I think we cannot feel it to be our duty to take part with the new Association.

2. The great extent of religious destitution which still prevails in this portion of the world, as well as in all other portions of it, is the next plea that is pressed upon our consideration. It is most true that such destitution does prevail. You need not be told that no one can be more fully apprised of it than myself; and it is not unknown to you that it has been one leading object of the labour of my life to be instrumental, through the Divine blessing, in obtaining the most desirable est effectual relief for it. But when we compare the present spiritual condition of these Colonies, with the sad state in which they formerly were, and even within our own recol-lection, we have abundant reason to thank God for the change that has been effected,-to take courage, and go forward in His strength, in the way in which we have hitherto advanced. Churches and Clergymen have been increased tenfold. In the last fifteen years it has been my happiness to consecrate no less than one hundred and nineteen Churches and Chapels; several are now ready for consecration, and many others are in progress. In the few months which have clapsed since my return to the Diocese, seven Deacons have been added to our number, and several others will soon be ready for ordination. Five Deacons have been admitted to the order of Priests. Eleven Divinity Students, in King's College, at Windsor, are now preparing for the work of the ministry, and many others in the Collegiate School are intended for the same course. Our Society at home is diligently inquiring for fit and willing workmen, and ready to engage all such as may desire to come to us. If therefore it be admitted, as it must be, that much religious destitution still prevails, we must also admit, and I trust we acknowledge it with grateful hearts, that much progress is making for a large measure of relief, and in a most unexceptionable manner, without incurring any risk of inter-rupting our essential order and unity. There is no question need of relief, or the desire to afford it in full measure. The only question before us refers to the mode in which it is most proper for the members of the Church to seek for that 3. It has been reiterated in England and in the Colonies,

cially when deprived of Parliamentary support, on the con-

tinuance of which it had been encouraged to rely. But why were these declarations made? For the purpose of inviting new Societies to share in their work? Assuredly not: but to awaken all the members of the Church to a sense of the duty which was laid upon every individual among them, to on the forward to the relief of the Society, and to take a share in their labour of love,—to feel for every suffering of the description which I request from you.

You will now understand the reason which induced me to decline taking any part in the Colonial Church Society when especially to regard the perishing members in the wilderness. But the Society did not rest in these declarations, and in these calls from their Committee Room. They soon adopted more vigorous measures, and sent their appeals to every portion of the kingdom. An interest has been excited through the whole Church, and I have already informed you of the effect up to the present year, which we humbly trust is to be regarded to the latered circumstances of the two or transfer marks the consideration which I request from you.

You will now understand the reason which induced me to decline taking any part in the Colonial Church Society when a support of our own cannot be surprised, and I am sure you will not be offended, when I express a hope that they will induce the members of the Church in this Dioesee, and especially the Clergy, to direct their warm and affectionate zeal, and their utmost liberality to the support of our own Church whole Church, and I have already informed you of the effect up to the present year, which we humbly trust is to be regarded to the aftered circumstances of the two or transfer marks the consideration which I request from you.

You will now understand the reason which induced me to decline taking any part in the Colonial Church Society when I expressed, and I am sure you will not be offended, when I express a hope that they will induce the members of the Church in this Dioesee, and especially the Clergy, to direct their warm and affectionate zeal, and their utmost liberality to the support of our own Church societies in reserve he (Mr. E. Tennent) saw no reason to doubt or to despond over the future prospects of British manufactures. (Applead to the form the constitution of the client and understand the reason whic up to the present year, which we humbly trust is to be regarded only as an earnest of much greater results in the years that are coming. And why should we not indulge in such hope? In one week no less than 8000% were poured into the treasury of the Society. 5000l. were paid at once by an individual whose name is unknown, and who strictly prohibited any effort to discover it. Who can doubt that such benevolence was prompted from above? And who can doubt that similar Society. prompting will be given to any extent that may be required, if the Society continues faithful in the discharge of its high and solemn duties as the agent of the Church, and rests entirely, was, that the destitution was not overstated,-that I had been an eye-witness of it, and was most anxious for its relief, not only in those places, but in several others equally destitute; and if they could recommend to me four Clergymen or Candidates for Orders, or a larger number who were willing to engage in the arduous work, I would gladly endeavour to ascertai their fitness; and, when satisfied of this, would encourage their immediate departure to Newfoundland, where the Social the Propagation of the Gospel would gladly support them, having been long ago apprized of all these sad cases, and most anxious to relieve them. My answer was received in a very courteous manner. I was informed that the Colonial Church Society was unable at that moment to name any fit persons, but would diligently inquire for them, and make them known to me as soon as they could be found, not caring from what quarter the expenses were defrayed, if the destitution could happily be relieved. I heard no more upon the subject, and, doubtless, because the diff. ss, because the difficulty in finding the men proved to be greater than was apprehended. The ancient Society made inquiries also, and was happy in finding the persons so much desired, whom it forwarded to Newfoundland; and we have the comfort to be assured that a blessing attends their labours. This difficulty in finding Missionaries is felt by all who are seeking for them. It is to be attributed to several causes,-to the large increase of Churches and Chapels in England,-to a largely increased demand for Curates in the more populous parishes throughout the kingdom, and to a similar increase of demand in the numerous Colonies. The North American Colonies being less inviting than others whose religious wants are as great as theirs, suffer most from this difficulty; but I have pointed out some of the sources from which we expect Several Missionaries, however, were sent from England to this Diocese, and to Canada in the last year, and we may hope for many more. And why should we desire, under all the circumstances I have mentioned, to receive Missionaries from a new Society, when our own Society is ready, and willing, and desirous to supply all our wants, if fit men can be found in sufficient number? I feel authorized at the present moment to engage on behalf of our Society as many Missionaries as could be judiciously stationed in all the waste places though a strong Conservative, received so gratifying a mark of of the Diocese, if men regularly educated, and duly qualified, respect from a body of men, most of whom are opposed to him would offer me their services. Nor have I any doubt that in politics. We have only room for that part of Mr. Tennent's

4. But it has been said, if there be no necessity for receiving Missionaries from the new Society, or if it be inexpedient to receive them, why should we not gladly accept at its hands seen as desirable as they have sometimes been represented to be, which is daubted by many valuable and pious men, there would still content to the first of the country in Europe.

It is in the connexion so close as that which binds the English statesman to his secretary—a connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion so close as that which binds the English statesman to his secretary—a connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, there is no connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign Courts—so, perhaps, ther be need of much caution in receiving Catechists and Lay Readers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their proers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their proers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending what were before exclusive advantages, and deers, because such persons are sometimes apt to forget their protending the protending t tending what were before exclusive advantages, and developing throughout the wide family of Europe faculties and known Lay Readers who considered themselves justified in believed to be the rare endowments of the West of Color and Lay Preaches.

(Clears) The great agents of this social revolution

again I revert to the hope that the members of the Colonial Church Society will yet be induced to relinquish their separate action, and give their active benevolence, and an animated zeal, and valuable influence, to the ancient Society; and with representation and valuable influence, to the ancient Society; and with the justice of his country. It would ill-become us applies from one or other of the belligerents, were now compared to wrest one prop or stay from beneath a man whose doom is owner, and of the same may be laid before the people of England and of this came in reality and in fact what she had before been designed and of this event, and opponent, more, however, in bitterness than in derision, "the workshop of the world," (Cheers.) This undated will wait for proof. To them we commend him.

For the wretched criminal we have little to say. His fate rosts with the justice of his country. It would ill-become us approinted during the troubles in 1837 and '38, in order that the justice of his country. It would ill-become us approinted during the troubles in 1837 and '38, in order that the justice of his country. It would ill-become us approinted during the troubles in 1837 and '38, in order that supplies from one or other of the belligerents, were now compared to wrest one prop or stay from beneath a man whose doom is owner, and of this sown in fact what she had before the people of England and of this own may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of England and of this sown may be laid before the people of E must be willing to assure ourselves that the Colonial Church to a point only attainable during a protracted famine of manuis, morally innocent, by reason of insanity which can be demon-

salaries than were ever paid before from its own funds—and piety of the individuals who compose the new Society, the more impressions of the wealth and supremacy of British commerce, tion will be made by the soft-hearted to twist and torture un-

which it drew forth from the Parent Societies were extended in a new-born spirit of independence, they resolved to assume to every settlement. They penctrated to the most remote and isolated dwelling in the forest; they were even carried to the few who dwelt, and to many who were ship-wrecked, on the was not the place now to discuss; but its effect, coupled with was not the place now to discuss; but its effect, coupled with of whom, Robert, was the original founder of the bank at so important that they demand all our attention, and all the means which we can apply to them, and are worthy of them all. Any diversion of this attention and of these means could of the world existed, not by the mere production, but by the not fail to interrupt and even neutralize our young Association. But if this were not so, it may well be asked, how we could of reciprocal dependency was one of the primary laws of the objects of the Church by devoting ourselves to an association entirely our own! How ungrateful would this appear to those Societies to which our warmest gratitude and affection are for ever due,—to those Societies who, after constant efforts for our even China had long since been compelled to confess its practhat the ancient Society has frequently declared its inability to provide for the wants which have been pressed upon its at-tention. It did certainly, on several occasions, declare, as was its duty to declare, the insufficiency of its funds; and espe-

of them, perhaps, would not be unwilling to give to these re-

in England, who have ever been, who still are, and who will amidst long continue to be our nursing mothers. I venture also confidently to hope, that the duty and affection which we owe to these venerable pillars of the Church, and our anxiety to preserve the peace, and harmony, and love of this portion of our Zion, will likewise induce the Clergy and their flocks to decline respectfully any participation in the work of the Colonial Church | merce, and those laws of nations on which the social happiness

ared from the usual effects of party feeling in the Church; the influence of which must be especially deprecated by all good laws of Christianity and reason, which, if rightly acted on.

have the same difficulties. It sent appeals to the different Colonies, and invited statements of the religious wants that existed. While Newfoundland remained a part of this Diocese, an answer was received from thence, stating much general destitution, and the resulting much general destitution and the results and unlimited efforts are now made, and will continue to be equal to our rivals on the continent was selected whether the west week the there will be any want of due regard for the rescue of perishing souls in consequence of our abstaining from any union with the Colonial Church Society; renewed, increased, and unlimited efforts are now made, and will continue to be equal to our rivals on the cent in the lear in the learn in t

Your affectionate brother, JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

From our English Files.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

We condense the following account of a most interesting currence from the London Times. The calico printers of the united kingdom, who are interested obtaining a fair law of copyright for their designs, testified their obligation to Mr. E. Tennent, M.P., for his successful last session, by entertaining him at a public dinner in Manchester on Friday last, on the occasion of presenting him with a massive service of silver plate. It consisted of 106 pieces, which, together with the grand centre, weighed upwards of 3,000 ounces. It comprises every article for complete dinner and breakfast services, with plates, flat and corner dishes, soup tureens, sauce-boats, salt-cellars, wine-coolers, two massiv candelabra, and every other essential for the table. The tureens, wine-coolers, &c., are copies of the celebrated Warwick entertained of Mr. Drummond's fate. He is now no more. Vase, and the centre, which is a magnificent work of art, de signed by Cotterell, represents an Oriental group. Upon the ide of the centre-piece the following inscription is engraved,-"This service of plate was presented to James Emerson Tennent, K.C.B., &c., Member of Parliament for Belfast, by the print-trade of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as a testimonial of his disinterested, zealous, and successful advocacy in Parliament of the copyright of design in all branches of art

" Manchester, 27th January, 1843."

The company consisted of the leading manufacturers of Manchester, together with those of Ireland, Scotland, and the Scotland, and the Company of the Company South of England. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Neild, the late Mayor of Manchester; and on his right sat Mr. E. Tennent, M. P. It is a pleasing testimony to the justice and generosity of the English character, that Mr. Tennent, means for their moderate support would be provided, by the mercy of God, through the benevolence of those who are daily of it, did space permit, we would gladly transfer to our columns. becoming more acquainted with our condition, and more alive After disposing of the more immediate business of the evening, Mr. Tennent thus proceeded to take a comprehensive view of the past state and future prospects of British Commerce:

is doubted by many valuable and pious men, there would still external relations of every manufacturing country in Europe misster the sacrament of Dapissa. In all such cases the misster the sacrament of Dapissa. The poor people, among whom they are missterief is serious. The poor people, among whom they are placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the sorrow by a death so sudden and so awful!

We have the continued of the purpose of the continued of the placed of the poor people, among whom they are war,—within our own day we had seen almost every monarchy in Europe levelled and restored; we had tracked the path of sorrow by a death so sudden and so awful!

We have the continued of the purpose of the cont Readers in the Diocese, they should be licensed and controlled by the Bishop, who should determine upon the places for their settlement, as he determines upon the places for their settlement, as he determines upon the places for their settlement, as he determines upon the places for their settlement, as he determines upon the places for their settlement, as he determines upon the places for the labours of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for the labours of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for the labours of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for their demands of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for their demands of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for their demands of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for their demands of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for the labours of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement is subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement, as he determines upon the places for their demands of the war, but long after its subsidence. Whilst France, our settlement is subsidence. We are yet, as a people, novices in copying the melo-dramatic means of the war you and the place instead of yet people in the part settlement in the prodict of the war, but he maintaining the Sovereignty of the British Crown over this war in the prodict of the war, but he maintaining the Sovereignty of the British Crown over this war in the maintaining the sound of the war, b committees, or other agents of a Society in England. But again I revert to the hope that the members of the Colonial Recommission of the Recommissio

But if unhappily the hope of union cannot be realized, there is one remaining consideration, which of itself should in my opinion withhold all the members of the Church in this Diocese from connecting themselves with the Colonial Church Society; and I am the more ready to mention it, because its full influence may be indulged even by those who have formed the most favourable opinion of that Society, collectively and individually. It is well known that the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by whose beneficence the Church in this part of the knowledge, by whose beneficence the Church in this part of the ways and the mention it, because its full influence may be indulged even by those who have formed the most favourable opinion of that Society, collectively and individually. It is well known that the Society for Propagating Christian Rnowledge, by whose beneficence the Church in this part of the ways and the wool-spinners; well have a producing country in Europe. Men beat their swords into ploughshares, and their words into ploughshares, and the wool-spinners were alled her damask-weavers and her wool-spinners; Westphalia reproduced her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria returned to her linens, and respread her bleach-fields; Bavaria ret world has been greatly aided in every year of its existence, and afterwards the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, encouraged the formation of Diocesan and District Committees in the Colonies; not with any view of the increase of their funds, but solely for the handless of the colonies of the production of the silks and muslins. Not only did things gradually return to their former position as before the war, but by degrees countries whom we had supplied more or less with English manufactures.

The LATE MR. DRUMMOND.—Mr. E. Drummond was necessary and taste, betook herself to the production of her silks and muslins. Not only did things gradually return to their former position as before the war, but by degrees countries whom we had supplied more or less with English manufactures.

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The LATE MR. DRUMMOND.—Mr. E. Drummond was necessary and taste, betook herself to the production of the production of the production of the silks and muslins. Not only did things gradually return to their former position as before the war, but by degrees countries whom we had supplied more or less with English manufactures. nd District Committees in the Colonies; not with any view of the increase of their funds, but solely for the benefit of our began now, in the repose of peace, to discover that they possessed elves. The first Colonial Committee of either of these Soieties was formed in Halifax. Its operations were greatly avoured, and it did good service to the Church; the benefits scarcely so excellent, and fuel, though not so abundant; and, desolate sandbank on our coast, well known to the mariners as the absurd prohibitions and most extravagant tariffs, by which the Isle of Sable. Many district committees were also formed it had been unwisely sought to precipitate its realization, had been to exclude in a great degree the manufacturers of married, in various parts of the Diocese with different measures of suc-Cess. Several of them after a few years began to languish.—

England from those markets to which they had but lately a Welcome access, and impose upon the manufacturers and the welcome access, and impose upon the manufacturers and the tance from the heart. Many considerate persons were of opinion that much more could be effected for the great objects of channels into which to direct the obstructed currents of her the Church, if instead of forming Committees of Societies, whose national commerce. (Cheers.) Of the ultimate success of vital principle was so far distant, some association could be orthan the church of the pursuit he (Mr. E. Tennent) saw no reason to doubt, English Societies were merged. Those benevolent bodies not only approved of our design, but became at once the patrons of power to send our ships on a voyage of 15,000 miles to bring This Society thus cherished is now spreading through much of the Diocese with increasing benefit,—pronoting union among the members of the Church, most profitably exercising their best.

on their own soil, the muslin weavers of the Ganges and the Deccan, in a country where a handful of rice was the sustenance. rectings, awakening their charity, and strengthening the ties of the people, and the wages of labour ranged from 1½d. to 2d. which connect the pastors with their flocks, and the members per day. (Applause.) Nor had we greater reason to despair of those flocks, with each other. The objects of this Diocesan Society with all its District Committees are so extensive and quarter of the world, whilst there remained an ancient race to possibly take up a new Society in England, after separating from those old Societies, (our unvarying benefactors,) and so or so independent as to claim entire exemption from its operaseparating only that we might more effectually promote the tion. (Cheers.) Even China, which has tried the haughty highest benefit, ever since the settlement of these provinces, are now increasing those efforts and enlarging the amount of their bounty to us every year, and are most willing still further to India, with its still undeveloped resources and its huge populaenlarge it to any extent that can reasonably be required!

I trust I have said enough for the discharge of my duty.—

It has been my wish to speak of the Colonial Church Society under the influence of that respect and esteem which I sincerely entertain for those of its members who are known to me. Some

"The mingled din "Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring culverin." of millions was dependent (cheers); not those antiquated "laws Heretofore, by the mercy of God, we have been wonderfully of nations" in which schoolmen had laid down formulæ for infrom foreign competition. (Hear.) Our productions would

> n our own, and our manufacturers might rest assured that " Nought shall make us rue,
> " If England to herself do prove but true."

become objects of desire in distant markets, instead of solicitude

(Cheering.) He (Mr. E. Tennent) would not longer trespass on their attention with any attempts at thanks or acknowledgements, which he had already avowed his inability to find lan guage adequate to express. (Cheers.) They had conferred on him one of the most signal honours that it was competent for any man to achieve; and they had recorded it in a permanent form, whose costly beauty betokend the generosity of its donors. and whose inscription would perpetuate in the breasts of exertions in procuring the enactment of the Copyright Act of his children that feeling of gratitude and respect which glowed so warmly in his own. (Mr. E. Tennent resumed his seat amidst

> THE LATE MR. DRUMMOND. (From the Times.)

Our columns of Wednesday confirm the worst fears that were Under any circumstances, the death of a man who had filled a situation of such trust as the ill-fated gentleman whose services and life have thus terminated together, would have awakened feelings of poignant regret in no few bosoms. As he had not been ostensibly mixed up in politics—unknown, perhaps, as he was even by name to nine-tenths of the people who talk as he was even by hank to this about public measures—removed, too, alike able case of fanaticism, that we will take as of submitting some extracts to our readers." official eminence—it might have been expected that the com-parative obscurity of his station would at least reward him for

service of the State as a clerk of the Treasury at an early age, his assiduity, fidelity, and good humour introduced him to the more immediate patronage of the Minister of the day. As prisecretary to the present Earl of Ripon when Chancellor of the Exchequer, he displayed those qualifications which recommended him successively to the notice of Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Under these statesmen it was his lot to discharge, for nearly twenty years, duties which are only inferior to those of a Cabinet Minister, because they are less conspicuous, but the faithful discharge of which can alone alleviate the anxieties and mitigate the asperities of official station. As there is no connexion so close as that which Never, in my day has the Kirk been so magnified. We have proclaimed above six weeks and as yet none of those appointassociate of his public counsels, the confidant of his public cares, naething else to tell me, but I'm fear't ye've been taking dan- talent."

coming Lay Expositors of the Word of God, and Lay Preachers, in direct inconsistency with the Articles and Canons of the day of the Church. I have known several who have not scrupled to administer the Sacrament of Baptism. In all such cases the minister the Sacrament of Baptism. In all such cases the past, had drawn our first breath amidst the din of universal was known, either as an intimate friend or as a public servant.

The more highly we may think of the ability, the zeal, and the first betook themselves to trade, and imbibed these early probable testimony, we do earnestly trust that no undue exer- advice o' mine could keep ye frae.

one remaining consideration, which of itself should in my opinion and the prosection of an object of such supreme magnitude.

But if unhappily the hope of union cannot be realized, there is one remaining consideration, which of itself should in my opinion with held all the mercantile relations of every producing country in the declining profits of later times. (Hear.) But peace refined humanity will endeavour to argue back the crime itself into a proof of madness, and so to save the criminal by his own by the convocation.]

At Lachine, some disgraceful riots have occurred between the declining profits of later times. (Hear.) But peace refined humanity will endeavour to argue back the crime itself into a proof of madness, and so to save the criminal by his own wrong—that no maudlin sensitiveness will lift up its plaintive voice to rescue the convicted felon from the doom which a justice of the Church in this Diogram.

THE LATE MR. DRUMMOND .- Mr. E. Drummond was sae ill as ye think after a.' Charing-cross. He died in 1804, leaving four sons and one The second son, Charles (a partner in the bank,) married, in 1784, Frances Dorothy, second daughter of the Scotch Fusileer Guards,) born May 27, 1796; Arthur, (in

"To the Memory of The Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, Baron Sydenham, G.C.B., Baron Sydenham, G.C.B.,
Of Sydenham, in Kent, and Toronto, in Canada;
Born Sept. 13th, 1799;
M. P. for Dover, from 1825 to 1830,
For Manchester, from 1830 to 1839; Vice President of the Board of Trade from 1830 to 1835, President of the same Board from 1835 to 1839; Governor General of H. M.'s British Provinces in North America, In which high office, having by the exercise of untiring energy

and consummate ability, accomplished The Union of Upper and Lower Canada,

and their restoration to order and prosperity

(but alas! at the sacrifice of his life,) He died at Kingston, U. C., aged 42, where his remains are deposited.

This Tablet is erected by his sorrowing Brother, George Poulett Scrope, of this place, Esq. 'He rests from his labours, and his works do follow him.'" The monument is the work of Mr. S. B. King, of Castle

Coombe, and is executed in a way to reflect the highest credit on his taste and workmanship. PRINCE ALBERT AND LITERATURE.—The following in-The volume published a few days since by the Camially to the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the visit of | said) to wait till-they see what is their duty. the Emperor Charles V. to England. The manuscripts are from among the muniments of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir | at last! Castle, and edited by Mr. Jerdan, who, on finishing his task, presented a copy to the Prince at Claremont. The result was that his Royal Highness not only acknowledged the compliment in the most gracious manner, but requested Mr. Jerdan to procure his being made a member of the Camden Society, and enclosed a check for the amount of his subscription. It need hardly be added that the authorities of the Society lost no time

in evincing the sense they entertained of his Royal Highness's ion by electing him a member, and transn many of their publications (20 volumes) as they could obtain

THE WHITE QUAKERS .- This is truly the age of humbug, but, of all the humbugs (repeal of the union not excepted) that this country has generated for the last 50 years, co for its absurdity, ranks a sect yelept the White Quakers. founder of this peculiar class was a certain Mr. Joshua Jacob solem duties as the agent of the Church, and rests entirely, with confiding hope, upon the abundant mercies of the Most High? Already it has been so far relieved that its most pressing want at present is a want of men if for its holy work. Perhaps it may be asked, why then not encourage the efforts of others to supply such men? If a sufficient answer has not object than to save this most endearing mark of love for the application of which, difference of view, and some difference of view, and some difference of view, and some diversity of opinion, (which can hardly be avoided in our present is a want of men ift for its holy work. Perhaps it may be asked, why then not encourage the efforts of others to supply such men? If a sufficient answer has not object than to save this most endearing mark of love for the application of which, diplomacy and negotiation, however, that the British mas tive obscurity to positive wealth, set himself up as a reformer nufacturer possessed within himself means of determining his own positive wealth, set himself up as a reformer nufacturer possessed within himself means of determining his own positive wealth, set himself up as a reformer nufacturer possessed within himself means of determining his own positive wealth, set himself up as a reformer of the Borist and reason, which, it rightly acted on, would render forbearance, fortitude, and peace eternal. (Lond diversity of opinion, (which can hardly be avoided in our pressing want at present is a want of men if to risk holy work. December of the some difference of view, and some diversity of opinion, (which he bard in the cherch of the some diversity of opinion, (which leads on the relieved that its most pressing want at present is a want of men if to risk holy work. December of the some diversity to positive wealth, set bimself on up reviewed; and reason, which, it rightly acted on, and reason, which, it rightly acted on. destitution, and the peculiar necessities of four settlements in made for their salvation; and such efforts will be maintained particular, for which the new Society was requested to provide Missionaries; a copy of this answer was put into my hands with a communication from the Secretary of the Colonial Church Society, expressing a hope that I would receive from it four Missionaries for these four destitute places. My answer was that the destriction for the secretary of the Colonial I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

and unlimited efforts are now made, and will continue to be qual to our rivals on the continent, we resolutely maintained that durability of texture and moderation of price which were essentially our own, then British manufactures, although they control. To the credit of human nature, the number of mis placed them—selves, mid the durability of texture and moderation of price which were essentially our own, then British manufactures, although they might partially undergo temporary embarrassments from those ebullitions of national jealousy in which rival countries occasing of God will render all our exertions completely efficient.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Adadomet Husbalds, friended that durability of texture and moderation of price which were essentially our own, then British manufactures, although their durable that durability of texture and moderation of price which the clear that durability of texture and moderation of price which the durable durable that durability of texture and moderation of price which the durable durable that durability of texture and moderation of price which the durable durable that d and fanatics in general, and to White Quakers in particular, The dupes of the White Prophet having, as before mentioned, placed all their money at his disposal, for the common benefit of his disciples, the amiable trustee bethought himself, that in these embarrassed times there was but little security in the modern method of placing a fictitious value on a piece of tissue paper, and accordingly, a "run for gold," as the more ancient and primitive currency, was made on all the banks during the last week, until a sum of 9,000%, all in glittering metal, was hoarded together, the bulk of which was the trustfair disciples. The finale is thus parrated by the Monitor !-

"Joshua Jacob, the acknowledged leader of this extraordinary sect, was on Tuesday, by the writ of the Lord Chancellor, arrested and safely lodged in the City Marshalsea. It appears that Joshua Jacob availed himself of the weakness one of his female converts so far as to obtain possession of 9,000%, two-thirds of which were the property of minors, and which to secure the better he exchanged for sovereigns at the Bank of Ireland. The depositions, which are before us, established such a case of fanaticism against this man and his eluded followers as could not be exceeded among the disciples of Juggernaut. When he was arrested yesterday Jacob offered o resistance, and became perfectly passive. He had to be fted into the car to be conveyed to the City Marshalsea, and lifted out again; he would make no personal exertion at all. Jacob will be detained in custody until he either restores the money, or gives proper security, and at present he declares he will do neither. The depositions on which the Lord Chanellor issued the writ are before us, and disclose such a remarkable case of fanaticism, that we will take an early opportunity

> A NON-INTRUSION DIALOGUE. (From The Aberdeen Constitutional.)

Scene_The manse of Snugbillet. - Dramatis persona-The Rev. Dr. Micah Macdineneuch and his wife Deborah .-Time-The night after Dr. Macdineneuch's return from the

langer in the dark.

Mrs. M .- I never can see ony feason in the course ye've

Dr. M.-No sae fast, Deborah, no sae fast.

ae ill as ye think after a.

Mrs. M.—Patient! how can 1 be patient? Did ye no put

and business seems to proceed pretty smoothly.

The House of Representatives in the United States has been your name to that paper, Micah?

Dr. M.—Yes, my dear, I did.
Mrs. M.—Then, if I'm no mista'en, ye ha'e bund yoursel' warm, frae year's end to year's end. in guid times and bad.
O the folly o' wise men, it surpasses the foolishness o' tools.
Dr. M.—Did I not tell you often, Deborah, that I was

Dr. M.—Did I not tell you often, Deborah, that I was

prepared to stand up, if ever need should be, for the rights and honour o' the Kirk, as did Cameron and Peden, Cargill, and The insetoo great for the good cause? And now when the time for next week

banker, at Charing-cross, born 1790; Edward, (the unfortunate deceased,) born March 30,1792; Berkley, (Lieutenant-Colonel, barking to be done; but what ye ca' suffering for the cause I canna win awa' wi.' Hae ye nae pity, man, for the bits o' nations having been classed in the following order), Messrs. weans, if ye hae nane for me? Could you think to deprive them o' this cozy house and the fu' haudin they've been used Thompson, and J. Macara. that pursuit he (Mr. E. Tennent) saw no reason to doubt, ganized here, with the source of vitality and centre of action present among ourselves. Advice was asked from those in England most competent to give it. The reply being encouraging, a proposal was made for the formation of the Church Sogning, a proposal was made for the formation of the Church Sogning and possesses all the taste and ingenuity to equal, at least, the manufactures of any country under the sun (cheers); and, in point of price, we need scarcely apprehend successful competity. The taste of control of the two presents are proposal was made for the formation of the Church Sogning and scartly manufactures of any country under the sun (cheers); and, in point of price, we need scarcely apprehend successful competity. The productions England enjoyed all the appliances, and possesses all the taste and ingenuity to equal, at least, the manufactures of any country under the sun (cheers); and, in point of price, we need scarcely apprehend successful competity. The productions England enjoyed all the appliances, and possesses all the taste and ingenuity to equal, at least, the more thanks, and Eliza Maria.—Standard.

The LATE LORD Synenham.—A monument to the memory of the late Lord Sydenham, has recently been erected in the Church of Castle Coombe, in the Country of Wilts. It bears the following inscription:—

The LATE LORD Synenham.—A monument to the memory of the late Lord Sydenham, has recently been erected in the Church of Castle Coombe, in the Ch mine to sic misery. Its a pleasant enough to read in the other islands-but in what degree, is not yet known "Scots Worthies," and sic books, about martyrs-they have been wonderfu' men, nae doubt, and ye might hae been as guid

airus, never, never think o' throwing up your kirk.

Dr. M.—Deborah, dear, do ye think I'm daft? Can ye In the United States, the notorious George Montgomery West, to nothing. We've spoken o' severing our connection wi' the Drs. Mill and Wordsworth. State, but we've taken good care not to set a time; -that's the saving clause, Deborah. A' the management lies there. I know not how lang a time other folk may think sufficient to Ge saving clause, Deborah. A' the management lies there. I know not how lang a time other folk may think sufficient to try what Parliament will do, before we should resort to the ultimatum we've spoken o'; but it'll not be easy to convince constituted Upper Canada, will be as follows: ultimatum we've spoken o'; but it'll not be easy to convince me thet a century is owre lang. Sac keep your mind easy, my dear, and never hae the least fear o' me leaving the Kirk stance may be cited as a proof of the attention with which his see lang as ye see I can count my stipend by the market price Royal Highness regards matters connected with the interests of o' meal. Throw up our kirks, indeed! Nonsense! Governiterature. The volume published a few days since by the Cam-len Society is a collection of curious historical documents rela-ment must now grant us the liberum arbitrium, or some measure of the kind, that will bring us decently out o' the hole; ting to the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and espe- but if they don't, our duty will be (as Dr. Candlish very justly

Mrs. M. Hech, guidman, there's some comfort in your words

ABOLITION OF PEWS .- A change has begun in the mechanical arrangements of our churches, which, if it be carried out, must materially alter the relation of the church to the people, -it is the removal or throwing open of the pews. The proceeding is condemned by Conservatives of form, on the ground that it removes an outward and visible sign of the distinction between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Churches, and because it is supposed to be a concession to Puseyism; it is vindicated, on the ground that it abolishes a very unsightly encumbrance in our church architecture, which forms no ne cessary adjunct of Protestantism, while it is opposed to the spirit of Christianity, marking out invidious human distinctions in the sacred edifice, and even excluding people from worship by wasting space. Whatever the opinion as to the expediency, there is no doubt that the measure would in some respects asimilate our churches to those of Southern Europe, from which they are now distinguished by two among other usages. The nurches of the Continant stand open always, as places of religious solace and quiet to the afflicted or the meditative; our churches are oftener shut than open; and in the brief hours when they are open, if we may believe certain correspondents of The Times, not the money-changers, but the worshippers are sometimes rather abruptly driven from the temple. Within the churches of the Continent the distinctions of class disapnear, and, with certain exceptions of State occasions, you shall see young and old, rich and poor, prince and beggar, kneeling together. All are equal in the sight of God, "as the saying is, here; on the Continent it looks as if they really thought so. It is for others to consider how far those wooden pentods are personal to the discipline of the Reformed Church. The policannot but perceive that the new movement has a tendency more than anything to popularize the institution, and so to diminish the distance between it and the people. Is the same sense, it would also tend to remove one instance, and one which makes others, of that harsh social severance into classes, which is one of the makes others, of that harsh social severance into classes, which is one of the makes others, of that harsh social severance into classes, which is one of the makes others, of that harsh social severance into classes, which is one of the make a classes. is one of the most mischievous features of our political state.

General Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

Sir Charles Bagot, we lament to say, continues in a most Constitutional Societies are being formed, and supported by

the most respectable and loyal members of the community. At the Orillia Meeting it was

tutions, and to the supreme establishment of the English language;—that this Society will, without factious opposition, exercise their utmost constitutional powers to expose the present mal-administration of public affairs, which if permitted to be persisted in unchecked, may cause us to be again employed to crush rebellion, worse than we were called upon to suppress in the years '37-8. That we utterly condemn the principle of the present system of Responsible Government, so generally democratic as to divest the Governor General of adequate powers for Colonial purposes, and to deprive us of every benefit of the British Constitution, - the fruits of such Responsible Government tending to Reward Treason, and to punish Loyalty, as clearly exemplified by the recent appointments and changes of

the Public Officers throughout the Province." And at Barrie, the chief place in the District of Simcoe, the

subjoined Resolution occurs among the proceedings:
"That seeing among the leading men of the Executive of these Provinces, the political friends and associates of the Rebel McKenzie, whose first step towards destroying the allegiance of our yeomanary to their earthly ruler was to undermine their belief in a Heavenly one, and knowing that a man of such Convocation.]

Mrs. M.—Weel, Micab, what has been done? I'm just on fluence their Councils, we cannot but feel that our moral and religious welfare as well as our political safety are deeply endan-Dr. M.—Great things, Deborah, great things have been done. gered, and that while thus dreading the consequences of such Mrs. M .- For mercy's sake tell me then, and keep me nae men remaining in power to the best general interests in the one of the dark.

Dr. M.—There has been a great standard lifted, Deborah.

country, we cannot avoid adverting to the extraordinary state in which this District has been placed—the District having been

Mrs. M.—Hoot, toot, Micah that is just the auld story owre again, and I'm sick o't. There's nae thing but talk in that ye ken, and talk's but win'. It'll indeed be lucky if ye has naething else to tell me, but I'm fear't ye've been taking dangerous steps, though ye promised faithfully to me, before ye gaed away, that ye would keep within safe bounds.

Dr. M.—It's no possible, my doo, for a man o' my standing in the Kirk, to avoid taking a leading part, mair especially when great matters are in hand, and I wadna hae done justice to my character, if I had refused to strike boldly in the day o' battle.

Mrs. M.—O Micah, what is it ye hae done?

Dr. M.—Deborah, I hae trod in the footsteps o' the great matters spiritual, and Erastianism in every form.

Mrs. M.—But ye've lifted up that testimony against patronage, interference of temporal courts in anteres spiritual, and Erastianism in every form.

Mrs. M.—But ye've lifted up that testimony mony a time afore. I'll be easy enough if ye've done naething but that, shough what for ve should kick sae at patronage, when ye were that the content of the manual transport of the Councils of Her Majesty's Representative from the Councils of Her Majesty's Representative from the Councils of Her Majesty's Representative men alike mischievous in character and contemptible in talent."

A large meeting has been held at Hamilton, and upwards of one thousand men enrolled their names in the Constitutional of the City of Montreal, Esquire, to Miss Mary, only daugheter of W. Mulock, of Orillia, Esquire.

On the same day, by the Save, John McDitaye, Arthur O. Robinson, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, to Miss Mary, only daugheter of W. Mulock, of Orillia, Esquire.

On the same day, by the Rev. Beloanding one the city of Montreal Esquire, to Miss Mary, only daugheter of W. Mulock, of Orillia, Esquire.

On the same day, by the Rev. Beloanding of the City of Montreal Esquire, to Miss Mary, only daugheter of W. Mulock, of Orillia, Esquire.

On the same day, by the Rev. Beloanding of the City placed, soon lose all distinct notions of the character of the Ministry; and the want of such accurate views is already too prevalent.

We cannot be too desirous for the Christian instruction of the whole community; and especially for the proper instruction of the children of the child of the children of the Church. My anxiety on this point has offen been expressed to my Clergy. This anxiety, indeed, has prevented me from saying hitherto, and prevents me from saying hitherto, and from his outspreading devastation one country be in the universely to me from saying hitherto, and from his outspreading devastation one country be in the universely to me from saying hitherto, and from his outspreading devastation.

Dr. M.—Olten and often, Debout me from saying hitherto, and prevents me from saying hitherto, and from his outspreading devastation.

Dr. M.—Olten and often, Debout me fr

52 Conservatives, including his own family-connexions.

The Niagara District has voted £100 to it, Radical Warburn must pick up a tolerable living.

Dr. M .- You'll learn the upshot o' the proceedings best | The London Inquirer informs us that the plank road beanxious must we be for such blessed union in the prosecution of an object of such supreme magnitude.

Here they are, and if ye'll pay tween St. Thomas and London, and the harbour at Port Standard refined humanity will endeavour to argue back the crime itself attention, I'll read them to ye. [Here the Dr. reads the reso- ley, proceed rapidly to a completion.

those of some members of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, in some degree quelled the riots. But the affair has been quite Mrs. M.—Oh, how could ye come hame to the bairns and a little intestine war. The apathy of the Government has he, after making us beggars?

Dr. M.—Keep yoursel' calm, my doo. Be patient under local most shameful, and in full accordance with its character. In Newfoundland, the strange Legislature, two houses in this affliction. There may guid come o't, and its may be no one, has met. The beginning was stormy: but Government so far has triumphed, for the Speaker of its party has been elected,

disgracing itself by a series of squabbles, disorders, and disgusting vulgarisms. It is pleasing to turn from the coarse republito leave the kirk, and manse, and glebe, the braw income o'meal, canism of the political men in that country, and to riew th kanchens, and white siller, that has keepit us aye sae blen and onward progress of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, which no

The insertion of the Correspondence relative to the Colonial Renwick, and a' the other martyrs that counted no sacrifice Church [?] Society has caused us to defer many matters with crying aloud and sparing not is come, would ye ha'e me to In last Easter Term, Messrs. John Stewart, Archibeld

wing about and sparing not a s George McLean, and Donald Bethune, Jr., were called to the admitted as Students of the Law-In the Sen Thomas Alexander McLean : In Junior Class (their exami-

In Church matters we have not much to say.

as ony o'them, had ye lived in the days o'the covenant; but times hae changed now, and naebody in his senses thinks o' propagate schism. Some lamentable instances of ignorance marryrdom. Sae, guidman, there man be use mair o't. If ye hae made ony rash promise, just get ye clear o't the best way ye can. Make apologies, submissions, or explanations enew. Do onything that's needful to make matters smooth again, but if ye hae ony love for me, or tather affection for your They will soon be informed of not only the Scriptural propriety,

believe I ever had ony thoughts o' sic a foolish step? Na, na, who was several years ago degraded from the Ministry of the believe I ever had ony thoughts o sic a foolish step? Na, na, lass: I ken the worth o' my place owre weel for that. We have threatened strongly to be sure, and I hope and trust our threatenings will take effect in the proper quarters; and that the heel o' the Kirk will yet be put on the necks o' a' schismatics, latitudinarians and Dissenting Voluntaries, is the utmost the proper quarters, and the proper quarters are the proper quarters. In England, Dr. Ollivant has been elected Regius Professor that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters. In England, Dr. Ollivant has been elected Regius Professor that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters are the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are the proper quarters and that the proper quarters are that can be desired. But we've committed ourselves, in a sense, of Divinity at Cambridge. The unsuccessful competitors were

Home District-Assize and Nisi Prius. The Honorable Mr. Justice Hagerman, Monday, 20th March. Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Honorable The Chief Justice. Monday, 27th March. Niagara Circuit-The Hon. The Chief Justice. Western Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay. Middand Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones. ..., Johnstown Wednesday, 26th April. Monday, 8th May, Monday, 22nd May, Monday, 29th May, Eastern Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerwan. Home Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. Peterborough Tuesday, 16th May. Cobourg Monday, 22nd May. Barrie Monday, 5th June. Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By Order of the Court,
CHARLES C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown Pleas. February 18th, 1843.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed, that the ext Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April, at the residence of the Rev. I. J. Grasett, M.A., Toronto.

ADAM TOWNLEY.

THE MAGARA CHERICAL ASSOCIATION.

LAY COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE Stated Monthly Meeting of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 14x King Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3

Secretary to the Lay Committee, C. S. D. T. Committee Room, 15th March, 1843.

"Resolved — That this meeting disapproves of the present Administration of His Excellency the Governor General of United Canada, as being opposed to British laws, British institutions, and to the present of the Present Toronto, 2nd March, 1843.

T. CLARKSON & Co.

T. CLARKSON & Co. • 297-Im WANTS A SITUATION,

A PRACTICAL FARMER, from Dorsetshire, (England), either to manage a Farm for a Gentleman, or in a Mill or Store where Grain and Pork are purchased, the Advertiser having a thorough knowledge of both. Salary not so much an object, as permanent Ry For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. W. M. WESTMACOTT, King Street, Toronto.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the Via Halifax, on Friday, the 17th March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Via Boston, on Thursday, the 23rd March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Should the Transit Steamer carry a Mail to Lewiston, another Mail will be closed via Boston, on Saturday, the 25th March, at 8

Post Office, Toronto, February 27, 1843. BERCZY, P. M. BIRTHS.

At Wellington Square, on the 24th ult, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Greene, of a son, In Kingston, on the morning of the 9th instant, Mrs. Hamilton, if of the Hon. John Hamilton, of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Daniel McKyes, of a son.
At Port Hope, on the 2nd inst., the Lady of Lt. Col. Whitehead, of

MARRIED. On the 18th Jaintary, in St. Mary's Church, New Ross, by the Vererable the Archdeacon of Waterford, the Rev. John Corbett, A.M., Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Townley, D.D., late of Rainsate in the County of Kent, and sister of the Rev. Adam Townley, of hearth!

At Kingston, on the 7th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Frederick Fox, Engineer, from Maudsleys, London, to Miss Leo

Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

v exving

od for

to their own religious responsibilities.

Advertisements.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, HOME DISTRICT.

In Adjourned General Quarter Sessions.

Monday, 6th March, 1843. ORDERED—That the Magistrates of the Home District (County of York) be specially summoned to attend on the first day of the next General Quarter Sessions (4th April), at the hour of 10, a. M., for the purpose of remodelling and increasing the Divisions of the District, under the Division Court Act, and for the purpose of appointing Constables for the ensuing year. Extracted from the Journals.

Toronto, 7th March, 1843.

NOW IN THE PRESS, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED, THE SECOND EDITION OF THE

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE.

W. C. KEELE, ESQ.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, with appropriate forms, and the fullest information, up to the latest period relative to the office, duties, and qualification, of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE AND DUTY OF CORONER. Price of the Work, to Subscribers (only) full bound, £1.5s. Order adversed to the Editor of the Work, or Messrs. H. & W. Rowsel Booksellers, Toronto, post-paid, will be duly attended to, and the Work forwarded to Subscribers at an Agency in each District, of which due notice will be given.

THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK,

BELLISH CONSTITUTION,

JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES. PRICE, 2s. 6d. The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respec fully informed that it can be had, on application at the Store of H. &. W. ROWSELL, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
For sale, price 2s 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

CURIZE CANADENSES. In a few weeks will be published,

CURIÆ CANADENSES.

THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS.

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copious notes explanatory and historical.

Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum Procumbunt piccæ; sonat ieta securibus ilex, Fraxineæque trabes; cuncis et fissile robur Scinditur: advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Vérgil. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR, OR CABINET.

A NEW YEAR'S NUT TO CRACK. BY JUNIUS JUVENAL, JUNIOR.

All Demagogues are tyrants when in place, When out—the willest of the serpent-race; Those—the McKenzie—raised to Great Lord Mayor, These—Satan whispering Rand—for Eve's despair!—J. J. J. Hamilton: Printed for the Proprietor—and sold by all Booksellers 1843. Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence. 287

PERVATE TUETON. THE REV. S. S. WOOD, A. M., Rector of Three Rivers, Eastern Canada, is disposed to undertake the education of a limited number of Boys together with his own Sons.

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Lessons in Music and Singing. Time and Style, so very essential to a just and effective execution of Vocal or Instrumental Music, particularly attended to.

Mrs. L. takes this opportunity to state, that she is ready to receive Engagements for her son (and Papil) as Planist to Music or Quadrille Parties. He has attended the fashionable circles in London with

MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON, FELLOW of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London-Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Islington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME, DAILY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TENTILL TWELVE, LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toronto, February 22. 1843.

294-tf

DR. SPEAR, BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, and Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician to the London Islington Dispensary; may be consulted daily at his residence, in White's Buildings, North of Lot and Valenmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Yonge Streets.

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

Toronto, July 29, 1842.

Characteristic SAVAGE & Co.,

Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Rowsell's.

DR. PRIMROSE,

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

Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

R. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto.

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. SOUTHERN, OR HIS FAMILY.

Information Wanted. OF EDWARD McGENNIS, who sailed from Cork last Spring, and landed in Quebec in June last. It is supposed he proceeded to Canada West. Please direct to the Subscriber, at Napanee Post-Office. ROBERT McGENNIS. Richmond, 25th Feb. 1843.

Benn Away from Home. RICHARD FITZGERALD, who, on the 20th September, 1841Was 14 years of age, of a fair complexion, small, pock-markedfair hair 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, December 28th. 1842. The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

No. 163, KING STREET. THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the remises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

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

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. JOSEPH B. MALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &G. GENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842.

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

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

cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CRURCH,

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.

Taronto October 30, 1840. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

GEORGE HELM. TAILOR,

DEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. Stauley, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto. The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this Stauley, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE BOARD PATTERNS. Toronto, February 27, 1843.

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the bes Toronto, 27th April, 1842. 43-tf

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofor received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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

TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Brond Cloths, Cassimeres,
Doeskins, &c. &c.

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

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

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

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—

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

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Rowsell's,

West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Rowsell's,
Church Printing Office,

BEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the distinguished patronage evinced towards them; at
the same time beg to inform them, that they have just received, direct
from the Manufacturers, a large addition to their Stock, viz.:—Gold
and Silver Lever and Verge Watches, Jewellery, Plated Branches,
Cruit Frames, Cake Baskets, Trays, Toast Racks, Candlestices, Wine
Coolers, Communion Services, Snuffers and Trays, Tea Setts, Egg
Stands, &c. &c. Also Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Thimbles,
Pencil Cases, &c.; Solar Lamps, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee
Setts, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases; Spiked
Walking Sticks; also a Canteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoons, Forks,
&c. &c.; 7s. per oz.; also 19 doz. Nests Crucibles, 1s. 3d. per Nest
all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for
Cash.

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KING STREET, TORONTO:

EALER 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 Dyc. Sinking executed. PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842. 262-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

General Agent.
48-if



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) Mo 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 year-full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, 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:—

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-Fouse, St. Helen's Place, Bi-hopsgate-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.

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

Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842. LAND SCRIP. A NY persons having Land Scrip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers,

STRACHAN & CAMERON,

Descriptors, King Street Toronto.

Burristers, King Street, Toronto. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Building 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. extremely low.

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

To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel COTTAGE, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, a well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now nemselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to

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

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

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

HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual.

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

Best price given Ces. How Cores. Kenthers.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order

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.

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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.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

Managing Director.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

FORWARDING FOR 1843. H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville, Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the above places.

MERCANTILE HOUSES, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will require their property decidents executed, without for the contraction. P.S.-All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

December 23, 1842.

with private entrances.

Attentive waiters, a well furnished larder, and the strictest regard to the wishes of guests, will, it is hoped, secure to the North American Hotel a continuance of that patronage by which it has hitherto been so eminently distinguished.

OR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Toronto, September 17, 1842.

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

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston tates, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLICH

Aspeptic complaints, attention with a series of the first price of the

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

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

A GENTS:

A GENTS:

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"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Heath, Kingston.

Messis. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL, HAVE this day opened for their Business the STORE lately occupied by Mess. S. BRYCE, McMURRICH, & Co., No. 163, King Street,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. of every description and at the lowest price. Book-binding in all its branches; Copperplate En-

ext door to Mr. T. Rigney, where they have a large and well-sorted Stock of-

graving and Printing, Book and Job Printing, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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sity of Revelation, small 8vo...
e Sermons and Remains of the Rev. B. D. Winslow,
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-k's Theological Dictionary, 8vo...
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H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King Street, Toronto CHEAP DIVINITY.

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With Prefatory Memoirs, by the Rev. J. S. MEMES, L.LD. 163, King Street, Toronto WORKS ON EPISCOPCAY

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A DISCOURSE of the RIGHT OF THE CHURCH in a Christian State, by the "ev. H. THORNDIKE, B.D. 6 12 6 BISHOP JOLLY'S P! AIN INSTRUCTIONS on the NATURE AND CONSTITUTION of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ... 0 9 9 Of the GOVERNMENT OF CHURCHES, a Discourse pointing at the Primitive Form, by the Rv. 4 HERBERT THORNDIKE, A.M., new edition, 12mo. ... 6 9 The OLD PATHS, a Work on Ecclesiastical Principles, by the Rev. J. B. PRATT, M.A., of the Scottish Episcopal Church, 3rd edition, 12mo. ... 6 7 6 EPISCOPACY TESTED BY SCRIPTURE, by the Rt. Rev. H. U. ONDERDONK, Bishop of Pennsylvania, edited by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. 0 3 9 DR. Hook's Call TO UNION, on the Principles of the English Reformation, 8vo. 6 3 9 The same (American edition). 0 3 0 DR. Hook's celebrated Sermon "HEAR THE CHURCH," 2d. each, 1s. 9d. per dozen.

A PLEA FOR PRIMITIVE EPISCOPACY, by the Rev.
W. C. A. MACLAURIN, M.A., Minister of the Chapel
of the Holy Trinity, Elgin. 2nd edition, 18mo...... 0 3

21st January, 1843.

WORKS ON ROMANISM. singherd, M.A.

SKETCH OF THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND, by Rev J. J. Blunt.

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A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND ROME, with explanatory notes, by Bishon March preservative against the Errors. Corruptions and unfounded Claims of a Superstitious and Idolatrous Church, by the Rev. C. Daubeney, LL.D.
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G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

GREAT

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TWO Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interesting Letter Press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of numerous passages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, 2: vols. 8vo. eighth edition, New York. Price, £1. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, December 1, 1842.

ANNUAL FOR 1843.

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